

# Oracle® Database

## PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference



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241 SDO\_TUNE

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242 SDO\_UTIL

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243 SDO\_WFS\_LOCK

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# Preface

This Preface contains these topics:

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

## Audience

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

## Documentation Accessibility

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

### Access to Oracle Support

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

## Related Documents

For more information, see the following documents:

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

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

Printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at

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

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

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

## Conventions

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

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

### Conventions in Text

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

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

## Conventions in Code Examples

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

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

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

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

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

This preface contains:

- [Changes in Oracle Database Release 19c, Version 19.1](#)

## Changes in Oracle Database Release 19c, Version 19.1

The following are changes in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* for Oracle Database release 19c, version 19.1.

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

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

## New Features

This section lists the major new features in Oracle Database release 19c version 19.1 *PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*.

The following features are new in this release:

- `DBMS_ADDM`

Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) support for pluggable databases (PDBs). You can now use ADDM to analyze AWR data in PDBs for identifying and resolving performance related issues. Two new parameters, `CDB_TYPE_OVERRIDE` and `READ_ONLY_TYPE_OVERRIDE` added to the following subprograms to the `DBMS_ADDM` package:

- `ANALYZE_DB` Procedure
- `ANALYZE_INST` Procedure
- `ANALYZE_PARTIAL` Procedure
- `COMPARE_CAPTURE_REPL AY_REPORT` Function
- `COMPARE_DATABASES` Function
- `COMPARE_INSTANCES` Function
- `COMPARE_REPLAY_REPLA Y_REPORT` Function

- REAL\_TIME\_ADDM\_REPORT Function

- DBMS\_AUTO\_INDEX

The new package `DBMS_AUTO_INDEX` provides an interface for configuring auto indexes and generating reports containing the details of the executed automatic indexing operations in a database.

See "[DBMS\\_AUTO\\_INDEX](#)"

- DBMS\_CREDENTIAL

You can also use the `DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_CREDENTIAL` procedure to manage the credentials for cloud object storage. The credential parameter of `impdb` specifies the name of a credential object that contains the user name and password required to access an object store bucket. You can also specify a default credential using the database property `DEFAULT_CREDENTIAL`.

- DBMS\_HADOOP

Oracle Database now supports hybrid partitioned tables. A hybrid partitioned table is a partitioned table in which some partitions reside in the database and some partitions reside outside the database in external files, such as operating system files or Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) files.

A new procedure `CREATE_HYBRID_PARTNED_TABLE` is added to the `DBMS_HADOOP` package.

- DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN

A new function `POPULATE_WAIT` is added to `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN` package. This function ensures that the specified In-Memory objects have been populated before allowing application access.

- DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE

The following new subprograms are added to the `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` package as part of the Memoptimized Rowstore fast ingest feature:

- GET\_APPLY\_HWM\_SEQID
- GET\_WRITE\_HWM\_SEQID
- WRITE\_END

See "[DBMS\\_MEMOPTIMIZE](#)"

- DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE\_ADMIN

The new package `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` provides an interface for flushing the Memoptimized Rowstore data buffered in the large pool to disk.

See "[DBMS\\_MEMOPTIMIZE\\_ADMIN](#)"

- DBMS\_METADATA

The following new transform parameters which are used by the metadata layer of `datapump` are added to the `DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM` procedure:

- OMIT\_ENCRYPTION\_CLAUSE
- DWCS\_CVT\_IOTS
- DWCS\_CVT\_CONSTRAINTS
- CONSTRAINT\_USE\_DEFAULT\_INDEXES

- CONSTRAINT\_NAME\_FROM\_INDEXES
- DBMS\_MVIEW
 

Oracle Database now supports hybrid partitioned tables. A hybrid partitioned table is a partitioned table in which some partitions reside in the database and some partitions reside outside the database in external files, such as operating system files or Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) files.

A new parameter, `SKIP_EXT_DATA`, is added to the `DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH` procedure.
- DBMS\_SQLQ
 

The new package `DBMS_SQLQ` provides an interface for configuring quarantine thresholds for SQL statements and their execution plans. The SQL statements that cross the quarantine thresholds are quarantined and are not allowed to run again in a database.

See "[DBMS\\_SQLQ](#)"
- DBMS\_SQLDIAG New SQL Repair Advisor function  
`DBMS_SQLDIAG.SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR`

The new SQL Repair Advisor function `DBMS_SQLDIAG.SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR` creates a diagnostic task, executes it, and accepts SQL patch recommendation for a SQL statement that is generating a critical error. This function helps users to diagnose and fix problems.
- DBMS\_SODA
 

`DBMS_SODA` is a PL/SQL package implementing Simple Oracle Document Access (SODA) which allows you to use the Oracle Database as a NoSQL document store. Additional functions and features are added in this release.
- DBMS\_STATS
 

A new boolean parameter `REALTIME_STATS` is added to `GET_TABLE_STATS` and `GET_COLUMN_STATS` procedures.
- DBMS\_XPLAN
 

New `COMPARE_PLANS` function added to the `DBMS_XPLAN` package. This function compares each plan in a list with a reference plan and returns the report.
- Key-based Messaging
 

The following new parameters are added to the `GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER`, `SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER`, and `UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER` procedures of the `DBMS_AQADM` package as part of the Key-based messaging feature:

  - Sharded queue parameters
    - \* `SHARD_NUM`
    - \* `KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE`
    - \* `STICKY_DEQUEUE`
  - Key-based parameters
    - \* `AQ$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP`
    - \* `AQ$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST`

See "[DBMS\\_AQADM](#)"

## Deprecated Features

List of deprecated features in Oracle Database release 19c version 19.1 *PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*.

`DBMS_SESSION.IS_ROLE_ENABLED` function is deprecated.

Use `DBMS_SESSION.CURRENT_IS_ROLE_ENABLED` OR `DBMS_SESSION.SESSION_IS_ROLE_ENABLED` function instead.

## Desupported Features

This section lists the desupported features in Oracle Database release 19c version 19.1 *PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*.

The following features are desupported in this release:

- Desupport of `CONTINUOUS_MINE` option

The `continuous_mine` option for the `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR` package is desupported in Oracle Database 19c, and is no longer available. The `CONTINUOUS_MINE` functionality of the LogMiner package is obsolete. It was deprecated in Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2). There is no replacement functionality.

Desupport of Oracle Streams

Starting in Oracle Database 19c, the Oracle Streams feature is desupported. Use Oracle GoldenGate to replace all replication features of Oracle Streams.

- Oracle Multimedia

Starting in Oracle Database 19c, the Oracle Multimedia feature is desupported. Use Oracle SecureFiles with open source or third-party products for metadata extraction and for image processing and conversion instead of Oracle Multimedia.

### See Also:

For more information, see *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide*

- `MAX_CONNECTIONS` attribute of `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n` Desupported

The `MAX_CONNECTIONS` attribute of the `LOG_ARCHIVE_DEST_n` parameters for Oracle Data Guard Redo Transport is obsolete. It is desupported in Oracle Database 19c.

The `MAX_CONNECTIONS` attribute can interfere with the new Redo Transport Streaming mechanism introduced in Oracle Database 11g, and increase the time necessary to resolve gaps. To prevent these types of errors, Oracle has desupported and removed this attribute.

- Desupport of Extended Datatype Support (EDS)

The Extended Datatype Support (EDS) feature is desupported in Oracle Database 19c. All Data types that the EDS feature supported are now supported natively by both Logical Standby and Oracle GoldenGate.

The Extended Datatype Support (EDS) feature provides a mechanism for logical standbys to support certain Oracle data types that lack native redo-based support. For example, EDS was used to replicate tables with a SDO\_GEOMETRY column. However, starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), there are no EDS-supported Oracle data types that are not supported natively, either by Logical standby, or by Oracle GoldenGate. This feature is desupported with Oracle Database 19c (19.1).



# 1

## Introduction to Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages & Types

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

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

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

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

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

This chapter contains the following topics:

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

### See Also:

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

## 1.1 Package Overview

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

### 1.1.1 Package Components

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.1.2 Using Oracle Supplied Packages

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

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

### 1.1.3 Creating New Packages

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

To create a new package, do the following:

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

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

 **Note:**

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

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

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

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

 **See Also:**

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

### 1.1.3.1 Separating the Specification and Body

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

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

### 1.1.3.1.1 Creating a New Package: Example

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

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

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

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

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

```
    new_empno    NUMBER(10);

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

  PROCEDURE fire_emp(emp_id IN NUMBER) AS
```

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

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

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

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

```
  BEGIN

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

    UPDATE emp
      SET sal = sal + sal_incr
      WHERE empno = emp_id;
```

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

 **Note:**

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

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

## 1.1.4 Referencing Package Contents

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

For example:

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

## 1.2 Summary of Oracle Supplied PL/SQL Packages and Types

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

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

 **Note:**

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

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

Package Name	Description
APEX_APPLICATION through APEX_ZIP	For a complete description of all the packages that ship with Oracle Application Express, see <i>Oracle Application Express API Reference</i>
CTX_ADM	Lets you administer servers and the data dictionary
CTX_ANL	The CTX_ANL package is used with AUTO_LEXER and provides procedures for adding and dropping a custom dictionary from the lexer.
CTX_CLS	Lets you generate CTXRULE rules for a set of documents
CTX_DDL	Lets you create and manage the preferences, section lists and stopgroups required for Text indexes
CTX_DOC	Lets you request document services
CTX_ENTITY	The CTX_ENTITY package enables you to search for terms that are unknown to you without specifying a particular search text.
CTX_OUTPUT	Lets you manage the index log
CTX_QUERY	Lets you generate query feedback, count hits, and create stored query expressions
CTX_REPORT	Lets you create various index reports
CTX_THES	Lets you to manage and browse thesauri
CTX_ULEXER	For use with the user-lexer
DBMS_ADDM	Facilitates the use of Advisor functionality regarding the Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor
DBMS_ADVANCED_REWRITE	Contains interfaces for advanced query rewrite users to create, drop, and maintain functional equivalence declarations for query rewrite
DBMS_ADVISOR	Part of the SQLAccess Advisor, an expert system that identifies and helps resolve performance problems relating to the execution of SQL statements
DBMS_ALERT	Provides support for the asynchronous notification of database events
DBMS_APP_CONT	The DBMS_APP_CONT package provides an interface to determine if the in-flight transaction on a now unavailable session committed or not, and if the last call on that session completed or not.
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO	Lets you register an application name with the database for auditing or performance tracking purposes
DBMS_APPLY_ADM	Provides administrative procedures to start, stop, and configure an apply process
DBMS_AQ	Lets you add a message (of a predefined object type) onto a queue or to dequeue a message
DBMS_AQADM	Lets you perform administrative functions on a queue or queue table for messages of a predefined object type

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

Package Name	Description
DBMS_AQELM	Provides procedures to manage the configuration of Advanced Queuing asynchronous notification by e-mail and HTTP
DBMS_AQIN	Plays a part in providing secure access to the Oracle JMS interfaces
DBMS_ASSERT	Provides an interface to validate properties of the input value
DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL	The DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL package provides functions that enable you to format the output of queries to the DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL, DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL, UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL, and V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL views.
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT	The DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT package provides subprograms to manage audit trail records. These subprograms enable audit administrators to manage the audit trail.
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT	The DBMS_AUTO_REPORT package provides an interface to view SQL Monitoring and Real-time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) data that has been captured into Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). It also provides subprograms to control the behavior of how these data are captured to AWR.
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE	The DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE package is the interface for managing the Automatic SQL Tuning task.
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN	Used by the DBA as well as Enterprise Manager to access the AUTOTASK controls
DBMS_AW_STATS	Contains a subprogram that generates and stores optimizer statistics for cubes and dimensions
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM	Describes administrative procedures to start, stop, and configure a capture process; used in Replication
DBMS_COMPA RISON	Provides interfaces to compare and converge database objects at different databases
DBMS_COMPRESSION	Provides an interface to facilitate choosing the correct compression level for an application
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL	Provides an interface to manage the Database Resident Connection Pool
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION	Is part of a set of features that clients use to receive notifications when result sets of a query have changed. The package contains interfaces that can be used by mid-tier clients to register objects and specify delivery mechanisms.
DBMS_CREDENTIAL	The DBMS_CREDENTIAL package provides an interface for authenticating and impersonating <code>EXTPROC</code> callout functions, as well as external jobs, remote jobs and file watchers from the <code>SCHEDULER</code> .

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

Package Name	Description
DBMS_CRYPTO	Lets you encrypt and decrypt stored data, can be used in conjunction with PL/SQL programs running network communications, and supports encryption and hashing algorithms
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN	Provides an interface to customize the setup when transporting a tablespace containing binary XML data
DBMS_CUBE	Contains subprograms that create OLAP cubes and dimensions, and that load and process the data for querying
DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE	Contains subprograms for evaluating cube materialized views to support log-based fast refresh and query rewrite
DBMS_CUBE_LOG	DBMS_CUBE_LOG contains subprograms for creating and managing logs for cubes and cube dimensions.
DBMS_DATA_MINING	Implements the Oracle Data Mining interface for creating, evaluating, and managing mining models
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM	Provides subroutines that can be used to prepare data for Oracle Data Mining
DBMS_DATAPUMP	Lets you move all, or part of, a database between databases, including both data and metadata
DBMS_DB_VERSION	The DBMS_DB_VERSION package specifies the Oracle version numbers and other information useful for simple conditional compilation selections based on Oracle versions.
DBMS_DBCOMP	The DBMS_DBCOMP package performs block comparison to detect lost writes or database inconsistencies between a primary database and one or more physical standby databases.
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT	Provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI	Provides the Application Programming Interface (API) specification for DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT service providers
DBMS_DBFS_HS	Provides users the ability to use tape or Amazon S3 Web service as a storage tier when doing Information Lifecycle Management for their database tables
DBMS_DBFS_SFS	Provides an interface to operate a SecureFile-based store (SFS) for the content interface described in the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT package
DBMS_DDL	Provides access to some SQL DDL statements from stored procedures, and provides special administration operations not available as DDLs
DBMS_DEBUG	Implements server-side debuggers and provides a way to debug server-side PL/SQL program units
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP	The DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP provides the interface to initiate and control the debugging of PL/SQL stored procedures and Java stored procedures over Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP).



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

Package Name	Description
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM	The DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM package is a PL/SQL package that provides database users a means to perform custom handling of a debug connection request of a database session to a debugger using the Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP).
DBMS_DESCRIBE	Describes the arguments of a stored procedure with full name translation and security checking
DBMS_DG	Allows applications to notify the primary database in an Oracle Data Guard broker environment to initiate a fast-start failover when the application encounters a condition that warrants a failover
DBMS_DIMENSION	Enables you to verify dimension relationships and provides an alternative to the Enterprise Manager Dimension Wizard for displaying a dimension definition
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN	Maintains the Trusted Database List, which is used to determine if a privileged database link from a particular server can be accepted
DBMS_DNFS	The DBMS_DNFS package provides an interface to assists in creating a database using files in the backup set.
DBMS_DST	The DBMS_DST package provides an interface to apply the Daylight Saving Time (DST) patch to the Timestamp with Time Zone datatype.
DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES	The DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES package provides helper functions for edition related operations.
DBMS_EPG	Implements the embedded PL/SQL gateway that enables a Web browser to invoke a PL/SQL stored procedure through an HTTP listener
DBMS_ERRLOG	Provides a procedure that enables you to create an error logging table so that DML operations can continue after encountering errors rather than abort and roll back
DBMS_FGA	Provides fine-grained security functions
DBMS_FILE_GROUP	One of a set of Streams packages, provides administrative interfaces for managing file groups, file group versions, files and file group repositories
DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER	Lets you copy a binary file within a database or to transfer a binary file between databases
DBMS_FLASHBACK	Lets you flash back to a version of the database at a specified wall-clock time or a specified system change number (SCN)
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE	Contains procedures for disassociation and re-association of a Flashback Data Archive (FDA) enabled table from/with its underlying FDA respectively.
DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET	Enables frequent itemset counting
DBMS_FS	The DBMS_FS package for performing operations on an Oracle file system (make, mount, unmount and destroy operations) in an Oracle database.

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

Package Name	Description
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH	The DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH package provides subprograms for granting privileges to and revoking privileges from GoldenGate administrators.
DBMS_HADOOP	The DBMS_HADOOP package provides a PL/SQL procedure called CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE( ), that creates an Oracle external table for a given hive table.
DBMS_HANG_MANAGER	The DBMS_HANG_MANAGER package provides a method of changing some Hang Manager configuration parameters.
DBMS_HEAT_MAP	The DBMS_HEAT_MAP package provides an interface to externalize heatmaps at various levels of storage including block, extent, segment, object and tablespace.
DBMS_HIERARCHY	Contains functions and procedures for validating the data in tables used by analytic views and hierarchies and for creating a log table.
DBMS_HM	Contains constants and procedure declarations for health check management
DBMS_HPROF	Provides an interface for profiling the execution of PL/SQL applications
DBMS_HS_PARALLEL	Enables parallel processing for heterogeneous targets access
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH	Lets you use Heterogeneous Services to send pass-through SQL statements to non-Oracle systems
DBMS_ILM	The DBMS_ILM package provides an interface for implementing Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) strategies using Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) policies.
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN	The DBMS_ILM_ADMIN package provides an interface to customize Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) policy execution.
DBMS_INMEMORY	The DBMS_INMEMORY package provides an interface for In-Memory Column Store (IM column store) functionality.
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN	The DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN package provides interfaces for managing an In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) area and In-Memory Expressions (IM expressions).
DBMS_IOT	Creates a table into which references to the chained rows for an Index Organized Table can be placed using the ANALYZE command
DBMS_JAVA	Provides a PL/SQL interface for accessing database functionality from Java
DBMS_JOB	Schedules and manages jobs in the job queue (Deprecated)
DBMS_JSON	Provides an interface for data-guide operations
DBMS_LDAP	Provides functions and procedures to access data from LDAP servers

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

Package Name	Description
DBMS_LDAP_UTL	Provides the Oracle Extension utility functions for LDAP
DBMS_LIBCACHE	Prepares the library cache on an Oracle instance by extracting SQL and PL/SQL from a remote instance and compiling this SQL locally without execution
DBMS_LOB	Provides general purpose routines for operations on Oracle Large Object (LOBs) datatypes - BLOB, CLOB (read/write), and BFILES (read-only)
DBMS_LOCK	Lets you request, convert and release locks through Oracle Lock Management services
DBMS_LOGMNR	Provides functions to initialize and run the log reader
DBMS_LOGMNR_D	Queries the dictionary tables of the current database, and creates a text based file containing their contents
DBMS_LOGSTDBY	Describes procedures for configuring and managing the logical standby database environment
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT	You can use the procedures provided in the DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT package to set and retrieve various parameters associated with LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT.
DBMS_METADATA	Lets callers easily retrieve complete database object definitions (metadata) from the dictionary
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF	Contains the interfaces for comparing two metadata documents in SXML format. The result of the comparison is an SXML difference document. This document can be converted to other formats using the DBMS_METADATA submit interface and the CONVERT API.
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL	Provides a set of utility subprograms
DBMS_MGWADM	Describes the Messaging Gateway administrative interface; used in Advanced Queuing
DBMS_MGWMSG	Describes object types (used by the canonical message types to convert message bodies) and helper methods, constants, and subprograms for working with the Messaging Gateway message types; used in Advanced Queuing.
DBMS_MONITOR	Let you use PL/SQL for controlling additional tracing and statistics gathering
DBMS_MVIEW	Lets you refresh snapshots that are not part of the same refresh group and purge logs. DBMS_SNAPSHOT is a synonym.
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS	The DBMS_MVIEW_STATS package provides an interface to manage the collection and retention of statistics for materialized view refresh operations.
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN	Provides the interface to administer the network Access Control List (ACL)

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

Package Name	Description
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY	The DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY package provides the utility functions to facilitate the evaluation of access control list (ACL) assignments governing TCP connections to network hosts.
DBMS_ODCI	Returns the CPU cost of a user function based on the elapsed time of the function
DBMS_OUTLN	Provides the interface for procedures and functions associated with management of stored outlines Synonymous with OUTLN_PKG
DBMS_OUTPUT	Accumulates information in a buffer so that it can be retrieved later
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE	Enables the user to incrementally update table data in parallel
DBMS_PART	The DBMS_PART package provides an interface for maintenance and management operations on partitioned objects.
DBMS_PCLXUTIL	Provides intra-partition parallelism for creating partition-wise local indexes
DBMS_PDB	The DBMS_PDB package provides an interface to examine and manipulate data about pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB). It also contains an interface specify which database objects are application common objects.
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING	In an application container with a pre-installed application, the DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING package provides an interface to set database objects as application common objects or to specify that a database object is not an application common object.
DBMS_PERF	The DBMS_PERF package provides an interface to generate active reports for monitoring database performance.
DBMS_PIPE	Provides a DBMS pipe service which enables messages to be sent between sessions
DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE	The DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE package provides an interface for the collection of code coverage data of PL/SQL applications at the basic block level.
DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS	Provides subroutines that implement automatic data mining operations for predict, explain, and profile
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR	Provides an interface to print or retrieve the source text of a PL/SQL unit in its post-processed form
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE	The DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE package provides an interface to database privilege analysis.
DBMS_PROCESS	The DBMS_PROCESS package provides an interface to manage the prespawnd servers.
DBMS_PROFILER	Provides a Probe Profiler API to profile existing PL/SQL applications and identify performance bottlenecks

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

Package Name	Description
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM	Provides administrative procedures for configuring propagation from a source queue to a destination queue
DBMS_QOPATCH	The DBMS_QOPATCH package provides an interface to view the installed database patches.
DBMS_RANDOM	Provides a built-in random number generator
DBMS_REDACT	The DBMS_REDACT package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by lowprivileged users or an application.
DBMS_REDEFINITION	Lets you perform an online reorganization of tables
DBMS_REFRESH	Lets you create groups of snapshots that can be refreshed together to a transactionally consistent point in time Requires the Distributed Option
DBMS_REPAIR	Provides data corruption repair procedures
DBMS_RESCONFIG	Provides an interface to operate on the Resource Configuration List, and to retrieve listener information for a resource
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER	Maintains plans, consumer groups, and plan directives; it also provides semantics so that you may group together changes to the plan schema
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS	Maintains privileges associated with resource consumer groups
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE	Provides an interface to operate on the Result Cache
DBMS_RESUMABLE	Lets you suspend large operations that run out of space or reach space limits after executing for a long time, fix the problem, and make the statement resume execution
DBMS_RLS	Provides row level security administrative interface
DBMS_ROLLING	The DBMS_ROLLING PL/SQL package is used to implement the Rolling Upgrade Using Active Data Guard feature, which streamlines the process of upgrading Oracle Database software in a Data Guard configuration in a rolling fashion.
DBMS_ROWID	Provides procedures to create rowids and to interpret their contents
DBMS_RULE	Describes the subprograms that enable the evaluation of a rule set for a specified event.
DBMS_RULE_ADM	Provides the subprograms for creating and managing rules, rule sets, and rule evaluation contexts.
DBMS_SCHEDULER	Provides a collection of scheduling functions that are callable from any PL/SQL program
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT	Lets you issue alerts when some threshold has been violated
DBMS_SERVICE	Lets you create, delete, activate and deactivate services for a single instance

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

<b>Package Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
DBMS_SESSION	Provides access to SQL ALTER SESSION statements, and other session information, from stored procedures
DBMS_SHARED_POOL	Lets you keep objects in shared memory, so that they will not be aged out with the normal LRU mechanism
DBMS_SODA	Implements Simple Oracle Document Access (SODA) which allows you to use the Oracle Database as a NoSQL document store.
DBMS_SPACE	Provides segment space information not available through standard SQL
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN	Provides tablespace and segment space administration not available through the standard SQL
DBMS_SPD	The DBMS_SPD package provides subprograms for managing SQL plan directives (SPD).
DBMS_SPM	Supports the SQL plan management feature by providing an interface for the DBA or other user to perform controlled manipulation of plan history and SQL plan baselines maintained for various SQL statements
DBMS_SQL	Lets you use dynamic SQL to access the database
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR	The DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package provides information about Real-time SQL Monitoring and Real-time Database Operation Monitoring.
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR	The DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR package provides an interface for creating, configuring, and using SQL translation profiles.
DBMS_SQLDIAG	Provides an interface to the SQL Diagnosability functionality
DBMS_SQLPA	Provides an interface to implement the SQL Performance Analyzer.
DBMS_SQLTUNE	Provides the interface to tune SQL statements
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS	Provides statistical functions
DBMS_STATS	Provides a mechanism for users to view and modify optimizer statistics gathered for database objects
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP	Communicates with FMON to invoke mapping operations
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH	The DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH package provides an interface to perform a synchronous refresh of materialized views.
DBMS_TDB	Reports whether a database can be transported between platforms using the RMAN CONVERT DATABASE command. It verifies that databases on the current host platform are of the same endian format as the destination platform, and that the state of the current database does not prevent transport of the database.

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

Package Name	Description
DBMS_TF	The DBMS_TF package contains utilities for POLYMORPHIC TABLE functions (PTFs) implementation. You can use DBMS_TF subprograms to consume and produce data, and get information about its execution environment..
DBMS_TNS	The DBMS_TNS package provides the RESOLVE_TNSNAME function to resolve a TNS name and return the corresponding Oracle Net8 connection string.
DBMS_TRACE	Provides routines to start and stop PL/SQL tracing
DBMS_TRANSACTION	Provides access to SQL transaction statements from stored procedures and monitors transaction activities
DBMS_TRANSFORM	Provides an interface to the message format transformation features of Oracle Advanced Queuing
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE	The DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE package provides an interface to import and manage sensitive columns and sensitive column types in the database.
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT	The DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT package provides an interface to configure transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies in conjunction with the DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE package. The DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT package is available with the Enterprise Edition only.
DBMS_TTS	Checks if the transportable set is self-contained
DBMS_TYPES	Consists of constants, which represent the built-in and user-defined types
DBMS_UMF	The DBMS_UMF package provides an interface for deploying the Remote Management Framework (RMF) for an Oracle Database. The RMF is used for collecting performance statistics for an Oracle Database.
DBMS_UTILITY	Provides various utility routines
DBMS_WARNING	Provides the interface to query, modify and delete current system or session settings
DBMS_WM	Describes how to use the programming interface to Oracle Database Workspace Manager to work with long transactions
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE	Configures the Workload Capture system and produce the workload capture data.
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY	Provides an interface to replay and report on a record of a workload on a production or test system
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY	Lets you manage the Workload Repository, performing operations such as managing snapshots and baselines
DBMS_XA	Contains the XA/Open interface for applications to call XA interface in PL/SQL
DBMS_XDB	Describes Resource Management and Access Control interface for PL/SQL

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

<b>Package Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN	Provides an interface to implement XMLIndex administration operation
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG	The DBMS_XDB_CONFIG package provides an interface for configuring Oracle XML DB and its repository.
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS	The DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS package provides an interface to commonly used constants.
DBMS_XDB_REPOS	The DBMS_XDB_REPOS package provides an interface to operate on the Oracle XML database Repository.
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE	Provides an interface to operate on the XDB resource's metadata and contents
DBMS_XDB_VERSION	Describes the versioning interface
DBMS_XDBT	Describes how an administrator can create a ConText index on the XML DB hierarchy and configure it for automatic maintenance
DBMS_XDBZ	Controls the Oracle XML DB repository security, which is based on Access Control Lists (ACLs)
DBMS_XEVENT	Provides event-related types and supporting subprograms
DBMS_XMLDOM	Explains access to XMLType objects
DBMS_XMLGEN	Converts the results of a SQL query to a canonical XML format
DBMS_XMLINDEX	Provides an interface to implement asynchronous indexing and apply node referencing
DBMS_XMLPARSER	Explains access to the contents and structure of XML documents
DBMS_XMLQUERY	Provides database-to-XMLType functionality
DBMS_XMLSAVE	Provides XML-to-database-type functionality
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA	Explains procedures to register and delete XML schemas
DBMS_XMLSTORE	Provides the ability to store XML data in relational tables
DBMS_XMLTRANSLATIONS	Provides an interface to perform translations so that strings can be searched or displayed in various languages
DBMS_XPLAN	Describes how to format the output of the EXPLAIN PLAN command
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR	Explains access to the contents and structure of XML documents
DEBUG_EXTPROC	Lets you debug external procedures on platforms with debuggers that attach to a running process
HTF	Hypertext functions generate HTML tags
HTP	Hypertext procedures generate HTML tags



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

Package Name	Description
OWA_CACHE	Provides an interface that enables the PL/SQL Gateway cache to improve the performance of PL/SQL Web applications
OWA_COOKIE	Provides an interface for sending and retrieving HTTP cookies from the client's browser
OWA_CUSTOM	Provides a Global PLSQL Agent Authorization callback function
OWA_IMAGE	Provides an interface to access the coordinates where a user clicked on an image
OWA_OPT_LOCK	Contains subprograms that impose optimistic locking strategies so as to prevent lost updates
OWA_PATTERN	Provides an interface to locate text patterns within strings and replace the matched string with another string
OWA_SEC	Provides an interface for custom authentication
OWA_TEXT	Contains subprograms used by OWA_PATTERN for manipulating strings. They are externalized so you can use them directly.
OWA_UTIL	Contains utility subprograms for performing operations such as getting the value of CGI environment variables, printing the data that is returned to the client, and printing the results of a query in an HTML table
SDO_CS	Provides functions for coordinate system transformation
SDO_CSW_PROCESS	Contains subprograms for various processing operations related to support for Catalog Services for the Web (CSW)
SDO_GCDR	Contains the Oracle Spatial geocoding subprograms, which let you geocode unformatted postal addresses
SDO_GEOM	Provides functions implementing geometric operations on spatial objects
SDO_GEOR	Contains functions and procedures for the Spatial GeoRaster feature, which lets you store, index, query, analyze, and deliver raster image data and its associated Spatial vector geometry data and metadata
SDO_GEOR_ADMIN	Contains subprograms for administrative operations related to GeoRaster.
SDO_GEOR_UTL	Contains utility functions and procedures for the Spatial GeoRaster feature, including those related to using triggers with GeoRaster data
SDO_LRS	Provides functions for linear referencing system support
SDO_MIGRATE	Provides functions for migrating spatial data from previous releases
SDO_NET	Provides functions and procedures for working with data modeled as nodes and links in a network
SDO_NET_MEM	Contains functions and procedures for performing editing and analysis operations on network data using a network memory object

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

<b>Package Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
SDO_OLS	Contains functions and procedures for performing editing and analysis operations on network data using a network memory object
SDO_PC_PKG	Contains subprograms to support the use of point clouds in Spatial
SDO_SAM	Contains functions and procedures for spatial analysis and data mining
SDO_TIN_PKG	Contains subprograms to support the use of triangulated irregular networks (TINs) in Spatial
SDO_TOPO	Provides procedures for creating and managing Spatial topologies
SDO_TOPO_MAP	Contains subprograms for editing Spatial topologies using a cache (TopoMap object)
SDO_TUNE	Provides functions for selecting parameters that determine the behavior of the spatial indexing scheme used in Oracle Spatial
SDO_UTIL	Provides utility functions and procedures for Oracle Spatial
SDO_WFS_LOCK	Contains subprograms for WFS support for registering and unregistering feature tables
SDO_WFS_PROC	Provides utility functions and procedures for Oracle Spatial
SEM_APIS	Contains subprograms for working with the Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) in an Oracle database.
SEM_PERF	Contains subprograms for examining and enhancing the performance of the Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) support in an Oracle database
SEM_RDFCTX	Contains subprograms for managing extractor policies and semantic indexes created for documents
SEM_RDFSA	Contains subprograms for providing fine-grained access control to RDF data, using either a virtual private database (VPD) or Oracle Label Security (OLS)
UTL_COLL	Enables PL/SQL programs to use collection locators to query and update
UTL_COMPRESS	Provides a set of data compression utilities
UTL_DBWS	Provides database Web services
UTL_ENCODE	Provides functions that encode RAW data into a standard encoded format so that the data can be transported between hosts
UTL_FILE	Enables your PL/SQL programs to read and write operating system text files and provides a restricted version of standard operating system stream file I/O

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

Package Name	Description
UTL_HTTP	Enables HTTP callouts from PL/SQL and SQL to access data on the Internet or to call Oracle Web Server Cartridges
UTL_I18N	Provides a set of services (Oracle Globalization Service) that help developers build multilingual applications
UTL_INADDR	Provides a procedure to support internet addressing
UTL_IDENT	Specifies which database or client PL/SQL is running
UTL_LMS	Retrieves and formats error messages in different languages
UTL_MAIL	A utility for managing email which includes commonly used email features, such as attachments, CC, BCC, and return receipt
UTL_NLA	Exposes a subset of the BLAS and LAPACK (Version 3.0) operations on vectors and matrices represented as VARRAYS
UTL_RAW	Provides SQL functions for manipulating RAW datatypes
UTL_RECOMP	Recompiles invalid PL/SQL modules, invalid views, Java classes, indextypes and operators in a database, either sequentially or in parallels
UTL_REF	Enables a PL/SQL program to access an object by providing a reference to the object
UTL_SMTTP	Provides PL/SQL functionality to send emails
UTL_RPADV	Provides subprograms to collect and analyze statistics for the Oracle Replication components in a distributed database environment
UTL_TCP	Provides PL/SQL functionality to support simple TCP/IP-based communications between servers and the outside world
UTL_URL	Provides escape and unescape mechanisms for URL characters
WPG_DOCLOAD	Provides an interface to download files, both BLOBs and BFILES
ANYDATA TYPE	A self-describing data instance type containing an instance of the type plus a description
ANYDATASET TYPE	Contains a description of a given type plus a set of data instances of that type
ANYTYPE TYPE	Contains a type description of any persistent SQL type, named or unnamed, including object types and collection types; or, it can be used to construct new transient type descriptions
Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Types	Describes the types used in Advanced Queuing
DBFS Content Interface Types	Describes public types defined to support the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface.

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

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

# 2

## Oracle Application Express Packages APEX\_APPLICATION Through APEX\_ZIP

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

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

# 3

## CTX\_ADM

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

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

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

# 4

## CTX\_ANL

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

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

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

# 5

## CTX\_CLS

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

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



# 6

## CTX\_DDL

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

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

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

# 7

## CTX\_DOC

The CTX\_DOC package lets you request document services.

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

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Text, see CTX\_DOC in the Oracle Text Reference.

# 8

## CTX\_ENTITY

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

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

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

# 9

## CTX\_OUTPUT

This Oracle Text package lets you manage the index log.

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

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

# 10

## CTX\_QUERY

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

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

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

# 11

## CTX\_REPORT

This Oracle Text package lets you create various index reports.

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

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

# 12

## CTX\_THES

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

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

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

# 13

## CTX\_ULEXER

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

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

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



# 14

## DBMS\_ADDM

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

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ADDM Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

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

## 14.1 DBMS\_ADDM Security Model

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

### See Also:

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

## 14.2 Summary of DBMS\_ADDM Subprograms

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

**Table 14-1 DBMS\_ADDM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ANALYZE_DB Procedure</a>	Creates an ADDM task for analyzing in database analysis mode and executes it
<a href="#">ANALYZE_INST Procedure</a>	Creates an ADDM task for analyzing in instance analysis mode and executes it.
<a href="#">ANALYZE_PARTIAL Procedure</a>	Creates an ADDM task for analyzing a subset of instances in partial analysis mode and executes it

**Table 14-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_ADDM Package Subprograms**

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

## 14.2.1 ANALYZE\_DB Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-2 ANALYZE\_DB Procedure Parameters**

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

## Return Values

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

## Examples

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

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

To see a report:

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

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

## 14.2.2 ANALYZE\_INST Procedure

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

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ADDM.ANALYZE_INST (
    task_name           IN OUT VARCHAR2,
    begin_snapshot      IN      NUMBER,
```

```

end_snapshot          IN      NUMBER,
cdb_type_override     IN      VARCHAR2,
read_only_type_override IN    VARCHAR2,
instance_number       IN      NUMBER := NULL,
db_id                 IN      NUMBER := NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 14-3 ANALYZE\_INST Procedure Parameters**

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

## Return Values

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

## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

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

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

To see a report:

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

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

## 14.2.3 ANALYZE\_PARTIAL Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 14-4 ANALYZE\_PARTIAL Procedure Parameters**

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

**Table 14-4 (Cont.) ANALYZE\_PARTIAL Procedure Parameters**

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

### Return Values

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

### Examples

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

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

To see a report:

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

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

## 14.2.4 COMPARE\_CAPTURE\_REPLAY\_REPORT Function

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

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 14-5 COMPARE\_CAPTURE\_REPLAY\_REPORT Function Parameters**

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

### Return Values

A CLOB containing a compare period ADDM report

## 14.2.5 COMPARE\_DATABASES Function

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

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 14-6 COMPARE\_DATABASES Function Parameters**

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



**Table 14-6 (Cont.) COMPARE\_DATABASES Function Parameters**

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

### Return Values

A CLOB containing a compare period ADDM report

## 14.2.6 COMPARE\_INSTANCES Function

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

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

### Syntax

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

```

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

```

## Parameters

**Table 14-7 COMPARE\_INSTANCES Function Parameters**

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

### Return Values

A CLOB containing a compare period ADDM report

## 14.2.7 COMPARE\_REPLAY\_REPLAY\_REPORT Function

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

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 14-8 COMPARE\_REPLAY\_REPLAY\_REPORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_id1	Replay ID to use as the base period. The base period is the baseline period to compare in order to determine improvement or regression.
replay_id2	Replay ID to use as the comparison period. The comparison period is the period to compare to the base period in order to determine improvement or regression.
cdb_type_override	Overrides the type of CDB that ADDM determines for doing analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AUTONOMOUS OLTP—autonomous OLTP inside a PDB</li> <li>• AUTONOMOUS DATA WAREHOUSE—autonomous data warehouse (ADWH) inside a PDB</li> <li>• PDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—a regular PDB</li> </ul> </li> <li>• CDB ROOT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—the root of a CDB</li> </ul> </li> <li>• NON-CDB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—a system that is not CDB or PDB</li> </ul> </li> <li>• AUTO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 14-8 (Cont.) COMPARE\_REPLAY\_REPLAY\_REPORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
read_only_type_override	Overrides the type of CDB ADDM determines for analysis. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• READ-WRITE—a regular database or the primary database in a data guard configuration</li> <li>• READ-ONLY—a database open in read-only mode, such as an active data guard standby</li> <li>• AUTO—allows ADDM to decide the type of CDB to override based on the data</li> </ul>
report_type	'HTML' (the default) for an HTML active report, 'XML' for an XML report

**Return Values**

A CLOB containing a compare period ADDM report

## 14.2.8 DELETE Procedure

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

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters**

**Table 14-9 DELETE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task to be deleted

**Examples**

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

## 14.2.9 DELETE\_FINDING\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a finding directive.

**Syntax**

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-10 DELETE\_FINDING\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

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

## 14.2.10 DELETE\_PARAMETER\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 14-11 DELETE\_PARAMETER\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

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

### Examples

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

## 14.2.11 DELETE\_SEGMENT\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a segment directive.

### Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-12 DELETE\_SEGMENT\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

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

## 14.2.12 DELETE\_SQL\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a SQL directive.

### Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-13 DELETE\_SQL\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

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

## 14.2.13 GET\_ASH\_QUERY Function

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

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

### Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-14 GET\_ASH\_QUERY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task

**Table 14-14 (Cont.) GET\_ASH\_QUERY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
finding	ID of the finding within the task

**Return Values**

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

## 14.2.14 GET\_REPORT Function

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

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters****Table 14-15 GET\_REPORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task

**Examples**

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

## 14.2.15 INSERT\_FINDING\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

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

**Syntax**

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-16 INSERT\_FINDING\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is NULL, it applies to all subsequently created ADDM Tasks.
dir_name	Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names.
finding_name	Name of an ADDM finding to which this directive applies. All valid findings names appear in the NAME column of view DBA_ADVISOR_FINDING_NAMES.
min_active_sessions	Minimal number of active sessions for the finding. If a finding has less than this number, it is filtered from the ADDM result.
min_perc_impact	Minimal number for the "percent impact" of the finding relative to total database time in the analysis period. If the finding's impact is less than this number, it is filtered from the ADDM result.

## Examples

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

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

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

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

## 14.2.16 INSERT\_PARAMETER\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

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

### Syntax

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



## Parameters

**Table 14-17 INSERT\_PARAMETER\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task this directive applies to. If the value is NULL, it applies to all subsequently created ADDM Tasks.
dir_name	Name of the directive. All directives must be given unique names.
parameter_name	Specifies the parameter to use. Valid parameter names appear in V\$PARAMETER.

## Examples

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

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

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

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

## 14.2.17 INSERT\_SEGMENT\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-18 INSERT\_SEGMENT\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

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

## Examples

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

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

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

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

## 14.2.18 INSERT\_SQL\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-19** INSERT\_SQL\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters

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

## Examples

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

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

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

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

## 14.2.19 REAL\_TIME\_ADDM\_REPORT Function

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

### Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 14-20 REAL\_TIME\_ADDM\_REPORT Function Parameters**

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

## Return Values

CLOB containing a real-time ADDM report

# 15

## DBMS\_ADVANCED\_REWRITE

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

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for more information about query rewrite

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_ADVANCED\\_REWRITE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ADVANCED\\_REWRITE Subprograms](#)

### 15.1 DBMS\_ADVANCED\_REWRITE Security Model

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 15.2 Summary of DBMS\_ADVANCED\_REWRITE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_ADVANCED\_REWRITE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 15-1 DBMS\_ADVANCED\_REWRITE Package Subprograms**

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

## 15.2.1 ALTER\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 15-2 ALTER\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters**

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

**Table 15-2 (Cont.) ALTER\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters**

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

## 15.2.2 BUILD\_SAFE\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure

This procedure enables the rewrite and refresh of top-level materialized views using submaterialized views. It is provided for the exclusive use by scripts generated by the DBMS\_ADVISOR.TUNE\_MVIEW procedure.

It is required to enable query rewrite and fast refresh when DBMS\_ADVISOR.TUNE\_MVIEW decomposes a materialized view into a top-level materialized view and one or more submaterialized views.

Oracle does not recommend you directly use the BUILD\_SAFE\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE procedure. You should use either the DBMS\_ADVISOR.TUNE\_MVIEW or the DBMS\_ADVANCED\_REWRITE.CREATE\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE procedure as appropriate.

## 15.2.3 DECLARE\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedures

This procedure creates a declaration indicating that source\_stmt is functionally equivalent to destination\_stmt for as long as the equivalence declaration remains enabled, and that destination\_stmt is more favorable in terms of performance.

The scope of the declaration is system wide. The query rewrite engine uses such declarations to perform rewrite transformations in QUERY\_REWRITE\_INTEGRITY = trusted and stale\_tolerated modes.

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

### Syntax

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

```

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

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

```

## Parameters

**Table 15-3 DECLARE\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	<p>A name for the equivalence declaration. The name can be of the form <code>owner.name</code>, where <code>owner</code> complies with the rules for a schema name, and <code>name</code> complies with the rules for a table name.</p> <p>Alternatively, a simple name that complies with the rules for a table name can be specified. In this case, the rewrite equivalence is created in the current schema. The invoker must have the appropriate <code>CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW</code> privileges to alter an equivalence declaration.</p>
source_stmt	A sub- <code>SELECT</code> expression in either <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>CLOB</code> format. This is the query statement that is the target of optimization.
destination_stmt	A sub- <code>SELECT</code> expression in either <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>CLOB</code> format.
validate	A Boolean indicating whether to validate that the specified <code>source_stmt</code> is functionally equivalent to the specified <code>destination_stmt</code> . If <code>validate</code> is specified as <code>TRUE</code> , <code>DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE</code> evaluates the two sub- <code>SELECT</code> s and compares their results. If the results are not the same, <code>DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE</code> does not create the rewrite equivalence and returns an error condition. If <code>FALSE</code> , <code>DECLARE_REWRITE_EQUIVALENCE</code> does not validate the equivalence.
rewrite_mode	<p>The following modes are supported, in increasing order of power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>disabled</code>: Query rewrite does not use the equivalence declaration. Use this mode to temporarily disable use of the rewrite equivalence declaration.</li> <li>• <code>text_match</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration only in its text match modes. This mode is useful for simple transformations.</li> <li>• <code>general</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration in all of its transformation modes against the incoming request queries. However, query rewrite makes no attempt to rewrite the specified <code>destination_query</code>.</li> <li>• <code>recursive</code>: Query rewrite uses the equivalence declaration in all of its transformation modes against the incoming request queries. Moreover, query rewrite further attempts to rewrite the specified <code>destination_query</code> for further performance enhancements whenever it uses the equivalence declaration.</li> </ul> <p>Oracle recommends you use the least powerful mode that is sufficient to solve your performance problem.</p>



## Exceptions

**Table 15-4 DECLARE\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Exceptions**

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

## Usage Notes

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

## 15.2.4 DROP\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure

This procedure drops the specified rewrite equivalence declaration.

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 15-5 DROP\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters**

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

## 15.2.5 VALIDATE\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure

This procedure validates the specified rewrite equivalence declaration.

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 15-6 VALIDATE\_REWRITE\_EQUIVALENCE Procedure Parameters**

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

# 16

## DBMS\_ADVISOR

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

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

- Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (DBMS\_ADDM)
- SQL Performance Analyzer (DBMS\_SQLPA)
- SQL Repair Advisor (DBMS\_SQLDIAG)
- SQL Tuning Advisor (DBMS\_SQLTUNE)
- Compression Advisor (DBMS\_COMPRESSION.GET\_COMPRESSION\_RATIO)

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

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_ADVISOR Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_ADVISOR Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ADVISOR Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* to learn about Segment Advisor
- *Oracle Database 2 Day + Performance Tuning Guide* to learn how to use SQL Access Advisor in Enterprise Manager
- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn more about SQL Access Advisor

## 16.1 DBMS\_ADVISOR Deprecated Subprograms

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



### Note:

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

The following subprograms are deprecated:

- [ADD\\_SQLWKLD\\_REF Procedure](#)
- [CREATE\\_SQLWKLD Procedure](#)
- [DELETE\\_SQLWKLD Procedure](#)
- [DELETE\\_SQLWKLD\\_REF Procedure](#)
- [DELETE\\_SQLWKLD\\_STATEMENT Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT\\_SQLWKLD\\_SCHEMA Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT\\_SQLWKLD\\_SQLCACHE Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT\\_SQLWKLD\\_STS Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT\\_SQLWKLD\\_SUMADV Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT\\_SQLWKLD\\_USER Procedure](#)
- [RESET\\_SQLWKLD Procedure](#)
- [SET\\_SQLWKLD\\_PARAMETER Procedure](#)
- [UPDATE\\_SQLWKLD\\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure](#)
- [UPDATE\\_SQLWKLD\\_STATEMENT Procedure](#)

## 16.2 DBMS\_ADVISOR Security Model

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

## 16.3 Summary of DBMS\_ADVISOR Subprograms

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

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

**Table 16-1 DBMS\_ADVISOR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Used in
<a href="#">ADD_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure</a>	Adds a workload reference to an Advisor task (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure</a>	Adds a single statement to a workload	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">ADD_STS_REF Procedure</a>	Establishes a link between the current SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL tuning set	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">CANCEL_TASK Procedure</a>	Cancels a currently executing task operation	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">COPY_SQLWKLD_TO_STS Procedure</a>	Copies the contents of a SQL workload object to a SQL tuning set	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">CREATE_FILE Procedure</a>	Creates an external file from a PL/SQL CLOB variable, which is useful for creating scripts and reports	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">CREATE_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Creates a new task object	Segment Advisor
<a href="#">CREATE_SQLWKLD Procedure</a>	Creates a new workload object (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">CREATE_TASK Procedures</a>	Creates a new Advisor task in the repository	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">DELETE_SQLWKLD Procedure</a>	Deletes an entire workload object (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">DELETE_SQLWKLD_REF Procedure</a>	Deletes an entire workload object (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">DELETE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT Procedure</a>	Deletes one or more statements from a workload (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">DELETE_STS_REF Procedure</a>	Removes a link between the current SQL Access Advisor task and a SQL tuning set object	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">DELETE_TASK Procedure</a>	Deletes the specified task from the repository	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">EXECUTE_TASK Procedure</a>	Executes the specified task	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">GET_REC_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Retrieves specific recommendation attributes from a task	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">GET_TASK_REPORT Function</a>	Creates and returns a report for the specified task	
<a href="#">GET_TASK_SCRIPT Function</a>	Creates and returns an executable SQL script of the Advisor task's recommendations in a buffer	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">IMPLEMENT_TASK Procedure</a>	Implements the recommendations for a task	SQL Access Advisor

**Table 16-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_ADVISOR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Used in
<a href="#">IMPORT_SQLW KLD_SCHEMA Procedure</a>	Imports data into a workload from the current SQL cache (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">IMPORT_SQLW KLD_SQLCACH E Procedure</a>	Imports data into a workload from the current SQL cache (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">IMPORT_SQLW KLD_STS Procedure</a>	Imports data from a SQL tuning set into a SQL workload data object (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">IMPORT_SQLW KLD_SUMADV Procedure</a>	Imports data into a workload from the current SQL cache (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">IMPORT_SQLW KLD_USER Procedure</a>	Imports data into a workload from the current SQL cache (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">INTERRUPT_TA SK Procedure</a>	Stops a currently executing task, ending its operations as it would at a normal exit, so that the recommendations are visible	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">MARK_RECOM MENDATION Procedure</a>	Sets the annotation_status for a particular recommendation	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">QUICK_TUNE Procedure</a>	Performs an analysis on a single SQL statement	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">RESET_SQLWK LD Procedure</a>	Resets a workload to its initial starting point (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">RESET_TASK Procedure</a>	Resets a task to its initial state	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">SET_DEFAULT_ SQLWKLD_ PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Imports data into a workload from schema evidence	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">SET_DEFAULT_ TASK_PARAME TER Procedure</a>	Modifies a default task parameter	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">SET_SQLWKLD_ PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets the value of a workload parameter	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">SET_TASK_PAR AMETER Procedure</a>	Sets the specified task parameter value	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">TUNE_MVIEW Procedure</a>	Shows how to decompose a materialized view into two or more materialized views or to restate the materialized view in a way that is more advantageous for fast refresh and query rewrite	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">UPDATE_OBJEC T Procedure</a>	Updates a task object	Segment Advisor

**Table 16-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_ADVISOR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Used in
<a href="#">UPDATE_REC_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Updates an existing recommendation for the specified task	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">UPDATE_SQLWKLD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Updates a workload object	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENTS Procedure</a>	Updates one or more SQL statements in a workload	SQL Access Advisor
<a href="#">UPDATE_TASK_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Updates a task's attributes	Segment Advisor, SQL Access Advisor

### 16.3.1 ADD\_SQLWKLD\_REF Procedure

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

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

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

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

#### Syntax

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

#### Parameters

**Table 16-2 ADD\_SQLWKLD\_REF Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>task_name</code>	The SQL Access Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task.

**Table 16-2 (Cont.) ADD\_SQLWKLD\_REF Procedure Parameters**

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

**Examples**

```

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

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

```

## 16.3.2 ADD\_SQLWKLD\_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure adds a single statement to the specified workload.

**Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

**Syntax**

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  module             IN VARCHAR2,
  action             IN VARCHAR2,
  cpu_time           IN NUMBER := 0,
  elapsed_time       IN NUMBER := 0,
  disk_reads         IN NUMBER := 0,
  buffer_gets        IN NUMBER := 0,
  rows_processed     IN NUMBER := 0,
  optimizer_cost     IN NUMBER := 0,
  executions         IN NUMBER := 1,
  priority           IN NUMBER := 2,

```



```

last_execution_date    IN DATE := 'SYSDATE',
stat_period           IN NUMBER := 0,
username              IN VARCHAR2,
sql_text              IN CLOB);

```

## Parameters

**Table 16-3 ADD\_SQLWKLD\_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters**

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

## Usage Notes

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

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

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

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

The `optimizer_cost` key, which is a typical setting of `priority`, indicates that SQL Access Advisor sorts the workload data by `priority` and `optimizer_cost`, and processes the highest cost statements first. Any statements that you add to the workload must include appropriate `priority` and `optimizer_cost` values. All other statistics can be defaulted or set to zero.

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

### Examples

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

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

### 16.3.3 ADD\_STS\_REF Procedure

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

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

Use ADD\_STS\_REF for any STS-based advisor runs. The older method of using ADD\_SQLWKLD\_REF with parameter IS\_STS=1 is only supported for backward compatibility. Furthermore, the ADD\_STS\_REF function accepts a SQL tuning set owner name, whereas ADD\_SQLWKLD\_REF does not.

#### Syntax

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

#### Parameters

**Table 16-4 ADD\_STS\_REF Procedure Parameters**

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

#### Examples

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

### 16.3.4 CANCEL\_TASK Procedure

This procedure causes a currently executing operation to terminate.

This call performs a soft interrupt. It will not break into a low-level database access call like a hard interrupt such as Ctrl-C. The SQL Access Advisor periodically checks for

soft interrupts and acts appropriately. As a result, this operation may take a few seconds to respond to a call.

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-5 CANCEL\_TASK Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
task_name	A valid Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task.

### Usage Notes

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

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

### Examples

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

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

## 16.3.5 COPY\_SQLWKLD\_TO\_STS Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

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

## Parameters

**Table 16-6 COPY\_SQLWKLD\_TO\_STS Procedure Parameter**

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

## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

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

## 16.3.6 CREATE\_FILE Procedure

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

## Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 16-7 CREATE\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
buffer	A CLOB buffer containing report or script information.
location	The name of the directory that will contain the output file. You must use the alias as defined by the CREATE DIRECTORY statement. The Advisor translates the alias into the actual directory location.
filename	The name of the output file. The file name can only contain the name and an optional file type of the form filename.filetype.

## Usage Notes

You must embed all formatting within the CLOB.

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

## Examples

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

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

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(
    advisor_name => DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR
  ,   task_id      => v_task_id
  ,   task_name    => v_task_name );
  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(
    workload_name => v_workload_name
  ,   description  => 'My Workload' );
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_REF(
    task_name      => v_task_name
  ,   workload_name => v_workload_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.ADD_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT(
    workload_name  => v_workload_name
  ,   module       => 'MONTHLY'
  ,   action       => 'ROLLUP'
  ,   cpu_time     => 100
  ,   elapsed_time => 400
  ,   disk_reads   => 5041
  ,   buffer_gets  => 103
```

```

, rows_processed      => 640445
, optimizer_cost      => 680000
, executions          => 2
, priority            => 1
, last_execution_date => SYSDATE
, stat_period         => 1
, username            => 'SH'
, sql_text            => 'SELECT AVG(amount_sold) FROM sh.sales' );
DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(v_task_name);
DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_FILE(
    buffer    => DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_SCRIPT(v_task_name)
, location => 'MY_DIR'
, filename => 'script.sql' );
END;
/

```

## 16.3.7 CREATE\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure creates a new task object.

### Syntax

```

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

```

### Parameters

**Table 16-8 CREATE\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	A valid Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task.
object_type	Specifies the external object type.
attr1	Advisor-specific data.
attr2	Advisor-specific data.
attr3	Advisor-specific data.
attr4	Advisor-specific data.
attr5	Advisor-specific data.

**Table 16-8 (Cont.) CREATE\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_id	The advisor-assigned object identifier.
attr6	Advisor-specific data.
attr7	Advisor-specific data.
attr8	Advisor-specific data.
attr9	Advisor-specific data.
attr10	Advisor-specific data.

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

### Return Values

Returns the new object identifier.

### Usage Notes

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

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

### Examples

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

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



## 16.3.8 CREATE\_SQLWKLD Procedure

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

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

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-9 CREATE\_SQLWKLD Procedure Parameters**

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

### Return Values

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

### Usage Notes

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

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

## Examples

```

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

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

```

## 16.3.9 CREATE\_TASK Procedures

This procedure creates a new Advisor task in the repository.

### Syntax

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

### Parameters

**Table 16-10 CREATE\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
advisor_name	Specifies the unique advisor name as defined in the view DBA_ADVISOR_DEFINITIONS.
task_id	A number that uniquely identifies the created task. The number is generated by the procedure and returned to the user.

**Table 16-10 (Cont.) CREATE\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Specifies a new task name. Names must be unique among all tasks for the user.  When using the second form of the CREATE_TASK syntax listed above (with OUT), a unique name can be generated. Names can be up to 30 characters long.
task_desc	Specifies an optional task description. Descriptions can be up to 256 characters in length.
template	An optional task name of an existing task or task template. To specify built-in SQL Access Advisor templates, use the template name as described earlier.
is_template	An optional value that allows the user to set the newly created task as template. Valid values are: TRUE and FALSE.
how_created	An optional value that identifies how the source was created.

### Return Values

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

### Usage Notes

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

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

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

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

### Examples

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

```

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

```

## 16.3.10 DELETE\_SQLWKLD Procedure

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



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD (
    workload_name          IN VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 16-11** DELETE\_SQLWKLD Procedure Parameters

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

### Usage Notes

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

### Examples

```

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

    DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
    DBMS_ADVISOR.DELETE_SQLWKLD(workload_name);
END;
/

```

## 16.3.11 DELETE\_SQLWKLD\_REF Procedure

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

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-12** DELETE\_SQLWKLD\_REF Procedure Parameters

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

### Examples

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

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

```
END;
/
```

## 16.3.12 DELETE\_SQLWKLD\_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure deletes one or more statements from a workload.



### Note:

This procedure has been deprecated.

### Syntax

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

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-13** DELETE\_SQLWKLD\_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters

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

### Usage Notes

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

### Examples

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

```

workload_name := 'My Workload';

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

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

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

```

### 16.3.13 DELETE\_STS\_REF Procedure

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

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

#### Syntax

```

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

```

#### Parameters

**Table 16-14** DELETE\_STS\_REF Procedure Parameters

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

## Examples

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

## 16.3.14 DELETE\_TASK Procedure

This procedure deletes an existing task from the repository.

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-15** DELETE\_TASK Procedure Parameters

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

### Examples

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

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

## 16.3.15 EXECUTE\_TASK Procedure

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

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

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



## Syntax

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

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

## Parameters

**Table 16-16 EXECUTE\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

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

## Usage Notes

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

Upon return, you can check the DBA\_ADVISOR\_LOG table for the execution status.

### Examples

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

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

## 16.3.16 GET\_REC\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-17** GET\_REC\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

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

### Return Values

The requested attribute value is returned in the VALUE argument.

### Examples

```

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

```

## 16.3.17 GET\_TASK\_REPORT Function

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

### Syntax

```

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

```

### Parameters

**Table 16-18** GET\_TASK\_REPORT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the task from which the script will be created.
type	The only valid value is TEXT.

**Table 16-18 (Cont.) GET\_TASK\_REPORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level	The possible values are BASIC, TYPICAL, and ALL.
section	Advisor-specific report sections.
owner_name	Owner of the task. If specified, the system will check to see if the current user has read privileges to the task data.
execution_name	An identifier of a specific execution of the task. It is needed only for advisors that allow their tasks to be executed multiple times.
object_id	An identifier of an advisor object that can be targeted by the script.

**Return Values**

Returns the buffer receiving the script.

### 16.3.18 GET\_TASK\_SCRIPT Function

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

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

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters**

**Table 16-19 GET\_TASK\_SCRIPT Function Parameters**

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

**Table 16-19 (Cont.) GET\_TASK\_SCRIPT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
act_id	Optional action identifier number that can be used to extract a single action as a DDL command. A zero or the value DBMS_ADVISOR.ADVISOR_ALL indicates all actions for the recommendation would be included. The default is to include all actions for a recommendation.
owner_name	An optional task owner name.
execution_name	An identifier of a specific execution of the task. It is needed only for advisors that allow their tasks to be executed multiple times.
object_id	An identifier of an advisor object that can be targeted by the script.

**Return Values**

Returns the script as a CLOB buffer.

**Usage Notes**

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

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

**Examples**

```

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

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

  DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);
  buf := DBMS_ADVISOR.GET_TASK_SCRIPT(task_name);
END;
/

```

## 16.3.19 IMPLEMENT\_TASK Procedure

This procedure implements the recommendations of the specified Advisor task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPLEMENT_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  rec_id             IN NUMBER := NULL,
  exit_on_error      IN BOOLEAN := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 16-20** IMPLEMENT\_TASK Procedure Parameters

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

## 16.3.20 IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_SCHEMA Procedure

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



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-21** IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters

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

**Table 16-21 (Cont.) IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

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

**Return Values**

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

**Usage Notes**

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

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

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

**Examples**

```

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

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_SQLWKLD(workload_name, 'My Workload');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_SQLWKLD_PARAMETER(workload_name, 'VALID_TABLE_LIST', 'SH.
%');
  DBMS_ADVISOR.IMPORT_SQLWKLD_SCHEMA(workload_name, 'REPLACE', 1, saved,
  failed);

```

```
END;
/
```

## 16.3.21 IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_SQLCACHE Procedure

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



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-22** IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_SQLCACHE Procedure Parameters

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

### Return Values

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



## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

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

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

## 16.3.22 IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_STS Procedure

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

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

## Syntax

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

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

```
saved_rows          OUT NUMBER,
failed_rows        OUT NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 16-23** IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_STS Procedure Parameters

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

## Return Values

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

## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

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

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

```

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

```

### 16.3.23 IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_SUMADV Procedure

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

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

#### Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

#### Syntax

```

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

```

#### Parameters

**Table 16-24** IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_SUMADV Procedure Parameters

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

**Table 16-24 (Cont.) IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_SUMADV Procedure Parameters**

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

**Return Values**

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

**Usage Notes**

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

**Examples**

```

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

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

```

## 16.3.24 IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_USER Procedure

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

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-25** IMPORT\_SQLWKLD\_USER Procedure Parameters

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

### Return Values

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

## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

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

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

## 16.3.25 INTERRUPT\_TASK Procedure

This procedure stops a currently executing task.

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-26** INTERRUPT\_TASK Procedure Parameters

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

### Examples

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

  DBMS_ADVISOR.CREATE_TASK(DBMS_ADVISOR.SQLACCESS_ADVISOR, task_id,
```

```

task_name);
  DBMS_ADVISOR.EXECUTE_TASK(task_name);
END;
/

```

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

```

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

```

## 16.3.26 MARK\_RECOMMENDATION Procedure

This procedure marks a recommendation for import or implementation.

### Syntax

```

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

```

### Parameters

**Table 16-27** MARK\_RECOMMENDATION Procedure Parameters

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

### Usage Notes

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

## Examples

```

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

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

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

```

## 16.3.27 QUICK\_TUNE Procedure

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

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

### Syntax

```

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

```



## Parameters

**Table 16-28 QUICK\_TUNE Procedure Parameters**

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

## Usage Notes

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

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

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

## Examples

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

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

## 16.3.28 RESET\_SQLWKLD Procedure

This procedure resets a workload to its initial starting point.

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

**Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters****Table 16-29 RESET\_SQLWKLD Procedure Parameters**

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

**Usage Notes**

RESET\_SQLWKLD should be executed after any workload adjustments such as adding or removing SQL statements.

**Examples**

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

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

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

## 16.3.29 RESET\_TASK Procedure

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

**Syntax**

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

## Parameters

**Table 16-30** RESET\_TASK Procedure Parameters

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

## Examples

```

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

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

```

### 16.3.30 SET\_DEFAULT\_SQLWKLD\_PARAMETER Procedure

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

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

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

## Syntax

```

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

```

```

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

```

## Parameters

**Table 16-31 SET\_DEFAULT\_SQLWKLD\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

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

## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

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

## 16.3.31 SET\_DEFAULT\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure

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

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

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

## Syntax

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

```
DBMS_ADVISOR.SET_DEFAULT_TASK_PARAMETER (
  advisor_name      IN VARCHAR2
```

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

## Parameters

**Table 16-32 SET\_DEFAULT\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

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

## Examples

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

## 16.3.32 SET\_SQLWKLD\_PARAMETER Procedure

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

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

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

## Syntax

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

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

## Parameters

**Table 16-33 SET\_SQLWKLD\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

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

## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

```

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

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

```

## 16.3.33 SET\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure

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

### Syntax

```

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

```

```

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

```

## Parameters

**Table 16-34 SET\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

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

### Usage Notes

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

### SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters

[Table 16-35](#) lists SQL Access Advisor task parameters.

**Table 16-35 SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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



**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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



**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

**Table 16-35 (Cont.) SQL Access Advisor Task Parameters**

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

### Segment Advisor Parameters

Table 16-36 lists the input task parameters that can be set in the Segment Advisor using the SET\_TASK\_PARAMETER procedure.

**Table 16-36 Segment Advisor Task Parameters**

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

### Examples

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

```

BEGIN
  task_name := 'My Task';

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

```

### Undo Advisor Task Parameters

Table 16-37 lists the input task parameters that can be set in the Undo Advisor using the SET\_TASK\_PARAMETER procedure.

**Table 16-37 Undo Advisor Task Parameters**

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

### Examples

```

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

```

```

END;
/

```

### Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) Task Parameters

Table 16-38 lists the input task parameters that can be set in ADDM using the SET\_TASK\_PARAMETER procedure.

**Table 16-38** ADDM Task Parameters

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

### Examples

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

```

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

```

 **See Also:**

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

**SQL Tuning Advisor Task Parameters**

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

## 16.3.34 TUNE\_MVIEW Procedure

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

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters****Table 16-39 TUNE\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

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

**Usage Notes**

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

**Table 16-40 USER\_TUNE\_MVIEW and DBA\_TUNE\_MVIEW Views**

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

**Table 16-40 (Cont.) USER\_TUNE\_MVIEW and DBA\_TUNE\_MVIEW Views**

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

**Examples**

The following example shows how to use TUNE\_MVIEW to optimize a CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement:

```

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

```

You can view the results by querying USER\_TUNE\_MVIEW or DBA\_TUNE\_MVIEW as the following example (sample output included):

```

SET LINESIZE 120
COL TASK_NAME FORMAT a20
COL STATEMENT FORMAT a40

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

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

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

```

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

The preceding statement will save the results in /tmp/mview\_create.sql.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* for more information about using the TUNE\_MVIEW procedure

## 16.3.35 UPDATE\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure updates an existing task object.

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

### Syntax

```

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

```



## Parameters

**Table 16-41 UPDATE\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

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

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

## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

```

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

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

```

 **See Also:**

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

## 16.3.36 UPDATE\_REC\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 16-42** UPDATE\_REC\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

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

### Usage Notes

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

### Examples

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

```

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

attribute := 'SH';

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

```

### 16.3.37 UPDATE\_SQLWKLD\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

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

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

#### Syntax

```

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

```

#### Parameters

**Table 16-43 UPDATE\_SQLWKLD\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters**

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

**Table 16-43 (Cont.) UPDATE\_SQLWKLD\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters**

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

### Examples

```

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

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

```

## 16.3.38 UPDATE\_SQLWKLD\_STATEMENT Procedure

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



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 11g.

### Syntax

```

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

```

```

DBMS_ADVISOR.UPDATE_SQLWKLD_STATEMENT (
  workload_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  search            IN VARCHAR2,

```

```

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

```

## Parameters

**Table 16-44 UPDATE\_SQLWKLD\_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters**

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

## Usage Notes

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

## Examples

```

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

```

```

workload_name := 'My Workload';

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

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

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

```

## 16.3.39 UPDATE\_TASK\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

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

### Syntax

```

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

```

### Parameters

**Table 16-45 UPDATE\_TASK\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The Advisor task name that uniquely identifies an existing task.
new_name	The new Advisor task name. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the task will not be renamed. A task name can be up to 30 characters long.
description	A new task description. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the description will not be changed. Names can be up to 256 characters long.
read_only	Sets the task to read-only. Possible values are: TRUE and FALSE. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the setting will not be changed.
is_template	Marks the task as a template. Physically, there is no difference between a task and a template; however, a template cannot be executed. Possible values are: TRUE and FALSE. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the setting will not be changed.

**Table 16-45 (Cont.) UPDATE\_TASK\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
how_created	Indicates a source application name that initiated the task creation. If the value is NULL or contains the value ADVISOR_UNUSED, the source will not be changed.

**Examples**

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

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

# 17

## DBMS\_ALERT

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

This chapter contains the following topics:

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

### 17.1 DBMS\_ALERT Overview

This scenario describes a possible use of the DBMS\_ALERT package.

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

### 17.2 DBMS\_ALERT Security Model

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

### 17.3 DBMS\_ALERT Constants

The DBMS\_ALERT package uses the constants listed and described in this topic.

**Table 17-1 DBMS\_ALERT Constants**

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



## 17.4 DBMS\_ALERT Restrictions

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

## 17.5 DBMS\_ALERT Exceptions

DBMS\_ALERT raises the application error -20000 on error conditions.

Table 17-2 shows the messages and the procedures that can raise them.

## 17.6 DBMS\_ALERT Operational Notes

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

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



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_PIPE](#)

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

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

**Table 17-2 DBMS\_ALERT Error Messages**

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

## 17.7 DBMS\_ALERT Examples

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

Your application would look similar to this code:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 17.8 Summary of DBMS\_ALERT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_ALERT subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 17-3 DBMS\_ALERT Package Subprograms**

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

### 17.8.1 REGISTER Procedure

This procedure lets a session register interest in an alert.

#### Syntax

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

#### Parameters

**Table 17-4 REGISTER Procedure Parameters**

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

**⚠ WARNING:**

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

**Usage Notes**

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

## 17.8.2 REMOVE Procedure

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

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters**

**Table 17-5 REMOVE Procedure Parameters**

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

**Usage Notes**

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

## 17.8.3 REMOVEALL Procedure

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

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

This procedure always performs a commit.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_ALERT.REMOVEALL;
```

## 17.8.4 SET\_DEFAULTS Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 17-6 SET\_DEFAULTS Procedure Parameters**

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

## 17.8.5 SIGNAL Procedure

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

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

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 17-7 SIGNAL Procedure Parameters**

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

## 17.8.6 WAITANY Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 17-8** WAITANY Procedure Parameters

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

### Usage Notes

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

### Exceptions

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

## 17.8.7 WAITONE Procedure

This procedure waits for a specific alert to occur.

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

## Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 17-9** WAITONE Procedure Parameters

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

# 18

## DBMS\_APP\_CONT

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

### See Also:

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

- "Using Transaction Guard"
- "Ensuring Application Continuity"

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_APP\\_CONT Subprograms](#)

### 18.1 DBMS\_APP\_CONT Overview

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

#### Problem Description

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

#### GET\_LTXID\_OUTCOME

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



**See Also:**

*Oracle Database Concepts* for explanation of Logical Transaction ID

## 18.2 DBMS\_APP\_CONT Security Model

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

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

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

## 18.3 Summary of DBMS\_APP\_CONT Subprograms

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

**Table 18-1 DBMS\_APP\_CONT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure</a>	Lets customer applications and third party application servers determine the transactional status of the last session when that session becomes unavailable.

### 18.3.1 GET\_LTXID\_OUTCOME Procedure

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

#### Syntax

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

#### Parameters

**Table 18-2 GET\_LTXID\_OUTCOME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>client_ltxid</code>	Client-side logical transaction ID. Obtain the LTXID from the previous failed session using the client driver provided APIs - <code>getLTXID</code> for JDBC, and <code>LogicalTransactionId</code> for ODP.net., and <code>OCI_ATTR_GET</code> with LTXID for OCI.

**Table 18-2 (Cont.) GET\_LTXID\_OUTCOME Procedure Parameters**

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

### Exceptions

**Table 18-3 GET\_LTXID\_OUTCOME Procedure Exceptions**

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

# 19

## DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO

Application developers can use the `DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO` package with Oracle Trace and the SQL trace facility to record names of executing modules or transactions in the database for later use when tracking the performance of various modules and debugging.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_APPLICATION\\_INFO Subprograms](#)

### 19.1 DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO Overview

Registering the application allows system administrators and performance tuning specialists to track performance by module. System administrators can also use this information to track resource use by module. When an application registers with the database, its name and actions are recorded in the `V$SESSION` and `V$SQLAREA` views.

### 19.2 DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO Security Model

No further privileges are required. The `DBMSAPIN.SQL` script is already run as a part of standard database creation.

 **Note:**

The public synonym for `DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO` is not dropped before creation so that you can redirect the public synonym to point to your own package.

### 19.3 DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO Operational Notes

Your applications should set the name of the module and name of the action automatically each time a user enters that module. The module name could be the name of a form in an Oracle Forms application, or the name of the code segment in an Oracle Precompilers application. The action name should usually be the name or description of the current transaction within a module.

If you want to gather your own statistics based on module, you can implement a wrapper around this package by writing a version of this package in another schema that first gathers statistics and then calls the `SYS` version of the package. The public

synonym for DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO can then be changed to point to the DBA's version of the package.

## 19.4 Summary of DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO package subprograms.

**Table 19-1 DBMS\_APPLICATION\_INFO Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">READ_CLIENT_INFO Procedure</a>	Reads the value of the <code>client_info</code> field of the current session
<a href="#">READ_MODULE Procedure</a>	Reads the values of the <code>module</code> and <code>action</code> fields of the current session
<a href="#">SET_ACTION Procedure</a>	Sets the name of the current action within the current module
<a href="#">SET_CLIENT_INFO Procedure</a>	Sets the <code>client_info</code> field of the session
<a href="#">SET_MODULE Procedure</a>	Sets the name of the module that is currently running to a new module
<a href="#">SET_SESSION_LONGOPS Procedure</a>	Sets a row in the <code>V\$SESSION_LONGOPS</code> table

### 19.4.1 READ\_CLIENT\_INFO Procedure

This procedure reads the value of the `client_info` field of the current session.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.READ_CLIENT_INFO (
    client_info OUT VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 19-2 READ\_CLIENT\_INFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>client_info</code>	Last client information value supplied to the <code>SET_CLIENT_INFO</code> procedure.

### 19.4.2 READ\_MODULE Procedure

This procedure reads the values of the `module` and `action` fields of the current session.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.READ_MODULE (
    module_name OUT VARCHAR2,
    action_name OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 19-3 READ\_MODULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
module_name	Last value that the module name was set to by calling SET_MODULE.
action_name	Last value that the action name was set to by calling SET_ACTION or SET_MODULE.

## Usage Notes

Module and action names for a registered application can be retrieved by querying V\$SQLAREA or by calling the READ\_MODULE procedure. Client information can be retrieved by querying the V\$SESSION view, or by calling the [READ\\_CLIENT\\_INFO Procedure](#).

## Examples

The following sample query illustrates the use of the MODULE and ACTION column of the V\$SQLAREA.

```
SELECT sql_text, disk_reads, module, action
FROM v$sqlarea
WHERE module = 'add_employee';

SQL_TEXT DISK_READS MODULE ACTION
-----
INSERT INTO emp 1 add_employee insert into emp
(ename, empno, sal, mgr, job, hiredate, comm, deptno)
VALUES
(name, next.emp_seq, manager, title, SYSDATE, commission, department)

1 row selected.
```

## 19.4.3 SET\_ACTION Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the current action within the current module.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION (
    action_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 19-4 SET\_ACTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
action_name	The name of the current action within the current module. When the current action terminates, call this procedure with the name of the next action if there is one, or NULL if there is not. Names longer than 32 bytes are truncated.

## Usage Notes

The action name should be descriptive text about the current action being performed. You should probably set the action name before the start of every transaction.

Set the transaction name to `NULL` after the transaction completes, so that subsequent transactions are logged correctly. If you do not set the transaction name to `NULL`, subsequent transactions may be logged with the previous transaction's name.

## Example

The following is an example of a transaction that uses the registration procedure:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE bal_tran (amt IN NUMBER(7,2)) AS
BEGIN

-- balance transfer transaction

    DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION(
        action_name => 'transfer from chk to sav');
    UPDATE chk SET bal = bal + :amt
        WHERE acct# = :acct;
    UPDATE sav SET bal = bal - :amt
        WHERE acct# = :acct;
    COMMIT;
    DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION(null);

END;
```

## 19.4.4 SET\_CLIENT\_INFO Procedure

This procedure supplies additional information about the client application.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_CLIENT_INFO (
    client_info IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 19-5 SET\_CLIENT\_INFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
client_info	Supplies any additional information about the client application. This information is stored in the <code>V\$SESSION</code> view. Information exceeding 64 bytes is truncated.

### Note:

`CLIENT_INFO` is readable and writable by any user. For storing secured application attributes, you can use the application context feature.

## 19.4.5 SET\_MODULE Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the current application or module.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE (
    module_name IN VARCHAR2,
    action_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 19-6 SET\_MODULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
module_name	Name of module that is currently running. When the current module terminates, call this procedure with the name of the new module if there is one, or NULL if there is not. Names longer than 48 bytes are truncated.
action_name	Name of current action within the current module. If you do not want to specify an action, this value should be NULL. Names longer than 32 bytes are truncated.

### Usage Notes

### Example

```
CREATE or replace PROCEDURE add_employee(
    name VARCHAR2,
    salary NUMBER,
    manager NUMBER,
    title VARCHAR2,
    commission NUMBER,
    department NUMBER) AS
BEGIN
    DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE(
        module_name => 'add_employee',
        action_name => 'insert into emp');
    INSERT INTO emp
        (ename, empno, sal, mgr, job, hiredate, comm, deptno)
        VALUES (name, emp_seq.nextval, salary, manager, title, SYSDATE,
            commission, department);
    DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE(null,null);
END;
```

## 19.4.6 SET\_SESSION\_LONGOPS Procedure

This procedure sets a row in the V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS view. This is a view that is used to indicate the on-going progress of a long running operation. Some Oracle functions,

such as parallel execution and Server Managed Recovery, use rows in this view to indicate the status of, for example, a database backup.

Applications may use the SET\_SESSION\_LONGOPS procedure to advertise information on the progress of application specific long running tasks so that the progress can be monitored by way of the V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_SESSION_LONGOPS (
  rindex      IN OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  slno        IN OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  op_name     IN      VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL,
  target      IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 0,
  context     IN      BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 0,
  sofar       IN      NUMBER           DEFAULT 0,
  totalwork   IN      NUMBER           DEFAULT 0,
  target_desc IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT 'unknown target',
  units       IN      VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL)
```

```
set_session_longops_nohint constant BINARY_INTEGER := -1;
```

### Parameters

**Table 19-7 SET\_SESSION\_LONGOPS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rindex	A token which represents the v\$session_longops row to update. Set this to set_session_longops_nohint to start a new row. Use the returned value from the prior call to reuse a row.
slno	Saves information across calls to set_session_longops: It is for internal use and should not be modified by the caller.
op_name	Specifies the name of the long running task. It appears as the OPNAME column of v\$session_longops. The maximum length is 64 bytes.
target	Specifies the object that is being worked on during the long running operation. For example, it could be a table ID that is being sorted. It appears as the TARGET column of v\$session_longops.
context	Any number the client wants to store. It appears in the CONTEXT column of v\$session_longops.
sofar	Any number the client wants to store. It appears in the SOFAR column of v\$session_longops. This is typically the amount of work which has been done so far.
totalwork	Any number the client wants to store. It appears in the TOTALWORK column of v\$session_longops. This is typically an estimate of the total amount of work needed to be done in this long running operation.
target_desc	Specifies the description of the object being manipulated in this long operation. This provides a caption for the target parameter. This value appears in the TARGET_DESC field of v\$session_longops. The maximum length is 32 bytes.



**Table 19-7 (Cont.) SET\_SESSION\_LONGOPS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
units	Specifies the units in which <code>sofar</code> and <code>totalwork</code> are being represented. It appears as the <code>UNITS</code> field of <code>v\$session_longops</code> . The maximum length is 32 bytes.

### Example

This example performs a task on 10 objects in a loop. As the example completes each object, Oracle updates `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` on the procedure's progress.

```
DECLARE
    rindex    BINARY_INTEGER;
    slno      BINARY_INTEGER;
    totalwork number;
    sofar     number;
    obj       BINARY_INTEGER;

BEGIN
    rindex := dbms_application_info.set_session_longops_nohint;
    sofar := 0;
    totalwork := 10;

    WHILE sofar < 10 LOOP
        -- update obj based on sofar
        -- perform task on object target

        sofar := sofar + 1;
        dbms_application_info.set_session_longops(rindex, slno,
            "Operation X", obj, 0, sofar, totalwork, "table", "tables");
    END LOOP;
END;
```

# DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM

The `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package provides subprograms to configure and manage Oracle Apply processes, XStream outbound servers, and XStream inbound servers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_APPLY\\_ADM Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about XStream outbound servers and inbound servers

## 20.1 DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM Overview

The `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package provides interfaces to start, stop, and configure Oracle Apply processes, XStream outbound servers, and XStream inbound servers.

This package includes subprograms for configuring apply handlers, setting enqueue destinations for messages, and specifying execution directives for messages. This package also provides administrative subprograms that set the instantiation SCN for objects at a destination database. This package also includes subprograms for managing apply errors.

XStream inbound servers and outbound servers can be used in an XStream configuration in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

## Note:

- For simplicity, this chapter refers to apply processes, XStream outbound servers, and XStream inbound servers as **apply components**. This chapter identifies a specific type of apply component when necessary.
- Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

## 20.2 DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by either granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles..

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

When the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package is used to manage an Oracle Replication configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an Oracle Replication administrator.

When the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package is used to manage an XStream configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an XStream administrator.

 **Note:**

The user must be granted additional privileges to perform some administrative tasks using the subprograms in this package, such as setting an apply user. If additional privileges are required for a subprogram, then the privileges are documented in the section that describes the subprogram.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for information about configuring an XStream administrator

## 20.3 DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM Deprecated Subprograms

The `NONE` value for the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter is deprecated. It is replaced by the `DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONS` value.

### Note:

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated apply component parameter values. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

### See Also:

[SET\\_PARAMETER Procedure](#)

## 20.4 Summary of DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM Subprograms

This table topic lists and describes the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` subprograms.

**Table 20-1 DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_APPLY Procedure</a>	Alters an apply component
<a href="#">CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS Procedure</a>	Removes the key columns that were used as the substitute primary key by the <code>SET_KEY_COLUMNS</code> procedure
<a href="#">COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure</a>	Specifies whether to compare the old value of one or more columns in a row logical change record (row LCR) with the current value of the corresponding columns at the destination site during apply
<a href="#">CREATE_APPLY Procedure</a>	Creates an apply component
<a href="#">CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure</a>	Creates an object dependency
<a href="#">DELETE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure</a>	Deletes all the error transactions for the specified apply component
<a href="#">DELETE_ERROR Procedure</a>	Deletes the specified error transaction
<a href="#">DROP_APPLY Procedure</a>	Drops an apply component
<a href="#">DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY Procedure</a>	Drops an object dependency
<a href="#">EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS Procedure</a>	Reexecutes the error transactions for the specified apply component
<a href="#">EXECUTE_ERROR Procedure</a>	Reexecutes the specified error transaction

**Table 20-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_ERROR_MESSAGE Function</a>	Returns the message payload from the error queue for the specified message number and transaction identifier
<a href="#">HANDLE_COLLISIONS</a>	Enables or disables basic conflict resolution for an apply process and a table
<a href="#">SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure</a>	Adds, modifies, or removes a prebuilt DML conflict handler for INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE conflicts on the specified object
<a href="#">SET_DML_HANDLER Procedure</a>	Sets a user procedure as a procedure DML handler for a specified operation on a specified database object for a single apply component or for all apply components in the database
<a href="#">SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION Procedure</a>	Sets the queue where the apply component automatically enqueues a message that satisfies the specified rule
<a href="#">SET_EXECUTE Procedure</a>	Specifies whether a message that satisfies the specified rule is executed by an apply component
<a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure</a>	Records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified source database and, optionally, for the schemas at the source database and the tables owned by these schemas
<a href="#">SET_KEY_COLUMNS Procedures</a>	Records the set of columns to be used as the substitute primary key for local apply purposes and removes existing substitute primary key columns for the specified object if they exist
<a href="#">SET_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets an apply parameter to the specified value
<a href="#">SET_REPERROR_HANDLER Procedure</a>	Specifies how a particular error is handled based on its error number
<a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure</a>	Records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified schema in the specified source database and, optionally, for the tables owned by the schema at the source database
<a href="#">SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure</a>	Records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified table in the specified source database
<a href="#">SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER Procedure</a>	Adds, updates, or drops an update conflict handler for the specified object
<a href="#">SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY Procedure</a>	Sets or removes a value dependency
<a href="#">START_APPLY Procedure</a>	Directs the apply component to start applying messages
<a href="#">STOP_APPLY Procedure</a>	Stops the apply component from applying any messages and rolls back any unfinished transactions being applied

 **Note:**

All procedures commit unless specified otherwise. However, the `GET_ERROR_MESSAGE` function does not commit.

## 20.4.1 ALTER\_APPLY Procedure

This procedure alters an apply component.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.ALTER_APPLY(
  apply_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_rule_set     IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  message_handler     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_message_handler IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  ddl_handler         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_ddl_handler  IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  apply_user          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_tag           IN RAW        DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_apply_tag    IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  precommit_handler   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_precommit_handler IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  negative_rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_negative_rule_set IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-2 ALTER\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>apply_name</code>	The name of the apply component being altered. You must specify the name of an existing apply component. Do not specify an owner.
<code>rule_set_name</code>	<p>The name of the positive rule set for the apply component. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the apply component to apply messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the apply component, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>job_apply_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.job_apply_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then this procedure retains any existing positive rule set for the specified apply component. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then this procedure removes any existing positive rule set from the specified apply component.</p>

**Table 20-2 (Cont.) ALTER\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remove_rule_set	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure removes the positive rule set for the specified apply component. If you remove the positive rule set for an apply component, and the apply component does not have a negative rule set, then the apply component dequeues all messages in its queue.</p> <p>If you remove the positive rule set for an apply component, and a negative rule set exists for the apply component, then the apply component dequeues all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure retains the positive rule set for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the rule_set_name parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.</p>
message_handler	<p>A user-defined procedure that processes non-LCR messages in the queue for the apply component.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" in the <a href="#">CREATE_APPLY Procedure</a> for more information about a message handler procedure.</p>
remove_message_handler	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure removes the message handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure retains any message handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the message_handler parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.</p>
ddl_handler	<p>A user-defined procedure that processes DDL logical change records (DDL LCRs) in the queue for the apply component.</p> <p>All applied DDL LCRs commit automatically. Therefore, if a DDL handler calls the EXECUTE member procedure of a DDL LCR, then a commit is performed automatically.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" in the <a href="#">CREATE_APPLY Procedure</a> for more information about a DDL handler procedure.</p>
remove_ddl_handler	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure removes the DDL handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure retains any DDL handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the ddl_handler parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.</p>

**Table 20-2 (Cont.) ALTER\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_user	<p>The user in whose security domain an apply component dequeues messages that satisfy its rule sets, applies messages directly to database objects, runs custom rule-based transformations, and runs apply handlers. If NULL, then the apply user is not changed.</p> <p>If a non-NULL value is specified to change the apply user, then the user who invokes the ALTER_APPLY procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the apply_user to SYS.</p> <p>If you change the apply user, then this procedure grants the new apply user dequeue privilege on the queue used by the apply component. It also configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue.</p> <p>In addition to the privileges granted by this procedure, you also should grant the following privileges to the apply user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The necessary privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the apply component</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on all apply handler procedures</li> </ul> <p>These privileges can be granted directly to the apply user, or they can be granted through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the apply user must be granted the EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in subprograms run by the apply component. These privileges must be granted directly to the apply user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>By default, this parameter is set to the user who created the apply component by running either the CREATE_APPLY procedure in this package.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the apply user for an apply component is dropped using DROP USER. . . CASCADE, then the apply component is also dropped automatically.</p>
apply_tag	<p>A binary tag that is added to redo entries generated by the specified apply component. The tag is a binary value that can be used to track LCRs.</p> <p>The tag is relevant only if a capture process at the database where the apply component is running captures changes made by the apply component. If so, then the captured changes include the tag specified by this parameter.</p> <p>If NULL, the default, then the apply tag for the apply component is not changed.</p> <p>The following is an example of a tag with a hexadecimal value of 17:</p> <pre>HEXTORAW('17')</pre>



**Table 20-2 (Cont.) ALTER\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remove_apply_tag	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure sets the apply tag for the specified apply component to NULL, and the apply component generates redo entries with NULL tags.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure retains any apply tag for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the apply_tag parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.</p>
precommit_handler	<p>A user-defined procedure that can receive internal commit directives in the queue for the apply component before they are processed by the apply component. Typically, precommit handlers are used for auditing commit information for transactions processed by an apply component.</p> <p>An internal commit directive is enqueued in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a capture process captures row LCRs, the capture process enqueues the commit directive for the transaction that contains the row LCRs.</li> <li>• When a user or application enqueues messages and then issues a COMMIT statement, the commit directive is enqueued automatically.</li> </ul> <p>For a captured row LCR, a commit directive contains the commit SCN of the transaction from the source database. For a user message, the commit SCN is generated by the apply component.</p> <p>The precommit handler procedure must conform to the following restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any work that commits must be an autonomous transaction.</li> <li>• Any rollback must be to a named savepoint created in the procedure.</li> </ul> <p>If a precommit handler raises an exception, then the entire apply transaction is rolled back, and all of the messages in the transaction are moved to the error queue.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" in the <a href="#">CREATE_APPLY Procedure</a> for more information about a precommit handler procedure.</p>
remove_precommit_handler	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure removes the precommit handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure retains any precommit handler for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the precommit_handler parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.</p>

**Table 20-2 (Cont.) ALTER\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>negative_rule_set_name</code>	<p>The name of the negative rule set for the apply component. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the apply component to discard messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the apply component, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_apply_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_apply_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing negative rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing negative rule set.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for an apply component, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p>
<code>remove_negative_rule_set</code>	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the negative rule set for the specified apply component. If you remove the negative rule set for an apply component, and the apply component does not have a positive rule set, then the apply component dequeues all messages in its queue.</p> <p>If you remove the negative rule set for an apply component, and a positive rule set exists for the apply component, then the apply component dequeues all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the negative rule set for the specified apply component.</p> <p>If the <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then this parameter should be set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Automatic Restart of Apply Components](#)
- [The ALTER\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The ALTER\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

#### Automatic Restart of Apply Components

An apply component is stopped and restarted automatically when you change the value of one or more of the following `ALTER_APPLY` procedure parameters:

- `message_handler`
- `ddl_handler`
- `apply_user`
- `apply_tag`

- `precommit_handler`

### The ALTER\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

The following usage notes apply to this procedure and XStream outbound servers:

- The `apply_user` parameter can change the connect user for an outbound server.
- You cannot specify an apply handler for an outbound server. An outbound server ignores the settings for the following parameters: `message_handler`, `ddl_handler`, and `precommit_handler`.

The client application can perform custom processing of the LCRs instead if necessary.

- An outbound server cannot set an apply tag for the changes it processes. An outbound server ignores the setting for the `apply_tag` parameter.

### The ALTER\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

Inbound servers can use apply handlers and process only DML and DDL LCRs. Therefore, inbound servers ignore message handlers specified in the `message_handler` parameter.

## 20.4.2 CLEAR\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure removes the key columns that were used as the substitute primary key by the `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS(
    apply_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameter

**Table 20-3 CLEAR\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<code>apply_name</code>	The apply component name.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

#### The CLEAR\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

#### The CLEAR\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

#### The CLEAR\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedure and CDBs

This procedure removes the columns that are used as a substitute primary key. You must perform the `CLEAR_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure in the appropriate PDB.

## 20.4.3 COMPARE\_OLD\_VALUES Procedure

This procedure specifies whether to compare the old values of one or more columns in a row logical change record (row LCR) with the current values of the corresponding columns at the destination site during apply.

This procedure is relevant only for UPDATE and DELETE operations because only these operations result in old column values in row LCRs. The default is to compare old values for all columns.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_list` and `column_table` parameters are mutually exclusive.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.COMPARE_OLD_VALUES(
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  column_list      IN VARCHAR2,
  operation        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'UPDATE',
  compare         IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.COMPARE_OLD_VALUES(
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  column_table     IN DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY,
  operation        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'UPDATE',
  compare         IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-4 COMPARE\_OLD\_VALUES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_name</code>	The name of the source table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>column_list</code>	A comma-delimited list of column names in the table. There must be no spaces between entries. Specify <code>*</code> to include all nonkey columns.
<code>column_table</code>	A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY</code> that contains names of columns in the table. The first column name should be at position 1, the second at position 2, and so on. The table does not need to be NULL terminated.
<code>operation</code>	The name of the operation, which can be specified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UPDATE for UPDATE operations</li> <li>• DELETE for DELETE operations</li> <li>• * for both UPDATE and DELETE operations</li> </ul>
<code>compare</code>	If <code>compare</code> is TRUE, the old values of the specified columns are compared during apply. If <code>compare</code> is FALSE, the old values of the specified columns are not compared during apply.

**Table 20-4 (Cont.) COMPARE\_OLD\_VALUES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>apply_database_link</code>	The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database is a non-Oracle database.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Conflict Detection](#)
- [The COMPARE\\_OLD\\_VALUES Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The COMPARE\\_OLD\\_VALUES Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

#### Conflict Detection

By default, an apply component uses the old column values in a row LCR to detect conflicts. You can choose not to compare old column values to avoid conflict detection for specific tables. For example, if you do not want to compare the old values for a set of columns during apply, then, using the `COMPARE_OLD_VALUES` procedure, specify the set of columns in the `column_list` or `column_table` parameter, and set the `compare` parameter to `FALSE`.

In addition, when the `compare_key_only` apply component parameter is set to `Y`, automatic conflict detection is disabled, and the apply component only uses primary key and unique key columns to identify the table row for a row LCR. When the `compare_key_only` apply component parameter is set to `N`, automatic conflict detection is enabled, and the apply component uses all of the old values in a row LCR to identify the table row for a row LCR.

#### Note:

- An apply component compares old values for non-key columns when they are present in a row LCR and when the apply component parameter `compare_key_only` is set to `N`.
- This procedure raises an error if a key column is specified in `column_list` or `column_table` and the `compare` parameter is set to `FALSE`.

#### See Also:

[SET\\_PARAMETER Procedure](#) for more information about the `compare_key_only` apply component parameter

The `COMPARE_OLD_VALUES` Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The COMPARE\_OLD\_VALUES Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.4 CREATE\_APPLY Procedure

This procedure creates an apply component.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.CREATE_APPLY(
  queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  apply_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  message_handler     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  ddl_handler         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_user          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_tag           IN RAW        DEFAULT '00',
  apply_captured      IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  precommit_handler  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  negative_rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-5 CREATE\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	The name of the queue from which the apply component dequeues messages. You must specify an existing queue in the form [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>queue_name</i> . For example, to specify a queue in the hr schema named streams_queue, enter hr.streams_queue. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. <b>Note:</b> The queue_name setting cannot be altered after the apply component is created.
apply_name	The name of the apply component being created. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. The specified name must not match the name of an existing apply component or messaging client. <b>Note:</b> The apply_name setting cannot be altered after the apply component is created.

**Table 20-5 (Cont.) CREATE\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_set_name	<p>The name of the positive rule set for the apply component. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the apply component to apply messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the apply component, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the hr schema named job_apply_rules, enter <code>hr.job_apply_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If you specify NULL, and no negative rule set is specified, then the apply component applies either all captured messages or all messages in the persistent queue, depending on the setting of the <code>apply_captured</code> parameter.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p>
message_handler	<p>A user-defined procedure that processes non-LCR messages in the queue for the apply component.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about a message handler procedure.</p>
ddl_handler	<p>A user-defined procedure that processes DDL logical change record (DDL LCRs) in the queue for the apply component.</p> <p>All applied DDL LCRs commit automatically. Therefore, if a DDL handler calls the EXECUTE member procedure of a DDL LCR, then a commit is performed automatically.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about a DDL handler procedure.</p>

Table 20-5 (Cont.) CREATE\_APPLY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
apply_user	<p>The user who applies all DML and DDL changes that satisfy the apply component rule sets and who runs user-defined apply handlers. If NULL, then the user who runs the CREATE_APPLY procedure is used.</p> <p>The apply user is the user in whose security domain an apply component dequeues messages that satisfy its rule sets, applies messages directly to database objects, runs custom rule-based transformations configured for apply component rules, and runs apply handlers configured for the apply component. This user must have the necessary privileges to apply changes. This procedure grants the apply user dequeue privilege on the queue used by the apply component and configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue.</p> <p>In addition to the privileges granted by this procedure, you also should grant the following privileges to the apply user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The necessary privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the apply component</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on all apply handler procedures</li> </ul> <p>These privileges can be granted directly to the apply user, or they can be granted through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the apply user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in subprograms run by the apply component. These privileges must be granted directly to the apply user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>You can use the DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH package to grant and revoke administrative privileges in XStream configuration. These packages do not configure the necessary privileges to perform DML or DDL changes on the apply objects.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the apply user for an apply component is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the apply component is also dropped automatically.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p>
apply_database_link	<p>The database at which the apply component applies messages. This parameter is used by an apply component when applying changes from Oracle to non-Oracle systems, such as Sybase. Set this parameter to NULL to specify that the apply component applies messages at the local database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The apply_database_link setting cannot be altered after the apply component is created.</p>



**Table 20-5 (Cont.) CREATE\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_tag	<p>A binary tag that is added to redo entries generated by the specified apply component. The tag is a binary value that can be used to track LCRs.</p> <p>The tag is relevant only if a capture process at the database where the apply component is running captures changes made by the apply component. If so, then the captured changes include the tag specified by this parameter.</p> <p>By default, the tag for an apply component is the hexadecimal equivalent of '00' (double zero).</p> <p>The following is an example of a tag with a hexadecimal value of 17:</p> <pre>HEXTORAW('17')</pre> <p>If NULL, then the apply component generates redo entries with NULL tags.</p>
apply_captured	<p>Either TRUE or FALSE.</p> <p>If TRUE, then the apply component applies only the captured LCRs in the queue. Captured LCRs are LCRs that were captured by an Oracle Replication capture process.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the apply component applies only the messages in a persistent queue. These are messages that were not captured by an Oracle Replication capture process, such as persistent LCRs or user messages.</p> <p>To apply both captured LCRs and messages in a persistent queue, you must create at least two apply components.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The apply_captured setting cannot be altered after the apply component is created.</p>

**Table 20-5 (Cont.) CREATE\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>precommit_handler</code>	<p>A user-defined procedure that can receive internal commit directives in the queue for the apply component before they are processed by the apply component. Typically, precommit handlers are used for auditing commit information for transactions processed by an apply component.</p> <p>An internal commit directive is enqueued in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a capture process captures row LCRs, the capture process enqueues the commit directive for the transaction that contains the row LCRs.</li> <li>• When a synchronous capture captures row LCRs, the persistent LCRs that were enqueued by the synchronous capture are organized into a message group. The synchronous capture records the transaction identifier in each persistent LCR in a transaction.</li> <li>• When a user or application enqueues messages and then issues a COMMIT statement, the commit directive is enqueued automatically.</li> </ul> <p>For a row LCR captured by a capture process or synchronous capture, a commit directive contains the commit SCN of the transaction from the source database. For a message enqueued by a user or application, the commit SCN is generated by the apply component.</p> <p>The precommit handler procedure must conform to the following restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any work that commits must be an autonomous transaction.</li> <li>• Any rollback must be to a named savepoint created in the procedure.</li> </ul> <p>If a precommit handler raises an exception, then the entire apply transaction is rolled back, and all of the messages in the transaction are moved to the error queue.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about a precommit handler procedure.</p>
<code>negative_rule_set_name</code>	<p>The name of the negative rule set for the apply component. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the apply component to discard messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the apply component, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_apply_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_apply_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no positive rule set is specified, then the apply component applies either all captured LCRs or all of the messages in the persistent queue, depending on the setting of the <code>apply_captured</code> parameter.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for an apply component, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p>

**Table 20-5 (Cont.) CREATE\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database for the changes that will be applied by the apply component. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply component applies captured messages, then the apply component can apply messages from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>If NULL, then the source database name of the first LCR received by the apply component is used for the source database.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.</p> <p>The rules in the apply component rule sets determine which messages are dequeued by the apply component. If the apply component dequeues an LCR with a source database that is different than the source database for the apply component, then an error is raised. You can determine the source database for an apply component by querying the DBA_APPLY_PROGRESS data dictionary view.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following sections describe usage notes for this procedure:

- [DBA Role Requirement](#)
- [Handler Procedure Names](#)
- [Message Handler and DDL Handler Procedure](#)
- [Precommit Handler Procedure](#)
- [The CREATE\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The CREATE\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

#### DBA Role Requirement

If the user who invokes this procedure is different from the user specified in the `apply_user` parameter, then the invoking user must be granted the DBA role. If the user who invokes this procedure is the same as the user specified in the `apply_user` parameter, then the DBA role is not required for the invoking user. Only the SYS user can set the `apply_user` to SYS.

#### Handler Procedure Names

For the `message_handler`, `ddl_handler`, and `precommit_handler` parameters, specify an existing procedure in one of the following forms:

- `[schema_name.]procedure_name`
- `[schema_name.]package_name.procedure_name`

If the procedure is in a package, then the `package_name` must be specified. For example, to specify a procedure in the `apply_pkg` package in the `hr` schema named

`process_ddls`, enter `hr.apply_pkg.process_ddls`. An error is returned if the specified procedure does not exist.

The user who invokes the `CREATE_APPLY` procedure must have `EXECUTE` privilege on a specified handler procedure. Also, if the `schema_name` is not specified, then the user who invokes the `CREATE_APPLY` procedure is the default.

#### Message Handler and DDL Handler Procedure

The procedure specified in both the `message_handler` parameter and the `ddl_handler` parameter must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE handler_procedure (  
    parameter_name IN ANYDATA);
```

Here, `handler_procedure` stands for the name of the procedure and `parameter_name` stands for the name of the parameter passed to the procedure. For the message handler, the parameter passed to the procedure is a `ANYDATA` encapsulation of a user message. For the DDL handler procedure, the parameter passed to the procedure is a `ANYDATA` encapsulation of a DDL LCR.



#### See Also:

[Logical Change Record TYPES](#) for information about DDL LCRs

#### Precommit Handler Procedure

The procedure specified in the `precommit_handler` parameter must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE handler_procedure (  
    parameter_name IN NUMBER);
```

Here, `handler_procedure` stands for the name of the procedure and `parameter_name` stands for the name of the parameter passed to the procedure. The parameter passed to the procedure is the commit SCN of a commit directive.

#### The CREATE\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure cannot create an XStream outbound server. To create an XStream outbound server, use the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package.

#### The CREATE\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

The following usage notes apply to this procedure and XStream inbound servers:

- The `CREATE_APPLY` procedure always creates an apply process. The apply process remains an apply process if it receives messages from a source other than an XStream client application, such as a capture process. The apply process can become an inbound server if an XStream client application attaches to it before it receives messages from any other source. After the initial contact, an apply process cannot be changed into an inbound server, and an inbound server cannot be changed into an apply process.

- When creating an inbound server using the `CREATE_APPLY` procedure, set the `apply_captured` parameter to `TRUE`. Inbound servers only process LCRs captured by a capture process.
- Inbound servers can use apply handlers. Inbound servers process only DML and DDL LCRs. Therefore, inbound servers ignore message handlers specified in the `message_handler` parameter.

## 20.4.5 CREATE\_OBJECT\_DEPENDENCY Procedure

This procedure creates an object dependency. An object dependency is a virtual dependency definition that defines a parent-child relationship between two objects at a destination database.

An apply component schedules execution of transactions that involve the child object after all transactions with a lower commit system change number (commit SCN) that involve the parent object have been committed. An apply component uses the object identifier of the objects in the logical change records (LCRs) to detect dependencies. The apply component does not use column values in the LCRs to detect dependencies.



### Note:

An error is raised if `NULL` is specified for either of the procedure parameters.



### See Also:

[DROP\\_OBJECT\\_DEPENDENCY Procedure](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.CREATE_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY(
    object_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    parent_object_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-6 CREATE\_OBJECT\_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_name</code>	The name of the child database object, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>parent_object_name</code>	The name of the parent database object, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.departments</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The CREATE\\_OBJECT\\_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The CREATE\\_OBJECT\\_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The CREATE\_OBJECT\_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The CREATE\_OBJECT\_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.6 DELETE\_ALL\_ERRORS Procedure

This procedure deletes all the error transactions for the specified apply component.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.DELETE_ALL_ERRORS(
    apply_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameter

**Table 20-7** DELETE\_ALL\_ERRORS Procedure Parameter

Parameter	Description
apply_name	The name of the apply component that raised the errors while processing the transactions. Do not specify an owner. If NULL, then all error transactions for all apply components are deleted.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The DELETE\\_ALL\\_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The DELETE\\_ALL\\_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

**The DELETE\_ALL\_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers**

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

**The DELETE\_ALL\_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers**

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.7 DELETE\_ERROR Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified error transaction.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.DELETE_ERROR(
    local_transaction_id IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameter

**Table 20-8 DELETE\_ERROR Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
local_transaction_id	The identification number of the error transaction to delete. If the specified transaction does not exist in the error queue, then an error is raised.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

#### The DELETE\_ERROR Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

#### The DELETE\_ERROR Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.8 DROP\_APPLY Procedure

This procedure drops an apply component.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.DROP_APPLY(
    apply_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    drop_unused_rule_sets IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-9 DROP\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_name	The name of the apply component being dropped. You must specify an existing apply component name. Do not specify an owner.

**Table 20-9 (Cont.) DROP\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
drop_unused_rule_sets	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure drops any rule sets, positive and negative, used by the specified apply component if these rule sets are not used by any other Oracle Replication or XStream component. These components include capture processes, propagations, apply processes, inbound servers, and messaging clients. If this procedure drops a rule set, then this procedure also drops any rules in the rule set that are not in another rule set.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not drop the rule sets used by the specified apply component, and the rule sets retain their rules.</p>

**Usage Notes**

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The DROP\\_APPLY Procedure and Rules](#)
- [The DROP\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The DROP\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

**The DROP\_APPLY Procedure and Rules**

When you use this procedure to drop an apply component, information about rules created for the apply component is removed from the data dictionary views for rules. Information about such a rule is removed even if the rule is not in either the positive or negative rule set for the apply component. The following are the data dictionary views for rules:

- ALL\_STREAMS\_GLOBAL\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_GLOBAL\_RULES
- ALL\_STREAMS\_SCHEMA\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_SCHEMA\_RULES
- ALL\_STREAMS\_TABLE\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_TABLE\_RULES

**The DROP\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers**

When the DROP\_APPLY procedure is executed on an outbound server, it runs the DROP\_OUTBOUND procedure in the DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM package. Therefore, it might also drop the outbound server's capture process and queue.

**The DROP\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers**

When the DROP\_APPLY procedure is executed on an inbound server, it runs the DROP\_INBOUND procedure in the DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM package. Therefore, it might also drop the inbound server's queue.



## 20.4.9 DROP\_OBJECT\_DEPENDENCY Procedure

This procedure drops an object dependency. An object dependency is a virtual dependency definition that defines a parent-child relationship between two objects at a destination database.

### Note:

- An error is raised if an object dependency does not exist for the specified database objects.
- An error is raised if `NULL` is specified for either of the procedure parameters.

### See Also:

[CREATE\\_OBJECT\\_DEPENDENCY Procedure](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY(  
  object_name          IN  VARCHAR2,  
  parent_object_name  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-10 DROP\_OBJECT\_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_name</code>	The name of the child database object, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>parent_object_name</code>	The name of the parent database object, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.departments</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

The `DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY` Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The `DROP_OBJECT_DEPENDENCY` Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.10 EXECUTE\_ALL\_ERRORS Procedure

This procedure re-executes the error transactions in the error queue for the specified apply component.

The transactions are re-executed in commit SCN order. Error re-execution stops if an error is raised.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.EXECUTE_ALL_ERRORS(
  apply_name      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  execute_as_user IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-11 EXECUTE\_ALL\_ERRORS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_name	The name of the apply component that raised the errors while processing the transactions. Do not specify an owner. If NULL, then all error transactions for all apply components are re-executed.
execute_as_user	If TRUE, then the procedure re-executes the transactions in the security context of the current user. If FALSE, then the procedure re-executes each transaction in the security context of the original receiver of the transaction. The original receiver is the user who was processing the transaction when the error was raised. The DBA_APPLY_ERROR data dictionary view lists the original receiver for each error transaction. The user who executes the transactions must have privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects and to run any apply handlers. This user must also have dequeue privileges on the queue used by the apply component.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The EXECUTE\\_ALL\\_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The EXECUTE\\_ALL\\_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The EXECUTE\_ALL\_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure cannot be used with XStream outbound servers.

The EXECUTE\_ALL\_ERRORS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.11 EXECUTE\_ERROR Procedure

This procedure re-executes the specified error transaction in the error queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.EXECUTE_ERROR(
    local_transaction_id IN VARCHAR2,
    execute_as_user      IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    user_procedure       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-12 EXECUTE\_ERROR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
local_transaction_id	The identification number of the error transaction to execute. If the specified transaction does not exist in the error queue, then an error is raised.
execute_as_user	If TRUE, then the procedure re-executes the transaction in the security context of the current user.  If FALSE, then the procedure re-executes the transaction in the security context of the original receiver of the transaction. The original receiver is the user who was processing the transaction when the error was raised. The DBA_APPLY_ERROR data dictionary view lists the original receiver for each error transaction.  The user who executes the transaction must have privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects and to run any apply handlers. This user must also have dequeue privileges on the queue used by the apply component.
user_procedure	A user-defined procedure that modifies the error transaction so that it can be successfully executed.  Specify NULL to execute the error transaction without running a user procedure.  <b>See Also:</b> " <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> " for more information about the user procedure

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The User Procedure](#)
- [The EXECUTE\\_ERROR Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The EXECUTE\\_ERROR Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

#### The User Procedure

You must specify the full procedure name for the `user_procedure` parameter in one of the following forms:

- `[schema_name.]package_name.procedure_name`
- `[schema_name.]procedure_name`

If the procedure is in a package, then the *package\_name* must be specified. The user who invokes the EXECUTE\_ERROR procedure must have EXECUTE privilege on the specified procedure. Also, if the *schema\_name* is not specified, then the user who invokes the EXECUTE\_ERROR procedure is the default.

For example, suppose the *procedure\_name* has the following properties:

- *strmadmin* is the *schema\_name*.
- *fix\_errors* is the *package\_name*.
- *fix\_hr\_errors* is the *procedure\_name*.

In this case, specify the following:

```
strmadmin.fix_errors.fix_hr_errors
```

The procedure you create for error handling must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE user_procedure (
    in_anydata          IN      ANYDATA,
    error_record        IN      DBA_APPLY_ERROR%ROWTYPE,
    error_message_number IN      NUMBER,
    messaging_default_processing IN OUT BOOLEAN,
    out_anydata         OUT     ANYDATA);
```

The user procedure has the following parameters:

- *in\_anydata*: The ANYDATA encapsulation of a message that the apply component passes to the procedure. A single transaction can include multiple messages. A message can be a row logical change record (row LCR), a DDL logical change record (DDL LCR), or a user message.
- *error\_record*: The row in the DBA\_APPLY\_ERROR data dictionary view that identifies the transaction
- *error\_message\_number*: The message number of the ANYDATA object in the *in\_anydata* parameter, starting at 1
- *messaging\_default\_processing*: If TRUE, then the apply component continues processing the message in the *in\_anydata* parameter, which can include executing DML or DDL statements and invoking apply handlers.  
If FALSE, then the apply component skips processing the message in the *in\_anydata* parameter and moves on to the next message in the *in\_anydata* parameter.
- *out\_anydata*: The ANYDATA object processed by the user procedure and used by the apply component if *messaging\_default\_processing* is TRUE.

If an LCR is executed using the EXECUTE LCR member procedure in the user procedure, then the LCR is executed directly, and the *messaging\_default\_processing* parameter should be set to FALSE. In this case, the LCR is not passed to any apply handlers.

Processing an error transaction with a user procedure results in one of the following outcomes:

- The user procedure modifies the transaction so that it can be executed successfully.

- The user procedure fails to make the necessary modifications, and an error is raised when transaction execution is attempted. In this case, the transaction is rolled back and remains in the error queue.

The following restrictions apply to the user procedure:

- Do not execute `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` statements. Doing so can endanger the consistency of the transaction.
- Do not modify `LONG`, `LONG RAW` or `LOB` column data in an LCR.
- If the `ANYDATA` object in the `in_anydata` parameter is a row LCR, then the `out_anydata` parameter must be row LCR if the `messaging_default_processing` parameter is set to `TRUE`.
- If the `ANYDATA` object in the `in_anydata` parameter is a DDL LCR, then the `out_anydata` parameter must be DDL LCR if the `messaging_default_processing` parameter is set to `TRUE`.
- The user who runs the user procedure must have the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the `DBA_APPLY_ERROR` data dictionary view.

 **Note:**

LCRs containing transactional directives, such as `COMMIT` and `ROLLBACK`, are not passed to the user procedure.

#### The EXECUTE\_ERROR Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure cannot be used with XStream outbound servers.

#### The EXECUTE\_ERROR Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.12 GET\_ERROR\_MESSAGE Function

This function returns the message payload from the error queue for the specified message number and transaction identifier. The message can be a logical change record (LCR) or a non-LCR message.

This function is overloaded. One version of this function contains two `OUT` parameters. These `OUT` parameters contain the destination queue into which the message should be enqueued, if one exists, and whether the message should be executed. The destination queue is specified using the `SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION` procedure, and the execution directive is specified using the `SET_EXECUTE` procedure.

 **See Also:**

- [SET\\_ENQUEUE\\_DESTINATION Procedure](#)
- [SET\\_EXECUTE Procedure](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.GET_ERROR_MESSAGE(
  message_number      IN   NUMBER,
  local_transaction_id IN   VARCHAR2,
  destination_queue_name OUT VARCHAR2,
  execute             OUT  BOOLEAN)
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.GET_ERROR_MESSAGE(
  message_number      IN   NUMBER,
  local_transaction_id IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

## Parameters

**Table 20-13 GET\_ERROR\_MESSAGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
message_number	The identification number of the message. This number identifies the position of the message in the transaction. Query the DBA_APPLY_ERROR data dictionary view to view the message number of each apply error.
local_transaction_id	Identifier of the error transaction for which to return a message
destination_queue_name	Contains the name of the queue into which the message should be enqueued. If the message should not be enqueued into a queue, then this parameter contains NULL.
execute	Contains TRUE if the message should be executed Contains FALSE if the message should not be executed

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The GET\\_ERROR\\_MESSAGE Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The GET\\_ERROR\\_MESSAGE Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The GET\_ERROR\_MESSAGE Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers do not enqueue error transactions into an error queue. This procedure cannot be used with XStream outbound servers.

The GET\_ERROR\_MESSAGE Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.13 HANDLE\_COLLISIONS

This procedure enables or disables basic conflict resolution for an apply process and a table.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.HANDLE_COLLISIONS(
  apply_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
```

```
enable          IN BOOLEAN,
object          IN VARCHAR2,
source_object   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 20-14 HANDLE\_COLLISIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_name	The name of the apply process.
enable	<p>If TRUE, then the following conflict resolution methods are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When a conflict is detected for a row that exists in the table, the data in the row LCR overwrites the data in the table.</li> <li>When a conflict is detected for a row that does not exist in the table, the data in the row LCR is ignored.</li> </ul> <p>If FALSE then it disables conflict resolution set by this procedure for the specified apply process and object.</p> <p>If NULL, then removes any explicit table-level setting for collision handling for the specified apply process and object.</p>
object	<p>The schema and name of the target table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> for the change of the setting.</p> <p>For example, if you are changing the setting for table <code>employees</code> owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>
source_object	<p>The schema and object name of the source table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> for the table where the change originated.</p> <p>For example, if the change originated at the <code>employees</code> table owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>

## 20.4.14 SET\_DML\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure

This procedure adds, modifies, or removes a prebuilt DML conflict handler for INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE conflicts on the specified object.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_list` and `column_table` parameters are mutually exclusive.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
  apply_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  conflict_handler_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  operation_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  conflict_type       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  method_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  column_list         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  resolution_column   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_object       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
  apply_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

conflict_handler_name IN VARCHAR2,
object                IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
operation_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
conflict_type         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
method_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
column_table          IN DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY,
resolution_column     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
source_object         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 20-15 SET\_DML\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_name	The name of the apply process.
conflict_handler_name	The name of the conflict handler.
object	<p>The schema and name of the target table, specified as [<i>schema name.</i>] <i>table name</i> for which a conflict handler is being added, modified, or removed.</p> <p>For example, if an update conflict handler is being added for table <code>employees</code> owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>
operation_name	<p>The name of the operation, which can be specified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INSERT</li> <li>• UPDATE</li> <li>• DELETE</li> </ul> <p>In order to set up conflict handlers for different operations on the same table, you must make one call per operation.</p>
conflict_type	<p>Type of update conflict handler to create.</p> <p>You can specify one of the prebuilt handlers, which determine whether the column list from the source database is applied for the row or whether the values in the row at the destination database are retained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROW_EXISTS: A row with the same primary key already exists in the database for an insert or update.</li> <li>• ROW_MISSING: A row with the same primary key cannot be found for an update or delete.</li> </ul>



**Table 20-15 (Cont.) SET\_DML\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method_name	<p>Type of update conflict handler to create.</p> <p>You can specify one of the prebuilt handlers, which determine whether the column list from the source database is applied for the row or whether the values in the row at the destination database are retained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DELTA</b>: If the conflict type is <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> and the LCR is an update, then take the difference between the old and new values of the column in the LCR and add it to the current value of the column in the target database. The columns in the column group must be of type <code>NUMBER</code>.</li> <li>• <b>IGNORE</b>: Silently ignores the LCR and can be used for all conflict types.</li> <li>• <b>MAXIMUM</b>: Applies the column list from the source database if it has the greater value for the resolution column. Otherwise, retains the values at the destination database. This resolution method is only supported for <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> and only applies to inserts and updates.</li> <li>• <b>MINIMUM</b>: Applies the column list from the source database if it has the lesser value for the resolution column. Otherwise, retains the values at the destination database. This resolution method is only supported for <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> and only applies to inserts and updates.</li> <li>• <b>OVERWRITE</b>: Applies the column list from the source database, overwriting the column values at the destination database. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An <code>INSERT</code> with <code>ROW_EXISTS</code> is converted to an <code>UPDATE</code>.</li> <li>An <code>UPDATE</code> with <code>ROW_MISSING</code> is converted to an <code>INSERT</code>.</li> <li>A <code>DELETE</code> with <code>ROW_MISSING</code> is ignored.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>RECORD</b>: Enqueue the LCR into the error queue. Can be used for all conflict types and can only be specified for a column group that contains all the columns in the table.</li> <li>• <b>MAX_AND_EQUALS</b>: Applies the column list from the source database if the value of resolution column is greater than or equal to the value of the column in the database.</li> <li>• <b>MIN_AND_EQUALS</b>: Applies the column list from the source database if the value of resolution column is less than or equal to the value of the column in the database.</li> </ul> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure removes any existing conflict handler with the same <code>object_name</code>, <code>resolution_group</code>, and <code>conflict_type</code>.</p> <p>If a conflict handler already exists with the same <code>object_name</code> and <code>resolution_column</code> and <code>conflict_type</code>, then the existing handler is replaced.</p>

Table 20-15 (Cont.) SET\_DML\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
column_list	<p>A comma-separated list of the column names for which the conflict handler is called.</p> <p>The same column cannot be in more than one column list (for a given apply_name, object_name, operation_name and conflict_type).</p> <p>Specify * for the default column group, which includes all the columns in the table that are not already specified in another column list (for a given apply_name, object_name, operation_name and conflict_type).</p> <p>If a conflict occurs for one or more of the columns in the list when an apply component tries to apply a row logical change record (row LCR), then the conflict handler is called to resolve the conflict. The conflict handler is not called if a conflict occurs only for columns that are not in the list.</p> <p>You cannot use a column_list if you use a * in the object_name.</p> <p>The only time you can use multiple column groups is when you are specifying a conflict handler for insert or update for ROW_EXISTS.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Prebuilt conflict handlers do not support LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined type, and Oracle-supplied type columns. Therefore, you should not include these types of columns in the column_list parameter.</p> <p>This parameter must be set to '*' in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The operation_name is DELETE.</li> <li>• The method_name is RECORD.</li> <li>• The operation_name is UPDATE and the conflict_type is ROW_MISSING.</li> </ul>
column_table	<p>An array of column names for which the conflict handler is called.</p> <p>This parameter is the same as the column_list parameter, but it uses an array instead of a list for the column names.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The column_list and column_table parameters are mutually exclusive.</p>
resolution_column	<p>For the MAXIMUM and MINIMUM prebuilt methods, the resolution column is the one tested to determine whether the current row or the LCR has the smaller value. The resolution column must be one of the columns listed in the column_list or column_table parameter.</p> <p>You can specify NULL for other resolution methods.</p>
source_object	<p>The schema and object name of the source table, specified as [schema_name.]table_name for the table where the change originated.</p> <p>For example, if the change originated at the employees table owned by user hr, then specify hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Modifying an Existing Conflict Handler](#)
- [Removing an Existing Conflict Handler](#)
- [Series of Actions for Conflicts](#)
- [Procedure DML Handlers for Conflicts](#)
- [A Column Can Be in Only One Column List](#)
- [The SET\\_DML\\_CONFLICT\\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_DML\\_CONFLICT\\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [Table 20-16](#)
- [Example](#)

### Modifying an Existing Conflict Handler

If you want to modify an existing conflict handler, then you specify the `object`, `conflict_type`, and `resolution_column` of an the existing conflict handler. You can modify the `method_name` or the `column_list`.

### Removing an Existing Conflict Handler

If you want to remove an existing conflict handler, then specify `NULL` for the `method_name` and specify the `object`, `conflict_type`, and `resolution_column` of the existing conflict handler.

### Series of Actions for Conflicts

If an conflict occurs, then Oracle completes the following series of actions:

1. Calls the appropriate conflict handler to resolve the conflict
2. If no conflict handler is specified or if the conflict handler cannot resolve the conflict, then calls the appropriate error handler for the apply component, object name, and operation name to handle the error
3. If no error handler is specified or if the error handler cannot resolve the error, then raises an error and moves the transaction containing the row LCR that caused the error to the error queue



#### See Also:

"[Signature of a DML Handler Procedure or Error Handler Procedure](#)" for information about setting an error handler

### Procedure DML Handlers for Conflicts

If you cannot use a prebuilt conflict handler to meet your requirements, then you can create a PL/SQL procedure to use as a custom conflict handler. You use the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure to designate one or more custom conflict handlers for a particular table. In addition, a custom conflict handler can process LOB columns and use LOB assembly.



**See Also:**

[SET\\_DML\\_HANDLER Procedure](#)

**A Column Can Be in Only One Column List**

When a column is in a column list, and you try to add the same column to another column list, this procedure returns the following error:

```
ORA-00001: UNIQUE CONSTRAINT (SYS.APPLY$_CONF_HDLR_COLUMNS_UNQ1) VIOLATED
```

**The SET\_DML\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers**

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

**The SET\_DML\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers**

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

**Table 20-16 Valid Combinations of Parameters**

Operation	Conflict Type	Method
INSERT	ROW_EXISTS	OVERWRITE
		RECORD
		IGNORE
		MAXIMUM
		MINIMUM
UPDATE	ROW_EXISTS	OVERWRITE
		RECORD
		IGNORE
		MAXIMUM
		MINIMUM
UPDATE	ROW_MISSING	DELTA
		OVERWRITE
		RECORD
DELETE	ROW_EXISTS	OVERWRITE
		RECORD
		IGNORE
DELETE	ROW_MISSING	RECORD
		IGNORE

**Example**

The following is an example for setting a conflict handler for the `employees` table in the `hr` schema:

```
DECLARE
  cols DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY;
```

```

BEGIN
  cols(1) := 'salary';
  cols(2) := 'commission_pct';
  DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
    apply_name          => 'appl1',
    conflict_handler_name => 'emp_handler_update',
    object              => 'hr.employees',
    operation_name      => 'UPDATE',
    conflict_type       => 'ROW_EXISTS',
    method_name         => 'MAXIMUM',
    resolution_column   => 'salary',
    column_table        => cols);
END;
/

```

This example sets a conflict handler named `emp_handler_update` that is called if a conflict occurs for the `salary` or `commission_pct` column in the `hr.employees` table. If such a conflict occurs, then the `salary` column is evaluated to resolve the conflict. If a conflict occurs only for a column that is not in the column list, such as the `job_id` column, then this conflict handler is not called.

## 20.4.15 SET\_DML\_HANDLER Procedure

This procedure sets or unsets a user procedure as a procedure DML handler for a specified operation on a specified database object for a single apply component or for all apply components in the database. The user procedure alters the apply behavior for the specified operation on the specified object.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_DML_HANDLER(
  object_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_type          IN  VARCHAR2,
  operation_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  error_handler        IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  user_procedure       IN  VARCHAR2,
  apply_database_link IN  VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_name           IN  VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  assemble_lob        IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);

```

### Parameters

**Table 20-17 SET\_DML\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_name</code>	The name of the source object specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. The specified object does not need to exist when you run this procedure.
<code>object_type</code>	The type of the source object. Currently, <code>TABLE</code> is the only possible source object type.

**Table 20-17 (Cont.) SET\_DML\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
operation_name	<p>The name of the operation, which can be specified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INSERT</li> <li>• UPDATE</li> <li>• DELETE</li> <li>• LOB_UPDATE</li> <li>• DEFAULT</li> </ul> <p>The procedure must be run for each operation individually.</p> <p>Specify <code>DEFAULT</code> to set the procedure as the default procedure DML handler for the database object. In this case, the procedure DML handler is used for any <code>INSERT</code>, <code>UPDATE</code>, <code>DELETE</code>, and <code>LOB_WRITE</code> on the database object, if another procedure DML handler is not specifically set for the operation on the database object.</p>
error_handler	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the specified user procedure is run when a row logical change record (row LCR) involving the specified operation on the specified object raises an apply error. You can code the user procedure to resolve possible error conditions, notify administrators of the error, log the error, or any combination of these actions.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the handler being set is run for all row LCRs involving the specified operation on the specified object.</p>
user_procedure	<p>A user-defined procedure that is invoked during apply for the specified operation on the specified object. If the procedure is a procedure DML handler, then it is invoked instead of the default apply performed by Oracle. If the procedure is an error handler, then it is invoked when an apply error is encountered.</p> <p>Specify <code>NULL</code> to unset a procedure DML handler that is set for the specified operation on the specified object.</p>
apply_database_link	<p>The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database is a non-Oracle database.</p>
apply_name	<p>The name of the apply component that uses the procedure DML handler or error handler.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure sets the procedure DML handler or error handler as a general handler for all apply components in the database.</p> <p>If the <code>user_procedure</code> parameter is set to <code>NULL</code> to unset a handler, and the handler being unset is set for a specific apply component, then use the <code>apply_name</code> parameter to specify the apply component to unset the handler.</p>
assemble_lob	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then LOB assembly is used for LOB columns in LCRs processed by the handler. LOB assembly combines multiple LCRs for a LOB column resulting from a single row change into one row LCR before passing the LCR to the handler. Database compatibility must be 10.2.0 or higher to use LOB assembly.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then LOB assembly is not used for LOB columns in LCRs processed by the handler.</p>

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Run the SET\\_DML\\_HANDLER Procedure at the Destination Database](#)
- [Procedure DML Handlers and Error Handlers](#)
- [The apply\\_name Parameter](#)
- [Signature of a DML Handler Procedure or Error Handler Procedure](#)
- [LOB Assembly](#)
- [The SET\\_DML\\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_DML\\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Run the SET\_DML\_HANDLER Procedure at the Destination Database

Run this procedure at the destination database. The SET\_DML\_HANDLER procedure provides a way for users to apply logical change records containing DML changes (row LCRs) using a customized apply.

Procedure DML Handlers and Error Handlers

If the `error_handler` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then it specifies that the user procedure is an error handler. An error handler is invoked only when a row LCR raises an apply error. Such an error can result from a data conflict if no conflict handler is specified or if the update conflict handler cannot resolve the conflict. If the `error_handler` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then the user procedure is a procedure DML handler, not an error handler, and a procedure DML handler is always run instead of performing the specified operation on the specified object.

This procedure either sets a procedure DML handler or an error handler for a particular operation on an object. It cannot set both a procedure DML handler and an error handler for the same object and operation.



### Note:

Currently, setting an error handler for an apply component that is applying changes to a non-Oracle database is not supported.

The `apply_name` Parameter

If the `apply_name` parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure DML handler or error handler is set for the specified apply component. In this case, this handler is not invoked for other apply components at the local destination database. If the `apply_name` parameter is NULL, the default, then the handler is set as a general handler for all apply components at the destination database. When a handler is set for a specific apply component, then this handler takes precedence over any general handlers. For example, consider the following scenario:

- A procedure DML handler named `handler_hr` is specified for an apply component named `apply_hr` for UPDATE operations on the `hr.employees` table.
- A general procedure DML handler named `handler_gen` also exists for UPDATE operations on the `hr.employees` table.

In this case, the `apply_hr` apply component uses the `handler_hr` procedure DML handler for `UPDATE` operations on the `hr.employees` table.

At the source database, you must specify an unconditional supplemental log group for the columns needed by a DML or error handler.

#### Signature of a DML Handler Procedure or Error Handler Procedure

You can use the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure to set either a procedure DML handler or an error handler for row LCRs that perform a specified operation on a specified object. The signatures of a DML handler procedure and of an error handler procedure are described following this section.

In either case, you must specify the full procedure name for the `user_procedure` parameter in one of the following forms:

- `[schema_name.]package_name.procedure_name`
- `[schema_name.]procedure_name`

If the procedure is in a package, then the `package_name` must be specified. The user who invokes the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the specified procedure. Also, if the `schema_name` is not specified, then the user who invokes the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure is the default.

For example, suppose the `procedure_name` has the following properties:

- `hr` is the `schema_name`.
- `apply_pkg` is the `package_name`.
- `employees_default` is the `procedure_name`.

In this case, specify the following:

```
hr.apply_pkg.employees_default
```

The following restrictions apply to the user procedure:

- Do not execute `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK` statements. Doing so can endanger the consistency of the transaction that contains the LCR.
- If you are manipulating a row using the `EXECUTE` member procedure for the row LCR, then do not attempt to manipulate more than one row in a row operation. You must construct and execute manually any DML statements that manipulate more than one row.
- If the command type is `UPDATE` or `DELETE`, then row operations resubmitted using the `EXECUTE` member procedure for the LCR must include the entire key in the list of old values. The key is the primary key or the smallest unique index that has at least one `NOT NULL` column, unless a substitute key has been specified by the `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure. If there is no specified key, then the key consists of all non `LOB`, non `LONG`, and non `LONG RAW` columns.
- If the command type is `INSERT`, then row operations resubmitted using the `EXECUTE` member procedure for the LCR should include the entire key in the list of new values. Otherwise, duplicate rows are possible. The key is the primary key or the smallest unique index that has at least one `NOT NULL` column, unless a substitute key has been specified by the `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure. If there is no specified key, then the key consists of all of the table columns, except for columns of the following data types: `LOB`, `LONG`, `LONG RAW`, user-defined types (including object



types, REFS, varrays, nested tables), and Oracle-supplied types (including Any types, XML types, spatial types, and media types).

The procedure specified in the `user_procedure` parameter must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE user_procedure (
    parameter_name IN ANYDATA);
```

Here, `user_procedure` stands for the name of the procedure and `parameter_name` stands for the name of the parameter passed to the procedure. The parameter passed to the procedure is a `ANYDATA` encapsulation of a row LCR.



### See Also:

[Logical Change Record TYPEs](#) for more information about LCRs

The procedure you create for error handling must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE user_procedure (
    message          IN ANYDATA,
    error_stack_depth IN NUMBER,
    error_numbers    IN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY,
    error_messages   IN emsg_array);
```

If you want to retry the DML operation within the error handler, then have the error handler procedure run the `EXECUTE` member procedure for the LCR. The last error raised is on top of the error stack. To specify the error message at the top of the error stack, use `error_numbers(1)` and `error_messages(1)`.



### Note:

- Each parameter is required and must have the specified datatype. However, you can change the names of the parameters.
- The `emsg_array` value must be a user-defined array that is a table of type `VARCHAR2` with at least 76 characters.

Running an error handler results in one of the following outcomes:

- The error handler successfully resolves the error and returns control to the apply component.
- The error handler fails to resolve the error, and the error is raised. The raised error causes the transaction to be rolled back and placed in the error queue.

### LOB Assembly

Do not modify `LONG`, `LONG RAW`, or nonassembled LOB column data in an LCR with procedure DML handlers, error handlers, or custom rule-based transformation functions. Procedure DML handlers and error handlers can modify LOB columns in row LCRs that have been constructed by LOB assembly.

### The SET\_DML\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers ignore all apply handlers. This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

### The SET\_DML\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.16 SET\_ENQUEUE\_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure sets the queue where the apply component automatically enqueues a message that satisfies the specified rule.

This procedure modifies the specified rule's action context to specify the queue. A rule action context is optional information associated with a rule that is interpreted by the client of the rules engine after the rule evaluates to `TRUE` for a message. In this case, the client of the rules engine is an apply component. The information in an action context is an object of type `SYS.RE$NV_LIST`, which consists of a list of name-value pairs.

A queue destination specified by this procedure always consists of the following name-value pair in an action context:

- The name is `APPLY$_ENQUEUE`.
- The value is an `ANYDATA` instance containing the queue name specified as a `VARCHAR2`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_ENQUEUE_DESTINATION(
    rule_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-18** SET\_ENQUEUE\_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>rule_name</code>	The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to specify a rule named <code>hr5</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.hr5</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

**Table 20-18 (Cont.) SET\_ENQUEUE\_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>destination_queue_name</code>	<p>The name of the queue into which the apply component enqueues the message. Specify the queue in the form [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>queue_name</i>. Only local queues can be specified.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>streams_queue</code>, enter <code>hr.streams_queue</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then an existing name-value pair with the name <code>APPLY\$_ENQUEUE</code> is removed. If no name-value pair exists with the name <code>APPLY\$_ENQUEUE</code> for the rule, then no action is taken.</p> <p>If non-<code>NULL</code> and a name-value pair exists for the rule with the name <code>APPLY\$_ENQUEUE</code>, then it is removed, and a new name-value pair with the value specified by this parameter is added.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The SET\\_ENQUEUE\\_DESTINATION Procedure and Apply Handlers](#)
- [Considerations for the SET\\_ENQUEUE\\_DESTINATION Procedure](#)
- [The SET\\_ENQUEUE\\_DESTINATION Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_ENQUEUE\\_DESTINATION Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

#### The SET\_ENQUEUE\_DESTINATION Procedure and Apply Handlers

If an apply handler, such as a procedure DML handler, DDL handler, or message handler, processes a message that also is enqueued into a destination queue, then the apply handler processes the message before it is enqueued.

#### Considerations for the SET\_ENQUEUE\_DESTINATION Procedure

The following are considerations for using this procedure:

- This procedure does not verify that the specified queue exists. If the queue does not exist, then an error is raised when an apply component tries to enqueue a message into it.
- Oracle Replication capture processes, propagations, and messaging clients ignore the action context created by this procedure.
- The apply user of the apply component using the specified rule must have the necessary privileges to enqueue messages into the specified queue. If the queue is a secure queue, then the apply user must be a secure queue user of the queue.
- The specified rule must be in the positive rule set for an apply component. If the rule is in the negative rule set for an apply component, then the apply component does not enqueue the message into the destination queue.
- If the commit SCN for a message is less than or equal to the relevant instantiation SCN for the message, then the message is not enqueued into the destination queue, even if the message satisfies the apply component rule sets.

The SET\_ENQUEUE\_DESTINATION Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET\_ENQUEUE\_DESTINATION Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.17 SET\_EXECUTE Procedure

This procedure specifies whether a message that satisfies the specified rule is executed by an apply component.

This procedure modifies the specified rule's action context to specify message execution. A rule action context is optional information associated with a rule that is interpreted by the client of the rules engine after the rule evaluates to TRUE for a message. In this case, the client of the rules engine is an apply component. The information in an action context is an object of type SYS.RE\$NV\_LIST, which consists of a list of name-value pairs.

A message execution directive specified by this procedure always consists of the following name-value pair in an action context:

- The name is APPLY\$\_EXECUTE.
- The value is an ANYDATA instance that contains NO as a VARCHAR2. When the value is NO, an apply component does not execute the message and does not send the message to any apply handler.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_EXECUTE(
    rule_name IN VARCHAR2,
    execute   IN BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-19 SET\_EXECUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_name	The name of the rule, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_name</i> . For example, to specify a rule named hr5 in the hr schema, enter hr.hr5 for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
execute	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure removes the name-value pair with the name APPLY\$_EXECUTE for the specified rule. Removing the name-value pair means that the apply component executes messages that satisfy the rule. If no name-value pair with name APPLY\$_EXECUTE exists for the rule, then no action is taken.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure adds a name-value pair to the rule's action context. The name is APPLY\$_EXECUTE and the value is NO. An apply component does not execute a message that satisfies the rule and does not send the message to any apply handler. If a name-value pair exists for the rule with the name APPLY\$_EXECUTE, then it is removed, and a new one with the value NO is added.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p>

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Considerations for the SET\\_EXECUTE Procedure](#)
- [The SET\\_EXECUTE Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_EXECUTE Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

Considerations for the SET\_EXECUTE Procedure

The following are considerations for using this procedure:

- If the message is a logical change record (LCR) and the message is not executed, then the change encapsulated in the LCR is not made to the relevant local database object. Also, if the message is not executed, then it is not sent to any apply handler.
- Oracle Replication capture processes, propagations, and messaging clients ignore the action context created by this procedure.
- The specified rule must be in the positive rule set for an apply component for the apply component to follow the execution directive. If the rule is in the negative rule set for an apply component, then the apply component ignores the execution directive for the rule.

The SET\_EXECUTE Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET\_EXECUTE Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.18 SET\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure

This procedure records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified source database and, optionally, for the schemas at the source database and the tables owned by these schemas. This procedure overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the database, and, if it sets the instantiation SCN for a schema or a table, then it overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the schema or table.

This procedure gives you precise control over which DDL logical change records (DDL LCRs) from a source database are ignored and which DDL LCRs are applied by an apply component.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN(
  source_database_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  instantiation_scn     IN  NUMBER,
  apply_database_link   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  recursive             IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

Table 20-20 SET\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
source_database_name	<p>The global name of the source database. For example, DBS1.NET.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.</p>
instantiation_scn	The instantiation SCN. Specify NULL to remove the instantiation SCN metadata for the source database from the data dictionary.
apply_database_link	The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database of a local apply component is a non-Oracle database.
recursive	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure sets the instantiation SCN for the source database, all schemas in the source database, and all tables owned by the schemas in the source database. This procedure selects the schemas and tables from the ALL_USERS and ALL_TABLES data dictionary views, respectively, at the source database under the security context of the current user.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure sets the global instantiation SCN for the source database, but does not set the instantiation SCN for any schemas or tables</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If recursive is set to TRUE, then a database link from the destination database to the source database is required. This database link must have the same name as the global name of the source database and must be accessible to the current user. Also, a table must be accessible to the current user in either the ALL_TABLES or DBA_TABLES data dictionary view at the source database for this procedure to set the instantiation SCN for the table at the destination database.</p>
source_root_name	<p>The global name of the source root database.</p> <p>In a non-CDB, this parameter must be NULL.</p> <p>In a CDB, if you want to do the instantiation for a specific container than you must specify both source_database and source_root_name. If you want to do the instantiation for all the containers in the CDB, specify the source_root_name for the database and leave the source_database name as NULL.</p>

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Instantiation SCNs and DDL LCRs](#)
- [The recursive Parameter](#)
- [Considerations for the SET\\_GLOBAL\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure](#)
- [The SET\\_GLOBAL\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)

- [The SET\\_GLOBAL\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_GLOBAL\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and CDBs](#)

 **See Also:**

- [SET\\_SCHEMA\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure](#)
- [SET\\_TABLE\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure](#)
- [LCR\\$\\_DDL\\_RECORD Type](#) for more information about DDL LCRs

### Instantiation SCNs and DDL LCRs

If the commit SCN of a DDL LCR for a database object from a source database is less than or equal to the instantiation SCN for that source database at a destination database, then the apply component at the destination database disregards the DDL LCR. Otherwise, the apply component applies the DDL LCR.

The global instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used for a DDL LCR only if the DDL LCR does not have `object_owner`, `base_table_owner`, and `base_table_name` specified. For example, the global instantiation SCN set by this procedure is used for DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `CREATE USER`.

### The recursive Parameter

If the `recursive` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then this procedure sets the instantiation SCN for each schema at a source database and for the tables owned by these schemas. This procedure uses the `SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN` procedure to set the instantiation SCN for each schema, and it uses the `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN` procedure to set the instantiation SCN for each table. Each schema instantiation SCN is used for DDL LCRs on the schema, and each table instantiation SCN is used for DDL LCRs and row LCRs on the table.

If the `recursive` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then this procedure does not set the instantiation SCN for any schemas or tables.

### Considerations for the SET\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure

The following are considerations for using this procedure:

- Any instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used only for LCRs captured by a capture process. It is not used for user-created LCRs.
- The instantiation SCN is not set for the `SYS` or `SYSTEM` schemas.

### The SET\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Instantiation SCNs are not required for database objects processed by an outbound server. If an instantiation SCN is set for a database object, then the outbound server only sends the LCRs for the database object with SCN values that are greater than the instantiation SCN value. If a database object does not have an instantiation SCN set, then the outbound server skips the instantiation SCN check and sends all LCRs for that database object. In both cases, the outbound server only sends LCRs that satisfy its rule sets.

The `apply_database_link` parameter must be set to `NULL` or to the local database for this procedure to set an instantiation SCN for an outbound server.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about outbound servers and instantiation SCNs

The `SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN` Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers Inbound servers ignore instantiation SCNs. This procedure has no effect on XStream inbound servers.

The `SET_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION_SCN` Procedure and CDBs

In a CDB, this procedure must be invoked from the same container as the `apply` process that uses the instantiation SCN information.

## 20.4.19 SET\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedures

This procedure records the set of columns to be used as the substitute primary key for `apply` purposes and removes existing substitute primary key columns for the specified object if they exist.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_list` and `column_table` parameters are mutually exclusive.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_KEY_COLUMNS(
  object_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_list      IN  VARCHAR2,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_KEY_COLUMNS(
  object_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_table     IN  DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-21 SET\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_name</code>	The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If the <code>apply</code> component is applying changes to a non-Oracle database in a heterogeneous environment, then the object name is not verified.



**Table 20-21 (Cont.) SET\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>column_list</code>	A comma-delimited list of the columns in the table to use as the substitute primary key, with no spaces between the column names.  If the <code>column_list</code> parameter is empty or NULL, then the current set of key columns is removed.
<code>column_table</code>	A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY</code> of the columns in the table to use as the substitute primary key. The index for <code>column_table</code> must be 1-based, increasing, dense, and terminated by a NULL.  If the <code>column_table</code> parameter is empty or NULL, then the current set of key columns is removed.
<code>apply_database_link</code>	The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database is a non-Oracle database.
<code>apply_name</code>	The name of the apply component.

**Usage Notes**

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Considerations for the SET\\_KEY\\_COLUMNS Procedure](#)
- [Duplicate Rows and Substitute Primary Key Columns](#)
- [The SET\\_KEY\\_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_KEY\\_COLUMNS Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_KEY\\_COLUMNS Procedure and CDBs](#)

**Considerations for the SET\_KEY\_COLUMNS Procedure**

The following are considerations for using this procedure:

- When not empty, the specified set of columns takes precedence over any primary key for the specified object. Do not specify substitute key columns if the object has primary key columns and you want to use those primary key columns as the key.
- Run this procedure at the destination database. At the source database, you must specify an unconditional supplemental log group for the substitute key columns.
- Unlike true primary keys, columns specified as substitute key column columns can contain NULLS. However, Oracle recommends that each column you specify as a substitute key column be a NOT NULL column. You also should create a single index that includes all of the columns in a substitute key. Following these guidelines improves performance for updates, deletes, and piecewise updates to LOBs because Oracle can locate the relevant row more efficiently.
- Do not permit applications to update the primary key or substitute key columns of a table. This ensures that Oracle can identify rows and preserve the integrity of the data.
- If there is neither a primary key, nor a unique index that has at least one NOT NULL column, nor a substitute key for a table, then the key consists of all of the table

columns, except for columns of the following data types: LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined types (including object types, REFS, varrays, nested tables), and Oracle-supplied types (including Any types, XML types, spatial types, and media types).

### Duplicate Rows and Substitute Primary Key Columns

A table has duplicate rows when all of the column values are identical for two or more rows in the table, excluding LOB, LONG, and LONG RAW columns. You can specify substitute primary key columns for a table at a destination database using by the SET\_KEY\_COLUMNS procedure. When substitute primary key columns are specified for a table with duplicate rows at a destination database, and the allow\_duplicate\_rows apply component parameter is set to Y, meet the following requirements to keep the table data synchronized at the source and destination databases:

- Ensure that supplemental logging is specified at source database for the columns specified as substitute key columns at the destination database. The substitute key columns must be in an unconditional log group at the source database.
- Ensure that the substitute key columns uniquely identify each row in the table at the destination database.

The rest of this section provides more details about these requirements.

When there is no key for a table and the allow\_duplicate\_rows apply component parameter is set to Y, a single row LCR with an UPDATE or DELETE command type only is applied to one of the duplicate rows. In this case, if the table at the source database and the table at the destination database have corresponding duplicate rows, then a change that changes all of the duplicate rows at the source database also changes all the duplicate rows at the destination database when the row LCRs resulting from the change are applied.

For example, suppose a table at a source database has two duplicate rows. An update is performed on the duplicate rows, resulting in two row LCRs. At the destination database, one row LCR is applied to one of the duplicate rows. At this point, the rows are no longer duplicate at the destination database because one of the rows has changed. When the second row LCR is applied at the destination database, the rows are duplicate again. Similarly, if a delete is performed on these duplicate rows at the source database, then both rows are deleted at the destination database when the row LCRs resulting from the source change are applied.

When substitute primary key columns are specified for a table, row LCRs are identified with rows in the table during apply using the substitute primary key columns. If substitute primary key columns are specified for a table with duplicate rows at a destination database, and the allow\_duplicate\_rows apply component parameter is set to Y, then an update performed on duplicate rows at the source database can result in different changes when the row LCRs are applied at the destination database. Specifically, if the update does not change one of the columns specified as a substitute primary key column, then the same duplicate row can be updated multiple times at the destination database, while other duplicate rows might not be updated.

Also, if the substitute key columns do not identify each row in the table at the destination database uniquely, then a row LCR identified with multiple rows can update any one of the rows. In this case, the update in the row LCR might not be applied to the correct row in the table at the destination database.

An apply component ignores substitute primary key columns when it determines whether rows in a table are duplicates. An apply component determines that rows are

duplicates only if all of the column values in the rows are identical (excluding LOB, LONG, and LONG RAW columns). Therefore, an apply component always raises an error if a single update or delete changes two or more nonduplicate rows in a table.

For example, consider a table with columns `c1`, `c2`, and `c3` on which the `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure is used to designate column `c1` as the substitute primary key. If two rows have the same key value for the `c1` column, but different value for the `c2` or `c3` columns, then an apply component does not treat the rows as duplicates. If an update or delete modifies more than one row because the `c1` values in the rows are the same, then the apply component raises an error regardless of the setting for the `allow_duplicate_rows` apply component parameter.



#### See Also:

[SET\\_PARAMETER Procedure](#) for more information about the `allow_duplicate_rows` apply component parameter

The `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

The `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` Procedure and CDBs

This procedure defines the columns that are used as a substitute primary key. You must perform the `SET_KEY_COLUMNS` procedure in the appropriate PDB.

## 20.4.20 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets an apply parameter to the specified value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_PARAMETER (
  apply_name IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter  IN VARCHAR2,
  value      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-22 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>apply_name</code>	The apply component name. Do not specify an owner.
<code>parameter</code>	The name of the parameter you are setting.
<code>value</code>	The value to which the parameter is set. If <code>NULL</code> , then the parameter is set to its default value.

## Apply Component Parameters

The following table lists the parameters for an apply component.

**Table 20-23** Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
allow_duplicate_rows	Y or N	N	<p>If Y and more than one row is changed by a single row logical change record (row LCR) with an UPDATE or DELETE command type, then the apply component only updates or deletes one of the rows.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component raises an error when it encounters a single row LCR with an UPDATE or DELETE command type that changes more than one row in a table.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Regardless of the setting for this parameter, apply components do not allow changes to duplicate rows for tables with LOB, LONG, or LONG RAW columns.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" and "<a href="#">Duplicate Rows and Substitute Primary Key Columns</a>"</p>
apply_sequence_nextval	Y or N	N for apply processes Y for XStream outbound servers and XStream inbound servers	<p>Controls whether the apply component checks and adjusts sequence values.</p> <p>If Y, then the apply component checks and adjusts sequence values.</p> <p>For ascending sequences, setting this parameter to Y ensures that the destination sequence values are equal to or greater than the source sequence values.</p> <p>For descending sequences, setting this parameter to Y ensures that the destination sequence values are equal to or less than the source sequence values.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component does not check or adjust sequence values.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter to Y for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "<a href="#">ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure</a>" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">SET_PARAMETER Procedure</a> for information about the <code>capture_sequence_nextval</code> capture process parameter</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
batchsql_mode	DEPENDENT, DEPENDENT_EAGER, or SEQUENTIAL	DEPENDENT	<p>Determines the batching method used to generate batch transactions for reordering. This parameter can be set to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEPENDENT - Batch transactions in a dependency-aware manner to minimize cross-batch dependencies and improve parallel processing performance in Oracle GoldenGate BATCHSQL mode. An executing batch has no unresolved dependencies.</li> <li>DEPENDENT_EAGER - Batch transactions in a dependency-aware manner to minimize cross-batch dependencies and improve parallel processing performance in Oracle GoldenGate BATCHSQL mode. A batch can be executed when there are unresolved dependencies. The apply server waits for dependencies to be resolved before executing an LCR.</li> <li>SEQUENTIAL - Batch transactions in a sequential manner. COMMIT_SERIALIZATION = FULL runs in this mode regardless of the Oracle GoldenGate BATCHSQL mode.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for Oracle GoldenGate. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment or in an XStream environment.</p>
cdgranularity	ROW or COLGROUP	COLGROUP for XStream In ROW for Oracle GoldenGate	<p>Specifies the conflict detection granularity. This parameter can be set to one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ROW - Conflict resolution is applied for all column groups if there is a conflict for any column group.</li> <li>COLGROUP - Conflict resolution is applied for column groups that have a conflict. Conflict resolution is not applied for column groups that do not have a conflict.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream and Oracle GoldenGate. Do not set this parameter for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
commit_serialization	DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONAL DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONAL or FULL	DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONAL	<p>The order in which applied transactions are committed.</p> <p>Apply servers can apply nondependent transactions at the destination database in an order that is different from the commit order at the source database. Dependent transactions are always applied at the destination database in the same order as they were committed at the source database.</p> <p>You control whether the apply servers can apply nondependent transactions in a different order at the destination database using the <code>commit_serialization</code> apply parameter. This parameter has the following settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONAL</code> - The apply component can commit nondependent transactions in any order. Performance is best if you specify <code>DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONAL</code>.</li> <li>• <code>FULL</code> - The apply component commits applied transactions in the order in which they were committed at the source database.</li> </ul> <p>Regardless of the specification, applied transactions can execute in parallel subject to data dependencies and constraint dependencies.</p> <p>If you specify <code>DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONAL</code>, then a destination database might commit changes in a different order than the source database. For example, suppose two nondependent transactions are committed at the source database in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transaction A</li> <li>2. Transaction B</li> </ol> <p>At the destination database, these transactions might be committed in the opposite order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transaction B</li> <li>2. Transaction A</li> </ol> <p>If you specify <code>DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONAL</code> and there are application constraints that are not enforced by the database, then use virtual dependency definitions or add <code>RELY</code> constraints to account for the application constraints. See <i>Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide</i> for information about <code>RELY</code> constraints.</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
compare_key_only	Y or N	N for apply processes Y for XStream inbound servers	<p><b>Note:</b> The NONE value is deprecated for this parameter. It is replaced by the DEPENDENT_TRANSACTIONS value.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes"</p> <p>If Y, then disables automatic conflict detection and only uses primary and unique key columns to identify the table row for a row LCR.</p> <p>If N, then enables automatic conflict detection and uses all of the old values in a row LCR to identify the table row for a row LCR.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The COMPARE_OLD_VALUES procedure in this package can disable comparison of old values for specified columns during apply. See <a href="#">COMPARE_OLD_VALUES Procedure</a>.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes"</p>
compute_lcr_dep_on_arrival	Y or N	N	<p>If Y, the dependencies are computed as the LCRs for the transaction are received.</p> <p>If N, the dependencies are computed only after all the LCRs for a transaction are received.</p> <p>If the target table has all of the same constraints as the source table, you can improve the performance by setting this parameter to Y.</p> <p>If the number of LCRs in transaction exceeds the value of the number of the eager_size parameter, then the dependencies for that transaction are calculated on arrival regardless of the setting of compute_lcr_dep_on_arrival.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter to Y for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p>
disable_on_error	Y or N	Y	<p>If Y, then the apply component is disabled on the first unresolved error, even if the error is not irrecoverable.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component continues regardless of unresolved errors.</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
disable_on_limit	Y or N	N	<p>If Y, then the apply component is disabled if the apply component terminates because it reached a value specified by the <code>time_limit</code> parameter or <code>transaction_limit</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component is restarted immediately after stopping because it reached a limit.</p> <p>When an apply component is restarted, it gets a new session identifier, and the processes associated with the apply component also get new session identifiers. However, the coordinator process number (<code>APnn</code>) remains the same.</p>
eager_size	A positive integer	9500	<p>The apply component usually waits until it receives a commit record before starting to apply changes of a transaction. If XStream is enabled and more than <code>eager_size</code> LCRs arrive for a given transaction, then apply starts processing the changes. If XStream is not enabled and more than <code>eager_size</code> LCRs arrive for a given transaction, then apply waits until the complete transaction is received before processing the changes.</p> <p>Since it is possible that all existing apply servers are handling complete transactions from the source, additional apply servers are automatically created to handle outstanding eager transactions. The apply parameter <code>max_parallelism</code> limits the maximum number of apply servers that can be used for an apply process.</p> <p>This apply parameter is relevant only if its value is less than the value of the <code>txn_lcr_spill_threshold</code> apply parameter. When the value of <code>txn_lcr_spill_threshold</code> is lower than the value of <code>eager_size</code>, transactions spill to disk before eager apply begins.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p>



Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
enable_xstream_table_stats	Y or N	Y	<p>When this parameter is set to Y, statistics about the operations of applied transactions are collected and made available in the V\$XSTREAM_TABLE_STATS view.</p> <p>When this parameter is set to N, no statistics are collected.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter to Y for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment.</p>
excludetag	Comma-delimited list of Oracle Replication tags	NULL	<p>Controls whether the capture process for an outbound server captures DML changes that are tagged with one of the specified Oracle Replication tags.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p>
excludetrans	Comma-delimited list of transaction names	NULL	<p>Controls whether the capture process for an outbound server captures DML changes in the specified transaction names.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p>

**Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
excludeuser	Comma-delimited list of user names	NULL	<p>Controls whether the capture process for an outbound server captures DML changes made by the specified users.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>Specify an exact pattern match for each user name. The pattern match is case sensitive. For example, specify <code>HR</code> for the <code>hr</code> user.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p>
excludeuserid	Comma-delimited list of user ID values	NULL	<p>Controls whether the capture process for an outbound server captures data manipulation language (DML) changes made by the specified users.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>To view the user ID for a user, query the <code>USER_ID</code> column in the <code>ALL_USERS</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
getapplops	Y or N	Y	<p>If Y, then the capture process captures DML changes if the original user is not specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is not specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process ignores DML changes if the original user is not specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is not specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>In either case, the capture process captures a DML change only if it satisfies the capture process's rule sets.</p> <p>When N is set for both <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code>, no data is captured.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
getreplicates	Y or N	N	<p>If Y, then the capture process captures DML changes if the original user is specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process ignores DML changes if the original user is specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>In either case, the capture process captures a DML change only if it satisfies the capture process's rule sets.</p> <p>When N is set for both <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code>, no data is captured.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process. XStream inbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure for more information about this parameter</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
grouptransops	A positive integer from 1 to 10000	250 for apply processes and XStream inbound servers 10000 for XStream outbound servers	<p>The minimum number of LCRs that can be grouped into a single transaction. The commit LCR for a transaction is not included in the LCR count for the transaction.</p> <p>This parameter enables an apply component to group LCRs from multiple transactions into a single transaction. The apply component groups only LCRs that are part of committed transactions.</p> <p>If a transaction has more LCRs than the setting for this parameter, then the transaction is applied as a single transaction. The apply component does not split a transaction into separate transactions.</p> <p>This parameter only takes effect if the <code>parallelism</code> parameter setting is 1. The <code>grouptransops</code> parameter is ignored if the <code>parallelism</code> parameter setting is greater than 1.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream outbound servers and inbound servers. An Oracle Apply process ignores this parameter unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a></p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
handlecollisions	Y or N	N	<p>This parameter controls whether the apply component tries to resolve duplicate-record and missing-record errors when applying changes during data loading.</p> <p>This parameter should be set to N for normal replication activity. It should be set to Y only when data is being loaded (instantiated) and replication is enabled.</p> <p>If Y, then does the equivalent of OVERWRITE for INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE operations that get ROW_EXISTS errors, and ignores UPDATE and DELETE operations that get ROW_MISSING errors.</p> <p>Specifically, the apply component performs the following actions when this parameter is set to Y:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the operation is an insert and the primary key or unique key exists, then the insert is converted to an update.</li> <li>• If the operation is an update that does not modify the primary key or unique key columns, and the row does not exist, then the change is ignored.</li> <li>• If the operation is an update that modifies the primary key or unique key columns, and the row does not exist, then the change is ignored.</li> <li>• If the operation is an update that modifies the primary key or unique key columns, and the a row with the new key values already exists, then delete the row with the old key values and replace the row with the new key values.</li> <li>• If the operation is a delete and the row does not exist, then the change is ignored.</li> </ul> <p>If N then it disables the above settings.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream In environment with one or more inbound servers. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
ignore_transaction	A valid source transaction ID or NULL	NULL	<p>Instructs the apply component to ignore the specified transaction from the source database, effective immediately.</p> <p>Use caution when setting this parameter because ignoring a transaction might lead to data divergence between the source database and destination database.</p> <p>To ignore multiple transactions, specify each transaction in a separate call to the SET_PARAMETER procedure. The DBA_APPLY_PARAMETERS view displays a comma-delimited list of all transactions to be ignored. To clear the list of ignored transactions, run the SET_PARAMETER procedure and specify NULL for the ignore_transaction parameter.</p> <p>If NULL, then the apply component ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> An apply component ignores this parameter for transactions that were not captured by a capture process.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>
maximum_scn	A valid SCN or INFINITE	INFINITE	<p>The apply component is disabled before applying a transaction with a commit SCN greater than or equal to the value specified.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the apply component runs regardless of the SCN value.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> An apply component ignores this parameter for transactions that were not captured by a capture process.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
max_parallelism	A positive integer	50	<p>Limits the maximum number of apply servers that can be used for an apply component.</p> <p>When the apply parallelism parameter is set greater than one, the apply component adds apply servers when necessary to process transactions until it reaches the limit set by this parameter (<code>max_parallelism</code>). Transactions include both unassigned (eager) and assigned transactions.</p> <p>Apply servers that idle for more than 5 minutes are shut down until the configured parallelism is attained.</p> <p>Runtime statistics for servers that have been shut down are aggregated into apply server 0 so that accurate apply statistics for the entire apply process can be maintained.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter to Y for an apply process in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p>



Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
max_sga_size	A positive integer	INFINITE	<p>Controls the amount of system global area (SGA) memory allocated specifically to the apply component, in megabytes.</p> <p>The memory is allocated for the duration of the apply component's session and is released when the apply component becomes disabled.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The sum of system global area (SGA) memory allocated for all components on a database must be less than the value set for the <code>STREAMS_POOL_SIZE</code> initialization parameter.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the apply component uses the original default value. A <code>NULL</code> value has the same effect as resetting the parameter to its default value.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a></p>
message_tracking_frequency	0 or a positive integer	2000000	<p>The frequency at which messages applied by the inbound server are tracked automatically.</p> <p>For example, if this parameter is set to the default value of 2000000, then every two-millionth message is tracked automatically.</p> <p>The tracking label used for automatic message tracking is <code>inbound_server_name:AUTOTRACK</code>, where <code>inbound_server_name</code> is the name of the inbound server. Only the first 20 bytes of the inbound server name are used; the rest is truncated if it exceeds 20 bytes.</p> <p>If 0 (zero), then no messages are tracked automatically.</p>

**Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
optimize_progress_table	Y or N	Y	<p>This parameter determines if a table or the redo log tracks the apply transactions. The progress table tracks completed apply transactions.</p> <p>If Y, transactions are tracked in the redo log. If N, transactions are tracked in a table.</p> <p>If the database is not in archive log mode, then the setting of Y is ignored.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a></p>
optimize_self_updates	Y or N	Y	<p>This parameter affects conflict resolution when an update in the source database sets a column to its existing value.</p> <p>When this parameter is set to Y, a conflict between the value in the LCR and the corresponding column in the target database is considered resolved.</p> <p>When this parameter is set to N, the conflict is processed.</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
parallelism	A positive integer	4	<p>The number of apply servers that can concurrently apply transactions.</p> <p>The reader server and the apply server process names are <i>ASnn</i>, where <i>nn</i> can include letters and numbers. The total number of <i>ASnn</i> processes is the value of the <code>parallelism</code> parameter plus one.</p> <p>For example, if <code>parallelism</code> is set to 4, then an apply component uses a total of five <i>ASnn</i> processes. In this case, there is one reader server and four apply servers.</p> <p>Setting the <code>parallelism</code> parameter to a number higher than the number of available operating system user processes can disable the apply component. Make sure the <code>PROCESSES</code> initialization parameter is set appropriately when you set the <code>parallelism</code> parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the value of this parameter is changed from 1 to a higher value for a running apply component, the apply component is stopped and restarted automatically. This can take some time depending on the size of the transactions currently being applied. When the value of this parameter is greater than 1, and the parameter value is decreased or increased, the apply component does not restart.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>

**Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
parallelism_interval	0 or a positive integer	0	<p>The parallelism interval is the interval in seconds at which the current workload activity is computed.</p> <p>The apply component calculates the mean throughput every 5 X parallelism_interval seconds. After each calculation, the apply component can increase or decrease the number of apply servers to try to improve throughput. If throughput is improved, then the apply component keeps the new number of apply servers.</p> <p>The parallelism interval is used only if the parallelism parameter is set to a value greater than one and the max_parallelism parameter value is greater than the parallelism parameter value.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream In environment with one or more inbound servers. XStream outbound servers ignore this parameter. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a></p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
preserve_encryption	Y or N	Y	<p>Whether to preserve encryption for columns encrypted using Transparent Data Encryption.</p> <p>If Y, then columns in tables at the destination database must be encrypted when corresponding columns in row LCRs are encrypted. If columns are encrypted in row LCRs but the corresponding columns are not encrypted in the tables at the destination database, then an error is raised when the apply component tries to apply the row LCRs.</p> <p>If N, then columns in tables at the destination database do not need to be encrypted when corresponding columns in row LCRs are encrypted. If columns are encrypted in row LCRs but the corresponding columns are not encrypted in the tables at the destination database, then the apply component applies the changes in the row LCRs.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the value of this parameter is changed for a running apply component, the apply component is stopped and restarted automatically. This can take some time depending on the size of the transactions currently being applied.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>
rtrim_on_implicit_conversion	Y or N	Y	<p>Whether to remove blank padding from the right end of a column when automatic data type conversion is performed during apply.</p> <p>If Y, then blank padding is removed when a CHAR or NCHAR source column in a row LCR is converted to a VARCHAR2, NVARCHAR2, or CLOB column in a table.</p> <p>If N, then blank padding is preserved in the column.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>
startup_seconds	0, a positive integer, or INFINITE	0	<p>The maximum number of seconds to wait for another instantiation of the same apply component to finish. If the other instantiation of the same apply component does not finish within this time, then the apply component does not start.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then an apply component does not start until another instantiation of the same apply component finishes.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>

**Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
suppresstriggers	Y or N	Y	<p>This parameter controls whether triggers fire when a change is made by the apply component.</p> <p>If Y, triggers do not fire for changes made by the apply component.</p> <p>If N, triggers fire for changes made by the apply component.</p> <p>If a trigger's firing property is set to always fire, then the trigger always fires for changes made by the apply component, regardless of the value of the <code>suppresstriggers</code> parameter. A trigger's firing property is set to always fire by running the <code>DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY</code> procedure with the <code>fire_once</code> parameter set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for an XStream In environment with one or more inbound servers. Do not set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>
time_limit	A positive integer or INFINITE	INFINITE	<p>The apply component stops as soon as possible after the specified number of seconds since it started.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code>, then the apply component continues to run until it is stopped explicitly.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>
trace_level	0 or a positive integer	0	<p>Set this parameter only under the guidance of Oracle Support Services.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>
transaction_limit	A positive integer or INFINITE	INFINITE	<p>The apply component stops after applying the specified number of transactions.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code>, then the apply component continues to run regardless of the number of transactions applied.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>"</p>

Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
txn_age_spill_threshold	A positive integer or INFINITE	900	<p>The apply component begins to spill messages from memory to hard disk for a particular transaction when the amount of time that any message in the transaction has been in memory exceeds the specified number. The parameter specifies the age in seconds.</p> <p>When the reader server spills messages from memory, the messages are stored in a database table on the hard disk. These messages are not spilled from memory to a queue table.</p> <p>Message spilling occurs at the transaction level. For example, if this parameter is set to 900, and the reader server of an apply component detects that one message in a transaction has been in memory longer than 900 seconds, then all of the messages in the transaction spill from memory to hard disk.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the apply component does not spill messages to the hard disk based on the age of the messages.</p> <p>Query the DBA_APPLY_SPILL_TXN data dictionary view for information about transactions spilled by an apply component.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a></p>

**Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
txn_lcr_spill_threshold	A positive integer or INFINITE	10000	<p>The apply component begins to spill messages from memory to hard disk for a particular transaction when the number of messages in memory for the transaction exceeds the specified number. The number of messages in first chunk of messages spilled from memory equals the number specified for this parameter, and the number of messages spilled in future chunks is either 100 or the number specified for this parameter, whichever is less.</p> <p>If the reader server of an apply component has the specified number of messages in memory for a particular transaction, then when it detects the next message for this transaction, it spills the messages that are in memory to the hard disk. For example, if this parameter is set to 10000, and a transaction has 10,200 messages, then the reader server handles the transaction in the following way:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reads the first 10,000 messages in the transaction into memory</li> <li>2. Spills messages 1 - 10,000 to hard disk when it detects message 10,000</li> <li>3. Reads the next 100 messages in the transaction into memory</li> <li>4. Spills messages 10,001 - 10,100 to hard disk when it detects message 10,100</li> <li>5. Reads the next 100 messages in the transaction into memory</li> </ol> <p>The apply component applies the first 10,100 messages from the hard disk and the last 100 messages from memory.</p> <p>When the reader server spills messages from memory, the messages are stored in a database table on the hard disk. These messages are not spilled from memory to a queue table.</p> <p>Message spilling occurs at the transaction level. For example, if this parameter is set to 10000, and the reader server of an apply component is assembling two transactions, one with 7,500 messages and another with 8,000 messages, then it does not spill any messages.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the apply component does not spill messages to the hard disk based on the number of messages in a transaction.</p>



**Table 20-23 (Cont.) Apply Component Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
write_alert_log	Y or N	Y	<p>Query the DBA_APPLY_SPILL_TXN data dictionary view for information about transactions spilled by an apply component. <b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes"</p> <p>If Y, then the apply component writes a message to the alert log on exit.</p> <p>If N, then the apply component does not write a message to the alert log on exit.</p> <p>The message specifies the reason why the apply component stopped.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Delays Are Possible Before New Parameter Settings Take Effect](#)
- [Parameters Interpreted as Positive Integers](#)
- [Parameters with a System Change Number \(SCN\) Setting](#)
- [The SET\\_PARAMETER Procedure and Replication](#)
- [The SET\\_PARAMETER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_PARAMETER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

#### Delays Are Possible Before New Parameter Settings Take Effect

When you alter a parameter value, a short amount of time might pass before the new value for the parameter takes effect.

#### Parameters Interpreted as Positive Integers

For all parameters that are interpreted as positive integers, the maximum possible value is 4,294,967,295. Where applicable, specify INFINITE for larger values.

#### Parameters with a System Change Number (SCN) Setting

For parameters that require an SCN setting, any valid SCN value can be specified.

#### The SET\_PARAMETER Procedure and Replication

You can use the following parameters in Replication if you enable XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication using the procedure DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM.ENABLE\_GG\_XSTREAM\_FOR\_STREAMS:

- apply\_sequence\_nextval
- compute\_lcr\_dep\_on\_arrival
- eager\_size
- grouptransops
- max\_parallelism

- `max_sga_size`
- `optimize_progress_table`
- `parallelism_interval`

### The SET\_PARAMETER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Outbound servers ignore the settings for the following apply parameters:

- `allow_duplicate_rows`
- `commit_serialization`
- `compare_key_only`
- `compute_lcr_dep_on_arrival`
- `disable_on_error`
- `eager_size`
- `enable_xstream_table_stats`
- `grouptransops`
- `handlecollisions`
- `optimize_self_updates`
- `parallelism`
- `parallelism_interval`
- `preserve_encryption`
- `rtrim_on_implicit_conversion`
- `suppresstriggers`

The `commit_serialization` parameter is always set to `FULL` for an outbound server, and the `parallelism` parameter is always set to 1 for an outbound server.

You can use the other apply parameters with outbound servers.

 **Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

### The SET\_PARAMETER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

Inbound servers ignore the settings for the following apply parameters:

- `excludetag`
- `excludetrans`
- `excludeuser`
- `excludeuserid`
- `getapplops`
- `getreplicates`

- ignore\_transaction
- maximum\_scn

You can use all of the other apply component parameters with inbound servers.

The default setting for the `compare_key_only` parameter for an inbound server is `Y`.

The default setting for the `parallelism` parameter for an inbound server is 4.



**Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

## 20.4.21 SET\_REPERROR\_HANDLER Procedure

This procedure specifies how a particular error is handled based on its error number.

You can choose between several predefined actions for a given error.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_REPERROR_HANDLER(
  apply_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  object       IN  VARCHAR2,
  error_number IN  NUMBER,
  method       IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_object IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  max_retries  IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  delay_csecs  IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT 6000);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-24 SET\_REPERROR\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>apply_name</code>	The name of the apply process.
<code>object</code>	The schema and name of the target table, specified as <code>[schema name.]table name</code> for which an error handler is being added, modified, or removed. The table must exist. For example, if an update conflict handler is being added for table <code>employees</code> owned by user <code>hr</code> , then specify <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>error_number</code>	The error handling number. If 0, then use the default for all error handling for <code>object</code> .

**Table 20-24 (Cont.) SET\_REPERROR\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method	<p>Specifies the action to take when the given <code>error_number</code> occurs.</p> <p>If NULL, remove the error handler for <code>error_number</code></p> <p>The possible actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ABEND</b>: Stop the apply process when the error occurs.</li> <li>• <b>RECORD</b>: Move the LCR to the error queue when the error is encountered.</li> <li>• <b>IGNORE</b>: Silently ignore the error and do not apply the LCR.</li> <li>• <b>RETRY</b>: Retry the LCR <code>max_retries</code> times.</li> <li>• <b>RETRY_TRANSACTION</b>: Retry the transaction <code>max_retries</code> times. Wait <code>delay_csecs</code> centiseconds before each retry.</li> </ul> <p><b>RECORD_TRANSACTION</b> : Move the entire transaction to the error queue if this error occurs.</p>
source_object	<p>The schema and object name of the source table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> for the table where the change originated.</p> <p>For example, if the change originated at the <code>employees</code> table owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>
max_retries	<p>Maximum number of times to retry for <b>RETRY</b> and <b>RETRY_TRANSACTION</b> actions in <code>method</code>. Must be specified with either the <b>RETRY</b> or <b>RETRY_TRANSACTION</b></p>
delay_csecs	<p>The number of centiseconds between retries for <b>RETRY</b> and <b>RETRY_TRANSACTION</b> action in <code>method</code>.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Priority of Error Handlers](#)

#### Priority of Error Handlers

Any conflict handling specified by `SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER` or `SET_DML_CONFLICT_HANDLER` is tried before the actions specified by `SET_REPERROR_HANDLER`. The PL/SQL procedure specified by `SET_DML_HANDLER` is called to handle the error if none of the previously mentioned methods resolve it.

## 20.4.22 SET\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure

This procedure records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified schema in the specified source database and, optionally, for the tables owned by the schema at the source database. This procedure overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the schema, and, if it sets the instantiation SCN for a table, it overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the table.

This procedure gives you precise control over which DDL logical change records (LCRs) for a schema are ignored and which DDL LCRs are applied by an apply component.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN(
    source_schema_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    source_database_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
    instantiation_scn     IN  NUMBER,
    apply_database_link   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    recursive             IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_root_name     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 20-25 SET\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_schema_name	The name of the source schema. For example, hr. When setting an instantiation SCN for schema, always specify the name of the schema at the source database, even if a rule-based transformation or apply handler is configured to change the schema name.
source_database_name	The global name of the source database. For example, DBS1.NET. If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.
instantiation_scn	The instantiation SCN. Specify NULL to remove the instantiation SCN metadata for the source schema from the data dictionary.
apply_database_link	The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database of a local apply component is a non-Oracle database.
recursive	If TRUE, then the procedure sets the instantiation SCN for the specified schema and all tables owned by the schema in the source database. This procedure selects the tables owned by the specified schema from the ALL_TABLES data dictionary view at the source database under the security context of the current user. If FALSE, then the procedure sets the instantiation SCN for specified schema, but does not set the instantiation SCN for any tables <b>Note:</b> If recursive is set to TRUE, then a database link from the destination database to the source database is required. This database link must have the same name as the global name of the source database and must be accessible to the current user. Also, a table must be accessible to the current user in either the ALL_TABLES or DBA_TABLES data dictionary view at the source database for this procedure to set the instantiation SCN for the table at the destination database.
source_root_name	The global name of the source root database. In a non-CDB, this parameter must be NULL. In a CDB, both source_database and source_root_name must be specified to identify a specific container.

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The SET\\_SCHEMA\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and LCRs](#)
- [Instantiation SCNs and DDL LCRs](#)
- [The recursive Parameter](#)
- [The SET\\_SCHEMA\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_SCHEMA\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_SCHEMA\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and CDBs](#)

### See Also:

- [SET\\_GLOBAL\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure](#)
- [SET\\_TABLE\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure](#)
- [LCR\\$DDL\\_RECORD Type](#) for more information about DDL LCRs

The SET\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure and LCRs

Any instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used only for LCRs captured by a capture process. It is not used for user-created LCRs.

Instantiation SCNs and DDL LCRs

If the commit SCN of a DDL LCR for a database object in a schema from a source database is less than or equal to the instantiation SCN for that database object at a destination database, then the apply component at the destination database disregards the DDL LCR. Otherwise, the apply component applies the DDL LCR.

The schema instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used on the following types of DDL LCRs:

- DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `CREATE TABLE`
- DDL LCRs with a non-NULL `object_owner` specified and neither `base_table_owner` nor `base_table_name` specified.

For example, the schema instantiation SCN set by this procedure is used for a DDL LCR with a `command_type` of `CREATE TABLE` and `ALTER USER`.

The schema instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is not used for DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `CREATE USER`. A global instantiation SCN is needed for such DDL LCRs.

The recursive Parameter

If the `recursive` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then this procedure sets the table instantiation SCN for each table at the source database owned by the schema. This procedure uses the `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN` procedure to set the instantiation

SCN for each table. Each table instantiation SCN is used for DDL LCRs and row LCRs on the table.

If the `recursive` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then this procedure does not set the instantiation SCN for any tables.

The `SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN` Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

Instantiation SCNs are not required for database objects processed by an outbound server. If an instantiation SCN is set for a database object, then the outbound server only sends the LCRs for the database object with SCN values that are greater than the instantiation SCN value. If a database object does not have an instantiation SCN set, then the outbound server skips the instantiation SCN check and sends all LCRs for that database object. In both cases, the outbound server only sends LCRs that satisfy its rule sets.

The `apply_database_link` parameter must be set to `NULL` or to the local database for this procedure to set an instantiation SCN for an outbound server.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about outbound servers and instantiation SCNs

The `SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN` Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

Inbound servers ignore instantiation SCNs. This procedure has no effect on XStream inbound servers.

The `SET_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION_SCN` Procedure and CDBs

In a CDB, this procedure must be invoked from the same container as the apply process that uses the instantiation SCN information.

## 20.4.23 SET\_TABLE\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure

This procedure records the specified instantiation SCN for the specified table in the specified source database. This procedure overwrites any existing instantiation SCN for the particular table.

This procedure gives you precise control over which logical change records (LCRs) for a table are ignored and which LCRs are applied by an apply component.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN(
  source_object_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_database_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  instantiation_scn   IN  NUMBER,
  apply_database_link IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_root_name    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

Table 20-26 SET\_TABLE\_INSTANTIATION\_SCN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
source_object_name	<p>The name of the source object specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code>. For example, <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>When setting an instantiation SCN for a database object, always specify the name of the schema and database object at the source database, even if a rule-based transformation or apply handler is configured to change the schema name or database object name.</p>
source_database_name	<p>The global name of the source database. For example, <code>DBS1.NET</code>.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p>
instantiation_scn	The instantiation SCN. Specify <code>NULL</code> to remove the instantiation SCN metadata for the source table from the data dictionary.
apply_database_link	<p>The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database of a local apply component is a non-Oracle database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter must be <code>NULL</code> when the procedure is invoked from the root of a CDB.</p>
source_root_name	<p>The global name of the source root database.</p> <p>In a non-CDB, this parameter must be <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>In a CDB, both <code>source_database</code> and <code>source_root_name</code> must be specified to identify a specific container.</p>

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Instantiation SCNs and LCRs](#)
- [The SET\\_TABLE\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_TABLE\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_TABLE\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure and CDBs](#)

## Instantiation SCNs and LCRs

If the commit SCN of an LCR for a table from a source database is less than or equal to the instantiation SCN for that table at some destination database, then the apply component at the destination database disregards the LCR. Otherwise, the apply component applies the LCR.

The table instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used on the following types of LCRs:



- Row LCRs for the table
- DDL LCRs that have a non-NULL `base_table_owner` and `base_table_name` specified, except for DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `CREATE TABLE`

For example, the table instantiation SCN set by this procedure is used for DDL LCRs with a `command_type` of `ALTER TABLE` or `CREATE TRIGGER`.

 **Note:**

The instantiation SCN specified by this procedure is used only for LCRs captured by a capture process. It is not used for user-created LCRs.

 **See Also:**

- [SET\\_GLOBAL\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure](#)
- [SET\\_SCHEMA\\_INSTANTIATION\\_SCN Procedure](#)
- [LCR\\$\\_ROW\\_RECORD Type](#) for more information about row LCRs
- [LCR\\$\\_DDL\\_RECORD Type](#) for more information about DDL LCRs

The `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure` and XStream Outbound Servers  
Instantiation SCNs are not required for database objects processed by an outbound server. If an instantiation SCN is set for a database object, then the outbound server only sends the LCRs for the database object with SCN values that are greater than the instantiation SCN value. If a database object does not have an instantiation SCN set, then the outbound server skips the instantiation SCN check and sends all LCRs for that database object. In both cases, the outbound server only sends LCRs that satisfy its rule sets.

The `apply_database_link` parameter must be set to `NULL` or to the local database for this procedure to set an instantiation SCN for an outbound server.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about outbound servers and instantiation SCNs

The `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure` and XStream Inbound Servers  
Inbound servers ignore instantiation SCNs. This procedure has no effect on XStream inbound servers.

**The `SET_TABLE_INSTANTIATION_SCN Procedure` and CDBs**

In a CDB, this procedure must be invoked from the same container as the apply process that uses the instantiation SCN information.

## 20.4.24 SET\_UPDATE\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure

This procedure adds, modifies, or removes a prebuilt update conflict handler for the specified object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
  object_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  method_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  resolution_column IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_list     IN  DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY,
  apply_database_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-27 SET\_UPDATE\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_name	<p>The schema and name of the table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code>, for which an update conflict handler is being added, modified, or removed.</p> <p>For example, if an update conflict handler is being added for table <code>employees</code> owned by user <code>hr</code>, then specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>
method_name	<p>Type of update conflict handler to create.</p> <p>You can specify one of the prebuilt handlers, which determine whether the column list from the source database is applied for the row or whether the values in the row at the destination database are retained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MAXIMUM:</b> Applies the column list from the source database if it has the greater value for the resolution column. Otherwise, retains the values at the destination database.</li> <li>• <b>MINIMUM:</b> Applies the column list from the source database if it has the lesser value for the resolution column. Otherwise, retains the values at the destination database.</li> <li>• <b>OVERWRITE:</b> Applies the column list from the source database, overwriting the column values at the destination database.</li> <li>• <b>DISCARD:</b> Retains the column list from the destination database, discarding the column list from the source database.</li> </ul> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure removes any existing update conflict handler with the same <code>object_name</code>, <code>resolution_column</code>, and <code>column_list</code>. If non-<code>NULL</code>, then the procedure replaces any existing update conflict handler with the same <code>object_name</code> and <code>resolution_column</code>.</p>

**Table 20-27 (Cont.) SET\_UPDATE\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
resolution_column	<p>Name of the column used to uniquely identify an update conflict handler. For the MAXIMUM and MINIMUM prebuilt methods, the resolution column is also used to resolve the conflict. The resolution column must be one of the columns listed in the column_list parameter.</p> <p>NULL is not allowed for this parameter. For the OVERWRITE and DISCARD prebuilt methods, you can specify any column in the column list.</p>
column_list	<p>List of columns for which the conflict handler is called.</p> <p>The same column cannot be in more than one column list.</p> <p>If a conflict occurs for one or more of the columns in the list when an apply component tries to apply a row logical change record (row LCR), then the conflict handler is called to resolve the conflict. The conflict handler is not called if a conflict occurs only for columns that are not in the list.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Prebuilt update conflict handlers do not support LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined type, and Oracle-supplied type columns. Therefore, you should not include these types of columns in the column_list parameter.</p>
apply_database_link	<p>The name of the database link to a non-Oracle database. This parameter should be set only when the destination database is a non-Oracle database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Currently, conflict handlers are not supported when applying changes to a non-Oracle database.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Modifying an Existing Update Conflict Handler](#)
- [Removing an Existing Update Conflict Handler](#)
- [Series of Actions for Conflicts](#)
- [Procedure DML Handlers for Conflicts](#)
- [A Column Can Be in Only One Column List](#)
- [Update Conflict Handlers and Non-Oracle Databases](#)
- [The SET\\_UPDATE\\_CONFLICT\\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_UPDATE\\_CONFLICT\\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

#### Modifying an Existing Update Conflict Handler

If you want to modify an existing update conflict handler, then you specify the table and resolution column of an the existing update conflict handler. You can modify the prebuilt method or the column list.

#### Removing an Existing Update Conflict Handler

If you want to remove an existing update conflict handler, then specify `NULL` for the prebuilt method and specify the table, column list, and resolution column of the existing update conflict handler.

#### Series of Actions for Conflicts

If an update conflict occurs, then Oracle completes the following series of actions:

1. Calls the appropriate update conflict handler to resolve the conflict
2. If no update conflict handler is specified or if the update conflict handler cannot resolve the conflict, then calls the appropriate error handler for the apply component, table, and operation to handle the error
3. If no error handler is specified or if the error handler cannot resolve the error, then raises an error and moves the transaction containing the row LCR that caused the error to the error queue



#### See Also:

["Signature of a DML Handler Procedure or Error Handler Procedure"](#) for information about setting an error handler

#### Procedure DML Handlers for Conflicts

If you cannot use a prebuilt update conflict handler to meet your requirements, then you can create a PL/SQL procedure to use as a custom conflict handler. You use the `SET_DML_HANDLER` procedure to designate one or more custom conflict handlers for a particular table. In addition, a custom conflict handler can process LOB columns and use LOB assembly.



#### See Also:

[SET\\_DML\\_HANDLER Procedure](#)

#### A Column Can Be in Only One Column List

When a column is in a column list, and you try to add the same column to another column list, this procedure returns the following error:

```
ORA-00001: UNIQUE CONSTRAINT (SYS.APPLY$_CONF_HDLR_COLUMNS_UNQ1) VIOLATED
```

#### Update Conflict Handlers and Non-Oracle Databases

Setting an update conflict handler for an apply component that is applying to a non-Oracle database is not supported.

#### The SET\_UPDATE\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

#### The SET\_UPDATE\_CONFLICT\_HANDLER Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## Examples

The following is an example for setting an update conflict handler for the `employees` table in the `hr` schema:

```
DECLARE
  cols DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY;
BEGIN
  cols(1) := 'salary';
  cols(2) := 'commission_pct';
  DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER(
    object_name      => 'hr.employees',
    method_name      => 'MAXIMUM',
    resolution_column => 'salary',
    column_list      => cols);
END;
/
```

This example sets a conflict handler that is called if a conflict occurs for the `salary` or `commission_pct` column in the `hr.employees` table. If such a conflict occurs, then the `salary` column is evaluated to resolve the conflict. If a conflict occurs only for a column that is not in the column list, such as the `job_id` column, then this conflict handler is not called.

## 20.4.25 SET\_VALUE\_DEPENDENCY Procedure

This procedure sets or removes a value dependency. A value dependency is a virtual dependency definition that defines a relationship between the columns of two or more tables.

An apply component uses the name of a value dependencies to detect dependencies between row logical change records (row LCRs) that contain the columns defined in the value dependency. Value dependencies can define virtual foreign key relationships between tables, but, unlike foreign key relationships, value dependencies can involve more than two database objects.

This procedure is overloaded. The `attribute_list` and `attribute_table` parameters are mutually exclusive.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY(
  dependency_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_APPLY_ADM.SET_VALUE_DEPENDENCY(
  dependency_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute_table IN DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY);
```

## Parameters

**Table 20-28 SET\_VALUE\_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dependency_name	The name of the value dependency. If a dependency with the specified name does not exist, then it is created. If a dependency with the specified name exists, then the specified object and attributes are added to the dependency. If NULL, an error is raised.
object_name	The name of the table, specified as <code>[schema_name.]table_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If NULL and the specified dependency exists, then the dependency is removed. If NULL and the specified dependency does not exist, then an error is raised. If NULL, then <code>attribute_list</code> and <code>attribute_table</code> also must be NULL.
attribute_list	A comma-delimited list of column names in the table. There must be no spaces between entries.
attribute_table	A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_ARRAY</code> that contains names of columns in the table. The first column name should be at position 1, the second at position 2, and so on. The table does not need to be NULL terminated.

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The SET\\_VALUE\\_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The SET\\_VALUE\\_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

The SET\_VALUE\_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure has no effect on XStream outbound servers.

The SET\_VALUE\_DEPENDENCY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.26 START\_APPLY Procedure

This procedure directs the apply component to start applying messages.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.START_APPLY(
  apply_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameter

**Table 20-29** START\_APPLY Procedure Parameter

Parameter	Description
apply_name	The apply component name. A NULL setting is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Apply Component Status](#)
- [The START\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The START\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

### Apply Component Status

The apply component status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `ENABLED`, then the apply component is started upon database instance startup. An apply component (*anmn*) is an Oracle background process. The enqueue and dequeue state of `DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE` and `DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE` have no effect on the start status of an apply component.

### The START\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and outbound servers.

### The START\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

## 20.4.27 STOP\_APPLY Procedure

This procedure stops the apply component from applying messages and rolls back any unfinished transactions being applied.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_APPLY_ADM.STOP_APPLY(
    apply_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force      IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 20-30** STOP\_APPLY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
apply_name	The apply component name. A NULL setting is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.

**Table 20-30 (Cont.) STOP\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure stops the apply component as soon as possible.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure stops the apply component after ensuring that there are no gaps in the set of applied transactions.</p> <p>The behavior of the apply component depends on the setting specified for the <code>force</code> parameter and the setting specified for the <code>commit_serialization</code> apply component parameter. See "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [Apply Component Status](#)
- [Queue Subprograms Have No Effect on Apply Component Status](#)
- [The STOP\\_APPLY force Parameter and the commit\\_serialization Apply Parameter](#)
- [The STOP\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers](#)
- [The STOP\\_APPLY Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers](#)

#### Apply Component Status

The apply component status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `DISABLED` or `ABORTED`, then the apply component is not started upon database instance startup.

#### Queue Subprograms Have No Effect on Apply Component Status

The enqueue and dequeue state of `DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE` and `DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE` have no effect on the `STOP` status of an apply component.

#### The STOP\_APPLY force Parameter and the commit\_serialization Apply Parameter

The following table describes apply component behavior for each setting of the `force` parameter in the `STOP_APPLY` procedure and the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter. In all cases, the apply component rolls back any unfinished transactions when it stops.

force	commit_serialization	Apply Component Behavior
TRUE	FULL	The apply component stops immediately and does not apply any unfinished transactions.
TRUE	DEPENDENT_TRANSACTION	When the apply component stops, some transactions that have been applied locally might have committed at the source database at a later point in time than some transactions that have not been applied locally.
FALSE	FULL	The apply component stops after applying the next uncommitted transaction in the commit order, if any such transaction is in progress.



<b>force</b>	<b>commit_serialization</b>	<b>Apply Component Behavior</b>
FALSE	DEPENDENT_TRANSACTION	Before stopping, the apply component applies all of the transactions that have a commit time that is earlier than the applied transaction with the most recent commit time.

For example, assume that the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter is set to `DEPENDENT_TRANSACTION` and there are three transactions: transaction 1 has the earliest commit time, transaction 2 is committed after transaction 1, and transaction 3 has the latest commit time. Also assume that an apply component has applied transaction 1 and transaction 3 and is in the process of applying transaction 2 when the `STOP_APPLY` procedure is run. Given this scenario, if the `force` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then transaction 2 is not applied, and the apply component stops (transaction 2 is rolled back). If, however, the `force` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then transaction 2 is applied before the apply component stops.

A different scenario would result if the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter is set to `FULL`. For example, assume that the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter is set to `FULL` and there are three transactions: transaction A has the earliest commit time, transaction B is committed after transaction A, and transaction C has the latest commit time. In this case, the apply component has applied transaction A and is in the process of applying transactions B and C when the `STOP_APPLY` procedure is run. Given this scenario, if the `force` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then transactions B and C are not applied, and the apply component stops (transactions B and C are rolled back). If, however, the `force` parameter is set to `FALSE`, then transaction B is applied before the apply component stops, and transaction C is rolled back.



**See Also:**

[SET\\_PARAMETER Procedure](#) for more information about the `commit_serialization` apply component parameter

The `STOP_APPLY` Procedure and XStream Outbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and outbound servers.

The `STOP_APPLY` Procedure and XStream Inbound Servers

This procedure functions the same way for apply processes and inbound servers.

# 21

## DBMS\_AQ

The `DBMS_AQ` package provides an interface to Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AQ Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*
- [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing \(AQ\) Types](#) for information about `TYPES` to use with `DBMS_AQ`.

## 21.1 DBMS\_AQ Security Model

Initially, only `SYS` and `SYSTEM` have execution privilege for the procedures in `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM`.

### Queue Security

To enqueue or dequeue, users need `EXECUTE` rights on `DBMS_AQ` and either `ENQUEUE` or `DEQUEUE` privileges on target queues, or `ENQUEUE_ANY/DEQUEUE_ANY` system privileges. Users who have been granted `EXECUTE` rights to `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM` are able to create, manage, and use queues in their own schemas. The `MANAGE_ANY` AQ system privilege is used to create and manage queues in other schemas.

As a database user, you do not need any explicit object-level or system-level privileges to enqueue or dequeue to queues in your own schema other than the `EXECUTE` right on `DBMS_AQ`.

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on queue privileges and access control.

## OCI Applications and Queue Access

For an Oracle Call Interface (OCI) application to access a queue, the session user must be granted either the object privilege of the queue he intends to access or the `ENQUEUE ANY QUEUE` or `DEQUEUE ANY QUEUE` system privileges. The `EXECUTE` right of `DBMS_AQ` is not checked against the session user's rights.

## Security Required for Propagation

Propagation jobs are owned by `SYS`, but the propagation occurs in the security context of the queue table owner. Previously propagation jobs were owned by the user scheduling propagation, and propagation occurred in the security context of the user setting up the propagation schedule. The queue table owner must be granted `EXECUTE` privileges on the `DBMS_AQADM` package. Otherwise, the Oracle Database snapshot processes do not propagate and generate trace files with the error identifier `SYS.DBMS_AQADM` not defined. Private database links owned by the queue table owner can be used for propagation. The username specified in the connection string must have `EXECUTE` access on the `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM` packages on the remote database.

### See Also:

- [DBMS\\_AQADM](#)
- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on security required for propagation

## 21.2 DBMS\_AQ Constants

This topic describes the constants used by `DBMS_AQ`.

The `DBMS_AQ` package uses the constants shown in the following table.

When using enumerated constants such as `BROWSE`, `LOCKED`, or `REMOVE`, the PL/SQL constants must be specified with the scope of the packages defining it. All types associated with the operational interfaces have to be prepended with `DBMS_AQ`. For example: `DBMS_AQ.BROWSE`.

### Note:

The `sequence_deviation` attribute has no effect in releases prior to Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 1 (10.1) if `message_grouping` parameter of `DBMS_AQADM` subprograms is set to `TRANSACTIONAL`. The sequence deviation feature is deprecated in Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 2 (10.2).

**Table 21-1 Enumerated Constants**

Parameter	Options	Type	Description
VISIBILITY	IMMEDIATE	-	-
-	ON_COMMIT	-	-
DEQUEUE_MODE	BROWSE	-	-
-	LOCKED	-	-
-	REMOVE	-	-
-	REMOVE_NODATA	-	-
NAVIGATION	FIRST_MESSAGE	-	-
-	NEXT_MESSAGE	-	-
STATE	WAITING	-	-
-	READY	-	-
-	PROCESSED	-	-
-	EXPIRED	-	-
SEQUENCE_DEVIATION	BEFORE	-	-
-	TOP	-	-
WAIT	FOREVER	BINARY_INTEGER	-
-	NO_WAIT	BINARY_INTEGER	-
DELAY	NO_DELAY	-	-
EXPIRATION	NEVER	-	-
NAMESPACE	NAMESPACE_AQ	-	-
-	NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS	-	-
NTFN_GROUPING_CLASSES	NTFN_GROUPING_CLASSES_TIME	NUMBER	-
NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE	NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY	NUMBER	-
-	NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST	NUMBER	-
NTFN_GROUPING_REPEAT_COUNT	NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER	NUMBER	-

## 21.3 DBMS\_AQ Data Types

This topic lists and describes DBMS\_AQ data types.

**Table 21-2 DBMS\_AQ Data Structures**

Data Structures	Description
OBJECT_NAME	Names database objects
TYPE_NAME	Defines queue types
Oracle Database Advanced Queuing PL/SQL Callback	Specifies the user-defined PL/SQL procedure, defined in the database to be invoked on message notification

**OBJECT\_NAME**

The `object_name` data structure names database objects. It applies to queues, queue tables, agent names, and object types.

**Syntax**

```
object_name := VARCHAR2;
object_name := [schema_name.]name;
```

**Usage Notes**

Names for objects are specified by an optional schema name and a name. If the schema name is not specified, the current schema is assumed. The name must follow object name guidelines in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* with regard to reserved characters. Schema names, agent names, and object type names can be up to 128 bytes long. Queue names and queue table names can be up to 122 bytes long. Maximum length of agent names and subscriber names can be 128 characters with datablock size greater than 2k. For 2k datablock size, maximum length for subscriber is 128 bytes.

**TYPE\_NAME**

The `type_name` data structure defines queue types.

**Syntax**

```
type_name := VARCHAR2;
type_name := object_type | "RAW";
```

**Attributes****Table 21-3 Type Name Attributes**

Attribute	Description
<code>object_type</code>	Maximum number of attributes in the object type is limited to 900.

**Table 21-3 (Cont.) Type Name Attributes**

Attribute	Description
"RAW"	<p>To store payload of type RAW, Oracle Database Advanced Queuing creates a queue table with a LOB column as the payload repository. The theoretical maximum size of the message payload is the maximum amount of data that can be stored in a LOB column. However, the maximum size of the payload is determined by which programmatic environment you use to access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing. For PL/SQL, Java and precompilers the limit is 32K; for the OCI the limit is 4G. Because the PL/SQL enqueue and dequeue interfaces accept RAW buffers as the payload parameters you will be limited to 32K bytes. In OCI, the maximum size of your RAW data will be limited to the maximum amount of contiguous memory (as an OCIRaw is simply an array of bytes) that the OCI Object Cache can allocate. Typically, this will be at least 32K bytes and much larger in many cases.</p> <p>Because LOB columns are used for storing RAW payload, the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing administrator can choose the LOB tablespace and configure the LOB storage by constructing a LOB storage string in the <code>storage_clause</code> parameter during queue table creation time.</p>

### Oracle Database Advanced Queuing PL/SQL Callback

The `plsqlcallback` data structure specifies the user-defined PL/SQL procedure, defined in the database to be invoked on message notification.

#### Syntax

If a notification message is expected for a RAW payload enqueue, then the PL/SQL callback must have the following signature:

```
procedure plsqlcallback(
  context IN RAW,
  reginfo IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO,
  descr   IN SYS.AQ$_DESCRIPTOR,
  payload IN RAW,
  payload1 IN NUMBER);
```

#### Attributes

**Table 21-4 Oracle Database Advanced Queuing PL/SQL Callback Attributes**

Attribute	Description
<code>context</code>	Specifies the context for the callback function that was passed by <code>dbms_aq.register</code> . See <a href="#">AQ\$_REG_INFO Type</a> .
<code>reginfo</code>	See <a href="#">AQ\$_REG_INFO Type</a> .
<code>descr</code>	See <a href="#">AQ\$_DESCRIPTOR Type</a> .
<code>payload</code>	If a notification message is expected for a raw payload enqueue then this contains the raw payload that was enqueued into a non persistent queue. In case of a persistent queue with raw payload this parameter will be null.
<code>payload1</code>	Specifies the length of <code>payload</code> . If <code>payload</code> is null, <code>payload1 = 0</code> .

If the notification message is expected for an ADT payload enqueue, the PL/SQL callback must have the following signature:

```
procedure plsqlcallback(
  context IN RAW,
  reginfo IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO,
  descr IN SYS.AQ$_DESCRIPTOR,
  payload IN VARCHAR2,
  payloadl IN NUMBER);
```

## 21.4 DBMS\_AQ Operational Notes

This topic lists various DBMS\_AQ operational notes.

### DBMS\_AQ and DBMS\_AQADM Java Classes

Java interfaces are available for DBMS\_AQ and DBMS\_AQADM. The Java interfaces are provided in the `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/jlib/aqapi.jar`. Users are required to have EXECUTE privileges on the DBMS\_AQIN package to use these interfaces.

## 21.5 Summary of DBMS\_AQ Subprograms

The DBMS\_AQ package uses subprograms described in this table.

**Table 21-5 DBMS\_AQ Package Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">BIND_AGENT Procedure</a>	Creates an entry for an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent in the LDAP directory
<a href="#">DEQUEUE Procedure</a>	Dequeues a message from the specified queue
<a href="#">DEQUEUE_ARRAY Function</a>	Dequeues an array of messages from the specified queue
<a href="#">ENQUEUE Procedure</a>	Adds a message to the specified queue
<a href="#">ENQUEUE_ARRAY Function</a>	Adds an array of messages to the specified queue
<a href="#">LISTEN Procedures</a>	Listen to one or more queues on behalf of a list of agents
<a href="#">POST Procedure</a>	Posts to a anonymous subscription which allows all clients who are registered for the subscription to get notifications
<a href="#">REGISTER Procedure</a>	Registers for message notifications
<a href="#">UNBIND_AGENT Procedure</a>	Removes an entry for an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent from the LDAP directory
<a href="#">UNREGISTER Procedure</a>	Unregisters a subscription which turns off notification

### Note:

DBMS\_AQ does not have a purity level defined; therefore, you cannot call any procedure in this package from other procedures that have RNDS, WNDS, RNPS or WNPS constraints defined.

## 21.5.1 BIND\_AGENT Procedure

This procedure creates an entry for an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent in the LDAP server.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.BIND_AGENT(
    agent          IN SYS.AQ$_AGENT,
    certificate    IN VARCHAR2 default NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 21-6 BIND\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
agent	Agent that is to be registered in LDAP server.
certificate	Location (LDAP distinguished name) of the "organizationalperson" entry in LDAP whose digital certificate (attribute usercertificate) is to be used for this agent. Example: "cn=OE, cn=ACME, cn=com" is a distinguished name for a OrganizationalPerson OE whose certificate will be used with the specified agent.

### Usage Notes

In the LDAP server, digital certificates are stored as an attribute (usercertificate) of the OrganizationalPerson entity. The distinguished name for this OrganizationalPerson must be specified when binding the agent.

## 21.5.2 DEQUEUE Procedure

This procedure dequeues a message from the specified queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE (
    queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    dequeue_options IN      dequeue_options_t,
    message_properties OUT   message_properties_t,
    payload         OUT      "<ADT_1>"
    msgid          OUT      RAW);
```

### Parameters

**Table 21-7 DEQUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Specifies the name of the queue.
dequeue_options	See <a href="#">DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T</a> Type.
message_properties	See <a href="#">MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T</a> Type.



**Table 21-7 (Cont.) DEQUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
payload	Not interpreted by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing. The payload must be specified according to the specification in the associated queue table. For the definition of <i>type_name</i> refer to <i>TYPE_NAME</i> in <a href="#">DBMS_AQ Data Types</a> .
msgid	System generated identification of the message.

**Usage Notes**

The search criteria for messages to be dequeued is determined by the following parameters in `dequeue_options`:

- `consumer_name`
- `msgid`

`Msgid` uniquely identifies the message to be dequeued. Only messages in the `READY` state are dequeued unless `msgid` is specified.

- `correlation`

Correlation identifiers are application-defined identifiers that are not interpreted by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing.

- `deq_condition`

Dequeue condition is an expression based on the message properties, the message data properties and PL/SQL functions. A `deq_condition` is specified as a Boolean expression using syntax similar to the `WHERE` clause of a SQL query. This Boolean expression can include conditions on message properties, user data properties (object payloads only), and PL/SQL or SQL functions (as specified in the `where` clause of a SQL query). Message properties include `priority`, `corrid` and other columns in the queue table.

To specify dequeue conditions on a message payload (object payload), use attributes of the object type in clauses. You must prefix each attribute with `tab.user_data` as a qualifier to indicate the specific column of the queue table that stores the payload.

Example: `tab.user_data.orderstatus='EXPRESS'`

The dequeue order is determined by the values specified at the time the queue table is created unless overridden by the `msgid` and correlation ID in `dequeue_options`.

The database-consistent read mechanism is applicable for queue operations. For example, a `BROWSE` call may not see a message that is enqueued after the beginning of the browsing transaction.

The default `NAVIGATION` parameter during dequeue is `NEXT_MESSAGE`. This means that subsequent dequeues will retrieve the messages from the queue based on the snapshot obtained in the first dequeue. In particular, a message that is enqueued after the first dequeue command will be processed only after processing all the remaining messages in the queue. This is usually sufficient when all the messages have already been enqueued into the queue, or when the queue does not have a priority-based ordering. However, applications must use the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option when the first message in the queue needs to be processed by every dequeue command.

This usually becomes necessary when a higher priority message arrives in the queue while messages already-enqueued are being processed.

 **Note:**

It may be more efficient to use the `FIRST_MESSAGE` navigation option when messages are concurrently enqueued. If the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option is not specified, Oracle Database Advanced Queuing continually generates the snapshot as of the first dequeue command, leading to poor performance. If the `FIRST_MESSAGE` option is specified, then Oracle Database Advanced Queuing uses a new snapshot for every dequeue command.

Messages enqueued in the same transaction into a queue that has been enabled for message grouping will form a group. If only one message is enqueued in the transaction, then this will effectively form a group of one message. There is no upper limit to the number of messages that can be grouped in a single transaction.

In queues that have not been enabled for message grouping, a dequeue in `LOCKED` or `REMOVE` mode locks only a single message. By contrast, a dequeue operation that seeks to dequeue a message that is part of a group will lock the entire group. This is useful when all the messages in a group need to be processed as an atomic unit.

When all the messages in a group have been dequeued, the dequeue returns an error indicating that all messages in the group have been processed. The application can then use the `NEXT_TRANSACTION` to start dequeuing messages from the next available group. In the event that no groups are available, the dequeue will time out after the specified `WAIT` period.

#### Using Secure Queues

For secure queues, you must specify `consumer_name` in the `dequeue_options` parameter. See [DEQUEUE\\_OPTIONS\\_T Type](#) for more information about `consumer_name`.

When you use secure queues, the following are required:

- You must have created a valid Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent using `DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT`. See [CREATE\\_AQ\\_AGENT Procedure](#).
- You must map the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent to a database user with dequeue privileges on the secure queue. Use `DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS` to do this. See [ENABLE\\_DB\\_ACCESS Procedure](#).

## 21.5.3 DEQUEUE\_ARRAY Function

This function dequeues an array of messages and returns them in the form of an array of payloads, an array of message properties and an array of message IDs. This function returns the number of messages successfully dequeued.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY (
  queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2,
  dequeue_options      IN   dequeue_options_t,
  array_size           IN   pls_integer,
```

```

message_properties_array OUT message_properties_array_t,
payload_array           OUT "<COLLECTION_1>",
msgid_array            OUT msgid_array_t,
error_array            OUT error_array_t)
RETURN pls_integer;
```

## Parameters

**Table 21-8 DEQUEUE\_ARRAY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	The queue name from which messages are dequeued (same as single-row dequeue).
dequeue_options	The set of options which will be applied to all messages in the array (same as single-row dequeue).
array_size	The number of elements to dequeue. For buffered messages, array_size should be 1.
message_properties_array	A record containing an array corresponding to each message property. Each payload element has a corresponding set of message properties. See <a href="#">MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T Type</a> .
payload_array	An array of dequeued payload data. "<COLLECTION_1>" can be an associative array, varray or nested table in its PL/SQL representation. Users can dequeue RAW and ADT payloads.
msgid_array	An array of message IDs of the dequeued messages. See <a href="#">MSGID_ARRAY_T Type</a> .
error_array	Currently not implemented

## Usage Notes

A nonzero wait time, as specified in `dequeue_options`, is recognized only when there are no messages in the queue. If the queue contains messages that are eligible for dequeue, then the `DEQUEUE_ARRAY` function will dequeue up to `array_size` messages and return immediately.

Dequeue by `message_id` is not supported. See [DEQUEUE Procedure](#) for more information on the `navigation` parameter. Existing `NAVIGATION` modes are supported. In addition, two new `NAVIGATION` modes are supported for queues enabled for message grouping:

- `FIRST_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP`
- `NEXT_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP`



### See Also:

[ENQUEUE\\_OPTIONS\\_T Type](#)

For transaction grouped queues and `ONE_GROUP` navigation, messages are dequeued from a single transaction group only, subject to the `array_size` limit. In `MULTI_GROUP` navigation, messages are dequeued across multiple transaction groups, still subject to the `array_size` limit. ORA-25235 is returned to indicate the end of a transaction group.

DEQUEUE\_ARRAY is not supported for buffered messages, but you can still use this procedure on individual buffered messages by setting `array_size` to one message.

## 21.5.4 ENQUEUE Procedure

This procedure adds a message to the specified queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE (
  queue_name          IN          VARCHAR2,
  enqueue_options    IN          enqueue_options_t,
  message_properties IN          message_properties_t,
  payload            IN          "<ADT_1>",
  msgid              OUT         RAW);
```

### Parameters

**Table 21-9 ENQUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>queue_name</code>	Specifies the name of the queue to which this message should be enqueued. The queue cannot be an exception queue.
<code>enqueue_options</code>	See <a href="#">ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type</a> .
<code>message_properties</code>	See <a href="#">MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T Type</a> .
<code>payload</code>	Not interpreted by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing. The payload must be specified according to the specification in the associated queue table. NULL is an acceptable parameter. For the definition of <code>type_name</code> refer to <code>TYPE_NAME</code> in <a href="#">DBMS_AQ Data Types</a> .
<code>msgid</code>	System generated identification of the message. This is a globally unique identifier that can be used to identify the message at dequeue time.

### Usage Notes

The `sequence_deviation` parameter in `enqueue_options` can be used to change the order of processing between two messages. The identity of the other message, if any, is specified by the `enqueue_options` parameter `relative_msgid`. The relationship is identified by the `sequence_deviation` parameter.

Specifying `sequence_deviation` for a message introduces some restrictions for the delay and priority values that can be specified for this message. The delay of this message must be less than or equal to the delay of the message before which this message is to be enqueued. The priority of this message must be greater than or equal to the priority of the message before which this message is to be enqueued.

 **Note:**

The `sequence_deviation` attribute has no effect in releases prior to Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 1 (10.1) if `message_grouping` parameter of DBMS\_AQADM subprograms is set to `TRANSACTIONAL`. The sequence deviation feature is deprecated in Oracle Streams AQ 10g Release 2 (10.2).

If a message is enqueued to a multiconsumer queue with no recipient, and if the queue has no subscribers (or rule-based subscribers that match this message), then Oracle error `ORA_24033` is raised. This is a warning that the message will be discarded because there are no recipients or subscribers to whom it can be delivered.

### Using Secure Queues

For secure queues, you must specify the `sender_id` in the `messages_properties` parameter. See [MESSAGE\\_PROPERTIES\\_T Type](#) for more information about `sender_id`.

When you use secure queues, the following are required:

- You must have created a valid Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent using `DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT`. See [CREATE\\_AQ\\_AGENT Procedure](#).
- You must map `sender_id` to a database user with enqueue privileges on the secure queue. Use `DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS` to do this. See [ENABLE\\_DB\\_ACCESS Procedure](#).

## 21.5.5 ENQUEUE\_ARRAY Function

This function enqueues an array of payloads using a corresponding array of message properties. The output will be an array of message IDs of the enqueued messages.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_ARRAY (
    queue_name           IN    VARCHAR2,
    enqueue_options     IN    enqueue_options_t,
    array_size          IN    pls_integer,
    message_properties_array IN message_properties_array_t,
    payload_array       IN    "<COLLECTION_1>",
    msgid_array         OUT   msgid_array_t,
    error_array         OUT   error_array_t)
RETURN pls_integer;
```

### Parameters

**Table 21-10 ENQUEUE\_ARRAY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>queue_name</code>	The queue name in which messages are enqueued (same as single-row enqueue).
<code>enqueue_options</code>	See <a href="#">ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T Type</a> .

**Table 21-10 (Cont.) ENQUEUE\_ARRAY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
array_size	The number of elements to enqueue. For buffered messages, array_size should be 1.
message_properties_array	A record containing an array corresponding to each message property. For each property, the user must allocate array_size elements. See <a href="#">MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T Type</a> .
payload_array	An array of payload data. "<COLLECTION_1>" can be an associative array, VARRAY, or nested table in its PL/SQL representation. Users can enqueue RAW and ADT payloads.
msgid_array	An array of message IDs for the enqueued messages. If an error occurs for a particular message, then its corresponding message ID is null. See <a href="#">MSGID_ARRAY_T Type</a> .
error_array	Currently not implemented

### Usage Notes

ENQUEUE\_ARRAY is not supported for buffered messages, but you can still use this procedure on individual buffered messages by setting array\_size to one message.

## 21.5.6 LISTEN Procedures

This procedure listens on one or more queues on behalf of a list of agents. The address field of the agent indicates the queue the agent wants to monitor. Only local queues are supported as addresses. Protocol is reserved for future use.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.LISTEN (
    agent_list          IN    AQ$_AGENT_LIST_T,
    wait                IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.FOREVER,
    agent               OUT   SYS.AQ$_AGENT);
```

```
DBMS_AQ.LISTEN (
    agent_list          IN    AQ$_AGENT_LIST_T,
    wait                IN    BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT FOREVER,
    listen_delivery_mode IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT,
    agent               OUT   SYS.AQ$_AGENT,
    message_delivery_mode OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

```
TYPE aq$_agent_list_t IS TABLE OF aq$_agent INDEXED BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE aq$_agent_list_t IS TABLE OF aq$_agent INDEXED BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 21-11 LISTEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
agent_list	List of agents to listen for
wait	Time out for the listen call in seconds. By default, the call will block forever.

**Table 21-11 (Cont.) LISTEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
listen_delivery_mode	The caller specifies whether it is interested in persistent, buffered messages or both types of messages, specifying a delivery mode of <code>DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT</code> or <code>DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED</code> or <code>DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED</code>
agent	Agent with a message available for consumption
message_delivery_mode	Returns the message type along with the queue and consumer for which there is a message

**Usage Notes**

If agent-address is a multiconsumer queue, then agent-name is mandatory. For single-consumer queues, agent-name must not be specified.

This procedure takes a list of agents as an argument. You specify the queue to be monitored in the address field of each agent listed. You also must specify the name of the agent when monitoring multiconsumer queues. For single-consumer queues, an agent name must not be specified. Only local queues are supported as addresses. Protocol is reserved for future use.

This is a blocking call that returns when there is a message ready for consumption for an agent in the list. If there are messages for more than one agent, only the first agent listed is returned. If there are no messages found when the wait time expires, an error is raised.

A successful return from the `LISTEN` call is only an indication that there is a message for one of the listed agents in one the specified queues. The interested agent must still dequeue the relevant message.

**Note:**

You cannot call `LISTEN` on nonpersistent queues.

## 21.5.7 POST Procedure

This procedure posts to a list of anonymous subscriptions that allows all clients who are registered for the subscriptions to get notifications.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_AQ.POST (
  post_list      IN SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO_LIST,
  post_count     IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 21-12** POST Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
post_list	Specifies the list of anonymous subscriptions to which you want to post. It is a list of <a href="#">AQ\$_POST_INFO_LIST</a> Type.
post_count	Specifies the number of entries in the post_list.

## Usage Notes

This procedure is used to post to anonymous subscriptions which allows all clients who are registered for the subscriptions to get notifications. Several subscriptions can be posted to at one time.

## 21.5.8 REGISTER Procedure

This procedure registers an e-mail address, user-defined PL/SQL procedure, or HTTP URL for message notification.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.REGISTER (
  reg_list      IN  SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST,
  count         IN  NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 21-13** REGISTER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
reg_list	Specifies the list of subscriptions to which you want to register for message notifications. It is a list of <a href="#">AQ\$_REG_INFO</a> Type.
count	Specifies the number of entries in the reg_list.

## Usage Notes

- This procedure is used to register for notifications. You can specify an e-mail address to which message notifications are sent, register a procedure to be invoked on a notification, or register an HTTP URL to which the notification is posted. Interest in several subscriptions can be registered at one time.
- The procedure can also be used to register for grouping notifications using five grouping attributes:
  - Class – grouping criterion (currently only `TIME` criterion is supported)
  - Value – the value of the grouping criterion (currently only time in seconds for criterion `TIME`)
  - Type – summary or last, also contains count of notifications received in group (for `AQ` namespace only, not for `DBCHANGE` namespace)
  - Repeat count – how many times to perform grouping (Default is `FOREVER`)



- Start time – when to start grouping (Default is current time)
- If you register for e-mail notifications, you should set the host name and port name for the SMTP server that will be used by the database to send e-mail notifications. If required, you should set the send-from e-mail address, which is set by the database as the `sent from` field. You need a Java-enabled database to use this feature.
- If you register for HTTP notifications, you may want to set the host name and port number for the proxy server and a list of no-proxy domains that will be used by the database to post HTTP notifications.



#### See Also:

[DBMS\\_AQELM](#) for more information on e-mail and HTTP notifications

## 21.5.9 UNBIND\_AGENT Procedure

This procedure removes the entry for an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent from the LDAP server.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.UNBIND_AGENT(
    agent    IN SYS.AQ$_AGENT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 21-14** BIND\_AGENT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
agent	Agent that is to be removed from the LDAP server

## 21.5.10 UNREGISTER Procedure

This procedure unregisters a subscription which turns off notifications.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQ.UNREGISTER (
    reg_list    IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST,
    reg_count   IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 21-15** UNREGISTER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
reg_list	Specifies the list of subscriptions to which you want to register for message notifications. It is a list of <a href="#">AQ\$_REG_INFO Type</a> .
reg_count	Specifies the number of entries in the <code>reg_list</code> .

### **Usage Notes**

This procedure is used to unregister a subscription which turns off notifications. Several subscriptions can be unregistered from at one time.

# DBMS\_AQADM

The `DBMS_AQADM` package provides procedures to manage Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) configuration and administration information.

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*
- [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing \(AQ\) Types](#) for information about the `TYPES` to use with `DBMS_AQADM`

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AQADM Subprograms](#)

## 22.1 DBMS\_AQADM Security Model

Initially, only `SYS` and `SYSTEM` have execution privilege for the procedures in `DBMS_AQADM` and `DBMS_AQ`. Users who have been granted `EXECUTE` rights to `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM` are able to create, manage, and use queues in their own schemas. The `MANAGE_ANY` AQ system privilege is used to create and manage queues in other schemas and can be granted and revoked through `DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE` and `DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE` respectively. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY` privilege will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

### User Roles

The database administrator has the option of granting the system privileges `ENQUEUE_ANY` and `DEQUEUE_ANY`, exercising `DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE` and `DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE` directly to a database user, if you want the user to have this level of control.

The application developer gives rights to a queue by granting and revoking privileges at the object level by exercising `DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE` and `DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE`. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `ENQUEUE_ANY` and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

 **See Also:**

- [DBMS\\_AQ](#).
- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on queue privileges and access control.

### Security Required for Propagation

Propagation jobs are owned by `SYS`, but the propagation occurs in the security context of the queue table owner. Previously propagation jobs were owned by the user scheduling propagation, and propagation occurred in the security context of the user setting up the propagation schedule. The queue table owner must be granted `EXECUTE` privileges on the `DBMS_AQADM` package. Otherwise, the Oracle Database snapshot processes do not propagate and generate trace files with the error identifier `SYS.DBMS_AQADM` not defined. Private database links owned by the queue table owner can be used for propagation. The username specified in the connection string must have `EXECUTE` access on the `DBMS_AQ` and `DBMS_AQADM` packages on the remote database.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on security required for propagation.

### Queue Table Migration

The `MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE` procedure requires that the `EXECUTE` privilege on `DBMS_AQADM` be granted to the queue table owner, who is probably an ordinary queue user. If you do not want ordinary queue users to be able to create and drop queues and queue tables, add and delete subscribers, and so forth, then you must revoke the `EXECUTE` privilege as soon as the migration is done.

 **See Also:**

- "[MIGRATE\\_QUEUE\\_TABLE Procedure](#)."
- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on granting Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges.

## 22.2 DBMS\_AQADM Constants

When using enumerated constants, such as `INFINITE`, `TRANSACTIONAL`, or `NORMAL_QUEUE`, the symbol must be specified with the scope of the packages defining it. All types associated with the administrative interfaces must be prepended with `DBMS_AQADM`. For example: `DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE`.

**Table 22-1 Enumerated Types in the Administrative Interface**

Parameter	Options
retention	0, 1, 2...INFINITE
message_grouping	TRANSACTIONAL, NONE
queue_type	NORMAL_QUEUE, EXCEPTION_QUEUE, NON_PERSISTENT_QUEUE

 **See Also:**

For more information on the Java classes and data structures used in both DBMS\_AQ and DBMS\_AQADM, see the [DBMS\\_AQ](#) package.

## 22.3 DBMS\_AQADM Subprogram Groups

This section lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM subprogram groups.

This DBMS\_AQADM package is made up of the following subprogram groups:

- [Queue Table Subprograms](#)
- [Privilege Subprograms](#)
- [Queue Subprograms](#)
- [Subscriber Subprograms](#)
- [Propagation Subprograms](#)
- [Miscellaneous Subprograms](#)
- [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Agent Subprograms](#)
- [Alias Subprograms](#)

### 22.3.1 DBMS\_AQADM Queue Table Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM Queue Table subprograms.

**Table 22-2 Queue Table Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Alters the existing properties of a queue table
<a href="#">CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a queue table for messages of a predefined type
<a href="#">DROP_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Drops an existing queue table
<a href="#">ENABLE_JMS_TYPES Procedure</a>	A precondition for the enqueue of JMS types and XML types

**Table 22-2 (Cont.) Queue Table Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Upgrades an 8.0-compatible queue table to an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table, or downgrades an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table to an 8.0-compatible queue table
<a href="#">PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Purges messages from queue tables

## 22.3.2 DBMS\_AQADM Privilege Subprograms

This sections lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM Privilege subprograms.

**Table 22-3 Privilege Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Grants privileges on a queue to users and roles
<a href="#">GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Grants Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges to users and roles
<a href="#">REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Revokes privileges on a queue from users and roles
<a href="#">REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Revokes Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges from users and roles

## 22.3.3 DBMS\_AQADM Queue Subprograms

This sections lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM Queue subprograms.

**Table 22-4 Queue Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Alters existing properties of a queue
<a href="#">CREATE_NP_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates a nonpersistent RAW queue
<a href="#">CREATE_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates a queue in the specified queue table
<a href="#">CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates a queue and its queue table for a sharded queue all together.
<a href="#">DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Drops an existing sharded queue from the database queuing system
<a href="#">ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Alters an sharded queue in the database queuing system
<a href="#">CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates an exception queue for a sharded queue
<a href="#">DROP_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Drops an existing queue

**Table 22-4 (Cont.) Queue Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS Function</a>	Returns the subscribers to an 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queue in the PL/SQL index by table collection type DBMS_AQADM.AQ\$_subscriber_list_t
<a href="#">START_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Enables the specified queue for enqueueing or dequeueing
<a href="#">STOP_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Disables enqueueing or dequeueing on the specified queue

## 22.3.4 DBMS\_AQADM Subscriber Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM Subscriber subprograms.

**Table 22-5 Subscriber Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Adds a default subscriber to a queue
<a href="#">ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Alters existing properties of a subscriber to a specified queue
<a href="#">REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Removes a default subscriber from a queue

## 22.3.5 DBMS\_AQADM Propagation Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM propagation subprograms.

**Table 22-6 Propagation Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Alters parameters for a propagation schedule
<a href="#">DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Disables a propagation schedule
<a href="#">ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Enables a previously disabled propagation schedule
<a href="#">SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Schedules propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link
<a href="#">UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Unscheduled previously scheduled propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link
<a href="#">VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES Procedure</a>	Verifies that the source and destination queues have identical types

## 22.3.6 DBMS\_AQADM Miscellaneous Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM miscellaneous subprograms.

**Table 22-7 Miscellaneous Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">GET_WATERMARK Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value of watermark set by the SET_WATERMARK Procedure
<a href="#">GET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing maximum streams pool memory limit
<a href="#">GET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing minimum streams pool memory limit
<a href="#">SET_WATERMARK Procedure</a>	Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing notification to specify and limit memory use
<a href="#">SET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure</a>	Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit maximum streams pool memory use
<a href="#">SET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure</a>	Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit minimum streams pool memory use
<a href="#">SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Used to set different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.
<a href="#">GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Used to get different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.
<a href="#">UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Used to unset different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.

## 22.3.7 DBMS\_AQADM Agent Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM agent subprograms.

**Table 22-8 Oracle Streams AQ Agent Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_AQ_AGENT Procedure</a>	Alters an agent registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access, and an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent that accesses secure queues
<a href="#">CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure</a>	Registers an agent for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access using HTTP/SMTP protocols, and creates an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent to access secure queues
<a href="#">DISABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure</a>	Revokes the privileges of a specific database user from an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent
<a href="#">DROP_AQ_AGENT Procedure</a>	Drops an agent that was previously registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access
<a href="#">ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure</a>	Grants an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent the privileges of a specific database user

## 22.3.8 DBMS\_AQADM Alias Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM alias subprograms.



**Table 22-9 Alias Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP Procedure</a>	Creates an alias for a queue, agent, or a JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP
<a href="#">DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP Procedure</a>	Drops an alias for a queue, agent, or JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP

## 22.4 Summary of DBMS\_AQADM Subprograms

This section lists and describes the DBMS\_AQADM package subprograms.

**Table 22-10 DBMS\_AQADM Package Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP Procedure</a>	Creates an alias for a queue, agent, or a JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP
<a href="#">ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Adds a default subscriber to a queue
<a href="#">ALTER_AQ_AGENT Procedure</a>	Alters an agent registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access, and an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent that accesses secure queues
<a href="#">ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Alters parameters for a propagation schedule
<a href="#">ALTER_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Alters existing properties of a queue
<a href="#">ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Alters the existing properties of a queue table
<a href="#">ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Provides user the ability to alter the <code>cache_hint</code> and comment for the sharded queue
<a href="#">ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Alters existing properties of a subscriber to a specified queue
<a href="#">CREATE_AQ_AGENT Procedure</a>	Registers an agent for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access using HTTP/SMTP protocols, and creates an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent to access secure queues
<a href="#">CREATE_NP_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates a nonpersistent RAW queue
<a href="#">CREATE_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates a queue in the specified queue table
<a href="#">CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates a queue and its queue table for a sharded queue all together.
<a href="#">CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates an exception queue.
<a href="#">CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a queue table for messages of a predefined type
<a href="#">DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP Procedure</a>	Drops an alias for a queue, agent, or JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP

**Table 22-10 (Cont.) DBMS\_AQADM Package Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">DISABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure</a>	Revokes the privileges of a specific database user from an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent
<a href="#">DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Disables a propagation schedule
<a href="#">DROP_AQ_AGENT Procedure</a>	Drops an agent that was previously registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access
<a href="#">DROP_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Drops an existing queue
<a href="#">DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Drops an existing sharded queue from the database queuing system
<a href="#">DROP_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Drops an existing queue table
<a href="#">ENABLE_DB_ACCESS Procedure</a>	Grants an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent the privileges of a specific database user
<a href="#">ENABLE_JMS_TYPES Procedure</a>	A precondition for the enqueue of JMS types and XML types
<a href="#">ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Enables a previously disabled propagation schedule
<a href="#">GET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing maximum streams pool memory limit
<a href="#">GET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing minimum streams pool memory limit
<a href="#">GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Used to get different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.
<a href="#">GET_WATERMARK Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value of watermark set by the <code>SET_WATERMARK</code> Procedure
<a href="#">GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Grants privileges on a queue to users and roles
<a href="#">GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Grants Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges to users and roles
<a href="#">MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Upgrades an 8.0-compatible queue table to an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table, or downgrades an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table to an 8.0-compatible queue table
<a href="#">PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Purges messages from queue tables
<a href="#">QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS Function</a>	Returns the subscribers to an 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queue in the PL/SQL index by table collection type <code>DBMS_AQADM.AQ\$_subscriber_list_t</code>
<a href="#">REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Removes a default subscriber from a queue
<a href="#">REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Revokes privileges on a queue from users and roles

**Table 22-10 (Cont.) DBMS\_AQADM Package Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Revokes Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges from users and roles
<a href="#">SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Schedules propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link
<a href="#">SET_WATERMARK Procedure</a>	Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing notification to specify and limit memory use
<a href="#">SET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL Procedure</a>	Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit maximum streams pool memory use
<a href="#">SET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL Procedure</a>	Used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit minimum streams pool memory use
<a href="#">SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Used to set different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.
<a href="#">START_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Enables the specified queue for enqueueing or dequeuing
<a href="#">STOP_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Disables enqueueing or dequeuing on the specified queue
<a href="#">UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Unscheduled previously scheduled propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link
<a href="#">UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Used to unset different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.
<a href="#">VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES Procedure</a>	Verifies that the source and destination queues have identical types

## 22.4.1 ADD\_ALIAS\_TO\_LDAP Procedure

This procedure creates an alias for a queue, agent, or a JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP. The alias will be placed directly under the database server's distinguished name in LDAP hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ADD_ALIAS_TO_LDAP(
    alias          IN VARCHAR2,
    obj_location  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-11 ADD\_ALIAS\_TO\_LDAP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
alias	Name of the alias. Example: west_shipping.

**Table 22-11 (Cont.) ADD\_ALIAS\_TO\_LDAP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
obj_location	The distinguished name of the object (queue, agent or connection factory) to which alias refers.

### Usage Notes

This method can be used to create aliases for queues, agents, and JMS ConnectionFactory objects. These object must exist before the alias is created. These aliases can be used for JNDI lookup in JMS and Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access.

## 22.4.2 ADD\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure adds a default subscriber to a queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER (
    queue_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    subscriber      IN    sys.aq$_agent,
    rule            IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    transformation  IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue  IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    delivery_mode   IN    PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-12 ADD\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue.
subscriber	Agent on whose behalf the subscription is being defined.
rule	A conditional expression based on the message properties, the message data properties and PL/SQL functions. A rule is specified as a Boolean expression using syntax similar to the WHERE clause of a SQL query. This Boolean expression can include conditions on message properties, user data properties (object payloads only), and PL/SQL or SQL functions (as specified in the where clause of a SQL query). Currently supported message properties are priority and corrid.  To specify rules on a message payload (object payload), use attributes of the object type in clauses. You must prefix each attribute with tab.user_data as a qualifier to indicate the specific column of the queue table that stores the payload. The rule parameter cannot exceed 4000 characters.
transformation	Specifies a transformation that will be applied when this subscriber dequeues the message. The source type of the transformation must match the type of the queue. If the subscriber is remote, then the transformation is applied before propagation to the remote queue.
queue_to_queue	If TRUE, propagation is from queue-to-queue.

**Table 22-12 (Cont.) ADD\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
delivery_mode	The administrator may specify one of DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT, DBMS_AQADM.BUFFERED, or DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED for the delivery mode of the messages the subscriber is interested in. This parameter will not be modifiable by ALTER_SUBSCRIBER.

**Usage Notes**

A program can enqueue messages to a specific list of recipients or to the default list of subscribers. This operation only succeeds on queues that allow multiple consumers. This operation takes effect immediately, and the containing transaction is committed. Enqueue requests that are executed after the completion of this call will reflect the new behavior.

Any string within the rule must be quoted:

```
rule => 'PRIORITY <= 3 AND CORRID = ''FROM JAPAN'''
```

Note that these are all single quotation marks.

## 22.4.3 ALTER\_AQ\_AGENT Procedure

This procedure alters an agent registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access. It is also used to alter an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent that accesses secure queues.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_AQ_AGENT (
  agent_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  certificate_location IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable_http        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_smtp        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_anyp        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE )
```

**Parameters**

**Table 22-13 ALTER\_AQ\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
agent_name	Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent.
certification_location	Agent's certificate location in LDAP (default is NULL). If the agent is allowed to access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP, then its certificate must be registered in LDAP. For access through HTTP, the certificate location is not required.

**Table 22-13 (Cont.) ALTER\_AQ\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable_http	TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through HTTP. FALSE means the agent cannot access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through HTTP.
enable_smtp	TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP (e-mail). FALSE means the agent cannot access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP.
enable_anyp	TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through any protocol (HTTP or SMTP).

## 22.4.4 ALTER\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure alters parameters for a propagation schedule.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
    queue_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
    destination         IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    duration            IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    next_time           IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    latency             IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT 60,
    destination_queue   IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-14 ALTER\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user.
destination	Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used.
duration	Duration of the propagation window in seconds. A NULL value means the propagation window is forever or until the propagation is unscheduled.
next_time	Date function to compute the start of the next propagation window from the end of the current window. If this value is NULL, then propagation is stopped at the end of the current window. For example, to start the window at the same time every day, next_time should be specified as SYSDATE + 1 - duration/86400.

**Table 22-14 (Cont.) ALTER\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
latency	<p>Maximum wait, in seconds, in the propagation window for a message to be propagated after it is enqueued. The default value is 60. Caution: if latency is not specified for this call, then latency will over-write any existing value with the default value.</p> <p>For example, if the latency is 60 seconds and there are no messages to be propagated during the propagation window, then messages from that queue for the destination are not propagated for at least 60 more seconds. It will be at least 60 seconds before the queue will be checked again for messages to be propagated for the specified destination. If the latency is 600, then the queue will not be checked for 10 minutes and if the latency is 0, then a job queue process will be waiting for messages to be enqueued for the destination and as soon as a message is enqueued it will be propagated.</p>
destination_queue	Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a dblink

## 22.4.5 ALTER\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure alters existing properties of a queue. The parameters `max_retries`, `retention_time`, and `retry_delay` are not supported for nonpersistent queues.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE (
    queue_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    max_retries     IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    retry_delay     IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    retention_time  IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    auto_commit     IN    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    comment         IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-15 ALTER\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue that is to be altered
max_retries	<p>Limits the number of times a dequeue with REMOVE mode can be attempted on a message. The maximum value of <code>max_retries</code> is <math>2^{*}31 - 1</math>.</p> <p>A message is moved to an exception queue if <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is greater than <code>MAX_RETRIES</code>. <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is incremented when the application issues a rollback after executing the dequeue. If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION) or SHUTDOWN ABORT on the instance, then <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is not incremented.</p> <p>Note that <code>max_retries</code> is supported for all single consumer queues and 8.1-compatible or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queues.</p>

**Table 22-15 (Cont.) ALTER\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
retry_delay	Delay time in seconds before this message is scheduled for processing again after an application rollback. The default is NULL, which means that the value will not be altered.  Note that <code>retry_delay</code> is supported for single consumer queues and 8.1-compatible or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queues.
retention_time	Retention time in seconds for which a message is retained in the queue table after being dequeued. The default is NULL, which means that the value will not be altered.
auto_commit	TRUE causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the ALTER_QUEUE operation is carried out. The ALTER_QUEUE operation become persistent when the call returns. This is the default. FALSE means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit.  Caution: This parameter has been deprecated.
comment	User-specified description of the queue. This user comment is added to the queue catalog. The default value is NULL, which means that the value will not be changed.

## 22.4.6 ALTER\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure alters the existing properties of a queue table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE (
  queue_table      IN  VARCHAR2,
  comment          IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  primary_instance IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  secondary_instance IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  replication_mode IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-16 ALTER\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_table	Name of a queue table to be created.
comment	Modifies the user-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog. The default value is NULL which means that the value will not be changed.
primary_instance	This is the primary owner of the queue table. Queue monitor scheduling and propagation for the queues in the queue table will be done in this instance. The default value is NULL, which means that the current value will not be changed.
secondary_instance	The queue table fails over to the secondary instance if the primary instance is not available. The default value is NULL, which means that the current value will not be changed.



**Table 22-16 (Cont.) ALTER\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replication_mode	Reserved for future use. DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if queue is being altered to be in the Replication Mode. DBMS_AQADM.NONE if queue is being altered to not be replicated. The default value is NULL.

## 22.4.7 ALTER\_SHARDED\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure provides user the ability to alter a sharded queue.

### See Also:

*Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for information about sharded queues

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE ALTER_SHARDED_QUEUE(
    queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    max_retries         IN NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    comment             IN VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_properties    IN QUEUE_PROPS_T  DEFAULT NULL,
    replication_mode    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-17 ALTER\_SHARDED\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	This parameter specifies the name of the sharded queue. A maximum of 128 characters are allowed.
max_retries	The maximum number of retries allowed.
comment	The comment of the queue.
queue_properties	Properties such as Normal or Exception Queue, Retry delay, retention time, sort list and cache hint. Refer to <a href="#">QUEUE_PROPS_T Type</a> for more information about queue_properties.
replication_mode	Reserved for future use. DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if queue is being altered to be in the Replication Mode or else DBMS_AQADM.NONE. Default is NULL.

## 22.4.8 ALTER\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure alters existing properties of a subscriber to a specified queue. Only the rule can be altered.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_SUBSCRIBER (
  queue_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  subscriber      IN   sys.aq$_agent,
  rule            IN   VARCHAR2
  transformation IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-18 ALTER\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue.
subscriber	Agent on whose behalf the subscription is being altered. See <a href="#">"AQ__AGENT Type"</a> .
rule	A conditional expression based on the message properties, the message data properties and PL/SQL functions. The rule parameter cannot exceed 4000 characters. To eliminate the rule, set the rule parameter to NULL.
transformation	Specifies a transformation that will be applied when this subscriber dequeues the message. The source type of the transformation must match the type of the queue. If the subscriber is remote, then the transformation is applied before propagation to the remote queue.

### Usage Notes

This procedure alters both the rule and the transformation for the subscriber. If you want to retain the existing value for either of them, you must specify its old value. The current values for rule and transformation for a subscriber can be obtained from the *schema.AQ\$queue\_table\_R* and *schema.AQ\$queue\_table\_S* views.

## 22.4.9 CREATE\_AQ\_AGENT Procedure

This procedure registers an agent for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access using HTTP/SMTP protocols. It is also used to create an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing agent to access secure queues.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_AQ_AGENT (
  agent_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  certificate_location IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable_http        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_smtp        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable_anyp        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE )
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-19 CREATE\_AQ\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
agent_name	Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent.
certification_location	Agent's certificate location in LDAP (default is NULL). If the agent is allowed to access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP, then its certificate must be registered in LDAP. For access through HTTP, the certificate location is not required.
enable_http	TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through HTTP. FALSE means the agent cannot access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through HTTP.
enable_smtp	TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP (e-mail). FALSE means the agent cannot access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through SMTP.
enable_anyp	TRUE means the agent can access Oracle Database Advanced Queuing through any protocol (HTTP or SMTP).

## Usage Notes

The `SYS.AQ$INTERNET_USERS` view has a list of all Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agents.

## 22.4.10 CREATE\_NP\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure creates a nonpersistent RAW queue.

### Note:

Nonpersistent queues are deprecated as of Release 10gR2. Oracle recommends using buffered messaging.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_NP_QUEUE (
  queue_name          IN          VARCHAR2,
  multiple_consumers IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  comment             IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-20 CREATE\_NP\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the nonpersistent queue that is to be created. The name must be unique within a schema and must follow object name guidelines in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> .
multiple_consumers	FALSE means queues created in the table can only have one consumer for each message. This is the default. TRUE means queues created in the table can have multiple consumers for each message.  Note that this parameter is distinguished at the queue level, because a nonpersistent queue does not inherit this characteristic from any user-created queue table.
comment	User-specified description of the queue. This user comment is added to the queue catalog.

## Usage Notes

The queue may be either single-consumer or multiconsumer queue. All queue names must be unique within a schema. The queues are created in a 8.1-compatible or higher system-created queue table (AQ\$\_MEM\_SC or AQ\$\_MEM\_MC) in the same schema as that specified by the queue name.

If the queue name does not specify a schema name, the queue is created in the login user's schema. After a queue is created with CREATE\_NP\_QUEUE, it can be enabled by calling START\_QUEUE. By default, the queue is created with both enqueue and dequeue disabled.

You cannot dequeue from a nonpersistent queue. The only way to retrieve a message from a nonpersistent queue is by using the OCI notification mechanism. You cannot invoke the LISTEN call on a nonpersistent queue.

## 22.4.11 CREATE\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure creates a queue in the specified queue table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE (
  queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  queue_table     IN      VARCHAR2,
  queue_type      IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NORMAL_QUEUE,
  max_retries     IN      NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  retry_delay     IN      NUMBER          DEFAULT 0,
  retention_time  IN      NUMBER          DEFAULT 0,
  dependency_tracking IN  BOOLEAN        DEFAULT FALSE,
  comment         IN      VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_commit     IN      BOOLEAN        DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-21 CREATE\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue that is to be created. The name must be unique within a schema and must follow object name guidelines in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> with regard to reserved characters.
queue_table	Name of the queue table that will contain the queue.
queue_type	Specifies whether the queue being created is an exception queue or a normal queue. <code>NORMAL_QUEUE</code> means the queue is a normal queue. This is the default. <code>EXCEPTION_QUEUE</code> means it is an exception queue. Only the dequeue operation is allowed on the exception queue.
max_retries	Limits the number of times a dequeue with the <code>REMOVE</code> mode can be attempted on a message. The maximum value of <code>max_retries</code> is $2^{31} - 1$ .  A message is moved to an exception queue if <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is greater than <code>MAX_RETRIES</code> . <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is incremented when the application issues a rollback after executing the dequeue. If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including <code>ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION</code> ) or <code>SHUTDOWN ABORT</code> on the instance, then <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is not incremented.  Note that <code>max_retries</code> is supported for all single consumer queues and 8.1-compatible or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queues.
retry_delay	Delay time, in seconds, before this message is scheduled for processing again after an application rollback.  The default is 0, which means the message can be retried as soon as possible. This parameter has no effect if <code>max_retries</code> is set to 0. Note that <code>retry_delay</code> is supported for single consumer queues and 8.1-compatible or higher multiconsumer queues but not for 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queues.
retention_time	Number of seconds for which a message is retained in the queue table after being dequeued from the queue. <code>INFINITE</code> means the message is retained forever. <code>NUMBER</code> is the number of seconds for which to retain the messages. The default is 0, no retention.
dependency_tracking	Reserved for future use. <code>FALSE</code> is the default. <code>TRUE</code> is not permitted in this release.
comment	User-specified description of the queue. This user comment is added to the queue catalog.
auto_commit	<code>TRUE</code> causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the <code>CREATE_QUEUE</code> operation is carried out. The <code>CREATE_QUEUE</code> operation becomes persistent when the call returns. This is the default. <code>FALSE</code> means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit.  Caution: This parameter has been deprecated.

## Usage Notes

All queue names must be unique within a schema. After a queue is created with `CREATE_QUEUE`, it can be enabled by calling `START_QUEUE`. By default, the queue is created with both enqueue and dequeue disabled.

## 22.4.12 CREATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a queue table for messages of a predefined type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE (
  queue_table          IN    VARCHAR2,
  queue_payload_type  IN    VARCHAR2,
  storage_clause       IN    VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  sort_list            IN    VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  multiple_consumers  IN    BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  message_grouping    IN    BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NONE,
  comment              IN    VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_commit         IN    BOOLEAN           DEFAULT TRUE,
  primary_instance    IN    BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT 0,
  secondary_instance  IN    BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT 0,
  compatible          IN    VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  secure              IN    BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  replication_mode    IN    BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NONE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-22 CREATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_table	Name of a queue table to be created
queue_payload_type	Type of the user data stored. See <a href="#">Type Name in DBMS_AQ Data Types</a> for valid values for this parameter.
storage_clause	Storage parameter. The storage parameter is included in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> statement when the queue table is created. The <code>storage_clause</code> argument can take any text that can be used in a standard <code>CREATE TABLE storage_clause</code> argument. The storage parameter can be made up of any combinations of the following parameters: <code>PCTFREE</code> , <code>PCTUSED</code> , <code>INITRANS</code> , <code>MAXTRANS</code> , <code>TABLESPACE</code> , <code>LOB</code> , and a table storage clause.  If a tablespace is not specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the default user tablespace. If a tablespace is specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the tablespace specified in the storage clause. See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for the usage of these parameters.

**Table 22-22 (Cont.) CREATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sort_list	<p>The columns to be used as the sort key in ascending order. This parameter has the following format: <i>'sort_column_1,sort_column_2'</i></p> <p>The allowed column names are <code>priority</code>, <code>enq_time</code>, and <code>commit_time</code>. If both columns are specified, then <code>sort_column_1</code> defines the most significant order.</p> <p>After a queue table is created with a specific ordering mechanism, all queues in the queue table inherit the same defaults. The order of a queue table cannot be altered after the queue table has been created.</p> <p>If no sort list is specified, then all the queues in this queue table are sorted by the enqueue time in ascending order. This order is equivalent to FIFO order.</p> <p>Even with the default ordering defined, a dequeuer is allowed to choose a message to dequeue by specifying its <code>msgid</code> or <code>correlation</code>. <code>msgid</code>, <code>correlation</code>, and <code>sequence_deviation</code> take precedence over the default dequeuing order, if they are specified.</p> <p>When <code>commit_time</code> is specified for the <code>sort_list</code> parameter the resulting queue table uses commit-time ordering.</p> <p>See also "Priority and Ordering of Messages" in <i>Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide</i> for information about message ordering in Oracle Database Advanced Queuing.</p>
multiple_consumers	<p><code>FALSE</code> means queues created in the table can only have one consumer for each message. This is the default. <code>TRUE</code> means queues created in the table can have multiple consumers for each message.</p>
message_grouping	<p>Message grouping behavior for queues created in the table. <code>NONE</code> means each message is treated individually. <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code> means messages enqueued as part of one transaction are considered part of the same group and can be dequeued as a group of related messages.</p>
comment	<p>User-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog.</p>
auto_commit	<p><code>TRUE</code> causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the <code>CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE</code> operation is carried out. The <code>CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE</code> operation becomes persistent when the call returns. This is the default. <code>FALSE</code> means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit.</p> <p>Note: This parameter has been deprecated.</p>
primary_instance	<p>The primary owner of the queue table. Queue monitor scheduling and propagation for the queues in the queue table are done in this instance.</p> <p>The default value for primary instance is 0, which means queue monitor scheduling and propagation will be done in any available instance.</p>

**Table 22-22 (Cont.) CREATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
secondary_instance	The queue table fails over to the secondary instance if the primary instance is not available. The default value is 0, which means that the queue table will fail over to any available instance.
compatible	The lowest database version with which the queue is compatible. Currently the possible values are either 8.0, 8.1, or 10.0. If the database is in 10.1-compatible mode, the default value is 10.0. If the database is in 8.1-compatible or 9.2-compatible mode, the default value is 8.1. If the database is in 8.0 compatible mode, the default value is 8.0.
secure	This parameter must be set to TRUE if you want to use the queue table for secure queues. Secure queues are queues for which AQ agents must be associated explicitly with one or more database users who can perform queue operations, such as enqueue and dequeue. The owner of a secure queue can perform all queue operations on the queue, but other users cannot perform queue operations on a secure queue, unless they are configured as secure queue users.
replication_mode	Reserved for future use. DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if queue is being created in the Replication Mode or else DBMS_AQADM.NONE. Default is DBMS_AQADM.NONE.

### Usage Notes

The sort keys for dequeue ordering, if any, must be defined at table creation time. The following objects are created at this time:

- `aq$_queue_table_name_e`, a default exception queue associated with the queue table
- `aq$queue_table_name`, a read-only view, which is used by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing applications for querying queue data
- `aq$_queue_table_name_t`, an index (or an index organized table (IOT) in the case of multiple consumer queues) for the queue monitor operations
- `aq$_queue_table_name_i`, an index (or an index organized table in the case of multiple consumer queues) for dequeue operations

For 8.1-compatible or higher queue tables, the following index-organized tables are created:

- `aq$_queue_table_name_s`, a table for storing information about the subscribers
- `aq$_queue_table_name_r`, a table for storing information about rules on subscriptions

`aq$_queue_table_name_h`, an index-organized table for storing the dequeue history data

CLOB, BLOB, and BFILE are valid attributes for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing object type payloads. However, only CLOB and BLOB can be propagated using Oracle Database Advanced Queuing propagation in Oracle8i release 8.1.5 or later. See the *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information.



The default value of the compatible parameter depends on the database compatibility mode in the `init.ora`. If the database is in 10.1-compatible mode, the default value is 10.0. If the database is in 8.1-compatible or 9.2-compatible mode, the default value is 8.1. If the database is in 8.0 compatible mode, the default value is 8.0

You can specify and modify the `primary_instance` and `secondary_instance` only in 8.1-compatible or higher mode. You cannot specify a secondary instance unless there is a primary instance.

## 22.4.13 CREATE\_SHARDED\_QUEUE Procedure

The `CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE` API creates a queue and its queue table as appropriate for a sharded queue. This API cannot be used to create unsharded queues. Sharded queues must be created using this single integrated API that will automatically set AQ properties as needed.

Sharded queues may be either a single consumer or a multi-consumer queue.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE (
    queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    storage_clause      IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
    multiple_consumers  IN BOOLEAN       DEFAULT FALSE,
    max_retries         IN NUMBER        DEFAULT NULL,
    comment             IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_payload_type  IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT JMS_TYPE,
    queue_properties    IN QUEUE_PROPS_T DEFAULT NULL,
    replication_mode    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NONE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-23 CREATE\_SHARDED\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>queue_name</code>	This required parameter specifies the name of the new queue. Maximum of 128 characters allowed.
<code>storage_clause</code>	The storage parameter is included in the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> statement when the queue table is created. The <code>storage_clause</code> argument can take any text that can be used in a standard <code>CREATE TABLE storage_clause</code> argument. The storage parameter can be made up of any combinations of the following parameters: <code>PCTFREE</code> , <code>PCTUSED</code> , <code>INITRANS</code> , <code>MAXTRANS</code> , <code>TABLESPACE</code> , <code>LOB</code> , and a table storage clause.  If a tablespace is not specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the default user tablespace. If a tablespace is specified here, then the queue table and all its related objects are created in the tablespace specified in the storage clause. See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for the usage of these parameters.
<code>multiple_consumers</code>	<code>FALSE</code> means queues can only have one consumer for each message. This is the default. <code>TRUE</code> means queues created in the table can have multiple consumers for each message.

**Table 22-23 (Cont.) CREATE\_SHARDED\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
max_retries	This optional parameter limits the number of times that a dequeue can be reattempted on a message after a failure. The maximum value of max_retries is $2^{31} - 1$ . After the retry limit has been exceeded, the message will be purged from the queue. RETRY_COUNT is incremented when the application issues a rollback after executing the dequeue. If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION) or SHUTDOWN ABORT on the instance, then RETRY_COUNT is not incremented.
comment	This optional parameter is a user-specified description of the queue table. This user comment is added to the queue catalog.
queue_payload_type	Payload can be RAW, DBMS_AQADM.JMS_TYPE, or an object type. Default is DBMS_AQADM.JMS_TYPE.
queue_properties	Properties such as Normal or Exception Queue, Retry delay, retention time, sort list and cache hint. Refer to <a href="#">QUEUE_PROPS_T Type</a> for more information about queue_properties.
replication_mode	Reserved for future use. DBMS_AQADM.REPLICATION_MODE if Queue is being created in the Replication Mode or else DBMS_AQADM.NONE. Default is DBMS_AQADM.NONE.

## 22.4.14 CREATE\_EXCEPTION\_QUEUE Procedure

The CREATE\_EXCEPTION\_QUEUE API creates an exception queue for a sharded queue.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_EXCEPTION_QUEUE(
    sharded_queue_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    exception_queue_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-24 CREATE\_EXCEPTION\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sharded_queue_name	The name of the sharded queue.
exception_queue_name	The name of the exception queue.

## 22.4.15 DEL\_ALIAS\_FROM\_LDAP Procedure

This procedure drops an alias for a queue, agent, or JMS ConnectionFactory in LDAP.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DEL_ALIAS_FROM_LDAP(
    alias IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-25 DEL\_ALIAS\_FROM\_LDAP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
alias	The alias to be removed.

## 22.4.16 DISABLE\_DB\_ACCESS Procedure

This procedure revokes the privileges of a specific database user from an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_DB_ACCESS (
    agent_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    db_username         IN VARCHAR2)
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-26 DISABLE\_DB\_ACCESS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
agent_name	Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent.
db_username	Specifies the database user whose privileges are to be revoked from the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent.

### Usage Notes

The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent should have been previously granted those privileges using the [ENABLE\\_DB\\_ACCESS Procedure](#).

## 22.4.17 DISABLE\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure disables a propagation schedule.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
    queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    destination         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    destination_queue   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-27 DISABLE\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user.
destination	Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used.
destination_queue	Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a dblink

## 22.4.18 DROP\_AQ\_AGENT Procedure

This procedure drops an agent that was previously registered for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet access.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_AQ_AGENT (
    agent_name          IN VARCHAR2)
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-28 DROP\_AQ\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
agent_name	Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent

## 22.4.19 DROP\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure drops an existing queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE (
    queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    auto_commit         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-29 DROP\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue that is to be dropped.

**Table 22-29 (Cont.) DROP\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
auto_commit	TRUE causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the DROP_QUEUE operation is carried out. The DROP_QUEUE operation becomes persistent when the call returns. This is the default. FALSE means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit.  Caution: This parameter has been deprecated.

### Usage Notes

DROP\_QUEUE is not allowed unless STOP\_QUEUE has been called to disable the queue for both enqueueing and dequeuing. All the queue data is deleted as part of the drop operation.

## 22.4.20 DROP\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure drops an existing queue table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE (
    queue_table      IN   VARCHAR2,
    force            IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    auto_commit      IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-30 DROP\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_table	Name of a queue table to be dropped.
force	FALSE means the operation does not succeed if there are any queues in the table. This is the default. TRUE means all queues in the table are stopped and dropped automatically.
auto_commit	TRUE causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the DROP_QUEUE_TABLE operation is carried out. The DROP_QUEUE_TABLE operation becomes persistent when the call returns. This is the default. FALSE means the operation is part of the current transaction and becomes persistent only when the caller enters a commit.  Caution: This parameter has been deprecated.

### Usage Notes

All the queues in a queue table must be stopped and dropped before the queue table can be dropped. You must do this explicitly unless the force option is used, in which case this is done automatically.

## 22.4.21 DROP\_SHARDED\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure drops an existing sharded queue from the database queuing system.

You must stop the queue before calling `DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE`. User must stop the queue explicitly if `force` is set to `FALSE` before calling `DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE`. If `force` is set to `TRUE` then queue will be stopped internally and then dropped.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.DROP_SHARDED_QUEUE(
    queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE )
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-31 DROP\_SHARDED\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>queue_name</code>	This required parameter specifies the name of the sharded queue.
<code>force</code>	The sharded queue is dropped even if the queue is not stopped.

## 22.4.22 ENABLE\_DB\_ACCESS Procedure

This procedure grants an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent the privileges of a specific database user.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_DB_ACCESS (
    agent_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    db_username     IN VARCHAR2)
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-32 ENABLE\_DB\_ACCESS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>agent_name</code>	Specifies the username of the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent.
<code>db_username</code>	Specified the database user whose privileges are to be granted to the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent.

### Usage Notes

The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agent should have been previously created using the [CREATE\\_AQ\\_AGENT Procedure](#).

For secure queues, the sender and receiver agent of the message must be mapped to the database user performing the enqueue or dequeue operation.

The SYS.AQ\$INTERNET\_USERS view has a list of all Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Internet agents and the names of the database users whose privileges are granted to them.

## 22.4.23 ENABLE\_JMS\_TYPES Procedure

Enqueue JMS types and XML types.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_JMS_TYPES (
    queue_table IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-33** ENABLE\_JMS\_TYPES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
queue_table	Specifies name of the queue table to be enabled for JMS and XML types.

## 22.4.24 ENABLE\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure enables a previously disabled propagation schedule.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
    queue_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    destination     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    destination_queue IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-34** ENABLE\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user.
destination	Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used.
destination_queue	Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a dblink

## 22.4.25 GET\_MAX\_STREAMS\_POOL Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing maximum streams pool memory limit.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL (  
    value    OUT    NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-35** GET\_MAX\_STREAMS\_POOL Procedure Parameter

Parameter	Description
value	Value in megabytes.

## 22.4.26 GET\_MIN\_STREAMS\_POOL Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of Oracle Database Advanced Queuing minimum streams pool memory limit.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL (  
    value    OUT    NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-36** GET\_MIN\_STREAMS\_POOL Procedure Parameter

Parameter	Description
value	Value in megabytes.

## 22.4.27 GET\_QUEUE\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure allows user to get different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.

For database level the `queue_name` should be `NULL`. Note that queue overrides database level parameter values.

### See Also:

*Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for information about sharded queues



## Syntax

```
PROCEDURE GET_QUEUE_PARAMETER(
    queue_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_value     OUT NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-37** GET\_QUEUE\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
queue_name	The name of the sharded queue.
param_name	The name of the parameter. <a href="#">Table 22-38</a> and <a href="#">Table 22-39</a> describe the valid parameter names.
param_value	The value of the parameter.

**Table 22-38** Sharded queue parameters

Parameter Name	Scope	Allowed Values	Description
SHARD_NUM	Queue level	[ 1, UB4MAXVAL ]	Maximum number of shards allowed for the queue.
KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE	Queue level	[ 0, 1 ]	When set, the shard to which a message gets enqueued is determined by the key value specified in the message. Refer to <a href="#">key-based sharding (link)</a> for more details. This parameter cannot be unset once set.  When this parameter is not set (default), a session is bound to a shard at the time of first enqueue to the queue. All messages enqueued by the session will go to the same shard to which the session is bound.

**Table 22-38 (Cont.) Sharded queue parameters**

Parameter Name	Scope	Allowed Values	Description
STICKY_DEQUEUE	Queue level	[ 0, 1 ]	When set, dequeue session sticks to a shard in the queue. A session is bound to a shard on first dequeue from the queue. All messages dequeued by the session come from the same shard to which it is bound. This parameter cannot be unset once set.  When this parameter is not set, messages dequeued by a session can spread across multiple shards of the queue.

**Table 22-39 Key-based Parameters**

Parameter Name	Scope	Description
AQ\$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP	Queue level	Shard number to which a given key is mapped. When key-based sharding is enabled, this parameter is used to establish mapping between a key and a shard number or retrieve the shard number to which given key is mapped.
AQ\$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST	Queue level	Instance number that owns the shard to which a given key is mapped. Applicable only when key-based sharding is enabled. It is a read-only parameter.

**Example 22-1 Key to shard mapping**

Users can explicitly map a new key to an existing shard or to a new shard.

To map a key value 'RED' to a shard with id 0 for queue named SHQ1, submit the following:

```
execute
    dbms_aqadm.set_queue_paramter('MY_SHQ1',
    'AQ$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP=RED', 0);
```

If a key is being enqueued which has not been explicitly mapped to a shard, then one of the shards is chosen at random and mapped to that key permanently. Once a key is mapped to shard, the mapping cannot be changed.

To get the shard identifier for a key which is mapped already, submit the following:

```
declare
  pval number;
begin
  dbms_aqadm.get_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'AQ$GET_KEY_SHARD=RED', pval);
  dbms_output.put_line('The key RED is mapped to shard id ' || pval);
END;
/
```

### Example 22-2 Key to instance mapping

User sharding performs best when cross instance enqueues are not involved. To know the instance where a key can be enqueued without any cross instance enqueue, submit the following:

```
declare pval
  number;begin
  dbms_aqadm.get_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'AQ$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST=RED',
  pval);
  dbms_output.put_line('The key RED is owned by instance id ' ||
  pval);END;/
```

## 22.4.28 GET\_WATERMARK Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of watermark set by SET\_WATERMARK.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GET_WATERMARK (
  wmvalue      IN      NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-40 GET\_WATERMARK Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
wmvalue	Watermark value in megabytes.

## 22.4.29 GRANT\_QUEUE\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants privileges on a queue to users and roles. The privileges are ENQUEUE or DEQUEUE. Initially, only the queue table owner can use this procedure to grant privileges on the queues.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE (
  privilege      IN      VARCHAR2,
  queue_name     IN      VARCHAR2,
  grantee       IN      VARCHAR2,
  grant_option   IN      BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-41 GRANT\_QUEUE\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue privilege to grant. The options are ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, and ALL. ALL means both ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE.
queue_name	Name of the queue.
grantee	Grantee(s). The grantee(s) can be a user, a role, or the PUBLIC role.
grant_option	Specifies if the access privilege is granted with the GRANT option or not. If the privilege is granted with the GRANT option, then the grantee is allowed to use this procedure to grant the access privilege to other users or roles, regardless of the ownership of the queue table. The default is FALSE.

### 22.4.30 GRANT\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges to users and roles.

The privileges are ENQUEUE\_ANY, DEQUEUE\_ANY, and MANAGE\_ANY. Initially, only SYS and SYSTEM can use this procedure successfully.

**Note:**

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, MANAGE\_ANY, ENQUEUE\_ANY, and DEQUEUE\_ANY privileges will not allow access to SYS owned queues by users other than SYS.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  privilege          IN   VARCHAR2,
  grantee            IN   VARCHAR2,
  admin_option       IN   BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-42 GRANT\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privilege to grant. The options are <code>ENQUEUE_ANY</code> , <code>DEQUEUE_ANY</code> , and <code>MANAGE_ANY</code> . <code>ENQUEUE_ANY</code> means users granted this privilege are allowed to enqueue messages to any queues in the database. <code>DEQUEUE_ANY</code> means users granted this privilege are allowed to dequeue messages from any queues in the database. <code>MANAGE_ANY</code> means users granted this privilege are allowed to run <code>DBMS_AQADM</code> calls on any schemas in the database.
grantee	Grantee(s). The grantee(s) can be a user, a role, or the <code>PUBLIC</code> role.
admin_option	Specifies if the system privilege is granted with the <code>ADMIN</code> option or not. If the privilege is granted with the <code>ADMIN</code> option, then the grantee is allowed to use this procedure to grant the system privilege to other users or roles. The default is <code>FALSE</code> .



### Note:

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY`, `ENQUEUE_ANY`, and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

## 22.4.31 MIGRATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure upgrades an 8.0-compatible queue table to an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table, or downgrades an 8.1-compatible or higher queue table to an 8.0-compatible queue table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.MIGRATE_QUEUE_TABLE (
    queue_table IN VARCHAR2,
    compatible  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-43 MIGRATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_table	Specifies name of the queue table to be migrated.
compatible	Set this to <code>8.1</code> to upgrade an 8.0-compatible queue table, or set this to <code>8.0</code> to downgrade an 8.1-compatible queue table.

## 22.4.32 PURGE\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure purges messages from queue tables. You can perform various purge operations on both single-consumer and multiconsumer queue tables for persistent and buffered messages.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE(
  queue_table      IN  VARCHAR2,
  purge_condition  IN  VARCHAR2,
  purge_options    IN  aq$_purge_options_t);
```

where type `aq$_purge_options_t` is described in [Oracle Database Advanced Queuing \(AQ\) Types](#).

### Parameters

**Table 22-44 PURGE\_QUEUE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>queue_table</code>	Specifies the name of the queue table to be purged.
<code>purge_condition</code>	<p>Specifies the purge condition to use when purging the queue table. The purge condition must be in the format of a SQL WHERE clause, and it is case-sensitive. The condition is based on the columns of <code>aq\$queue_table_name</code> view.</p> <p>When specifying the <code>purge_condition</code>, qualify the column names in <code>aq\$queue_table_name</code> view with <code>qtview</code>.</p> <p>To purge all queues in a queue table, set <code>purge_condition</code> to either NULL (a bare null word, no quotes) or ' ' (two single quotes).</p>
<code>purge_options</code>	<p>Type <code>aq\$_purge_options_t</code> contains a <code>block</code> parameter and a <code>delivery_mode</code> parameter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <code>block</code> is TRUE, then an exclusive lock on all the queues in the queue table is held while purging the queue table. This will cause concurrent enqueueers and dequeuers to block while the queue table is purged. The purge call always succeeds if <code>block</code> is TRUE. The default for <code>block</code> is FALSE. This will not block enqueueers and dequeuers, but it can cause the purge to fail with an error during high concurrency times.</li> <li><code>delivery_mode</code> is used to specify whether <code>DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT</code>, <code>DBMS_AQADM.BUFFERED</code> or <code>DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED</code> types of messages are to be purged. You cannot implement arbitrary purge conditions if buffered messages have to be purged.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

- You can purge selected messages from the queue table by specifying a `purge_condition`. Table 22-44 describes these parameters. Messages can be enqueued to and dequeued from the queue table while the queue table is being purged.
- A trace file is generated in the `udump` destination when you run this procedure. It details what the procedure is doing.
- This procedure commits batches of messages in autonomous transactions. Several such autonomous transactions may get executed as a part of one `purge_queue_table` call depending on the number of messages in the queue table.

## 22.4.33 QUEUE\_SUBSCRIBERS Function

This function returns the subscribers to an 8.0-compatible multiconsumer queue in the PL/SQL index by table collection type `DBMS_AQADM.AQ$_subscriber_list_t`.

Each element of the collection is of type `sys.aq$_agent`. This functionality is provided for 8.1-compatible queues by the `AQ$queue_table_name_S` view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.QUEUE_SUBSCRIBERS (
  queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2);
RETURN aq$_subscriber_list_t IS
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-45** QUEUE\_SUBSCRIBERS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>queue_name</code>	Specifies the queue whose subscribers are to be printed.

## 22.4.34 REMOVE\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure removes a default subscriber from a queue. This operation takes effect immediately, and the containing transaction is committed. All references to the subscriber in existing messages are removed as part of the operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER (
  queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  subscriber      IN      sys.aq$_agent);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-46 REMOVE\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue.
subscriber	Agent who is being removed. See <a href="#">AQ\$_AGENT Type</a> .

## 22.4.35 REVOKE\_QUEUE\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes privileges on a queue from users and roles. The privileges are ENQUEUE or DEQUEUE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_QUEUE_PRIVILEGE (
  privilege      IN      VARCHAR2,
  queue_name     IN      VARCHAR2,
  grantee        IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-47 REVOKE\_QUEUE\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue privilege to revoke. The options are ENQUEUE, DEQUEUE, and ALL. ALL means both ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE.
queue_name	Name of the queue.
grantee	Grantee(s). The grantee(s) can be a user, a role, or the PUBLIC role. If the privilege has been propagated by the grantee through the GRANT option, then the propagated privilege is also revoked.

### Usage Notes

To revoke a privilege, the revoker must be the original grantor of the privilege. The privileges propagated through the GRANT option are revoked if the grantor's privileges are revoked.

## 22.4.36 REVOKE\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privileges from users and roles. The privileges are ENQUEUE\_ANY, DEQUEUE\_ANY and MANAGE\_ANY. The ADMIN option for a system privilege cannot be selectively revoked. Starting from Oracle



Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY`, `ENQUEUE_ANY`, and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
    privilege      IN  VARCHAR2,
    grantee       IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-48 REVOKE\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>privilege</code>	The Oracle Database Advanced Queuing system privilege to revoke. The options are <code>ENQUEUE_ANY</code> , <code>DEQUEUE_ANY</code> , and <code>MANAGE_ANY</code> . The <code>ADMIN</code> option for a system privilege cannot be selectively revoked.

 **Note:**

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, `MANAGE_ANY`, `ENQUEUE_ANY`, and `DEQUEUE_ANY` privileges will not allow access to `SYS` owned queues by users other than `SYS`.

`grantee` Grantee(s). The grantee(s) can be a user, a role, or the `PUBLIC` role.

## 22.4.37 SCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure schedules propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (
    queue_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    start_time      IN  DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE,
    duration        IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    next_time       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    latency         IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT 60,
    destination_queue IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-49 SCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the administrative user.
destination	Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 390 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used. The pattern <i>schema.queue@dblink</i> is used.
start_time	Initial start time for the propagation window for messages from the source queue to the destination.
duration	Duration of the propagation window in seconds. A NULL value means the propagation window is forever or until the propagation is unscheduled.
next_time	Date function to compute the start of the next propagation window from the end of the current window. If this value is NULL, then propagation is stopped at the end of the current window. For example, to start the window at the same time every day, <i>next_time</i> should be specified as <code>SYSDATE + 1 - duration/86400</code> .
latency	<p>Maximum wait, in seconds, in the propagation window for a message to be propagated after it is enqueued.</p> <p>For example, if the latency is 60 seconds and there are no messages to be propagated during the propagation window, then messages from that queue for the destination are not propagated for at least 60 more seconds.</p> <p>It is at least 60 seconds before the queue is checked again for messages to be propagated for the specified destination. If the latency is 600, then the queue is not checked for 10 minutes, and if the latency is 0, then a job queue process will be waiting for messages to be enqueued for the destination. As soon as a message is enqueued, it is propagated.</p>
destination_queue	Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a <i>dblink</i>

### Usage Notes

Messages may also be propagated to other queues in the same database by specifying a `NULL` destination. If a message has multiple recipients at the same destination in either the same or different queues, the message is propagated to all of them at the same time.

Oracle extensions for JMS such as JMS propagation and remote subscribers are not currently supported for sharded queues. Propagation between sharded and non-sharded queues is not supported.

### Related Topics

- *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*

## 22.4.38 SET\_WATERMARK Procedure

This procedure is used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing notification to specify and limit memory use.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.SET_WATERMARK (
    wmvalue      IN      NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-50 SET\_WATERMARK Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
wmvalue	Watermark value in megabytes.

## 22.4.39 SET\_MAX\_STREAMS\_POOL Procedure

This procedure is used for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to specify and limit maximum streams pool memory use.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.SET_MAX_STREAMS_POOL (
    value      IN      NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-51 SET\_MAX\_STREAMS\_POOL Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
value	Value in megabytes.

## 22.4.40 SET\_MIN\_STREAMS\_POOL Procedure

This procedure is used for Oracle Database AQ to specify and limit minimum streams pool memory use.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.SET_MIN_STREAMS_POOL (
    value      IN      NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-52 SET\_MIN\_STREAMS\_POOL Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
value	Value in megabytes.

## 22.4.41 SET\_QUEUE\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure allows user to set different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level. For database level the `queue_name` should be `NULL`. Note that queue overrides database level parameter values.



### See Also:

*Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for information about sharded queues

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER(
    queue_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_value     IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-53 SET\_QUEUE\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	The name of the sharded queue.
param_name	The name of the parameter. <a href="#">Table 22-54</a> and <a href="#">Table 22-55</a> describe the valid parameter names.
param_value	The value of the parameter.

**Table 22-54 Sharded queue parameters**

Parameter Name	Scope	Allowed Values	Description
SHARD_NUM	Queue level	[ 1, UB4MAXVAL ]	Maximum number of shards allowed for the queue.
KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE	Queue level	[ 0, 1 ]	<p>When set, the shard to which a message gets enqueued is determined by the key value specified in the message. Refer to <a href="#">key-based sharding (link)</a> for more details. This parameter cannot be unset once set.</p> <p>When this parameter is not set (default), a session is bound to a shard at the time of first enqueue to the queue. All messages enqueued by the session will go to the same shard to which the session is bound.</p>
STICKY_DEQUEUE	Queue level	[ 0, 1 ]	<p>When set, dequeue session sticks to a shard in the queue. A session is bound to a shard on first dequeue from the queue. All messages dequeued by the session come from the same shard to which it is bound. This parameter cannot be unset once set.</p> <p>When this parameter is not set, messages dequeued by a session can spread across multiple shards of the queue.</p>

**Table 22-55 Key-based Parameters**

Parameter Name	Scope	Description
AQ\$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP	Queue level	Shard number to which a given key is mapped. When key-based sharding is enabled, this parameter is used to establish mapping between a key and a shard number or retrieve the shard number to which given key is mapped.
AQ\$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST	Queue level	Instance number that owns the shard to which a given key is mapped. Applicable only when key-based sharding is enabled. It is a read-only parameter.

**Example 22-3 Create a sharded queue with key based enqueues**

To create a sharded queue with key based enqueues (user sharding), the PL/SQL procedure `DBMS_AQADM.SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER` is called after `CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE`.

```
execute
  sys.dbms_aqadm.create_sharded_queue(queue_name => 'MY_SHQ1');

execute
  dbms_aqadm.set_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE', 1);
```

**Example 22-4 Create a sharded queue with sticky dequeues**

To create a sharded queue with key based enqueues (user sharding), the PL/SQL procedure `DBMS_AQADM.SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER` is called after `CREATE_SHARDED_QUEUE`.

```
execute
  sys.dbms_aqadm.create_sharded_queue(queue_name => 'MY_SHQ1');

execute
  dbms_aqadm.set_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'STICKY_DEQUEUE', 1);
```

**Example 22-5 Setting or changing the number of shards**

Once a queue is created, it can have a maximum of 5 shards by default. Applications can change the number of shards as needed using the PL/SQL procedure `DBMS_AQADM.SET_QUEUE_PARAMETER`.

```
execute
  dbms_aqadm.set_queue_parameter('MY_SHQ1', 'SHARD_NUM', 200);
```

 **Note:**

Odd numbered shard identifiers are reserved for internal use. In the above example, the 200 shard identifiers used will be 0, 2, 4, ..., 398.

## 22.4.42 START\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure enables the specified queue for enqueueing or dequeuing.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (
  queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  enqueue         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  dequeue         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-56 START\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue to be enabled
enqueue	Specifies whether ENQUEUE should be enabled on this queue. TRUE means enable ENQUEUE. This is the default. FALSE means do not alter the current setting.
dequeue	Specifies whether DEQUEUE should be enabled on this queue. TRUE means enable DEQUEUE. This is the default. FALSE means do not alter the current setting.

### Usage Notes

After creating a queue, the administrator must use `START_QUEUE` to enable the queue. The default is to enable it for both `ENQUEUE` and `DEQUEUE`. Only dequeue operations are allowed on an exception queue. This operation takes effect when the call completes and does not have any transactional characteristics.

## 22.4.43 STOP\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure disables enqueueing or dequeuing on the specified queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE (
  queue_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  enqueue         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  dequeue         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  wait            IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  free_memory     IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-57 STOP\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue to be disabled
enqueue	Specifies whether ENQUEUE should be disabled on this queue. TRUE means disable ENQUEUE. This is the default. FALSE means do not alter the current setting.
dequeue	Specifies whether DEQUEUE should be disabled on this queue. TRUE means disable DEQUEUE. This is the default. FALSE means do not alter the current setting.
wait	Specifies whether to wait for the completion of outstanding transactions. TRUE means wait if there are any outstanding transactions. In this state no new transactions are allowed to enqueue to or dequeue from this queue. FALSE means return immediately either with a success or an error.
free_memory	Specifies whether the queue should be stopped.

## Usage Notes

By default, this call disables both ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE. A queue cannot be stopped if there are outstanding transactions against the queue. This operation takes effect when the call completes and does not have any transactional characteristics.

## 22.4.44 UNSCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure unschedules previously scheduled propagation of messages from a queue to a destination identified by a specific database link.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (
    queue_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
    destination_queue   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 22-58 UNSCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the administrative user.
destination	Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is NULL, then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used.



**Table 22-58 (Cont.) UNSCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
destination_q ueue	Name of the target queue to which messages are to be propagated in the form of a dblink

## 22.4.45 UNSET\_QUEUE\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure allows user to unset different parameters for sharded queues at queue or database level.

For database level the `queue_name` should be NULL. Note that queue overrides database level parameter values.

### See Also:

*Oracle® Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for information about sharded queues

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE UNSET_QUEUE_PARAMETER(
    queue_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    param_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-59 UNSET\_QUEUE\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	The name of the sharded queue.
param_name	The name of the parameter. <a href="#">Table 22-60</a> and <a href="#">Table 22-61</a> describe the valid parameter names.

**Table 22-60 Sharded queue parameters**

Parameter Name	Scope	Allowed Values	Description
SHARD_NUM	Queue level	[1, UB4MAXVAL]	Maximum number of shards allowed for the queue.

**Table 22-60 (Cont.) Sharded queue parameters**

Parameter Name	Scope	Allowed Values	Description
KEY_BASED_ENQUEUE	Queue level	[ 0 , 1 ]	<p>When set, the shard to which a message gets enqueued is determined by the key value specified in the message. Refer to <a href="#">key-based sharding (link)</a> for more details. This parameter cannot be unset once set.</p> <p>When this parameter is not set (default), a session is bound to a shard at the time of first enqueue to the queue. All messages enqueued by the session will go to the same shard to which the session is bound.</p>
STICKY_DEQUEUE	Queue level	[ 0 , 1 ]	<p>When set, dequeue session sticks to a shard in the queue. A session is bound to a shard on first dequeue from the queue. All messages dequeued by the session come from the same shard to which it is bound. This parameter cannot be unset once set.</p> <p>When this parameter is not set, messages dequeued by a session can spread across multiple shards of the queue.</p>

**Table 22-61 Key-based Parameters**

Parameter Name	Scope	Description
AQ\$KEY_TO_SHARD_MAP	Queue level	Shard number to which a given key is mapped. When key-based sharding is enabled, this parameter is used to establish mapping between a key and a shard number or retrieve the shard number to which given key is mapped.

**Table 22-61 (Cont.) Key-based Parameters**

Parameter Name	Scope	Description
AQ\$GET_KEY_SHARD_INST	Queue level	Instance number that owns the shard to which a given key is mapped. Applicable only when key-based sharding is enabled. It is a read-only parameter.

## 22.4.46 VERIFY\_QUEUE\_TYPES Procedure

This procedure verifies that the source and destination queues have identical types.

The result of the verification is stored in the table `sys.aq$_message_types`, overwriting all previous output of this command.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQADM.VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES (
  src_queue_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  dest_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  rc              OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 22-62 VERIFY\_QUEUE\_TYPES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>src_queue_name</code>	Name of the source queue whose messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user.
<code>dest_queue_name</code>	Name of the destination queue where messages are to be propagated, including the schema name. If the schema name is not specified, then it defaults to the schema name of the user.
<code>destination</code>	Destination database link. Messages in the source queue for recipients at this destination are propagated. If it is <code>NULL</code> , then the destination is the local database and messages are propagated to other queues in the local database. The length of this field is currently limited to 128 bytes, and if the name is not fully qualified, then the default domain name is used.
<code>rc</code>	Return code for the result of the procedure. If there is no error, and if the source and destination queue types match, then the result is 1. If they do not match, then the result is 0. If an Oracle error is encountered, then it is returned in <code>rc</code> .

 **Note:**

- `SYS.AQ$_MESSAGE_TYPES` can have multiple entries for the same source queue, destination queue, and database link, but with different transformations.
- `VERIFY_QUEUE_TYPES` check happens once per AQ propagation schedule and not for every propagated message send.
- In case the payload of the queue is modified then the existing propagation schedule between source and destination queue needs to be dropped and recreated.

# 23

## DBMS\_AQELM

The package provides subprograms to manage the configuration of Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) asynchronous notification by e-mail and HTTP.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for detailed information about DBMS\_AQELM

This chapter contains the following topics:DBMS\_AQELM

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AQELM Subprograms](#)

### 23.1 DBMS\_AQELM Security Model

You need the administrator role `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` to run all procedures in DBMS\_AQELM.

### 23.2 Summary of DBMS\_AQELM Subprograms

This section lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_AQELM subprograms.

**Table 23-1 DBMS\_AQELM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_MAILHOST Procedure</a>	Sets the host name for the SMTP server that the database will use to send out e-mail notifications
<a href="#">SET_MAILPORT Procedure</a>	Sets the port number for the SMTP server
<a href="#">SET_SENDFROM Procedure</a>	Sets the sent-from e-mail address

#### 23.2.1 SET\_MAILHOST Procedure

This procedure sets the host name for the SMTP server. The database uses this SMTP server host name to send out e-mail notifications.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQELM.SET_MAILHOST (  
    mailhost IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 23-2 SET\_MAILHOST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mailhost	SMTP server host name.

## Usage Notes

As part of the configuration for e-mail notifications, a user with `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` or with `EXECUTE` permissions on the `DBMS_AQELM` package needs to set the host name before registering for e-mail notifications.

## 23.2.2 SET\_MAILPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the port number for the SMTP server.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQELM.SET_MAILPORT (  
    mailport IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 23-3 SET\_MAILPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mailport	SMTP server port number.

## Usage Notes

As part of the configuration for e-mail notifications, a user with `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` or with `EXECUTE` permissions on `DBMS_AQELM` package needs to set the port number before registering for e-mail notifications. The database uses this SMTP server port number to send out e-mail notifications. If not set, the SMTP mailport defaults to 25.

## 23.2.3 SET\_SENDFROM Procedure

This procedure sets the sent-from e-mail address. This e-mail address is used in the sent-from field in all the e-mail notifications sent out by the database to the registered e-mail addresses.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AQELM.SET_SENDFROM (  
    sendfrom IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 23-4 SET\_SENDFROM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sendfrom	The sent-from e-mail address.

## Usage Notes

As part of the configuration for e-mail notifications, a user with `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE` or with `EXECUTE` permissions on the `DBMS_AQELM` package should set the sent-from address before registering for e-mail notifications

# 24

## DBMS\_AQIN

The `DBMS_AQIN` package plays a part in providing secure access to the Oracle JMS interfaces.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for detailed information about `DBMS_AQIN`

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Security Model](#)

### 24.1 DBMS\_AQIN Security Model

While you should not call any subprograms in the `DBMS_AQIN` package directly, you must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AQIN` and `DBMS_AQJMS` packages to use the Oracle JMS interfaces.

Use the following syntax to accomplish this with regard to the `DBMS_AQIN` package:

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_AQIN to user;
```

You must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AQIN` and `DBMS_AQJMS` packages to use the Oracle JMS interfaces. You can also acquire these rights through the `AQ_USER_ROLE` or the `AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE`.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information on accessing standard and Oracle JMS applications.



# 25

## DBMS\_ASSERT

The DBMS\_ASSERT package provides an interface to validate properties of the input value.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about "Avoiding SQL Injection in PL/SQL"

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ASSERT Subprograms](#)

### 25.1 DBMS\_ASSERT Operational Notes

If the condition which determines the property asserted in a function is not met then a value error is raised. Otherwise the input value is returned through the return value. Most functions return the value unchanged, however, several functions modify the value.

### 25.2 Summary of DBMS\_ASSERT Subprograms

This section describes the subprograms of the DBMS\_ASSERT package.

**Table 25-1 DBMS\_ASSERT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ENQUOTE_LITERAL</a> Function	Enquotes a string literal
<a href="#">ENQUOTE_NAME</a> Function	Ensures that a string is enclosed by quotation marks, then checks that the result is a valid SQL identifier.
<a href="#">NOOP</a> Functions	Returns the value without any checking
<a href="#">QUALIFIED_SQL_NAME</a> Function	Verifies that the input string is a qualified SQL name
<a href="#">SCHEMA_NAME</a> Function	Verifies that the input string is an existing schema name
<a href="#">SIMPLE_SQL_NAME</a> Function	Verifies that the input string is a simple SQL name
<a href="#">SQL_OBJECT_NAME</a> Function	Verifies that the input parameter string is a qualified SQL identifier of an existing SQL object

## 25.2.1 ENQUOTE\_LITERAL Function

This function adds leading and trailing single quotes to a string literal.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_LITERAL (  
    str          VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 25-2** ENQUOTE\_LITERAL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
str	String to enquote

### Usage Notes

- Verify that all single quotes except leading and trailing characters are paired with adjacent single quotes.
- No additional quotes are added if the name was already in quotes.

## 25.2.2 ENQUOTE\_NAME Function

This function encloses the provided string in double quotes (quotation marks). No additional quotes are added if the string was already in quotes (quotation marks). The quoted string is then checked to see if it is a valid (quoted) simple SQL name.

For more information on Database object names and qualifiers, see Oracle Database SQL Language Reference.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME (  
    str          VARCHAR2,  
    capitalize   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 25-3** ENQUOTE\_NAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
str	String to enquote
capitalize	If TRUE or defaulted, alphabetic characters of str which was not in quotes are translated to upper case

### Usage Notes

- No additional quotes are added if the name was already in quotes.
- Verify that all other double quotes in the string are adjacent pairs of double quotes.

## Examples

```
-- This procedure creates a single column table in the createOneColumnTable's schema.
create or replace procedure createOneColumnTable(proposedTableNamevarchar2) is
BEGIN
  IF
    (proposedTableName is NULL)
  THEN
    raise value_error;
  END IF;
  -- The use of ENQUOTE_NAME ensures that the table will be created in the
  -- definer's schema and not in some other schema even if the definer has
  -- privileges to create tables in other schemas.
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'create table ' ||
  DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME(proposedTableName) || ' (c1 number)';
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN
      others
    THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Table creation failed due to: ' || SQLERRM);
END;
/

-- Examples of ENQUOTE_NAME showing input/output relationships
BEGIN
  -- 'eMp' becomes "EMP" since it is unquoted
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('eMp'));
END;
/

BEGIN
  -- For quoted strings, the case is preserved
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('"EmP"'));
END;
/

-- Invalid identifier example
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('SCOTT."EMP"'));
END;
/

-- CHR(0) examples
-- The following examples illustrates that CHR(0), the NULL character, cannot appear
-- in the string; such a string poses a SQL injection risk.
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('BAD' || CHR(0) || 'IDENTIFIER'));
END;
/

BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('"SCOTT' || CHR(0) || '.EMP"'));
END;
/

-- Oracle allows a period (.) to be a part of a quoted string
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('"SCOTT.EMP"'));
END;
/
```

```
-- The single quotation mark ('), as opposed to a double quotation mark, can appear
in the string
-- Note: In Oracle, a single quotation mark is specified in a literal using two
single
-- quotes. The first quotation mark escapes the second quotation mark in the same
way that
-- backslash (\) in POSIX is an escape character.
BEGIN
    dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_ASSERT.ENQUOTE_NAME('O'LEARY'));
END;
/
```

## 25.2.3 NOOP Functions

This function returns the value without any checking.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.NOOP (
    str      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;

DBMS_ASSERT.NOOP (
    str      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN      CLOB CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

### Parameters

**Table 25-4** *NOOP Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
str	Input value

## 25.2.4 QUALIFIED\_SQL\_NAME Function

This function verifies that the input string is a qualified SQL name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.QUALIFIED_SQL_NAME (
    str      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

### Parameters

**Table 25-5** *QUALIFIED\_SQL\_NAME Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
str	Input value

### Exceptions

ORA44004: string is not a qualified SQL name

## Usage Notes

A qualified SQL name <qualified name> can be expressed by the following grammar:

```

<local qualified name> ::= <simple name> { '.' <simple name> }
<database link name> ::= <local qualified name> ['@' <connection string>]
<connection string> ::= <simple name>
<qualified name> ::= <local qualified name> ['@' <database link name>]

```

## 25.2.5 SCHEMA\_NAME Function

This function verifies that the input string is an existing schema name.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_ASSERT.SCHEMA_NAME (
    str          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN         VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;

```

### Parameters

**Table 25-6** SCHEMA\_NAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
str	Input value

### Exceptions

ORA44001: Invalid schema name

### Usage Notes

By definition, a schema name need not be just a simple SQL name. For example, "FIRST LAST" is a valid schema name. As a consequence, care must be taken to quote the output of schema name before concatenating it with SQL text.

## 25.2.6 SIMPLE\_SQL\_NAME Function

This function verifies that the input string is a simple SQL name.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_ASSERT.SIMPLE_SQL_NAME (
    str          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN         VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;

```

### Parameters

**Table 25-7** SIMPLE\_SQL\_NAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
str	Input value

### Exceptions

ORA44003: string is not a simple SQL name

### Usage Notes

- The input value must be meet the following conditions:
  - The name must begin with an alphabetic character. It may contain alphanumeric characters as well as the characters `_`, `$`, and `#` in the second and subsequent character positions.
  - Quoted SQL names are also allowed.
  - Quoted names must be enclosed in double quotes.
  - Quoted names allow any characters between the quotes.
  - Quotes inside the name are represented by two quote characters in a row, for example, "a name with "" inside" is a valid quoted name.
  - The input parameter may have any number of leading and/or trailing white space characters.
- The length of the name is not checked.

## 25.2.7 SQL\_OBJECT\_NAME Function

This function verifies that the input parameter string is a qualified SQL identifier of an existing SQL object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ASSERT.SQL_OBJECT_NAME (
    str          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN         VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

### Parameters

**Table 25-8** *SQL\_OBJECT\_NAME Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
str	Input value

### Exceptions

ORA44002: Invalid object name

### Usage Notes

The use of synonyms requires that the base object exists.

# DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT

The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package provides subprograms to manage audit trail records. These subprograms enable audit administrators to manage the audit trail. In a mixed-mode environment, these audit trails comprise the database, operating system (OS), and XML audit trails. In a unified auditing environment, this comprises the unified audit trail.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_MGMT Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_MGMT Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_MGMT Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_MGMT Constants](#)
- [DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_MGMT Views](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_MGMT Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding verifying security access with auditing
- *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* regarding migrating to unified auditing

## 26.1 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Overview

Database auditing helps meet your database security and compliance requirements. In a mixed mode environment, audit records are written to database tables, operating system (OS) files, or XML files depending on the `AUDIT_TRAIL` initialization parameter setting. If you have upgraded to unified auditing, then the audit records are written to the unified audit trail.

In a mixed mode environment, when `AUDIT_TRAIL` is set to `DB`, database records are written to the `AUD$` table. In a unified auditing environment, audit records are written to a read-only table in the `AUDSYS` schema. The contents of this table are available from the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view. When `AUDIT_TRAIL` is set to `OS`, audit records are written to operating system files. When `AUDIT_TRAIL` is set to `XML`, audit records are written to operating system files in XML format.

With Unified Auditing facility, all audit records are written to the unified audit trail in a uniform format and are made available through the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` views.

It is important to manage your audit records properly in order to ensure efficient performance and disk space management. The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms enable you to efficiently manage your audit trail records.

If you have not yet migrated to unified auditing, the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package provides a subprogram that allows you to move the database audit trail tables out of the `SYSTEM` tablespace. This improves overall database performance by reducing the load on the `SYSTEM` tablespace. It also enables you to dedicate an optimized tablespace for audit records.

For a mixed mode environment, the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms also enable you to manage your operating system and XML audit files. You can define properties like the maximum size and age of an audit file. This enables you to keep the file sizes of OS and XML audit files in check.

The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms enable you to perform cleanup operations on all audit trail types. Audit trails can be cleaned based on the last archive timestamp value. The last archive timestamp represents the timestamp of the most recent audit record that was securely archived.

The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package provides a subprogram that enables audit administrators to set the last archive timestamp for archived audit records. This subprogram can also be used by external archival systems to set the last archive timestamp.

The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` subprograms also enable you to configure jobs that periodically delete audit trail records. The frequency with which these jobs should run can be controlled by the audit administrator.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for a detailed description of unified auditing

## 26.2 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Deprecated Subprograms

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

The following have been deprecated from the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT` package starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2:

- `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure
- `AUDIT_TRAIL_WRITE` mode of the `AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` parameter of the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure

These are no longer necessary because audit records now bypass the common logging infrastructure queues and are directly written to a new internal relational table.



## 26.3 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Security Model

All DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT subprograms require the user to have EXECUTE privilege over the DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT package. The SYSDBA and AUDIT\_ADMIN roles have EXECUTE privileges on the package by default.

Oracle strongly recommends that only audit administrators should have the EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT package and be granted the AUDIT\_ADMIN role.

Executions of the DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT subprograms are always audited.

## 26.4 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Constants

The DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants shown in the following tables:

- [Table 26-1](#)
- [Table 26-2](#)
- [Table 26-3](#)

Audit trails can be classified based on whether audit records are written to database tables, operating system files, or XML files. The following table lists the audit trail type constants.

**Table 26-1 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Constants - Audit Trail Types**

Constant	Type	Description
AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL	PLS_INTEGER	All audit trail types. This includes the standard database audit trail (SYS.AUD\$, SYS.FGA_LOG\$ and unified audit trail tables), operating system (OS) audit trail, and XML audit trail.
AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD	PLS_INTEGER	Standard database audit records in the SYS.AUD\$ table
AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD	PLS_INTEGER	Both standard audit (SYS.AUD\$) and FGA audit(SYS.FGA_LOG\$) records
AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD	PLS_INTEGER	Standard database fine-grained auditing (FGA) records in the SYS.FGA_LOG\$ table
AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES	PLS_INTEGER	Both operating system (OS) and XML audit trails
AUDIT_TRAIL_OS	PLS_INTEGER	Operating system audit trail. This refers to the audit records stored in operating system files.
AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED	PLS_INTEGER	Unified audit trail. In unified auditing, all audit records are written to the unified audit trail and are made available through the unified audit trail views, such as UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL.
AUDIT_TRAIL_XML	PLS_INTEGER	XML audit trail. This refers to the audit records stored in XML files.

Audit trail properties determine the audit configuration settings. The following table lists the constants related to audit trail properties.

**Table 26-2 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Constants - Audit Trail Properties**

Constant	Type	Description
AUDIT_TRAIL_WRITE_MODE	PLS_INTEGER	<b>Note:</b> This procedure has been deprecated starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2. A value of AUDIT_TRAIL_IMMEDIATE_WRITE indicates that the audit record must be immediately persisted and not to be queued. By contrast, AUDIT_TRAIL_QUEUED_WRITE indicates that the audit record can be queued and persisting can be done according the database's flushing strategy. <i>See Also Oracle Database Security Guide</i>
CLEAN_UP_INTERVAL	PLS_INTEGER	Interval, in hours, after which the cleanup procedure is called to clear audit records in the specified audit trail
DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE	PLS_INTEGER	Specifies the batch size to be used for deleting audit records in database audit tables. The audit records are deleted in batches of size equal to DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE.
FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE	PLS_INTEGER	Specifies the batch size to be used for deleting audit files in the audit directory. The audit files are deleted in batches of size equal to FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE.
OS_FILE_MAX_AGE	PLS_INTEGER	Specifies the maximum number of days for which an operating system (OS) or XML audit file can be kept open before a new audit file gets created
OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE	PLS_INTEGER	Specifies the maximum size, in kilobytes (KB), to which an operating system (OS) or XML audit file can grow before a new file is opened

The audit trail purge job cleans the audit trail. The following table lists the constants related to purge job status values.

**Table 26-3 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Constants - Purge Job Status**

Constant	Type	Description
PURGE_JOB_DISABLE	PLS_INTEGER	Disables a purge job
PURGE_JOB_ENABLE	PLS_INTEGER	Enables a purge job

## 26.5 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Views

DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT views are used to display DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT configuration and cleanup events.

These views listed in the following table.

**Table 26-4 Views used by DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT**

View	Description
DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_CLEAN_EVENTS	Displays the cleanup event history
DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_CLEANUP_JOBS	Displays the currently configured audit trail purge jobs
DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_CONFIG_PARAMS	Displays the currently configured audit trail properties
DBA_AUDIT_MGMT_LAST_ARCH_TS	Displays the last archive timestamps set for the audit trails



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Reference* for more information on these views

## 26.6 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Subprogram Groups

The DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT package subprograms can be grouped into two categories: Audit Trail Management Subprograms and Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms.

- [Audit Trail Management Subprograms](#)
- [Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms](#)

### 26.6.1 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Audit Trail Management Subprograms

Audit trail management subprograms enable you to manage audit trail properties.

**Table 26-5 Audit Trail Management Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL Procedure</a>	Changes the unified audit internal relational table's partition interval
<a href="#">CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure</a>	Clears the value for the audit trail property that you specify
<a href="#">FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure</a>	Writes the unified audit trail records in the SGA queue to disk (deprecated starting with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2)
<a href="#">GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE Function</a>	Returns the property value set by the <a href="#">SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure</a>

**Table 26-5 (Cont.) Audit Trail Management Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Function</a>	Returns the timestamp set by the <a href="#">SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure</a> in that database instance
<a href="#">LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES Procedure</a>	Loads the data from the spillover OS audit files in a unified audit trail into the designated unified audit trail tablespace
<a href="#">SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure</a>	Moves the audit trail tables from their current tablespace to a user-specified tablespace
<a href="#">SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure</a>	Sets an audit trail property for the audit trail type that you specify
<a href="#">SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure</a>	Sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records or files were last archived
<a href="#">TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS Procedure</a>	Transfers audit records from the common logging infrastructure (CLI) swap table to the AUDSYS.AUD\$UNIFIED relational table

The [Summary of DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_MGMT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

## 26.6.2 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms

Audit trail cleanup subprograms help you perform cleanup related operations on the audit trail records.

**Table 26-6 Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure</a>	Deletes audit trail records or files that have been archived
<a href="#">CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure</a>	Clears the timestamp set by the <a href="#">SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure</a>
<a href="#">CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a>	Creates a purge job for periodically deleting the audit trail records or files
<a href="#">DEINIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a>	Undoes the setup and initialization performed by the <a href="#">INIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a>
<a href="#">DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES Procedure</a>	Drops old unified audit tables following the cloning of a pluggable database (PDB)
<a href="#">DROP_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a>	Drops the purge job created using the <a href="#">CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a>
<a href="#">INIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a>	Sets up the audit management infrastructure and sets a default cleanup interval for audit trail records or files
<a href="#">IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED Function</a>	Checks to see if the <a href="#">INIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a> has been run for an audit trail type

**Table 26-6 (Cont.) Audit Trail Cleanup Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL Procedure</a>	Sets the interval at which the <a href="#">CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure</a> is called for the purge job that you specify
<a href="#">SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS Procedure</a>	Enables or disables the purge job that you specify

The [Summary of DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_MGMT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

## 26.7 Summary of DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Subprograms

This table lists and describes the subprograms of the DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT package

**Table 26-7 DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL Procedure</a>	Changes the unified audit internal relational table's partition interval
<a href="#">CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure</a>	Deletes audit trail records that have been archived
<a href="#">CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure</a>	Clears the value for the audit trail property that you specify
<a href="#">CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure</a>	Clears the timestamp set by the <a href="#">SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure</a>
<a href="#">CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a>	Creates a purge job for periodically deleting the audit trail records
<a href="#">DEINIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a>	Undoes the setup and initialization performed by the <a href="#">INIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a>
<a href="#">DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES Procedure</a>	Drops old unified audit tables following the cloning of a pluggable database (PDB)
<a href="#">DROP_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a>	Drops the purge job created using the <a href="#">CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a>
<a href="#">FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure</a>	Writes the unified audit trail records in the SGA queue to disk
<a href="#">GET_AUDIT_COMMIT_DELAY Function</a>	Returns the audit commit delay time as the number of seconds. This is the maximum time that it takes to COMMIT an audit record to the database audit trail.
<a href="#">GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE Function</a>	Returns the property value set by the <a href="#">SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure</a>
<a href="#">GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Function</a>	Returns the timestamp set by the <a href="#">SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure</a> in that database instance
<a href="#">INIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a>	Sets up the audit management infrastructure and sets a default cleanup interval for audit trail records

**Table 26-7 (Cont.) DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED Function</a>	Checks to see if the <a href="#">INIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a> has been run for an audit trail type
<a href="#">LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES Procedure</a>	Loads the data from the spillover OS audit files in a unified audit trail into the designated unified audit trail tablespace
<a href="#">SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION Procedure</a>	Moves the audit trail tables from their current tablespace to a user-specified tablespace
<a href="#">SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY Procedure</a>	Sets the audit trail properties for the audit trail type that you specify
<a href="#">SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP Procedure</a>	Sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records were last archived
<a href="#">SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL Procedure</a>	Sets the interval at which the <a href="#">CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL Procedure</a> is called for the purge job that you specify
<a href="#">SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS Procedure</a>	Enables or disables the purge job that you specify
<a href="#">TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECOS RDS Procedure</a>	Transfers audit records from the common logging infrastructure (CLI) swap table to the AUDSYS.AUD\$UNIFIED relational table

## 26.7.1 ALTER\_PARTITION\_INTERVAL Procedure

This procedure changes the unified audit internal relational table's partition interval.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL(
    interval_number      IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    interval_frequency  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-8 ALTER\_PARTITION\_INTERVAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
interval_number	Sets how often the database creates partitions for the unified audit internal relational table. For example, to specify that the partition is created every two days, you must enter 2.
interval_frequency	Sets the frequency for the value that was set in the interval_number setting. For example, for a partition to be created every two days, with interval_number set to 2, you must set interval_frequency to DAY. Supported values are YEAR, MONTH, and DAY.

### Usage Notes

- The interval frequency that you choose depends on the rate of audit records that are generated in your database. The default setting is for one month. If you have a high audit record rate and are using the default, then too many audit records may be generated in the same partition. In this case, you should change the interval frequency to a more frequent interval, such as one month or one day. If the audit record rate generation is not so high, then you may want to keep it at the default of one month.

### Example

The following example sets the partition interval to occur every two months.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL(
    interval_number      => 2,
    interval_frequency   => 'MONTH');
END;
```

## 26.7.2 CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL Procedure

This procedure deletes audit trail records.

The `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure is usually called after the [SET\\_LAST\\_ARCHIVE\\_TIMESTAMP Procedure](#) has been used to set the last archived timestamp for the audit records.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL(
  audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
  use_last_arch_timestamp IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  container             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT,
  database_id          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  container_guid       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-9 CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>audit_trail_type</code>	The audit trail type for which the cleanup operation needs to be performed. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a> .
<code>use_last_arch_timestamp</code>	Specifies whether the last archived timestamp should be used for deciding on the records that should be deleted. A value of <code>TRUE</code> indicates that only audit records created before the last archive timestamp should be deleted. A value of <code>FALSE</code> indicates that all audit records should be deleted. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> . Oracle recommends using this value, as this helps guard against inadvertent deletion of records.

**Table 26-9 (Cont.) CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
container	Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_ALL, this purges the audit trail in all the PDBs, otherwise it only purges from the connected PDB.
database_id	Database ID (DBID) of the audit records to cleanup
container_guid	Container GUID of the audit records to cleanup <b>Note:</b> This parameter has been deprecated but is currently retained for backward compatibility.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- When cleaning up operating system (OS) or XML audit files, only files in the current audit directory, specified by the AUDIT\_FILE\_DEST parameter, are cleaned up.
- For Windows platforms, no cleanup is performed when the audit\_trail\_type parameter is set to DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.AUDIT\_TRAIL\_OS. This is because operating system (OS) audit records on Windows are written to the Windows Event Viewer.
- For Unix platforms, no cleanup is performed for cases where the operating system (OS) audit records are written to the syslog. When the audit\_trail\_type parameter is set to DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.AUDIT\_TRAIL\_OS, it removes only the \*.aud files under the directory specified by the AUDIT\_FILE\_DEST initialization parameter.

#### See Also:

"AUDIT\_SYSLOG\_LEVEL" in the *Oracle Database Reference*

- When the audit\_trail\_type parameter is set to DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.AUDIT\_TRAIL\_XML, this procedure only removes XML audit files (\*.xml) from the current audit directory.  
Oracle database maintains a book-keeping file (adx\_\${ORACLE\_SID}.txt) for the XML audit files. This file is not removed by the cleanup procedure.
- If the cleanup of the unified audit trail is performed when the use\_last\_arch\_timestamp parameter is set to TRUE:
  - If you set the database\_id value for the cleanup operation, then this value is used with the last archive timestamp while CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL runs. However, for the unified audit records that are present during the cleanup of spillover operating system audit files, the database\_id value is ignored. Cleanup for operating system audit files is based on the last archive timestamp only. If you want to have the database\_id value used for the cleanup operation of unified audit trail records that are present in the spillover operating system audit files, then load the contents of these files into database tables by using the



DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.LOAD\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_FILES procedure before you run DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.CLEAN\_AUDIT\_TRAIL.

- If you do not set the `database_id` value for the cleanup operation, then `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` uses the database ID of the current database container. This ID is used along with the last archive timestamp value while cleaning up the unified audit records that are present in the database tables. However, for unified audit records that are present in the spillover operating system audit records, this database ID is not used and cleanup of these records is based on the last archive timestamp value only. If you want to include the database ID value in the cleanup of unified audit records that are present in the spillover operating system audit files, then load the contents of these files by using the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES` procedure before you run `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL`.
- If the cleanup of the unified audit trail is performed when the `use_last_arch_timestamp` parameter is set to `FALSE`:
  - If you set the `database_id` value for the cleanup operation, then this value is used while `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` cleans up the unified audit trail records that are present in database tables. However, the `database_id` value is not used for the cleanup of unified audit trail records that are present in spillover operating system files. If want the `database_id` value to be used in the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` operation of unified audit records that are present in spillover operating system audit files, then load the contents of these files to the database tables by using the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES` procedure before you run `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL`.
  - If you do not set the `database_id` value when you invoke the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure, then Oracle Database purges all unified audit records irrespective of `database_id` values and irrespective of the location (that is, database tables or spillover operating system audit files) where the unified audit records reside.

### Examples

The following example calls the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` procedure to clean up the operating system (OS) audit trail records that were updated before the last archive timestamp.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL(
  audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
  use_last_arch_timestamp => TRUE);
END;
```

## 26.7.3 CLEAR\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY Procedure

This procedure clears the value for the specified audit trail property.

Audit trail properties are set using the [SET\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL\\_PROPERTY Procedure](#).

The `CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure can optionally reset the property value to its default value through the `use_default_values` parameter.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY(
    audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_property  IN PLS_INTEGER,
    use_default_values    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE) ;
```

## Parameters

**Table 26-10 CLEAR\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for which the property needs to be cleared. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a>
audit_trail_property	The audit trail property whose value needs to be cleared. You cannot clear the value for the CLEANUP_INTERVAL property. Audit trail properties are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-2</a>
use_default_values	Specifies whether the default value of the audit_trail_property should be used in place of the cleared value. A value of TRUE causes the default value of the parameter to be used. A value of FALSE causes the audit_trail_property to have no value. The default value for this parameter is FALSE.

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- You can use this procedure to clear the value for an audit trail property that you do not wish to use. For example, if you do not want a restriction on the operating system audit file size, then you can use this procedure to reset the OS\_FILE\_MAX\_SIZE property.  
You can also use this procedure to reset an audit trail property to its default value. You need to set use\_default\_values to TRUE when invoking the procedure.
- The DB\_DELETE\_BATCH\_SIZE property needs to be individually cleared for the AUDIT\_TRAIL\_AUD\_STD and AUDIT\_TRAIL\_FGA\_STD audit trail types. You cannot clear this property collectively using the AUDIT\_TRAIL\_DB\_STD and AUDIT\_TRAIL\_ALL audit trail types.
- If you clear the value of the DB\_DELETE\_BATCH\_SIZE property with use\_default\_value set to FALSE, the default value of DB\_DELETE\_BATCH\_SIZE is still assumed. This is because audit records are always deleted in batches.
- The FILE\_DELETE\_BATCH\_SIZE property needs to be individually cleared for the AUDIT\_TRAIL\_OS and AUDIT\_TRAIL\_XML audit trail types. You cannot clear this property collectively using the AUDIT\_TRAIL\_FILES and AUDIT\_TRAIL\_ALL audit trail types.
- If you clear the value of the FILE\_DELETE\_BATCH\_SIZE property with use\_default\_value set to FALSE, the default value of FILE\_DELETE\_BATCH\_SIZE is still assumed. This is because audit files are always deleted in batches.
- You cannot clear the value for the CLEANUP\_INTERVAL property.

- You cannot clear the value for the AUDIT\_TRAIL\_WRITE\_MODE property.

### Examples

The following example calls the CLEAR\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY procedure to clear the value for the audit trail property, OS\_FILE\_MAX\_SIZE. The procedure uses a value of FALSE for the USE\_DEFAULT\_VALUES parameter. This means that there will be no maximum size threshold for operating system (OS) audit files.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAR_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY(
  AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
  AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE,
  USE_DEFAULT_VALUES    => FALSE );
END;
```

## 26.7.4 CLEAR\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Procedure

This procedure clears the timestamp set by the SET\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(
  audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
  rac_instance_number  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  container              IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT,
  database_id           IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  container_guid        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-11 CLEAR\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for which the timestamp needs to be cleared. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a> .
rac_instance_number	The instance number for the Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) instance. The default value is NULL. The rac_instance_number is not relevant for single instance databases. You can find the instance number by issuing the SHOW PARAMETER INSTANCE_NUMBER command in SQL*Plus.
container	Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_ALL, this clears the last archive timestamp from all the PDBs, otherwise it clears from only the connected PDB.
database_id	Database ID (DBID) of the audit records to cleanup
container_guid	Container GUID of the audit records to cleanup <b>Note:</b> This parameter has been deprecated but is currently retained for backward compatibility.

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- The timestamp for only one `audit_trail_type` can be cleared at a time.
- The following are invalid `audit_trail_type` values for this procedure and cannot be used:
  - `AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL`
  - `AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD`
  - `AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES`

## Examples

The following example calls the `CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` procedure to clear the timestamp value for the operating system (OS) audit trail type.

```

BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CLEAR_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(
  audit_trail_type    => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
  rac_instance_number => 1);
END;
```

## Related Topics

- [SET\\_LAST\\_ARCHIVE\\_TIMESTAMP Procedure](#)  
This procedure sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records were last archived. The audit administrator provides the timestamp to be attached to the audit records.

## 26.7.5 CREATE\_PURGE\_JOB Procedure

This procedure creates a purge job for periodically deleting the audit trail records.

This procedure carries out the cleanup operation at intervals specified by the user. It calls the [CLEAN\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL Procedure](#) to perform the cleanup operation.

The [SET\\_PURGE\\_JOB\\_INTERVAL Procedure](#) is used to modify the frequency of the purge job.

The [SET\\_PURGE\\_JOB\\_STATUS Procedure](#) is used to enable or disable the purge job.

The [DROP\\_PURGE\\_JOB Procedure](#) is used to drop a purge job created with the `CREATE_PURGE_JOB` procedure.

## Syntax

```

DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CREATE_PURGE_JOB(
  audit_trail_type           IN PLS_INTEGER,
  audit_trail_purge_interval IN PLS_INTEGER,
  audit_trail_purge_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  use_last_arch_timestamp   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  container                  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT) ;
```

## Parameters

**Table 26-12 CREATE\_PURGE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for which the purge job needs to be created. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a> .
audit_trail_purge_interval	The interval, in hours, at which the clean up procedure is called. A lower value means that the cleanup is performed more often.
audit_trail_purge_name	A name to identify the purge job.
use_last_arch_timestamp	Specifies whether the last archived timestamp should be used for deciding on the records that should be deleted. A value of TRUE indicates that only audit records created before the last archive timestamp should be deleted. A value of FALSE indicates that all audit records should be deleted. The default value is TRUE.
container	Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_ALL, it creates one job in the Root PDB and the invocation of this job will invoke cleanup in all the PDBs.

## Usage Notes

Use this procedure to schedule the [CLEAN\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL Procedure](#) for your audit trail records.

## Examples

The following example calls the CREATE\_PURGE\_JOB procedure to create a cleanup job called CLEANUP, for all audit trail types. It sets the audit\_trail\_purge\_interval parameter to 100. This means that the cleanup job is invoked every 100 hours. It also sets the use\_last\_arch\_timestamp parameter value to TRUE. This means that all audit records older than the last archive timestamp are deleted.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.CREATE_PURGE_JOB(
  audit_trail_type          => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL,
  audit_trail_purge_interval => 100 /* hours */,
  audit_trail_purge_name    => 'CLEANUP',
  use_last_arch_timestamp   => TRUE);
END;
```

## 26.7.6 DEINIT\_CLEANUP Procedure

This procedure undoes the setup and initialization performed by the INIT\_CLEANUP Procedure. The DEINIT\_CLEANUP procedure clears the value of the

`default_cleanup_interval` parameter. However, when used for audit tables, it does not move the audit trail tables back to their original tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DEINIT_CLEANUP(
    audit_trail_type IN PLS_INTEGER,
    container        IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-13 DEINIT\_CLEANUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>audit_trail_type</code>	The audit trail type for which the procedure needs to be called. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a>
<code>container</code>	Values: <code>CONTAINER_CURRENT</code> for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When <code>CONTAINER</code> is set to <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> , this de-initializes the audit trail from cleanup in all the pluggable databases, otherwise it de-initializes the audit trail from cleanup in the connected PDB only.

### Usage Notes

You cannot invoke this procedure for `AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED`. Doing so it will raise `ORA-46250: Invalid value for argument 'AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE'`

### Examples

The following example clears the `default_cleanup_interval` parameter setting for the standard database audit trail:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DEINIT_CLEANUP(
    AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD);
END;
```

### Related Topics

- [INIT\\_CLEANUP Procedure](#)  
This procedure sets up the audit management infrastructure and a default cleanup interval for the audit trail records.

## 26.7.7 DROP\_OLD\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TABLES Procedure

This procedure drops old unified audit tables following the cloning of a pluggable database (PDB).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES(
    container_guid IN VARCHAR2) ;
```

## Parameters

**Table 26-14 DROP\_OLD\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TABLES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
container_guid	Container GUID of the old unified audit tables

## Usage Notes

When a pluggable database gets cloned, the unified audit tables get newly created in the new pluggable database. To drop the old unified audit tables, use the `DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES` by specifying the old GUID of the PDB from which the clone was created. You can query the historical GUIDs from the `DBA_PDB_HISTORY` view for the given PDB.

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_OLD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TABLES (
    container_guid => 'E4721865A9321CB5E043EFA9E80A2D77');
END;
```

## 26.7.8 DROP\_PURGE\_JOB Procedure

This procedure drops the purge job created using the `CREATE_PURGE_JOB` Procedure. The name of the purge job is passed as an argument.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_PURGE_JOB(
  audit_trail_purge_name IN VARCHAR2) ;
```

## Parameters

**Table 26-15 DROP\_PURGE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_purge_name	The name of the purge job which is being deleted. This is the purge job name that you specified with the <a href="#">CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a> .

## Examples

The following example calls the `DROP_PURGE_JOB` procedure to drop the purge job called `CLEANUP`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DROP_PURGE_JOB(
    AUDIT_TRAIL_PURGE_NAME => 'CLEANUP');
END;
```

### Related Topics

- [CREATE\\_PURGE\\_JOB Procedure](#)  
This procedure creates a purge job for periodically deleting the audit trail records.

## 26.7.9 FLUSH\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TRAIL Procedure

This deprecated procedure writes the unified audit trail records in the SGA queue to disk.



### Note:

This procedure has been deprecated starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.FLUSH_UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL (
    flush_type      IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT FLUSH_CURRENT_INSTANCE,
    container       IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-16 FLUSH\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TRAIL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
flush_type	Takes one of the following two arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLUSH_CURRENT_INSTANCE - Flushes the audit records from SGA queues in that particular RAC instance</li> <li>• FLUSH_ALL_INSTANCES - Flushes the audit records from SGA queues in all the RAC instances</li> </ul>
container	The containers where the SGA queues should be flushed. It takes one of the following two arguments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONTAINER_CURRENT - Flushes the audit records from SGA queues in that particular PDB</li> <li>• CONTAINER_ALL - Flushes the audit records from SGA queues in all the active PDBs.</li> </ul>

## 26.7.10 GET\_AUDIT\_COMMIT\_DELAY Function

This function returns the audit commit delay time as the number of seconds. audit commit delay time is the maximum time that it takes to COMMIT an audit record to the database audit trail. If it takes more time to COMMIT an audit record than defined by the audit commit delay time, then a copy of the audit record is written to the operating system (OS) audit trail.

The audit commit delay time value is useful when determining the last archive timestamp for database audit records.



### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_AUDIT_COMMIT_DELAY
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## 26.7.11 GET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY\_VALUE Function

This procedure returns the property value set by the SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE(
    audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_property  IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-17** GET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY\_VALUE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for the timestamp to be retrieved. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a> .
audit_trail_property	The audit trail property that is being queried. Audit trail properties are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-2</a> .

### Return Values

If the property value is cached in SGA memory, this function will return the value set by the [SET\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL\\_PROPERTY Procedure](#). Else it will return NULL.

The GET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY\_VALUE function may return an ORA-46250 error if the audit trail property value has been set to DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.CLEAN\_UP\_INTERVAL. To find the cleanup interval of the purge job, query SYS.DAM\_CLEANUP\_JOBS\$.

### Examples

The following example prints the property value of OS\_FILE\_MAX\_AGE set by the [SET\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL\\_PROPERTY Procedure](#).

```
SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY.
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
    OS_MAX_AGE_VAL NUMBER;
BEGIN
    OS_MAX_AGE_VAL := DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY_VALUE(
        audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
        audit_trail_property  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.OS_FILE_MAX_AGE);
    IF OS_MAX_AGE_VAL is not NULL THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The Maximum Age configured for OS Audit files is: ' ||
            OS_MAX_AGE_VAL);
    END IF;
END;
```

**Related Topics**

- [SET\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL\\_PROPERTY Procedure](#)  
This procedure sets an audit trail property for the audit trail type that is specified.

## 26.7.12 GET\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Function

This procedure returns the timestamp set by the SET\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Procedure in that database instance.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(
  audit_trail_type    IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN TIMESTAMP;
```

**Parameters****Table 26-18** GET\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for the timestamp to be retrieved. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a> .

**Return Values**

In a database that is opened for READ WRITE, since there will no timestamp stored in SGA memory, this function will return NULL. But in a database that is opened for READ ONLY, if a timestamp is set by the SET\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Procedure, the timestamp will be returned. Else it will return NULL.

**Usage Notes**

This function will return NULL on a database that is opened READ WRITE. Use DBA\_AUDIT\_MGMT\_LAST\_ARCH\_TS view to check the timestamp set in such a case.

**Examples**

The following example prints the timestamp set by the SET\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Procedure on a READ ONLY database.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  LAT_TS TIMESTAMP;
BEGIN
  LAT_TS := DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.GET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(
    audit_trail_type    => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS);
  IF LAT_TS is not NULL THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The Last Archive Timestamp is: ' || to_char(LAT_TS));
  END IF;
END;
```

### Related Topics

- [SET\\_LAST\\_ARCHIVE\\_TIMESTAMP Procedure](#)  
This procedure sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records were last archived. The audit administrator provides the timestamp to be attached to the audit records.

## 26.7.13 INIT\_CLEANUP Procedure

This procedure sets up the audit management infrastructure and a default cleanup interval for the audit trail records.

If the audit trail tables are in the `SYSTEM` tablespace, then the procedure moves them to the `SYSAUX` tablespace. If you are using unified auditing, you do not need to run this procedure because the unified audit trail tables are in the `SYSAUX` tablespace by default. If you are not using unified auditing, refer to *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* for documentation which references an environment without unified auditing.

Moving the audit trail tables out of the `SYSTEM` tablespace enhances overall database performance. The `INIT_CLEANUP` procedure moves the audit trail tables to the `SYSAUX` tablespace. If the [SET\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL\\_LOCATION Procedure](#) has already moved the audit tables elsewhere, then no tables are moved.

The [SET\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL\\_LOCATION Procedure](#) enables you to specify an alternate target tablespace for the database audit tables.

The `INIT_CLEANUP` procedure is currently not relevant for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_OS`, `AUDIT_TRAIL_XML`, and `AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES` audit trail types. No preliminary set up is required for these audit trail types.

### See Also:

[Table 26-1](#) for a list of all audit trail types

This procedure also sets a default cleanup interval for the audit trail records.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.INIT_CLEANUP(
    audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    default_cleanup_interval IN PLS_INTEGER
    container             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-19** INIT\_CLEANUP Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>audit_trail_type</code>	The audit trail type for which the clean up operation needs to be initialized. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a> except <code>AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED</code>

**Table 26-19 (Cont.) INIT\_CLEANUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
default_cleanup_interval	The default time interval, in hours, after which the cleanup procedure should be called. The minimum value is 1 and the maximum is 999.
container	Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_ALL, this initializes the audit trails for clean up in all the pluggable databases, otherwise this initializes the audit trail in the connected PDB only.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- This procedure may involve data movement across tablespaces. This can be a resource intensive operation especially if your database audit trail tables are already populated. Oracle recommends that you invoke the procedure during non-peak hours.
- You should ensure that the SYSAUX tablespace, into which the audit trail tables are being moved, has sufficient space to accommodate the audit trail tables. You should also optimize the SYSAUX tablespace for frequent write operations.
- You can change the default\_cleanup\_interval later using the [SET\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL\\_PROPERTY Procedure](#).
- If you do not wish to move the audit trail tables to the SYSAUX tablespace, then you should use the DBMS\_AUDIT\_MGMT.SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_LOCATION procedure to move the audit trail tables to another tablespace before calling the INIT\_CLEANUP procedure.
- Invoking this procedure with AUDIT\_TRAIL\_UNIFIED results in ORA-46250. It requires no initializations for cleanup since it is cleanup-ready by default.




#### See Also:

["SET\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL\\_LOCATION Procedure"](#)

### Examples

The following example calls the INIT\_CLEANUP procedure to set a default\_cleanup\_interval of 12 hours for all audit trail types:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.INIT_CLEANUP(
    audit_trail_type => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL,
    default_cleanup_interval => 12 /* hours */);
END;
```


 **See Also:**  
[Table 26-1](#) for a list of all audit trail types

## 26.7.14 IS\_CLEANUP\_INITIALIZED Function

This function checks to see if the INIT\_CLEANUP Procedure has been run for an audit trail type.

The IS\_CLEANUP\_INITIALIZED function returns TRUE if the procedure has already been run for the audit trail type. It returns FALSE if the procedure has not been run for the audit trail type.

This function is currently not relevant for the AUDIT\_TRAIL\_OS, AUDIT\_TRAIL\_XML, and AUDIT\_TRAIL\_FILES audit trail types. The function always returns TRUE for these audit trail types. No preliminary set up is required for these audit trail types.

 **See Also:**  
[Table 26-1](#) for a list of all audit trail types

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED(
    audit_trail_type IN PLS_INTEGER
    container        IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-20 IS\_CLEANUP\_INITIALIZED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for which the function needs to be called. Note that this does not apply to AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a>
container	Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_ALL, this function returns the initialization status of all the pluggable databases. The function returns FALSE even if one of the PDBs is not initialized.</li> <li>When CONTAINER is set to CONTAINER_CURRENT, this returns the initialization status of the connected PDB.</li> </ul>

## Examples

The following example checks to see if the standard database audit trail type has been initialized for cleanup operation. If the audit trail type has not been initialized, then it calls the [INIT\\_CLEANUP Procedure](#) to initialize the audit trail type.

```
BEGIN
  IF
    NOT DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.IS_CLEANUP_INITIALIZED(DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD)
  THEN
    DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.INIT_CLEANUP(
      audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD,
      default_cleanup_interval => 12 /* hours */);
  END IF;
END;
```

## Related Topics

- [INIT\\_CLEANUP Procedure](#)  
This procedure sets up the audit management infrastructure and a default cleanup interval for the audit trail records.

## 26.7.15 LOAD\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_FILES Procedure

This procedure loads the data from the spillover OS audit files in a unified audit trail into the designated unified audit trail tablespace.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for information about moving the OS audit trail records into the unified audit trail

## Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.LOAD_UNIFIED_AUDIT_FILES (
  container          IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 26-21** LOAD\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_FILES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
container	Values: CONTAINER_CURRENT for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or CONTAINER_ALL for all pluggable databases (PDBs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONTAINER_CURRENT - loads the unified audit files from \$ORACLE_BASE/audit/\$ORACLE_SID OS directory to the tables in only current PDB</li> <li>• CONTAINER_ALL - loads the unified audit files from \$ORACLE_BASE/audit/\$ORACLE_SID OS directory to the tables in the respective PDBs, but for all the active PDBs</li> </ul>

## 26.7.16 SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_LOCATION Procedure

This procedure moves the audit trail tables from their current tablespace to a user-specified tablespace.

The SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_LOCATION procedure is not relevant for the AUDIT\_TRAIL\_OS, AUDIT\_TRAIL\_XML, and AUDIT\_TRAIL\_FILES audit trail types. The AUDIT\_FILE\_DEST initialization parameter is the only way you can specify the destination directory for these audit trail types.

### See Also:

- [Table 26-1](#) for a list of all audit trail types
- AUDIT\_FILE\_DEST in the *Oracle Database Reference*

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION(
    audit_trail_type          IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_location_value IN VARCHAR2) ;
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-22 SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_LOCATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for which the audit trail location needs to be set. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a>
audit_trail_location_value	Target location or tablespace for the audit trail records

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- This procedure involves data movement across tablespaces. This can be a resource intensive operation especially if your database audit trail tables are already populated. Oracle recommends that you invoke the procedure during non-peak hours.
- You should ensure that the target tablespace, into which the audit trail tables are being moved, has sufficient space to accommodate the audit trail tables. You should also optimize the target tablespace for frequent write operations.
- This procedure is valid for the following audit\_trail\_type values only:
  - AUDIT\_TRAIL\_AUD\_STD
  - AUDIT\_TRAIL\_FGA\_STD
  - AUDIT\_TRAIL\_DB\_STD
- You optionally can specify an encrypted tablespace for the audit trail location.

- When `AUDIT_TRAIL_TYPE` is `AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED`, this procedure sets the tablespace for newer audit records in the unified audit trail but does not move the older audit records. Thus, it is not resource intensive for unified audit trail.
- The `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view is built on top of an internal relational table. This table is an interval partitioned table (irrespective of database editions) with a default interval of 1 month. This setting means that when you execute the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION` procedure, only newly created partitions of the internal table are created in the new tablespace that is set as part of this procedure. Existing partitions of this table remain in the earlier tablespace (`SYSAUX` is the default tablespace for this internal table). If you want to change this table's partition interval, then use the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL` procedure.

### Examples

The following example moves the database audit trail tables, `AUD$` and `FGA_LOG$`, from the current tablespace to a user-created tablespace called `RECORDS`:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_LOCATION(
    audit_trail_type          => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD,
    audit_trail_location_value => 'RECORDS');
END;
```

## 26.7.17 SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY Procedure

This procedure sets an audit trail property for the audit trail type that is specified.

The procedure sets the properties `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE`, `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE`, and `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` for operating system (OS) and XML audit trail types. The `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` and `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` properties determine the maximum size and age of an audit trail file before a new audit trail file gets created. The `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property specifies the number of audit trail files that are deleted in one batch.

The procedure sets the properties `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` and `CLEANUP_INTERVAL` for the database audit trail type. `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` specifies the batch size in which records get deleted from audit trail tables. This ensures that if a cleanup operation gets interrupted midway, the process does not need to start afresh the next time it is invoked. This is because all batches before the last processed batch are already committed.

The `CLEANUP_INTERVAL` specifies the frequency, in hours, with which the cleanup procedure is called.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY(
    audit_trail_type          IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_property      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    audit_trail_property_value IN PLS_INTEGER) ;
```



## Parameters

**Table 26-23 SET\_AUDIT\_TRAIL\_PROPERTY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for which the property needs to be set. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a>
audit_trail_property	The audit trail property that is being set. Audit trail properties are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-2</a>
audit_trail_property_value	The value of the property specified using <code>audit_trail_property</code> . The following are valid values for audit trail properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE</code> can have a minimum value of 1 and maximum value of 2000000. The default value is 10000. <code>OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE</code> is measured in kilobytes (KB).</li> <li>• <code>OS_FILE_MAX_AGE</code> can have a minimum value of 1 and a maximum value of 497. The default value is 5. <code>OS_FILE_MAX_AGE</code> is measured in days.</li> <li>• <code>DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE</code> can have a minimum value of 100 and a maximum value of 1000000. The default value is 10000. <code>DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE</code> is measured as the number of audit records that are deleted in one batch.</li> <li>• <code>FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE</code> can have a minimum value of 100 and a maximum value of 1000000. The default value is 1000. <code>FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE</code> is measured as the number of audit files that are deleted in one batch.</li> <li>• <code>CLEANUP_INTERVAL</code> can have a minimum value of 1 and a maximum value of 999. The default value is set using the <a href="#">INIT_CLEANUP Procedure</a>. <code>CLEANUP_INTERVAL</code> is measured in hours.</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- The audit trail properties for which you do not explicitly set values use their default values.
- If you have set both the `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` and `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` properties for an operating system (OS) or XML audit trail type, then a new audit trail file gets created depending on which of these two limits is reached first.

For example, let us take a scenario where `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` is 10000 and `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` is 5. If the operating system audit file is already more than 5 days old and has a size of 9000 KB, then a new audit file is opened. This is because one of the limits has been reached.

- The `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property needs to be individually set for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD` audit trail types. You cannot set

this property collectively using the `AUDIT_TRAIL_DB_STD` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL` audit trail types.

- The `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property enables you to control the number of audit records that are deleted in one batch. Setting a large value for this parameter requires increased allocation for the undo log space.
- The `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property needs to be individually set for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_OS` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_XML` audit trail types. You cannot set this property collectively using the `AUDIT_TRAIL_FILES` and `AUDIT_TRAIL_ALL` audit trail types.
- The `FILE_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property enables you to control the number of audit files that are deleted in one batch. Setting a very large value may engage the `GEN0` background process for a long time.
- In Oracle Database Standard Edition, you can only associate the tablespace for unified auditing once. You should perform this association before you generate any audit records for the unified audit trail. The default tablespace is `SYSAUX`. After you have associated the tablespace, you cannot modify it on the Standard Edition because the partitioning feature is not supported in the Standard Edition.

### Examples

The following example calls the `SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure to set the `OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE` property for the operating system (OS) audit trail. It sets this property value to 102400. This means that a new audit file gets created every time the current audit file size reaches 100 MB.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY(
    audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
    audit_trail_property  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.OS_FILE_MAX_SIZE,
    audit_trail_property_value => 102400 /* 100MB*/ );
END;
```

The following example calls the `SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure to set the `OS_FILE_MAX_AGE` property for the operating system (OS) audit trail. It sets this property value to 5. This means that a new audit file gets created every sixth day.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY(
    audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
    audit_trail_property  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.OS_FILE_MAX_AGE,
    audit_trail_property_value => 5 /* days */);
END;
```

The following example calls the `SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY` procedure to set the `DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE` property for the `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD` audit trail. It sets this property value to 100000. This means that during a cleanup operation, audit records are deleted from the `SYS.AUD$` table in batches of size 100000.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_AUDIT_TRAIL_PROPERTY(
    audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD,
    audit_trail_property  => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.DB_DELETE_BATCH_SIZE,
    audit_trail_property_value => 100000 /* delete batch size */);
END;
```

## 26.7.18 SET\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Procedure

This procedure sets a timestamp indicating when the audit records were last archived. The audit administrator provides the timestamp to be attached to the audit records.

The [CLEAN\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL Procedure](#) uses this timestamp to decide on the audit records to be deleted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(
  audit_trail_type      IN PLS_INTEGER,
  last_archive_time     IN TIMESTAMP,
  rac_instance_number   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  container             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CONTAINER_CURRENT,
  database_id          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  container_guid       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-24 SET\_LAST\_ARCHIVE\_TIMESTAMP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
audit_trail_type	The audit trail type for which the timestamp needs to be set. Audit trail types are listed in <a href="#">Table 26-1</a> .
last_archive_time	The <code>TIMESTAMP</code> value based on which the audit records or files should be deleted. This indicates the last time when the audit records or files were archived.
rac_instance_number	The instance number for the Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) instance. The default value is <code>NULL</code> .  The <code>rac_instance_number</code> is not relevant for the database audit trail type, as the database audit trail tables are shared by all Oracle RAC instances. Set <code>rac_instance_number</code> to 1 for a single-instance database.
container	Values: <code>CONTAINER_CURRENT</code> for the connected pluggable database (PDB) or <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> for all pluggable databases (PDBs). When <code>CONTAINER</code> is set to <code>CONTAINER_ALL</code> , this sets the value for last archive timestamp in all the pluggable databases, otherwise it sets the value in the connected PDB only.
database_id	Database ID (DBID) of the audit records to cleanup
container_guid	Container GUID of the audit records to cleanup  <b>Note:</b> This parameter has been deprecated but is currently retained for backward compatibility.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- The `last_archive_time` must be specified in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) when the audit trail types are `AUDIT_TRAIL_AUD_STD`, `AUDIT_TRAIL_FGA_STD`, or `AUDIT_TRAIL_UNIFIED`. This is because the database audit trails store the timestamps in UTC. UTC is also known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

- The `last_archive_time` must be specified as the local time zone time when the audit trail types are `AUDIT_TRAIL_OS` or `AUDIT_TRAIL_XML`. The time zone must be the time zone of the machine where the OS or XML audit files were created. This is because the operating system audit files are cleaned based on the audit file's Last Modification Timestamp property. The Last Modification Timestamp property value is stored in the local time zone of the machine.
- When using an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database, Oracle recommends that you use the Network Time Protocol (NTP) to synchronize individual Oracle RAC nodes.

### Examples

The following example calls the `SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP` procedure to set the last archive timestamp for the operating system (OS) audit trail type on Oracle RAC instance 1. It uses the `TO_TIMESTAMP` function to convert a character string into a timestamp value.

A subsequent call to the [CLEAN\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL Procedure](#), with `use_last_arch_timestamp` set to `TRUE`, will delete all those OS audit files from the current `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` directory that were modified before 10-Sep-2012 14:10:10.0.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_LAST_ARCHIVE_TIMESTAMP(
  audit_trail_type      => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.AUDIT_TRAIL_OS,
  last_archive_time     => TO_TIMESTAMP('12-SEP-0714:10:10.0','DD-MON-
RRHH24:MI:SS.FF'),
  rac_instance_number  => 1);
END;
```

## 26.7.19 SET\_PURGE\_JOB\_INTERVAL Procedure

This procedure sets the interval at which the `CLEAN_AUDIT_TRAIL` Procedure is called for the purge job specified.

The purge job must have already been created using the [CREATE\\_PURGE\\_JOB Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL(
  audit_trail_purge_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  audit_trail_interval_value  IN PLS_INTEGER) ;
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-25 SET\_PURGE\_JOB\_INTERVAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>audit_trail_purge_name</code>	The name of the purge job for which the interval is being set. This is the purge job name that you specified with the <a href="#">CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a> .
<code>audit_trail_interval_value</code>	The interval, in hours, at which the clean up procedure should be called. This value modifies the <code>audit_trail_purge_interval</code> parameter set using the <a href="#">CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a>

### Usage Notes

Use this procedure to modify the `audit_trail_purge_interval` parameter set using the [CREATE\\_PURGE\\_JOB Procedure](#).

### Examples

The following example calls the `SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL` procedure to change the frequency at which the purge job called `CLEANUP` is invoked. The new interval is set to 24 hours.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_PURGE_JOB_INTERVAL(
  AUDIT_TRAIL_PURGE_NAME      => 'CLEANUP',
  AUDIT_TRAIL_INTERVAL_VALUE  => 24 );
END;
```

### Related Topics

- [CLEAN\\_AUDIT\\_TRAIL Procedure](#)  
This procedure deletes audit trail records.

## 26.7.20 SET\_PURGE\_JOB\_STATUS Procedure

This procedure enables or disables the specified purge job.

The purge job must have already been created using the [CREATE\\_PURGE\\_JOB Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS(
  audit_trail_purge_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  audit_trail_status_value    IN PLS_INTEGER) ;
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-26 SET\_PURGE\_JOB\_STATUS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>audit_trail_purge_name</code>	The name of the purge job for which the status is being set. This is the purge job name that you specified with the <a href="#">CREATE_PURGE_JOB Procedure</a> .
<code>audit_trail_status_value</code>	One of the values specified in <a href="#">Table 26-3</a> . The value <code>PURGE_JOB_ENABLE</code> enables the specified purge job. The value <code>PURGE_JOB_DISABLE</code> disables the specified purge job.

### Examples

The following example calls the `SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS` procedure to enable the `CLEANUP` purge job.

```
BEGIN
DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.SET_PURGE_JOB_STATUS(
```

```

audit_trail_purge_name    => 'CLEANUP',
audit_trail_status_value => DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.PURGE_JOB_ENABLE);
END;
```

## 26.7.21 TRANSFER\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_RECORDS Procedure

This procedure transfers unified audit records that were in a pre-upgraded Oracle database to an internal relational table that is designed to improve read performance.

In the pre-upgraded Oracle database, these records resided in the common logging infrastructure (CLI) SGA back-end tables.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS (
  container_guid          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 26-27 TRANSFER\_UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_RECORDS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
container_guid	The GUID of the container of the associated CLI back-end table. This back-end table contains the audit records from the pre-upgraded Oracle database. If you omit this setting, then the GUID of the current container is used.

### Usage Notes

- It is not mandatory to run `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS` after an upgrade, but for better read performance of the unified audit trail, Oracle highly recommends that you run this procedure.
- The `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS` is designed to be a one-time operation, to be performed after you upgrade from Oracle Database 12c release 12.1.
- You can find the GUIDs for containers by querying the `PDB_GUID` column of the `DBA_PDB_HISTORY` data dictionary view.
- In a multitenant environment, you must run the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.TRANSFER_UNIFIED_AUDIT_RECORDS` procedure only in the container to which the transfer operation applies, whether it is the root or an individual PDB. You cannot run this procedure in the root, for example, to transfer audit records in a PDB.
- If you have a high rate of audit record generation and your database supports partitioning, then you may want to use the `DBMS_AUDIT_MGMT.ALTER_PARTITION_INTERVAL` procedure to alter the partition interval setting for the internal relational table. See [ALTER\\_PARTITION\\_INTERVAL Procedure](#) for more information.

# DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL

The `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package provides functions that enable you to format the output of queries to the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL`, `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL`, `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL`, and `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` views.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_UTIL Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_UTIL Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_UTIL Views](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AUDIT\\_UTIL Subprograms](#)

## 27.1 DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL Overview

The functions in the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package enable you to format the output of queries to the `RLS_INFO` column of several audit trail views so that the output appear in separate rows.

These functions use a cursor to find and format each row of the corresponding view. To use the functions in this package, include the function in a query to one of the following views:

- `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA` function
- `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD` function
- `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI` function
- `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` dynamic view, for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML` function

## 27.2 DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL Security Model

All `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` subprograms require the user to have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package.

The `SYSDBA` administrative privilege and `AUDIT_ADMIN` and `AUDIT_VIEWER` roles have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package by default. An auditor can view audit data after being granted the `AUDIT_VIEWER` role.

Oracle strongly recommends that only audit administrators have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL` package and be granted the `AUDIT_VIEWER` role.

## 27.3 DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL Views

The views in this section display the audit information used by the DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL package function.

Table 27-1 displays the DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL views.

**Table 27-1 Views Used by DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL**

View	Description
DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL	Displays fine-grained audit record information; used with the DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA function
DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL	Displays standard audit record information; used with the DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD function
UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL	Displays unified audit trail information; used with the DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML function
V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL	Displays XML audit record information; used with the DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI function

## 27.4 Summary of DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL subprograms and their descriptions.

**Table 27-2 DBMS\_AUDIT\_UTIL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA Function</a>	Reformats the output for queries to the RLS_INFO column of the DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view
<a href="#">DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD Function</a>	Reformats the output for queries to the RLS_INFO column of the DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view
<a href="#">DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI Function</a>	Reformats the output for queries to the RLS_INFO column of the UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL data dictionary view
<a href="#">DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML Function</a>	Reformats the output for queries to the RLS_INFO column of the V\$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL dynamic view

### 27.4.1 DECODE\_RLS\_INFO\_ATRAIL\_FGA Function

This function reformats the output for queries to the RLS\_INFO column of the DBA\_FGA\_AUDIT\_TRAIL data dictionary view so that the output is easily readable. It is used for the concatenated Oracle Virtual Private Database predicates for multiple fine-



grained audit policies in an environment that has not been enabled for unified auditing. It returns the output in separate rows.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding fine-grained auditing

**Syntax**

```
DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA(  
    IN_CURSOR          REF CURSOR          IN)  
RETURN PIPELINED ROW;
```

**Parameters**

Except for the `IN_CURSOR` parameter, the parameters for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA` function are the same as the columns in the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about this view.

**Usage Notes**

- To use this function, include it in a query to the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, using a cursor similar to the example shown in the following section.
- See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about the `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view.

**Example**

```
SELECT DB_USER, OBJECT_NAME, SQL_TEXT  
       RLS_PREDICATE, RLS_POLICY_TYPE, RLS_POLICY_OWNER, RLS_POLICY_NAME  
FROM TABLE (DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_FGA  
             (CURSOR (SELECT * FROM DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL)));
```

**Return Values**

A piped row with decoded values of `DBA_FGA_AUDIT_TRAIL.RLS_INFO` column.

## 27.4.2 DECODE\_RLS\_INFO\_ATRAIL\_STD Function

This function reformats the output for queries to the `RLS_INFO` column of the `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view so that the output is easily readable. It is used for the concatenated Oracle Virtual Private Database predicates for multiple standard audit records in an environment that has not been enabled for unified auditing. It returns the output in separate rows.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding auditing

### Syntax

```
DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD(  
  IN_CURSOR          REF CURSOR          IN)  
RETURN PIPELINED ROW;
```

### Parameters

Except for the `IN_CURSOR` parameter, the parameters for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD` function are the same as the columns in the `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about this view.

### Usage Notes

- To use this function, include it in a query to the `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view, using a cursor similar to the example shown in the following section.
- See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about the `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view.

### Example

```
SELECT USERNAME, USERHOST, ACTION, OBJ_NAME, OBJ_PRIVILEGE  
  RLS_PREDICATE, RLS_POLICY_TYPE, RLS_POLICY_OWNER, RLS_POLICY_NAME  
FROM TABLE (DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_STD  
  (CURSOR (SELECT * FROM DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL)));
```

### Return Values

A piped row with decoded values of `DBA_AUDIT_TRAIL.RLS_INFO` column

## 27.4.3 DECODE\_RLS\_INFO\_ATRAIL\_UNI Function

This function reformats the output for queries to the `RLS_INFO` column of the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view so that the output is easily readable. It is used for the concatenated Oracle Virtual Private Database predicates for multiple audit records from unified audit policies. It returns the output in separate rows.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding unified auditing

### Syntax

```
DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI(  
  IN_CURSOR          REF CURSOR          IN)  
RETURN PIPELINED ROW;
```

### Parameters

Except for the `IN_CURSOR` parameter, the parameters for the `DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI` function are the same as the columns in the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about this view.

### Usage Notes

- To use this function, include it in a query to the UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TRAIL data dictionary view, using a cursor similar to the example shown in the following section.
- See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about the UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TRAIL data dictionary view.

### Example

```
SELECT DBUSERNAME, ACTION_NAME, OBJECT_NAME, SQL_TEXT,
       RLS_PREDICATE, RLS_POLICY_TYPE, RLS_POLICY_OWNER, RLS_POLICY_NAME
FROM TABLE (DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_UNI
             (CURSOR (SELECT * FROM UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL)));
```

### Return Values

A piped row with decoded values of UNIFIED\_AUDIT\_TRAIL.RLS\_INFO column

## 27.4.4 DECODE\_RLS\_INFO\_ATRAIL\_XML Function

This function reformats the output for queries to the RLS\_INFO column of the V\$XML\_AUDIT\_TRAIL dynamic view so that the output is easily readable. It is used for the concatenated Oracle Virtual Private Database predicates for multiple XML audit records in an environment that has not been enabled for unified auditing. It returns the output in separate rows.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding auditing

### Syntax

```
DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML(
    IN_CURSOR          REF CURSOR          IN)
RETURN PIPELINED ROW;
```

### Parameters

Except for the IN\_CURSOR parameter, the parameters for the DECODE\_RLS\_INFO\_ATRAIL\_XML function are the same as the columns in the V\$XML\_AUDIT\_TRAIL data dictionary view. See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about this view.

### Usage Notes

- To use this function, include it in a query to the V\$XML\_AUDIT\_TRAIL dynamic view, using a cursor similar to the example shown in the following section.
- See *Oracle Database Reference* for more information about the V\$XML\_AUDIT\_TRAIL dynamic view.

### Example

```
SELECT OBJECT_NAME, SQL_TEXT
       RLS_PREDICATE, RLS_POLICY_TYPE, RLS_POLICY_OWNER, RLS_POLICY_NAME
FROM TABLE (DBMS_AUDIT_UTIL.DECODE_RLS_INFO_ATRAIL_XML
             (CURSOR (SELECT * FROM V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL)));
```

### Return Values

A piped row with decoded values of V\$XML\_AUDIT\_TRAIL.RLS\_INFO column

# DBMS\_AUTO\_SQLTUNE

The `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE` package is the interface for managing the Automatic SQL Tuning task. Unlike `DBMS_SQLTUNE`, the `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE` package requires the `DBA` role.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_AUTO\\_SQLTUNE Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_AUTO\\_SQLTUNE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AUTO\\_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#)

## 28.1 DBMS\_AUTO\_SQLTUNE Overview

The `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE` package is the interface to SQL Tuning Advisor (`DBMS_SQLTUNE`) when run within the AutoTask framework.

The database creates the automated system task `SYS_AUTO_SQL_TUNING_TASK` as part of the catalog scripts. This task automatically chooses a set of high-load SQL from AWR and runs SQL Tuning Advisor on this SQL. The automated task performs the same comprehensive analysis as any other SQL Tuning task.

The automated task tests any SQL profiles it finds by executing both the old and new query plans. Automatic SQL Tuning differs from manual SQL tuning in one important way. If automatic implementation of SQL profiles is enabled (the default is disabled), then the database implements any SQL profiles that promise a great performance benefit. The implementation occurs at tuning time so that the database can immediately benefit from the new plan. You can enable or disable automatic implementation by using the `SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER` API to set the `ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILES` parameter.

In each maintenance window, the automated tuning task stores its results as a new execution. Each execution result has the same task name but a different execution name. Query the `DBA_ADVISOR_EXECUTIONS` view for information about task executions. To view reports that span multiple executions, use the [REPORT\\_AUTO\\_TUNING\\_TASK](#) Function.

## 28.2 DBMS\_AUTO\_SQLTUNE Security Model

This package is available to users with the `DBA` role. For other users, you must grant the `EXECUTE` privilege on the package explicitly. Note that the `EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK` procedure is an exception: only `SYS` can invoke it.

Users can call APIs in this package to control how the automatic tuning task behaves when it runs, such as enabling automatic SQL profile creation and configuring the total and per-SQL time limits under which the task runs. Because these settings affect the overall performance of the database, it may not be appropriate for all users with the `ADVISOR` privilege to have access to this package.

## 28.3 Summary of DBMS\_AUTO\_SQLTUNE Subprograms

The DBMS\_AUTO\_SQLTUNE package contains EXECUTE, REPORT, and SET subprograms.

**Table 28-1 DBMS\_AUTO\_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure</a>	Executes the Automatic SQL Tuning task immediately (SYS only)
<a href="#">REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function</a>	Displays a text report of the automatic tuning task's history
<a href="#">SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures</a>	Changes a task parameter value for the daily automatic runs

### 28.3.1 EXECUTE\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function and Procedure

This function and procedure executes the Automatic SQL Tuning task (SYS\_AUTO\_SQL\_TUNING\_TASK).

Both the function and the procedure run in the context of a new task execution. The difference is that the function returns the name of the new execution.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(
    execution_name    IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
    execution_params  IN DBMS_ADVISOR.argList := NULL,
    execution_desc    IN VARCHAR2           := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(
    execution_name    IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
    execution_params  IN DBMS_ADVISOR.argList := NULL,
    execution_desc    IN VARCHAR2           := NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 28-2 EXECUTE\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
execution_name	A name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it is generated by the advisor and returned by function.
execution_params	List of parameters (name, value) for the specified execution. The execution parameters have effect only on the execution for which they are specified. They override the values for the parameters stored in the task (set through the <a href="#">SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures</a> ).

**Table 28-2 (Cont.) EXECUTE\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
execution_desc	A 256-length string describing the execution

### Usage Notes

Only SYS can invoke this subprogram. A tuning task can be executed multiple times without having to reset it.

### Examples

```
EXEC
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK('SYS_AUTO_SQL_TUNING_TASK');
```

## 28.3.2 REPORT\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function

This procedure displays the results of an Automatic SQL Tuning task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(
  begin_exec    IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL,
  end_exec      IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL,
  type          IN  VARCHAR2    := 'TEXT',
  level         IN  VARCHAR2    := 'TYPICAL',
  section       IN  VARCHAR2    := ALL,
  object_id     IN  NUMBER       := NULL,
  result_limit  IN  NUMBER       := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 28-3 REPORT\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
begin_exec	Name of the beginning task execution to use. If NULL, the report is generated for the most recent task execution.
end_exec	Name of the ending task execution to use. If NULL, the report is generated for the most recent task execution.
type	Type of the report to produce. Possible values are TEXT which produces a text report.

**Table 28-3 (Cont.) REPORT\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level	Level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC: simple version of the report. Just show info about the actions taken by the advisor.</li> <li>TYPICAL: show information about every statement analyzed, including requests not implemented.</li> <li>ALL: highly detailed report level, also provides annotations about statements skipped over.</li> </ul>
section	Section of the report to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUMMARY: summary information</li> <li>FINDINGS: tuning findings</li> <li>PLAN: explain plans</li> <li>INFORMATION: general information</li> <li>ERROR: statements with errors</li> <li>ALL: all sections</li> </ul>
object_id	Advisor framework object id that represents a single statement to restrict reporting to. NULL for all statements. Only valid for reports that target a single execution.
result_limit	Maximum number of SQL statements to show in the report

### Return Values

A CLOB containing the desired report.

### Examples

```
-- Get the whole report for the most recent execution
SELECT DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK
FROM DUAL;

-- Show the summary for a range of executions
SELECT DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(:begin_exec, :end_exec,
'TEXT',
'TYPICAL', 'SUMMARY')
FROM DUAL;

-- Show the findings for the statement of interest
SELECT DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(:exec, :exec, 'TEXT',
'TYPICAL', 'FINDINGS', 5)
FROM DUAL;
```



### 28.3.3 SET\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure updates the value of a SQL tuning parameter of type VARCHAR2 or NUMBER for SYS\_AUTO\_SQL\_TUNING\_TASK.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER(  
  parameter IN VARCHAR2,  
  value     IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.SET_AUTO_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER(  
  parameter IN VARCHAR2,  
  value     IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 28-4 SET\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter	<p>Name of the parameter to set. The possible tuning parameters that can be set by this procedure using the parameter in the form VARCHAR2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MODE: tuning scope (comprehensive, limited)</li> <li>• USERNAME: user name under which the statement is parsed</li> <li>• DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task is deleted</li> <li>• EXECUTION_DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task execution is deleted</li> <li>• DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE: default execution when none is specified by the <a href="#">EXECUTE_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure</a></li> <li>• TIME_LIMIT: global timeout in seconds</li> <li>• LOCAL_TIME_LIMIT: per-statement timeout in seconds</li> <li>• TEST_EXECUTE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– FULL - test-execute for as much time as necessary, up to the local time limit for the SQL (or the global task time limit if no SQL time limit is set)</li> <li>– AUTO - test-execute for an automatically chosen time proportional to the tuning time</li> <li>– OFF - do not test-execute</li> </ul> </li> <li>• BASIC_FILTER: basic filter for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• OBJECT_FILTER: object filter for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• PLAN_FILTER: plan filter for SQL tuning set (see SELECT_SQLSET for possible values)</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE1: first ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE2: second ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE3: third ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RESUME_FILTER: extra filter for SQL tuning sets besides BASIC_FILTER</li> <li>• SQL_LIMIT: maximum number of SQL statements to tune</li> <li>• SQL_PERCENTAGE: percentage filter of SQL tuning set statements</li> </ul> <p>The following parameters are supported for the automatic tuning task only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILES: whether the task should accept SQL profiles automatically (TRUE or FALSE)</li> <li>• MAX_AUTO_SQL_PROFILES: maximum number of automatic SQL profiles allowed on the system, in sum</li> <li>• MAX_SQL_PROFILES_PER_EXEC: maximum number of SQL profiles that can be automatically implemented per execution of the task.</li> </ul>
value	New value of the specified parameter

# 29

## DBMS\_AUTO\_INDEX

The `DBMS_AUTO_INDEX` package provides the interface for managing auto indexes in an Oracle database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_AUTO\\_INDEX Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AUTO\\_INDEX Subprograms](#)

### 29.1 DBMS\_AUTO\_INDEX Overview

The `DBMS_AUTO_INDEX` package is the interface for configuring auto indexes and generating reports of auto indexing operations in an Oracle database.

### 29.2 Summary of DBMS\_AUTO\_INDEX Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_AUTO_INDEX` package subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 29-1 DBMS\_AUTO\_INDEX Package Subprograms**

Procedure	Description
<a href="#">CONFIGURE Procedure</a>	Configures settings related to automatic indexing.
<a href="#">DROP_SECONDARY_INDEXES Procedure</a>	Deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, from a schema or a table.
<a href="#">REPORT_ACTIVITY Function</a>	Returns a report of the automatic indexing operations executed during a specific period in a database.
<a href="#">REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY Function</a>	Returns a report of the last automatic indexing operation executed in a database.

#### 29.2.1 CONFIGURE Procedure

This procedure configures settings related to automatic indexing.

##### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.CONFIGURE (  
    parameter_name    IN VARCHAR2,  
    parameter_value   IN VARCHAR2,  
    allow              IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 29-2 CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>parameter_name</code>	<p>Automatic indexing configuration setting. It can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>AUTO_INDEX_MODE</code>: Modes of operation of auto indexes. It can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <code>IMPLEMENT</code>: In this mode, new auto indexes are created as <i>visible</i> indexes and any existing <i>invisible</i> auto indexes are also set to <i>visible</i> indexes. In this mode, auto indexes are available to be used in SQL statements.</li> <li>– <code>REPORT ONLY</code>: In this mode, new auto indexes are created as <i>invisible</i> indexes and are not available to be used in SQL statements.</li> <li>– <code>OFF</code>: In this mode, the automatic indexing feature is disabled, that is no new auto indexes are created and the existing auto indexes are disabled.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA</code>: Schemas to include or exclude from using auto indexes. Its value is case-sensitive and can include wildcards. Its behavior is controlled by the <code>allow</code> parameter. <p>The automatic indexing process manages two schema lists – the <i>inclusion list</i> and the <i>exclusion list</i>. The inclusion list contains the schemas that can use auto indexes. The exclusion list contains the schemas that cannot use auto indexes. Initially, both these lists are empty and all the schemas in the database can use auto indexes when automatic indexing is enabled for a database.</p> <p>If the inclusion list contains at least one schema, then only the schemas listed in the inclusion list can use auto indexes.</p> <p>If the inclusion list is empty and the exclusion list contains at least one schema, then all the schemas can use auto indexes, except the schemas listed in the exclusion list.</p> <p>If both the lists (the inclusion list and the exclusion list) contain at least one schema, then all the schemas can use auto indexes, except the schemas listed in the exclusion list.</p> </li> <li>• <code>AUTO_INDEX_RETENTION_FOR_AUTO</code>: Number of days for which the unused</li> </ul>

**Table 29-2 (Cont.) CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter_value	<p>auto indexes are retained in the database, after which they are deleted. Default value is 373 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AUTO_INDEX_RETENTION_FOR_MANUAL:</b> Number of days for which the unused manually created indexes (non-auto indexes) are retained in the database, after which they are deleted. When it is set to NULL, the manually created indexes are not deleted by the automatic indexing process. Default value is NULL.</li> <li>• <b>AUTO_INDEX_REPORT_RETENTION:</b> Number of days for which automatic indexing logs are retained in the database before they are deleted. As automatic indexing report is generated based on these logs, automatic indexing report cannot be generated for a period beyond the value specified for <code>AUTO_INDEX_REPORT_RETENTION</code>. Default value is 31 days.</li> <li>• <b>AUTO_INDEX_DEFAULT_TABLESPACE:</b> Tablespace to use to store auto indexes. Default is NULL, which means the default permanent tablespace specified during the database creation is used to store auto indexes.</li> <li>• <b>AUTO_INDEX_SPACE_BUDGET:</b> Percentage of tablespace size to use for auto indexes. This configuration setting can be used only when the default tablespace specified during the database creation is used for storing auto indexes.</li> </ul> <p>Value for the configuration setting specified in <code>parameter_name</code>.</p>
allow	<p>When it is set to NULL, the configuration setting is assigned the default value.</p> <p>This parameter is applicable only for the <code>AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA</code> configuration setting and it can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>TRUE:</b> Add the specified schema to the inclusion list.</li> <li>• <b>FALSE:</b> Add the specified schema to the exclusion list.</li> <li>• <b>NULL:</b> Remove the specified schema from the list to which it is currently added.</li> </ul> <p>Refer to the description of the <code>AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA</code> configuration setting for more information about the inclusion list and the exclusion list.</p>

## Examples

These examples are based on the assumption that the inclusion list and the exclusion list are initially empty.

The following example adds the SH and HR schemas to the exclusion list, so that only the SH and HR schemas cannot use auto indexes.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => 'SH',
    allow          => FALSE);

  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => 'HR',
    allow          => FALSE);
end;
```

The following example removes the HR schema from the exclusion list, so that it can also use auto indexes. Now, only the SH schema cannot use auto indexes, because it is the only schema added to the exclusion list.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => 'HR',
    allow          => NULL);
end;
```

The following example removes all the schemas from the exclusion list, so that all the schemas can use auto indexes.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => NULL,
    allow          => TRUE);
end;
```

The following example adds the HR schema to the inclusion list, so that only the HR schema can use auto indexes.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_SCHEMA',
    parameter_value => 'HR',
    allow          => TRUE);
end;
```

The following example sets the retention period for auto indexes to 90 days.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_RETENTION_FOR_AUTO',
    parameter_value => '90');
end;
```

The following example sets the retention period for auto indexes to the default value of 373 days.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.configure(
    parameter_name => 'AUTO_INDEX_RETENTION_FOR_AUTO',
    parameter_value => NULL);
end;
```

## 29.2.2 DROP\_SECONDARY\_INDEXES Procedure

This procedure deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, from a schema or a table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.DROP_SECONDARY_INDEXES (
  ownname   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  tablename IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 29-3** DROP\_SECONDARY\_INDEXES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	(Optional) Name of the schema from which all the indexes need to be deleted. <b>Note:</b> The indexes used for constraints are not deleted.
tablename	(Optional) Name of the table from which all the indexes need to be deleted. <b>Note:</b> The indexes used for constraints are not deleted.

### Examples

The following example deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, from the SH schema.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.drop_secondary_indexes('SH');
end;
```

The following example deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, from the EMP table in the HR schema.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.drop_secondary_indexes('HR', 'EMP');
end;
```

The following example deletes all the indexes, except the ones used for constraints, for which the user has the delete privileges from all the schemas in a database.

```
begin
  dbms_auto_index.drop_secondary_indexes;
end;
```

## 29.2.3 REPORT\_ACTIVITY Function

This function returns a report of the automatic indexing operations executed during a specific period in a database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.REPORT_ACTIVITY (  
    activity_start IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP - 1,  
    activity_end   IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP,  
    type           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT',  
    section        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',  
    level          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL')  
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 29-4** REPORT\_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
start_time	Time starting from which the executed automatic indexing operations are considered for the report. If NULL is specified, the last executed automatic indexing operation is considered for the report. If no value is specified for this parameter, then the current time minus one day (24 hours) is considered at the start time.
end_time	Time till which the executed automatic indexing operations are considered for the report. If no value is specified, then the current time is considered as the end time.
type	Format of the report. It can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>TEXT</li><li>HTML</li><li>XML</li></ul> The default value is TEXT.



**Table 29-4 (Cont.) REPORT\_ACTIVITY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
section	<p>Sections to include in the report. It can have a combination of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUMMARY: Include only the summary details section in the report.</li> <li>INDEX_DETAILS: Include only the auto index details section in the report.</li> <li>VERIFICATION_DETAILS: Include only the auto index verification details section in the report.</li> <li>ERRORS: Include only the error details section in the report.</li> <li>ALL: Include all the sections (summary details, auto index details, auto index verification details, and error details) in the report. This is the default value.</li> </ul> <p>A combination of these values can be specified using the + or - operators as shown in the following examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUMMARY +INDEX_DETAILS +ERRORS: Include summary details, auto index details, and error details sections in the report.</li> <li>ALL -ERRORS: Include all the sections in the report, except the error details section.</li> </ul>
level	<p>Level of automatic indexing information to include in the report. It can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC: Include basic automatic indexing information in the report.</li> <li>TYPICAL: Include typical automatic indexing information in the report. This is the default value.</li> <li>ALL: Include all the automatic indexing information in the report.</li> </ul>

**Return Value**

A report of the automatic indexing operations executed during the specified period in a database.

**Examples**

The following example generates a typical report of the automatic indexing operations executed in the last 24 hours. The report is generated in the text format and contains all the sections (summary details, auto index details, auto index verification details, and error details).

```
declare
  report clob := null;
begin
```

```

report := dbms_auto_index.report_activity();
end;

```

## 29.2.4 REPORT\_LAST\_ACTIVITY Function

This function returns a report of the last automatic indexing operation executed in a database.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_AUTO_INDEX.REPORT_LAST_ACTIVITY (
    type          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT',
    section       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
    level        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;

```

### Parameters

**Table 29-5** REPORT\_LAST\_ACTIVITY Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
type	<p>Format of the report. It can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TEXT</li> <li>HTML</li> <li>XML</li> </ul> <p>The default value is TEXT.</p>
section	<p>Sections to include in the report. It can have a combination of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUMMARY: Include only the summary details section in the report.</li> <li>INDEX_DETAILS: Include only the auto index details section in the report.</li> <li>VERIFICATION_DETAILS: Include only the auto index verification details section in the report.</li> <li>ERRORS: Include only the error details section in the report.</li> <li>ALL: Include all the sections (summary details, auto index details, auto index verification details, and error details) in the report. This is the default value.</li> </ul> <p>A combination of these values can be specified using the + or - operators as shown in the following examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUMMARY +INDEX_DETAILS +ERRORS: Include summary details, auto index details, and error details sections in the report.</li> <li>ALL -ERRORS: Include all the sections in the report, except the error details section.</li> </ul>

**Table 29-5 (Cont.) REPORT\_LAST\_ACTIVITY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level	<p>Level of automatic indexing information to include in the report. It can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BASIC: Include basic automatic indexing information in the report.</li><li>• TYPICAL: Include typical automatic indexing information in the report. This is the default value.</li><li>• ALL: Include all the automatic indexing information in the report.</li></ul>

### Return Value

A report of the last automatic indexing operation executed in a database.

### Examples

The following example generates a typical report of the last automatic indexing operation executed in a database. The report is generated in the text format and contains all the sections (summary details, auto index details, auto index verification details, and error details).

```
declare
    report clob := null;
begin
    report := dbms_auto_index.report_last_activity();
end;
```

# 30

## DBMS\_AUTO\_REPORT

The `DBMS_AUTO_REPORT` package provides an interface to view SQL Monitoring and Real-time Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor (ADDM) data that has been captured into Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). It also provides subprograms to control the behavior of how these data are captured to AWR.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* for more information about reporting database operations

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AUTO\\_REPORT Subprograms](#)

### 30.1 DBMS\_AUTO\_REPORT Overview

This package provides an interface to view SQL Monitoring and Real-time ADDM data that has been captured into AWR. It also provides subprograms to control the behavior of how these data are captured to AWR. Captured data are stored in AWR and exposed via 2 views: `DBA_HIST_REPORTS` and `DBA_HIST_REPORTS_DETAILS`.

### 30.2 DBMS\_AUTO\_REPORT Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and performs its own security checking.

### 30.3 Summary of DBMS\_AUTO\_REPORT Subprograms

This table describes the parameters of the `DBMS_AUTO_REPORT` package subprograms.

**Table 30-1 DBMS\_AUTO\_REPORT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">FINISH_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Ends the complete capture of SQL monitor data that was started with the <a href="#">START_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure</a> .
<a href="#">REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL Function</a>	Obtains the stored report for a given report ID
<a href="#">REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL_XML Function</a>	Obtains the stored XML report for a given report ID

**Table 30-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_AUTO\_REPORT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REPORT_REPOSITORY_LIST_XML Function</a>	Obtains an XML report of the list of SQL Monitor and Real-time ADDM data captured in AWR
<a href="#">START_REPORT_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Captures SQL monitor data of any newly monitored SQLs every minute since the last run of the capture cycle, and stores it in AWR.

### 30.3.1 FINISH\_REPORT\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure ends the complete capture of SQL monitor data that was started with the `START_REPORT_CAPTURE` procedure.

After calling this subprogram, capture of data continues every minute except that it is not captured for all active SQLs but only for those deemed important, namely the top 5 SQLs (by elapsed time, or elapsed time\*DOP in case of PQ) whose monitoring has completed.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.FINISH_REPORT_CAPTURE;
```

#### Related Topics

- [START\\_REPORT\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#)  
This procedure captures SQL monitor data of any newly monitored SQLs every minute since the last run of the capture cycle, and stores it in AWR.

### 30.3.2 REPORT\_REPOSITORY\_DETAIL Function

This procedure obtains the stored report for a given report ID in the specified format such as XML or HTML.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL (
  rid          IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
  type        IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'XML',
  base_path   IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURNS CLOB
```

#### Parameters

**Table 30-2 REPORT\_REPOSITORY\_DETAIL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rid	ID of the stored report which returned by the function
type	Desired format of the report. Values can be 'XML', 'TEXT', 'HTML', 'EM' or 'ACTIVE'. The last two options generate a report in the same format called active HTML. Default value is 'XML'.

**Table 30-2 (Cont.) REPORT\_REPOSITORY\_DETAIL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
base_path	Unused/Non-operative

**Return Values**

The persisted report for the given record ID

### 30.3.3 REPORT\_REPOSITORY\_DETAIL\_XML Function

This procedure obtains the stored XML report for a given report ID.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.REPORT_REPOSITORY_DETAIL_XML (
    rid           IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    base_path     IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURNS XMLTYPE
```

**Parameters**

**Table 30-3 REPORT\_REPOSITORY\_DETAIL\_XML Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rid	ID of the stored report which returned by the function
base_path	Unused/Non-operative

**Return Values**

The persisted XML report for the given record ID

### 30.3.4 REPORT\_REPOSITORY\_LIST\_XML Function

This procedure obtains an XML report of the list of SQL Monitor and Real-time ADDM data captured in AWR.

The input parameters can be used to select and restrict which captured data will be included in the list report. All parameters are optional.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.REPORT_REPOSITORY_LIST_XML (
    active_since      IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
    active_upto       IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
    snapshot_id       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    dbid              IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    inst_id           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    con_dbid          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    session_id        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    session_serial    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    component_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    key1              IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

key2          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
key3          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
report_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
base_path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURNS XMLTYPE

```

## Parameters

**Table 30-4** *REPORT\_REPOSITORY\_LIST\_XML Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
active_since	Start of a time range used to select data. When a time range is specified, only those data are included in the list that were active during the time range. When no value is specified the time range is chosen as the last 24 hours ending at the current system time.
active_upto	Same as active_since except that it is the end of the time range
snapshot_id	If a value is specified, only those data captured during the specified snapshot ID are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on snapshot ID.
dbid	If a value is specified, only those data captured for the specified database ID are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on database ID
inst_id	If a value is specified, only those data captured on the specified instance number are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on the instance ID.
con_dbid	If a value is specified, only those data captured on the specified container DBID are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on the container DBID.
session_id	If a value is specified, only those data captured for the specified session ID are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on session ID.
session_serial	If a value is specified, only those data captured for the specified session are included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed on session serial number. This parameter should be used in conjunction with the session_id parameter.
component_name	Can be 'sqlmonitor' for SQL Monitor data or 'rtaddm' for Real-time ADDM data. If a value is specified then data pertaining only to the specified component will be included in the list report. If no value is specified, no filtering is performed.
key1	Key value relevant to a component. For SQL Monitor, key1 is the SQL ID of the captured SQL statement. If a value is specified, only those data having specified value for key1 are included, else no filtering is performed on key1.
key2	Key value relevant to a component. For SQL Monitor, key2 is the SQL execution ID of the captured SQL statement. If a value is specified, only those data having specified value for key2 are included, else no filtering is performed on key2.
key3	Key value relevant to a component. For SQL Monitor, key3 is the SQL execution start time of the captured SQL statement. If a value is specified, then only those data having specified value for key3 are included, else no filtering is performed on key3.

**Table 30-4 (Cont.) REPORT\_REPOSITORY\_LIST\_XML Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
report_level	Currently only 'TYPICAL' is used
base_path	Unused/Non-operative

### 30.3.5 START\_REPORT\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure captures SQL monitor data of any newly monitored SQLs every minute since the last run of the capture cycle, and stores it in AWR.

Every capture cycle attempts to capture data for SQLs that are not currently executing or queued. This is a complete capture since data of all newly monitored SQLs is captured. It continues to run every minute until it is explicitly ended with the [FINISH\\_REPORT\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#). In the case of a RAC system, the capture will start on each node of the cluster.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_REPORT.START_REPORT_CAPTURE;
```



# 31

## DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN

The `DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN` package provides an interface to `AUTOTASK` functionality. It is used by the DBA as well as Enterprise Manager to access the `AUTOTASK` controls. Enterprise Manager also uses the `AUTOTASK` Advisor.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information about "Configuring Automated Maintenance Task"

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AUTO\\_TASK\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

### 31.1 DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN Deprecated Subprograms

The `DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN` `OVERVERRIDE_PRIORITY` subprogram has been deprecated.

### Note:

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

- [OVERVERRIDE\\_PRIORITY Procedures](#)

### 31.2 DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN Security Model

`DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN` is a definer's rights package, and `EXECUTE` is automatically granted to `DBA`, `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` and `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE`.

## 31.3 DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN Constants

The DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants shown in the following table:

**Table 31-1 DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
PRIORITY_MEDIUM	VARCHAR2	'MEDIUM'	Task with this priority should be executed as time permits
PRIORITY_HIGH	VARCHAR2	'HIGH'	Task with this priority should be executed within the current Maintenance Window
PRIORITY_URGENT	VARCHAR2	'URGENT'	Task with this priority is to be executed at the earliest opportunity

## 31.4 Summary of DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 31-2 DBMS\_AUTO\_TASK\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">DISABLE Procedures</a>	Prevents AUTOTASK from executing any requests from a specified client or operation.
<a href="#">ENABLE Procedures</a>	Allows a previously disabled client, operation, target type, or individual target to be enabled under AUTOTASK control
<a href="#">GET_CLIENT_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Returns values of select client attributes
<a href="#">GET_P1_RESOURCES Procedure</a>	Returns percent of resources allocated to each AUTOTASK High Priority Consumer Groups
<a href="#">OVERRIDE_PRIORITY Procedures</a>	Manually overrides task priority.
<a href="#">SET_CLIENT_SERVICE Procedure</a>	Associates an AUTOTASK Client with a specified Service
<a href="#">SET_P1_RESOURCES Procedure</a>	Sets percentage-based resource allocation for each High Priority Consumer Group used by AUTOTASK Clients

## 31.4.1 DISABLE Procedures

This procedure prevents AUTOTASK from executing any requests from a specified client or operation.

### Syntax

Disables all AUTOTASK functionality.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE;
```

Disables all tasks for the client or operation.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.DISABLE (
  client_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  operation        IN   VARCHAR2,
  window_name     IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 31-3** DISABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
client_name	Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View
operation	Name of the operation as specified in DBA_AUTOTASK_OPERATION View
window_name	Optional name of the window in which client is to be disabled

### Usage Notes

- If operation and window\_name are both NULL, the client is disabled.
- If operation is not NULL, window\_name is ignored and the operation is disabled
- If operation is NULL and window\_name is not NULL, the client is disabled in the specified window.

## 31.4.2 ENABLE Procedures

This procedure allows a previously disabled client, operation, target type, or individual target to be enabled under AUTOTASK control.

Specifying the DEFERRED option postpones the effect of the call until the start of the next maintenance window. If IMMEDIATE option is specified the effect of this call is immediate – as long as there is a currently open maintenance window.

### Syntax

Re-enabling AUTOTASK. This version enables the specified client. Note that any explicitly disabled tasks or operations must be re-enabled individually.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.ENABLE;
```

Re-enabling a client or operation. Note that any explicitly disabled tasks or operations must be re-enabled individually.

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.ENABLE (
  client_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  operation        IN  VARCHAR2,
  window_name     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 31-4 ENABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
client_name	Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View
operation	Name of the operation as specified in DBA_AUTOTASK_OPERATION View
window_name	Optional name of the window in which client is to be enabled

### Usage Notes

- If operation and window\_name are both NULL, the client is enabled.
- If operation is not NULL, window\_name is ignored and the specified operation is enabled
- If operation is NULL and window\_name is not NULL, the client is enabled in the specified window.

## 31.4.3 GET\_CLIENT\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure returns values of select client attributes.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.GET_CLIENT_ATTRIBUTES(
  client_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  service_name      OUT  VARCHAR2,
  window_group    OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 31-5 GET\_CLIENT\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
client_name	Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View
service_name	Service name for client, may be NULL
window_group	Name of the window group in which the client is active

## 31.4.4 GET\_P1\_RESOURCES Procedure

This procedure returns percent of resources allocated to each AUTOTASK High Priority Consumer Group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.GET_P1_RESOURCES(
  stats_group_pct  OUT  NUMBER,
```

```

seg_group_pct      OUT  NUMBER,
tune_group_pct     OUT  NUMBER,
health_group_pct   OUT  NUMBER);

```

### Parameters

**Table 31-6 GET\_P1\_RESOURCES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stats_group_pct	%resources for Statistics Gathering
seq_group_pct	%resources for Space Management
tune_group_pct	%resources for SQL Tuning
health_group_pct	%resources for Health Checks

### Usage Notes

Values will add up to 100%.

## 31.4.5 OVERRIDE\_PRIORITY Procedures

This deprecated procedure is used to manually override task priority.

#### Note:

This subprogram is deprecated and becomes nonoperative with Oracle Database 12c.

This can be done at the client, operation or individual task level. This priority assignment is honored during the next maintenance window in which the named client is active. Specifically, setting the priority to `URGENT` causes a high priority job to be generated at the start of the maintenance window. Setting `priority` to `CLEAR` removes the override.

### Syntax

Override Priority for a Client.

```

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.OVERRIDE_PRIORITY (
  client_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  priority         IN  VARCHAR2);

```

Override Priority for an Operation.

```

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.OVERRIDE_PRIORITY (
  client_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  operation        IN  VARCHAR2,
  priority         IN  VARCHAR2);

```

Override Priority for a Task.

```

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.OVERRIDE_PRIORITY (
  client_name      IN  VARCHAR2,

```

```

operation          IN   VARCHAR2,
task_target_type  IN   VARCHAR2,
task_target_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
priority          IN   VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 31-7** **OVERRIDE\_PRIORITY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
client_name	Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View
priority	URGENT, HIGH, MEDIUM or LOW
operation	Name of the operation as specified in DBA_AUTOTASK_OPERATION View
task_target_type	Type of target to be affected, as found in V\$AUTOTASK_TARGET_TYPE View
task_target_name	Name of the specific target to be affected

## 31.4.6 SET\_CLIENT\_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure associates an AUTOTASK Client with a specified Service.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.SET_CLIENT_SERVICE(
  client_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  service_name     IN   VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 31-8** **SET\_CLIENT\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
client_name	Name of the client, as found in DBA_AUTOTASK_CLIENT View
service_name	Service name for client, may be NULL

### Usage Notes

All work performed on behalf of the Client takes place only on instances where the service is enabled.

## 31.4.7 SET\_P1\_RESOURCES Procedure

This procedure sets percentage-based resource allocation for each High Priority Consumer Group used by AUTOTASK Clients.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_AUTO_TASK_ADMIN.SET_P1_RESOURCES(
  stats_group_pct  OUT  NUMBER,
  seg_group_pct    OUT  NUMBER,

```

```
tune_group_pct    OUT  NUMBER,
health_group_pct  OUT  NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 31-9 SET\_P1\_RESOURCES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stats_group_pct	%resources for Statistics Gathering
seq_group_pct	%resources for Space Management
tune_group_pct	%resources for SQL Tuning
health_group_pct	%resources for Health Checks

### Usage Notes

Values must be integers in the range 0 to 100, and must add up to 100 (percent), otherwise, an exception is raised.

# 32

## DBMS\_AW\_STATS

DBMS\_AW\_STATS contains subprograms for managing optimizer statistics for cubes and dimensions. Generating the statistics does not have a significant performance cost.



### See Also:

*Oracle OLAP User's Guide* regarding use of the OLAP option to support business intelligence and analytical applications

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS\\_AW\\_STATS](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_AW\\_STATS Subprograms](#)

### 32.1 Using DBMS\_AW\_STATS

Cubes and dimensions are first class data objects that support multidimensional analytics. They are stored in a container called an analytic workspace. Multidimensional objects and analytics are available with the OLAP option to Oracle Database.

Optimizer statistics are used to create execution plans for queries that join two cube views or join a cube view to a table or a view of a table. They are also used for query rewrite to cube materialized views. You need to generate the statistics only for these types of queries.

Queries against a single cube do not use optimizer statistics. These queries are automatically optimized within the analytic workspace.

### 32.2 Summary of DBMS\_AW\_STATS Subprograms

DBMS\_AW\_STATS uses the ANALYZE and CLEAR procedures.

**Table 32-1 DBMS\_AW\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ANALYZE Procedure</a>	Generates optimizer statistics on cubes and cube dimensions.
<a href="#">CLEAR Procedure</a>	Clears optimizer statistics from cubes and cube dimensions.



## 32.2.1 ANALYZE Procedure

This procedure generates optimizer statistics on a cube or a cube dimension.

These statistics are used to generate some execution plans, as described in "[Using DBMS\\_AW\\_STATS](#)".

For a cube, the statistics are for all of the measures and calculated measures associated with the cube. These statistics include:

- The average length of data values
- The length of the largest data value
- The minimum value
- The number of distinct values
- The number of null values

For a dimension, the statistics are for the dimension and its attributes, levels, and hierarchies. These statistics include:

- The average length of a value
- The length of the largest value
- The minimum value
- The maximum value

### Syntax

```
DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE  
    (inname          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 32-2 ANALYZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
inname	The qualified name of a cube or a dimension. For a cube, the format of a qualified name is <i>owner.cube_name</i> . For a dimension, the format is <i>owner.dimension_name</i> .

### Usage Notes

Always analyze the dimensions first, then the cube.

After analyzing a dimension, analyze all cubes that use that dimension.

### Example

This sample script generates optimizer statistics on UNITS\_CUBE and its dimensions.

```
BEGIN  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('time');  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('customer');  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('product');  
    DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('channel');
```

```

        DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE('units_cube');
END;
/

```

The following statements create and display an execution plan for a `SELECT` statement that joins columns from `UNITS_CUBE_VIEW`, `CUSTOMER_PRIMARY_VIEW`, and the `ACCOUNTS` table:

```

EXPLAIN PLAN FOR SELECT
    cu.long_description customer,
    a.city city,
    a.zip_pc zip,
    cu.level_name "LEVEL",
    round(f.sales) sales
/* From dimension views and cube view */
FROM time_calendar_view t,
    product_primary_view p,
    customer_view cu,
    channel_view ch,
    units_cube_view f,
    account a
/* Create level filters instead of GROUP BY */
WHERE t.long_description = '2004'
    AND p.level_name = 'TOTAL'
    AND cu.customer_account_id like 'COMP%'
    AND ch.level_name = 'TOTAL'
/* Join dimension views to cube view */
    AND t.dim_key = f.TIME
    AND p.dim_key = f.product
    AND cu.dim_key = f.customer
    AND ch.dim_key = f.channel
    AND a.account_id = cu.customer_account_id
ORDER BY zip;

```

```
SQL> SELECT plan_table_output FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display());
```

```
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

```
-----
Plan hash value: 3890178023
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	89	6 (34)	00:00:01
1	SORT ORDER BY		1	89	6 (34)	00:00:01
* 2	HASH JOIN		1	89	5 (20)	00:00:01
3	JOINED CUBE SCAN PARTIAL OUTER					
4	CUBE ACCESS	UNITS_CUBE				
5	CUBE ACCESS	CHANNEL				
6	CUBE ACCESS	CUSTOMER				
7	CUBE ACCESS	PRODUCT				
* 8	CUBE ACCESS	TIME	1	55	2 (0)	00:00:01
* 9	TABLE ACCESS FULL	ACCOUNT	3	102	2 (0)	00:00:01

```
-----
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
```

```

-----
 2 - access("A"."ACCOUNT_ID"=SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),39,40,2))
 8 - filter(SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),16,17,2)='2004' AND
           SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),39,40,2) LIKE 'COMP%' AND

```

```

SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),47,48,2)='TOTAL' AND
SYS_OP_ATG(VALUE(KOKBF$),25,26,2)='TOTAL')
9 - filter("A"."ACCOUNT_ID" LIKE 'COMP%')

```

Note

-----

- dynamic statistics used for this statement

30 rows selected.

## 32.2.2 CLEAR Procedure

This procedure clears the statistics generated by the ANALYZE procedure.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_AW_STATS.CLEAR (
    inname          IN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 32-3 CLEAR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
inname	The qualified name of a cube or a dimension. For a cube, the format of a qualified name is <i>owner.cube_name</i> . For a dimension, the format is <i>owner.dimension_name</i> .

### Examples

The following script clears the statistics from UNITS\_CUBE and its dimensions.

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('units_cube');
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('time');
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('customer');
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('product');
    DBMS_AW_STATS.clear('channel');
END;
/

```

# 33

## DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM

The `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package, one of a set of Oracle Replication packages, provides subprograms for starting, stopping, and configuring a capture process. The source of the captured changes is the redo logs, and the repository for the captured changes is a queue.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_CAPTURE\\_ADM Subprograms](#)

### 33.1 DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM Overview

This package provides interfaces to start, stop, and configure a capture process or a synchronous capture. This package includes subprograms for preparing database objects for instantiation.

Capture processes can be used in an XStream configuration in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

### 33.2 DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM Security Model

The `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` security can be controlled in one of two ways.

- Granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles.
- Granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

When the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package is used to manage an Oracle Replication configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an Oracle Replication administrator.

When the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package is used to manage an XStream configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an XStream administrator.

 **Note:**

- The user must be granted additional privileges to perform some administrative tasks using the subprograms in this package, such as setting a capture user. If additional privileges are required for a subprogram, then the privileges are documented in the section that describes the subprogram.
- Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for information about configuring an XStream administrator

## 33.3 Summary of DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 33-1 DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ABORT_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION Procedure</a>	Reverses the effects of running the PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION, PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION, and PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION procedures
<a href="#">ABORT_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure</a>	Reverses the effects of running the PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION and PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION procedures
<a href="#">ABORT_SYNC_INSTANTIATION Procedure</a>	Reverses the effects of running the PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION procedure
<a href="#">ABORT_TABLE_INSTANTIATION Procedure</a>	Reverses the effects of running the PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION procedure
<a href="#">ALTER_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Alters a capture process
<a href="#">ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Alters a synchronous capture
<a href="#">BUILD Procedure</a>	Extracts the data dictionary of the current database to the redo logs and automatically specifies database supplemental logging for all primary key and unique key columns
<a href="#">CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Creates a capture process
<a href="#">CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Creates a synchronous capture
<a href="#">DROP_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Drops a capture process

**Table 33-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Includes or excludes an extra attribute in logical change records (LCRs) captured by the specified capture process or synchronous capture
<a href="#">PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION Procedure</a>	Performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating all the tables in the database at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in these tables
<a href="#">PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION Procedure</a>	Performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating all tables in the schema at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in these tables
<a href="#">PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION Function</a>	Performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating one or more tables at another database and returns the prepare SCN
<a href="#">PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION Procedure</a>	Performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating the table at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in the table
<a href="#">SET_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets a capture process parameter to the specified value
<a href="#">START_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Starts the capture process, which mines redo logs and enqueues the mined redo information into the associated queue
<a href="#">STOP_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Stops the capture process from mining redo logs

 **Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

### 33.3.1 ABORT\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure reverses the effects of running the `PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION`, `PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION`, and `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedures.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

- Removes data dictionary information related to the database, schema, and table instantiations
- Removes any supplemental logging enabled by the `PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION`, `PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION`, and `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedures

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION(
  container IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

## Parameter

**Table 33-2 ABORT\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
container	<p>Either CURRENT , ALL, or <i>pdb_name</i>.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <i>pdb_name</i> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the specified PDB.</p> <p>ALL and <i>pdb_name</i> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p>

## 33.3.2 ABORT\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure reverses the effects of running the `PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION` procedure. It also reverses the effects of running the `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure on tables in the specified schema.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

- Removes data dictionary information related to schema instantiations and table instantiations of tables in the schema
- Removes any supplemental logging enabled by the `PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION` procedure
- Removes any supplemental logging enabled by the `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure for tables in the specified schema

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION(
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
    container   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

## Parameter

**Table 33-3 ABORT\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema for which to abort the effects of preparing instantiation

**Table 33-3 (Cont.) ABORT\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
container	<p>Either CURRENT , ALL, or <i>pdb_name</i>.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <i>pdb_name</i> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the specified PDB.</p> <p>ALL and <i>pdb_name</i> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p>

### 33.3.3 ABORT\_SYNC\_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure reverses the effects of running the PREPARE\_SYNC\_INSTANTIATION procedure. Specifically, this procedure removes data dictionary information related to the table instantiation.

This procedure is overloaded. The table\_names parameter is VARCHAR2 datatype in one version and DBMS\_UTILITY.UNCL\_ARRAY datatype in the other version.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_SYNC_INSTANTIATION(
    table_names IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_SYNC_INSTANTIATION(
    table_names IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 33-4 ABORT\_SYNC\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
table_names	<p>When the table_names parameter is VARCHAR2 datatype, a comma-delimited list of the tables for which to abort the effects of preparing instantiation. There must be no spaces between entries.</p> <p>When the table_names parameter is DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY datatype, specify a PL/SQL associative array of this type that contains the names of the tables for which to abort the effects of preparing instantiation. The first table name is at position 1, the second at position 2, and so on. The table does not need to be NULL terminated.</p> <p>In either version of the procedure, specify the name of each table in the form [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>table_name</i>. For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>



## 33.3.4 ABORT\_TABLE\_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure reverses the effects of running the `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

- Removes data dictionary information related to the table instantiation
- Removes any supplemental logging enabled by the `PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION` procedure

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ABORT_TABLE_INSTANTIATION(
    table_name IN VARCHAR2);
container IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

### Parameter

**Table 33-5 ABORT\_TABLE\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<code>table_name</code>	The name of the table for which to abort the effects of preparing instantiation, specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>container</code>	Either <code>CURRENT</code> , <code>ALL</code> , or <code>pdb_name</code> . If <code>CURRENT</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the current container. If <code>ALL</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB. If <code>pdb_name</code> is specified, then this procedure removes supplemental logging for the specified PDB. <code>ALL</code> and <code>pdb_name</code> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.

## 33.3.5 ALTER\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure alters a capture process.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ALTER_CAPTURE(
    capture_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_set_name         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_rule_set       IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    start_scn              IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    use_database_link     IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL,
    first_scn              IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    negative_rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_negative_rule_set IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    capture_user          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    checkpoint_retention_time IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

start_time          IN  TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
oldest_scn         IN  NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 33-6 ALTER\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_name	The name of the capture process being altered. You must specify an existing capture process name. Do not specify an owner.
rule_set_name	<p>The name of the positive rule set for the capture process. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the capture process to capture changes.</p> <p>To change the positive rule set for the capture process, specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>job_capture_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.job_capture_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing positive rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing positive rule set.</p>
remove_rule_set	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the positive rule set for the specified capture process. If you remove a positive rule set for a capture process, and the capture process does not have a negative rule set, then the capture process captures all supported changes to all objects in the database, excluding database objects in the <code>SYS</code> and <code>SYSTEM</code> schemas.</p> <p>If you remove a positive rule set for a capture process, and the capture process has a negative rule set, then the capture process captures all supported changes that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the positive rule set for the specified capture process.</p> <p>If the <code>rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then ensure that this parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p>
start_scn	<p>A valid SCN for the database from which the capture process starts capturing changes. The SCN value must be greater than or equal to the first SCN for the capture process. Also, the capture process must be stopped before resetting its start SCN.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid SCN is specified or if the capture process is enabled.</p>

**Table 33-6 (Cont.) ALTER\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
use_database_link	<p>If TRUE, then the capture process at a downstream database uses a database link to the source database for administrative purposes relating to the capture process. If you want a capture process that is not using a database link currently to begin using a database link, then specify TRUE. In this case, a database link with the same name as the global name of the source database must exist at the downstream database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then either the capture process is running on the source database, or the capture process at a downstream database does not use a database link to the source database. If you want a capture process that is using a database link currently to stop using a database link, then specify FALSE. In this case, you must prepare source database objects for instantiation manually when you add or change capture process rules that pertain to these objects.</p> <p>If NULL, then the current value of this parameter for the capture process is not changed.</p>
first_scn	<p>The lowest SCN in the redo log from which a capture process can capture changes. If you specify a new first SCN for the capture process, then the specified first SCN must meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It must be greater than the current first SCN for the capture process.</li> <li>• It must be less than or equal to the current applied SCN for the capture process. However, this requirement does not apply if the current applied SCN for the capture process is zero.</li> <li>• It must be less than or equal to the required checkpoint SCN for the capture process.</li> </ul> <p>An error is returned if the specified SCN does not meet the first three requirements. See "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for information about determining an SCN value that meets all of these conditions.</p> <p>When the first SCN is modified, the capture process purges information from its LogMiner data dictionary that is required to restart it at an earlier SCN. See <a href="#">BUILD Procedure</a> for more information about a LogMiner data dictionary.</p> <p>If the specified first SCN is higher than the current start SCN for the capture process, then the start SCN is set automatically to the new value of the first SCN.</p>

**Table 33-6 (Cont.) ALTER\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>negative_rule_set_name</code>	<p>The name of the negative rule set for the capture process. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the capture process to discard changes.</p> <p>To change the negative rule set for the capture process, specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_capture_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_capture_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing negative rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_negative_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing negative rule set. If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for a capture process, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p>
<code>remove_negative_rule_set</code>	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes the negative rule set for the specified capture process. If you remove a negative rule set for a capture process, and the capture process does not have a positive rule set, then the capture process captures all supported changes to all objects in the database, excluding database objects in the <code>SYS</code> and <code>SYSTEM</code> schemas.</p> <p>If you remove a negative rule set for a capture process, and a positive rule set exists for the capture process, then the capture process captures all changes that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains the negative rule set for the specified capture process.</p> <p>If the <code>negative_rule_set_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then ensure that this parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p>

**Table 33-6 (Cont.) ALTER\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_user	<p>The user in whose security domain a capture process captures changes that satisfy its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for capture process rules. If NULL, then the capture user is not changed.</p> <p>To change the capture user, the user who invokes the ALTER_CAPTURE procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the capture_user to SYS.</p> <p>If you change the capture user, then this procedure grants the new capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the capture process and configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue. In addition, ensure that the capture user has the following privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the capture process</li> <li>EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set</li> </ul> <p>These privileges can be granted directly to the capture user, or they can be granted through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the capture user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the capture process. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>The capture process is stopped and restarted automatically when you change the value of this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the capture user for a capture process is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the capture process is also dropped automatically.</p>
checkpoint_retention_time	<p>Either the number of days that a capture process retains checkpoints before purging them automatically, or DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.INFINITE if checkpoints should not be purged automatically. If NULL, then the checkpoint retention time is not changed.</p> <p>If a number is specified, then a capture process purges a checkpoint the specified number of days after the checkpoint was taken. Partial days can be specified using decimal values. For example, .25 specifies 6 hours.</p> <p>When a checkpoint is purged, LogMiner data dictionary information for the archived redo log file that corresponds to the checkpoint is purged, and the first_scn of the capture process is reset to the SCN value corresponding to the first change in the next archived redo log file.</p>

**Table 33-6 (Cont.) ALTER\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
start_time	A valid time from which the capture process starts capturing changes. The capture process must be stopped before resetting its start time. An error is returned if an invalid time is specified or if the capture process is enabled. The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.
oldest_scn	The oldest SCN of the transactions currently being processed.

**Usage Notes**

If you want to alter the first SCN for a capture process, then the value specified must meet the conditions in the description for the `first_scn` parameter.

**Examples**

The following query determines the current first SCN, applied SCN, and required checkpoint SCN for each capture process in a database:

```
SELECT CAPTURE_NAME, FIRST_SCN, APPLIED_SCN, REQUIRED_CHECKPOINT_SCN
FROM DBA_CAPTURE;
```

## 33.3.6 ALTER\_SYNC\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure alters a synchronous capture.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE(
  capture_name IN VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_user IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 33-7 ALTER\_SYNC\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_name	The name of the synchronous capture being altered. You must specify an existing synchronous capture name. Do not specify an owner.

**Table 33-7 (Cont.) ALTER\_SYNC\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_set_name	<p>The name of the positive rule set for the synchronous capture. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the synchronous capture to capture changes.</p> <p>To change the rule set for the synchronous capture, specify an existing rule set in the form [<i>schema_name</i>.] <i>rule_set_name</i>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <i>strmadmin</i> schema named <i>sync_cap_rules</i>, enter <i>strmadmin.sync_cap_rules</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If NULL, then the rule set is not changed.</p>
capture_user	<p>The user in whose security domain a synchronous capture captures changes that satisfy its rule set and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for synchronous capture rules. If NULL, then the capture user is not changed.</p> <p>To change the capture user, the user who invokes the ALTER_SYNC_CAPTURE procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the <i>capture_user</i> to SYS.</p> <p>If you change the capture user, then this procedure grants the new capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the synchronous capture and configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue. In addition, ensure that capture user has the following privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the synchronous capture</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set</li> </ul> <p>These privileges can be granted directly to the capture user, or they can be granted through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the capture user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the synchronous capture. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p>

### Usage Notes

If the capture user for a synchronous capture is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the synchronous capture is also dropped automatically.

## 33.3.7 BUILD Procedure

This procedure extracts the data dictionary of the current database to the redo log and automatically specifies database supplemental logging by running the SQL statement ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA;

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains the OUT parameter *first\_scn*, and the other does not.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD(
    first_scn OUT NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD;
```

## Parameters

**Table 33-8 BUILD Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
first_scn	Contains the lowest SCN value corresponding to the data dictionary extracted to the redo log that can be specified as a first SCN for a capture process

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- You can run this procedure multiple times at a source database.
- If you plan to capture changes originating at a source database with a capture process, then this procedure must be executed at the source database at least once. When the capture process is started, either at a local source database or at a downstream database, the capture process uses the extracted information in the redo log to create a LogMiner data dictionary.
- A LogMiner data dictionary is a separate data dictionary used by a capture process to determine the details of a change that it is capturing. The LogMiner data dictionary is necessary because the primary data dictionary of the source database might not be synchronized with the redo data being scanned by a capture process.
- After executing this procedure, you can query the `FIRST_CHANGE#` column of the `V$ARCHIVED_LOG` dynamic performance view where the `DICTIONARY_BEGIN` column is `YES` to determine the lowest SCN value for the database that can be specified as a first SCN for a capture process. The first SCN for a capture process is the lowest SCN in the redo log from which the capture process can capture changes. You can specify the first SCN for a capture process when you run the `CREATE_CAPTURE` or `ALTER_CAPTURE` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package.
- In a CDB, the `BUILD` procedure must be executed from the root.

## 33.3.8 CREATE\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure creates a capture process.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_RULE\\_ADM](#) for more information about rules and rule sets

## Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.CREATE_CAPTURE(
  queue_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  capture_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```



```

start_scn                IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
source_database          IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
use_database_link       IN BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
first_scn                IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
logfile_assignment      IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'implicit',
negative_rule_set_name  IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
capture_user            IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
checkpoint_retention_time IN NUMBER      DEFAULT 60,
start_time              IN TIMESTAMP   DEFAULT NULL,
source_root_name        IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
capture_class           IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'Streams');

```

## Parameters

**Table 33-9 CREATE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	<p>The name of the queue into which the capture process enqueues changes. You must specify an existing queue in the form [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>queue_name</i>. For example, to specify a queue in the <i>hr</i> schema named <i>streams_queue</i>, enter <i>hr.streams_queue</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The <i>queue_name</i> setting cannot be altered after the capture process is created.</p>
capture_name	<p>The name of the capture process being created. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The <i>capture_name</i> setting cannot be altered after the capture process is created.</p>
rule_set_name	<p>The name of the positive rule set for the capture process. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the capture process to capture changes.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the capture process, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>rule_set_name</i>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <i>hr</i> schema named <i>job_capture_rules</i>, enter <i>hr.job_capture_rules</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <i>DBMS_RULE_ADM</i> package.</p> <p>If you specify NULL, and no negative rule set is specified, then the capture process captures all supported changes to all objects in the database, excluding database objects in the <i>SYS</i> and <i>SYSTEM</i> schemas.</p> <p>If you specify NULL, and a negative rule set exists for the capture process, then the capture process captures all changes that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p>

**Table 33-9 (Cont.) CREATE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
start_scn	<p>A valid SCN for the database from which the capture process starts capturing changes.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid SCN is specified.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information setting the start_scn parameter</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the changes to be captured originated.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is .EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p> <p>If NULL, or if the specified name is the same as the global name of the current database, then local capture is assumed and only the default values for use_database_link and first_scn can be specified.</p>
use_database_link	<p>If TRUE, then the capture process at a downstream database uses a database link to the source database for administrative purposes relating to the capture process. A database link with the same name as the global name of the source database must exist at the downstream database.</p> <p>The capture process uses the database link to prepare database objects for instantiation at the source database and run the DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD procedure at the source database, if necessary.</p> <p>During the creation of a downstream capture process, if the first_scn parameter is set to NULL, then the use_database_link parameter must be set to TRUE. Otherwise, an error is returned.</p> <p>If FALSE, then either the capture process is running on the source database, or the capture process at a downstream database does not use a database link to the source database. In this case, you must perform the following administrative tasks manually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Run the DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD procedure at the source database to extract the data dictionary at the source database to the redo log when a capture process is created.</li> <li>• Obtain the first SCN for the downstream capture process if the first SCN is not specified during capture process creation. The first SCN is needed to create and maintain a capture process.</li> <li>• Prepare source database objects for instantiation.</li> </ul>

**Table 33-9 (Cont.) CREATE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
first_scn	<p>The lowest SCN in the redo log from which a capture process can capture changes. A non-NULL value for this parameter is valid only if the DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD procedure has been run at least once at the source database.</p> <p>You can query the FIRST_CHANGE# column of the V\$ARCHIVED_LOG dynamic performance view where the DICTIONARY_BEGIN column is YES to determine whether the DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.BUILD procedure has been run on a source database. Any of the values returned by such a query can be used as a first_scn value if the redo log containing that SCN value is still available.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for more information setting the first_scn parameter</p>
logfile_assignment	<p>If implicit, which is the default, then the capture process at a downstream database scans all redo log files added by redo transport services or manually from the source database to the downstream database.</p> <p>If explicit, then a redo log file is scanned by a capture process at a downstream database only if the capture process name is specified in the FOR <i>logminer_session_name</i> clause. If explicit, then the redo log file must be added manually to the downstream database, and redo transport services cannot be used to add redo log files to the capture process being created.</p> <p>If you specify explicit for this parameter for a local capture process, then the local capture process cannot use the online redo log to find changes. In this case, the capture process must use the archived redo log.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for information about adding redo log files manually</p>

**Table 33-9 (Cont.) CREATE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
negative_rule_set_name	<p>The name of the negative rule set for the capture process. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the capture process to discard changes.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the capture process, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>rule_set_name</i>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <i>hr</i> schema named <i>neg_capture_rules</i>, enter <i>hr.neg_capture_rules</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If you specify NULL, and no positive rule set is specified, then the capture process captures all supported changes to all objects in the database, excluding database objects in the SYS and SYSTEM schemas.</p> <p>If you specify NULL, and a positive rule set exists for the capture process, then the capture process captures all changes that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the DBMS_RULE_ADM package.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for a capture process, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p>
capture_user	<p>The user in whose security domain a capture process captures changes that satisfy its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for capture process rules. If NULL, then the user who runs the CREATE_CAPTURE procedure is used.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the capture user for a capture process is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the capture process is also dropped automatically.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter.</p>
checkpoint_retention_time	<p>Either specify the number of days that a capture process retains checkpoints before purging them automatically, or specify DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.INFINITE if checkpoints should not be purged automatically.</p> <p>If a number is specified, then a capture process purges a checkpoint the specified number of days after the checkpoint was taken. Partial days can be specified using decimal values. For example, .25 specifies 6 hours.</p> <p>When a checkpoint is purged, LogMiner data dictionary information for the archived redo log file that corresponds to the checkpoint is purged, and the <i>first_scn</i> of the capture process is reset to the SCN value corresponding to the first change in the next archived redo log file.</p>

**Table 33-9 (Cont.) CREATE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
start_time	<p>A valid time from which the capture process starts capturing changes.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid time is specified.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information setting the start_time parameter</p>
source_root_name	<p>The global name of the root in the source CDB.</p> <p>If you specify NULL, or if the specified name is the same as the global name of the current root, then local capture is assumed.</p> <p>If not NULL, then remote capture is assumed and a condition is added to the generated rules to filter the LCRs based on the root in the source CDB.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In a downstream capture configuration, if the capture database is CDB and the source database is a non-CDB, then specify the same value for source_root_name and source_database. The source_root_name parameter does not need to be specified for local capture for either a CDB or a non-CDB.</p>
capture_class	<p>The valid values are 'Streams', 'XStream' or 'GoldenGate'.</p> <p>If NULL is specified, then 'Streams' is assumed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The capture_class parameter cannot be set to 'Streams' or NULL when the capture database is a CDB.</p>

### Usage Notes

Consider the following usage notes when you run this procedure:

- [DBA Role Requirement](#)
- [Capture User Requirements](#)
- [First SCN and Start SCN Settings](#)
- [Explicit Log File Assignment](#)

#### DBA Role Requirement

If the user who invokes this procedure is different from the user specified in the capture\_user parameter, then the invoking user must be granted the DBA role. If the user who invokes this procedure is the same as the user specified in the capture\_user parameter, then the DBA role is not required for the invoking user. Only the SYS user can set the capture\_user to SYS.

#### Capture User Requirements

The capture\_user parameter specifies the user who captures changes that satisfy the capture process rule sets. This user must have the necessary privileges to capture

changes. This procedure grants the capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the capture process and configures the user as a secure queue user of the queue.

In addition, ensure that the capture user has the following privileges:

- EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the capture process
- EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the positive rule set

These privileges can be granted directly to the capture user, or they can be granted through roles.

In addition, the capture user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the capture process. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. They cannot be granted through roles.

 **Note:**

- A capture user does not require privileges on a database object to capture changes to the database object. The capture process can pass these changes to a rule-based transformation function. Therefore, ensure that you consider security implications when you configure a capture process.
- Creation of the first capture process in a database might take some time because the data dictionary is duplicated during this creation.

### First SCN and Start SCN Settings

When you create a capture process using this procedure, you can specify the first SCN and start SCN for the capture process. A capture process scans the redo data from the first SCN or an existing capture process checkpoint forward, even if the start SCN is higher than the first SCN or the checkpoint SCN. In this case, the capture process does not capture any changes in the redo data before the start SCN. Oracle recommends that, at capture process creation time, the difference between the first SCN and start SCN be as small as possible to keep the amount of redo scanned by the capture process to a minimum.

 **Note:**

When you specify the `start_time` parameter instead of the `start_scn` parameter, the `start_time` corresponds with a specific SCN. In this case, the information in this section also applies to the SCN that corresponds with the specified `start_time`.

In some cases, the behavior of the capture process is different depending on the settings of these SCN values and on whether the capture process is local or downstream.

The following table describes capture process behavior for SCN value settings:

<b>first_scn Setting</b>	<b>start_scn Setting</b>	<b>Capture Process Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Non-NULL	NULL	Local or Downstream	<p>The new capture process is created at the local database with a new LogMiner session starting from the value specified for the <code>first_scn</code> parameter. The start SCN is set to the specified first SCN value automatically, and the new capture process does not capture changes that were made before this SCN.</p> <p>The <code>BUILD</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM</code> package is not run automatically. This procedure must have been run at least once before on the source database, and the specified first SCN must correspond to the SCN value of a previous build that is still available in the redo log. When the new capture process is started for the first time, it creates a new LogMiner data dictionary using the data dictionary information in the redo log. If the <code>BUILD</code> procedure has not been run at least once on the source database, then an error is raised when the capture process is started.</p> <p>Capture process behavior is the same for a local capture process and a downstream capture process created with these SCN settings, except that a local capture process is created at the source database and a downstream capture process is created at the downstream database.</p>
Non-NULL	Non-NULL	Local or Downstream	<p>If the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the specified value for the <code>first_scn</code> parameter, then the new capture process is created at the local database with a new LogMiner session starting from the specified first SCN. In this case, the new capture process does not capture changes that were made before the specified start SCN. If the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is less than the specified value for the <code>first_scn</code> parameter, then an error is raised.</p> <p>The <code>BUILD</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM</code> package is not run automatically. This procedure must have been called at least once before on the source database, and the specified <code>first_scn</code> must correspond to the SCN value of a previous build that is still available in the redo log. When the new capture process is started for the first time, it creates a new LogMiner data dictionary using the data dictionary information in the redo log. If the <code>BUILD</code> procedure has not been run at least once on the source database, then an error is raised.</p> <p>Capture process behavior is the same for a local capture process and a downstream capture process created with these SCN settings, except that a local capture process is created at the source database and a downstream capture process is created at the downstream database.</p>

first_scn Setting	start_scn Setting	Capture Process Type	Description
NULL	Non-NULL	Local	<p>The new capture process creates a new LogMiner data dictionary if either one of the following conditions is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no existing capture process for the local source database, and the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the current SCN for the database.</li> <li>• There are existing capture processes, but none of the capture processes have taken a checkpoint yet, and the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the current SCN for the database.</li> </ul> <p>In either of these cases, the <code>BUILD</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM</code> package is run during capture process creation. The new capture process uses the resulting build of the source data dictionary in the redo log to create a LogMiner data dictionary the first time it is started, and the first SCN corresponds to the SCN of the data dictionary build. If there are any in-flight transactions, then the <code>BUILD</code> procedure waits until these transactions commit before completing. An in-flight transaction is one that is active during capture process creation or a data dictionary build.</p> <p>However, if there is at least one existing local capture process for the local source database that has taken a checkpoint, then the new capture process shares an existing LogMiner data dictionary with one or more of the existing capture processes. In this case, a capture process with a first SCN that is lower than or equal to the specified start SCN must have been started successfully at least once. Also, if there are any in-flight transactions, then the capture process is created after these transactions commit.</p> <p>If there is no existing capture process for the local source database (or if no existing capture processes have taken a checkpoint yet), and the specified start SCN is less than the current SCN for the database, then an error is raised.</p>



first_scn Setting	start_scn Setting	Capture Process Type	Description
NULL	Non-NULL	Downstream	<p>When the <code>CREATE_CAPTURE</code> procedure creates a downstream capture process, the <code>use_database_link</code> parameter must be set to <code>TRUE</code> when the <code>first_scn</code> parameter is set to <code>NULL</code>. Otherwise, an error is raised. The database link is used to obtain the current SCN of the source database.</p> <p>The new capture process creates a new LogMiner data dictionary if either one of the following conditions is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no existing capture process that captures changes to the source database at the downstream database, and the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the current SCN for the source database.</li> <li>• There are existing capture processes that capture changes to the source database at the downstream database, but none of the capture processes have taken a checkpoint yet, and the specified value for the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is greater than or equal to the current SCN for the source database.</li> </ul> <p>In either of these cases, the <code>BUILD</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM</code> package is run during capture process creation. The first time you start the new capture process, it uses the resulting build of the source data dictionary in the redo log files copied to the downstream database to create a LogMiner data dictionary. Here, the first SCN for the new capture process corresponds to the SCN of the data dictionary build. If there are any in-flight transactions, then the <code>BUILD</code> procedure waits until these transactions commit before completing.</p> <p>However, if at least one existing capture process has taken a checkpoint and captures changes to the source database at the downstream database, then the new capture process shares an existing LogMiner data dictionary with one or more of these existing capture processes. In this case, one of these existing capture processes with a first SCN that is lower than or equal to the specified start SCN must have been started successfully at least once. Also, if there are any in-flight transactions, then the capture process is created after these transactions commit.</p> <p>If there is no existing capture process that captures changes to the source database at the downstream database (or no existing capture process has taken a checkpoint), and the specified <code>start_scn</code> parameter value is less than the current SCN for the source database, then an error is raised.</p>
NULL	NULL	Local or Downstream	<p>The behavior is the same as setting the <code>first_scn</code> parameter to <code>NULL</code> and setting the <code>start_scn</code> parameter to the current SCN of the source database.</p>



#### See Also:

[BUILD Procedure](#) for more information about the `BUILD` procedure and the LogMiner data dictionary

Explicit Log File Assignment

If you specify `explicit` for the `logfile_assignment` parameter, then you add a redo log file manually to a downstream database using the following statement:

```
ALTER DATABASE REGISTER LOGICAL LOGFILE
    file_name FOR capture_process;
```

Here, `file_name` is the name of the redo log file being added and `capture_process` is the name of the capture process that will use the redo log file at the downstream database. The `capture_process` is equivalent to the `logminer_session_name` and must be specified. The redo log file must be present at the site running the downstream database. You must transfer this file manually to the site running the downstream database using the `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` package, FTP, or some other transfer method.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for more information about the `ALTER DATABASE` statement and *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for more information registering redo log files

## 33.3.9 CREATE\_SYNC\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure creates a synchronous capture.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE(
    queue_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    capture_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    rule_set_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
    capture_user    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 33-10** CREATE\_SYNC\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>queue_name</code>	The name of the queue into which the synchronous capture enqueues changes. You must specify an existing queue in the form <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code> . For example, to specify a queue in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema named <code>streams_queue</code> , enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. <b>Note:</b> The <code>queue_name</code> setting cannot be altered after the synchronous capture is created.
<code>capture_name</code>	The name of the synchronous capture being created. A <code>NULL</code> specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. <b>Note:</b> The <code>capture_name</code> setting cannot be altered after the synchronous capture is created.

**Table 33-10 (Cont.) CREATE\_SYNC\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_set_name	<p>The name of the positive rule set for the synchronous capture. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the synchronous capture to capture changes.</p> <p>Specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema named <code>sync_cap_rules</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.sync_cap_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then an error is returned.</p>
capture_user	<p>The user in whose security domain the synchronous capture captures changes that satisfy its rule set and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for synchronous capture rules. If <code>NULL</code>, then the user who runs the <code>CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE</code> procedure is used.</p> <p>Only a user who is granted the <code>DBA</code> role can set a capture user. Only the <code>SYS</code> user can set the <code>capture_user</code> to <code>SYS</code>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the capture user for a synchronous capture is dropped using <code>DROP USER . . . CASCADE</code>, then the synchronous capture is also dropped automatically.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter.</p>

### Usage Notes

When the `CREATE_SYNC_CAPTURE` procedure creates a synchronous capture, the procedure must obtain an exclusive lock on each table for which it will capture changes. The rules in the specified rule set for the synchronous capture determine these tables. If there are outstanding transactions on a table for which the synchronous capture will capture changes, then the procedure waits until it can obtain a lock.

The `capture_user` parameter specifies the user who captures changes that satisfy the synchronous capture rule set. This user must have the necessary privileges to capture changes.

In addition, ensure that the capture user has the following privileges:

- `ENQUEUE` privilege on the queue specified in the `queue_name` parameter
- `EXECUTE` privilege on the rule set used by the synchronous capture
- `EXECUTE` privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set

These privileges can be granted directly to the capture user, or they can be granted through roles.

In addition, the capture user must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on all packages, including Oracle-supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the synchronous capture. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. These privileges cannot be granted through roles.

 **Note:**

A capture user does not require privileges on a database object to capture changes to the database object. The synchronous capture can pass these changes to a rule-based transformation function. Therefore, ensure that you consider security implications when you configure a synchronous capture.

## 33.3.10 DROP\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure drops a capture process.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.DROP_CAPTURE(
  capture_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  drop_unused_rule_sets IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 33-11 DROP\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_name	The name of the capture process being dropped. Specify an existing capture process name. Do not specify an owner.
drop_unused_rule_sets	If TRUE, then the procedure drops any rule sets, positive and negative, used by the specified capture process if these rule sets are not used by any other Oracle Replication client. Oracle Replication clients include capture processes, propagations, apply processes, and messaging clients. If this procedure drops a rule set, then this procedure also drops any rules in the rule set that are not in another rule set.  If FALSE, then the procedure does not drop the rule sets used by the specified capture process, and the rule sets retain their rules.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- [The Capture Process Must Be Stopped Before It Is Dropped](#)
- [The DROP\\_CAPTURE Procedure and Rules-related Information](#)

The Capture Process Must Be Stopped Before It Is Dropped

A capture process must be stopped before it can be dropped.

 **See Also:**

[STOP\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#)

The DROP\_CAPTURE Procedure and Rules-related Information

When you use this procedure to drop a capture process, rules-related information for the capture process is removed from the data dictionary views for Oracle Replication rules. Information about such a rule is removed even if the rule is not in either rule set for the capture process.

The following are the data dictionary views for Oracle Replication rules:

- ALL\_STREAMS\_GLOBAL\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_GLOBAL\_RULES
- ALL\_STREAMS\_SCHEMA\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_SCHEMA\_RULES
- ALL\_STREAMS\_TABLE\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_TABLE\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_RULES

### 33.3.11 INCLUDE\_EXTRA\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure includes or excludes an extra attribute in logical change records (LCRs) captured by the specified capture process or synchronous capture.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE(
    capture_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    include         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 33-12 INCLUDE\_EXTRA\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_name	The name of the capture process or synchronous capture. Specify an existing capture process name or synchronous capture name. Do not specify an owner.

**Table 33-12 (Cont.) INCLUDE\_EXTRA\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute_name	<p>The name of the attribute to be included in or excluded from LCRs captured by the capture process or synchronous capture. The following names are valid settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• row_id The rowid of the row changed in a row LCR. This attribute is not included in DDL LCRs, or in row LCRs for index-organized tables. The type is VARCHAR2.</li> <li>• serial# The serial number of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>• session# The identifier of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>• thread# The thread number of the instance in which the change captured in the LCR was performed. Typically, the thread number is relevant only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>• tx_name The name of the transaction that includes the LCR. The type is VARCHAR2.</li> <li>• username The name of the user who performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is VARCHAR2.</li> </ul>
include	<p>If TRUE, then the specified attribute is included in LCRs captured by the capture process or synchronous capture.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the specified attribute is excluded from LCRs captured by the capture process or synchronous capture.</p>

**Usage Notes**

Some information is not captured by a capture process or synchronous capture unless you use this procedure to specify that the information should be captured. If you want to exclude an extra attribute that is being captured by a capture process or synchronous capture, then specify the attribute and specify FALSE for the include parameter.

### 33.3.12 PREPARE\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating all the tables in the database at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in these tables.

This procedure prepares the tables in the database for instantiation when a capture process will be used to capture changes to the tables in the database.

This procedure records the lowest SCN of each object in the database for instantiation. SCNs after the lowest SCN for an object can be used for instantiating the

object. Running this procedure prepares all current and future objects in the database for instantiation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_GLOBAL_INSTANTIATION
  supplemental_logging IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KEYS',
  container            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

### Parameter

**Table 33-13 PREPARE\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
supplemental_logging	<p>Either NONE, KEYS, or ALL.</p> <p>If NONE is specified, then this procedure does not enable supplemental logging for any columns in the tables in the database. This procedure does not remove existing supplemental logging specifications for these tables.</p> <p>If KEYS is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for primary key, unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns in the tables in the database and for any table added to the database in the future. Primary key columns are logged unconditionally. Unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns are logged conditionally. Specifying KEYS does not enable supplemental logging of bitmap join index columns.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for all columns in the tables in the database and for any table added to the database in the future. The columns are logged unconditionally. Supplemental logging is not enabled for columns of the following types: LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined types, and Oracle-supplied types.</p>
container	<p>Either CURRENT, ALL, or <i>pdb_name</i>.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <i>pdb_name</i> is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the specified PDB.</p> <p>ALL and <i>pdb_name</i> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p>

### Usage Notes

Run this procedure at the source database.

If you use a capture process to capture all of the changes to a database, then use this procedure to prepare the tables in the database for instantiation after the capture process has been configured.

### 33.3.13 PREPARE\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating all tables in the schema at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in these tables.

This procedure prepares the tables in the schema for instantiation when a capture process will be used to capture changes to the tables in the schema.

This procedure records the lowest SCN of each object in the schema for instantiation. SCNs after the lowest SCN for an object can be used for instantiating the object. Running this procedure prepares all current and future objects in the schema for instantiation.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_SCHEMA_INSTANTIATION(
  schema_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  supplemental_logging IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KEYS',
  container            IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

#### Parameters

**Table 33-14** PREPARE\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema. For example, hr.
supplemental_logging	<p>Either NONE, KEYS, or ALL.</p> <p>If NONE is specified, then this procedure does not enable supplemental logging for any columns in the tables in the schema. This procedure does not remove existing supplemental logging specifications for these tables.</p> <p>If KEYS is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for primary key, unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns in the tables in the schema and for any table added to this schema in the future. Primary key columns are logged unconditionally. Unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns are logged conditionally. Specifying KEYS does not enable supplemental logging of bitmap join index columns.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for all columns in the tables in the schema and for any table added to this schema in the future. The columns are logged unconditionally. Supplemental logging is not enabled for columns of the following types: LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined types, and Oracle-supplied types.</p>



**Table 33-14 (Cont.) PREPARE\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
container	<p>Either CURRENT , ALL, or <i>pdb_name</i>.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <i>pdb_name</i> is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the specified PDB</p> <p>ALL and <i>pdb_name</i> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p>

**Usage Notes**

Run this procedure at the source database. If you use a capture process to capture all of the changes to a schema, then use this procedure to prepare the tables in the schema for instantiation after the capture process has been configured.

### 33.3.14 PREPARE\_SYNC\_INSTANTIATION Function

This function performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating one or more tables at another database. This function returns the prepare system change number (SCN) for the table or tables being prepared for instantiation.

This function prepares one or more tables for instantiation when a synchronous capture will be used to capture changes to the tables.

This function records the lowest SCN of each table for instantiation (prepare SCN). SCNs after the lowest SCN for an object can be used for instantiating the object.

This function is overloaded. The *table\_names* parameter is VARCHAR2 datatype in one version and DBMS\_UTILITY.UNCL\_ARRAY datatype in the other version.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION(
    table_names IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_SYNC_INSTANTIATION(
    table_names IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 33-15 PREPARE\_SYNC\_INSTANTIATION Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
table_names	<p>When the table_names parameter is VARCHAR2 datatype, a comma-delimited list of the tables to prepare for instantiation. There must be no spaces between entries.</p> <p>When the table_names parameter is DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY datatype, specify a PL/SQL associative array of this type that contains the names of the tables to prepare for instantiation. The first table name is at position 1, the second at position 2, and so on. The table does not need to be NULL terminated.</p> <p>In either version of the function, specify the name of each table in the form [schema_name.]table_name. For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>

### 33.3.15 PREPARE\_TABLE\_INSTANTIATION Procedure

This procedure performs the synchronization necessary for instantiating the table at another database and can enable supplemental logging for key columns or all columns in the table

This procedure prepares the table for instantiation when a capture process will be used to capture changes to the table.

This procedure records the lowest SCN of the table for instantiation. SCNs after the lowest SCN for an object can be used for instantiating the object.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.PREPARE_TABLE_INSTANTIATION(
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    supplemental_logging IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KEYS',
    container           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

#### Parameters

**Table 33-16 PREPARE\_TABLE\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	The name of the table specified as [schema_name.]object_name. For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

**Table 33-16 (Cont.) PREPARE\_TABLE\_INSTANTIATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
supplemental_logging	<p>Either NONE, KEYS, or ALL.</p> <p>If NONE is specified, then this procedure does not enable supplemental logging for any columns in the table. This procedure does not remove existing supplemental logging specifications for the table.</p> <p>If KEYS is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for primary key, unique key, bitmap index, and foreign key columns in the table. The procedure places the key columns for the table in three separate log groups: the primary key columns in an unconditional log group, the unique key columns and bitmap index columns in a conditional log group, and the foreign key columns in a conditional log group. Specifying KEYS does not enable supplemental logging of bitmap join index columns.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure enables supplemental logging for all columns in the table. The procedure places all of the columns for the table in an unconditional log group. Supplemental logging is not enabled for columns of the following types: LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, user-defined types, and Oracle-supplied types.</p>
container	<p>Either CURRENT , ALL, or <i>pdb_name</i>.</p> <p>If CURRENT is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the current container.</p> <p>If ALL is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for all of the containers in the current CDB.</p> <p>If <i>pdb_name</i> is specified, then this procedure adds supplemental logging for the specified PDB.</p> <p>ALL and <i>pdb_name</i> are valid only when you invoke the procedure from the root.</p>

### Usage Notes

Run this procedure at the source database. If you use a capture process to capture all of the changes to a table, then use this procedure to prepare the table for instantiation after the capture process has been configured.

## 33.3.16 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets a capture process parameter to the specified value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.SET_PARAMETER(
  capture_name IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter    IN VARCHAR2,
  value        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 33-17 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_name	The name of the capture process. Do not specify an owner.
parameter	The name of the parameter you are setting.
value	The value to which the parameter is set. If NULL, then the parameter is set to its default value.

## Capture Process Parameters

The following table lists the parameters for the capture process.

**Table 33-18 Capture Process Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
annotatedddlsize	0 or a positive integer up to 4294967296 (4 GB)	0	<p>The maximum length of the DDL text, in bytes, up to which the DDL can be chosen for annotation, if applicable for the DDL. Any DDL text whose size is greater than the specified size is not annotated.</p> <p>The default, 0, indicates that no DDL text processed by this capture process is annotated. Annotating DDL can simplify filtering and transformation of the DDL within Oracle GoldenGate.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for Oracle GoldenGate. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment or in an XStream environment.</p>

**Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
capture_idkey_objects	Y or N	N	<p>If Y, then the capture process captures ID key logical change records (LCRs).</p> <p>If N, then the capture process does not capture ID key LCRs.</p> <p>Capture processes do not fully support capturing changes to some data types from the redo log. ID key LCRs enable an XStream configuration to capture these changes and process them with an XStream client application.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter and <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about ID key LCRs</p>

Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
capture_sequence_nextval	Y or N	N	<p>If Y, then the capture process captures sequence LCRs for all of the sequences in the database, except for sequences in Oracle-supplied, administrative schemas such as SYS and SYSTEM. The capture process's rule sets can filter sequence LCRs in the same way that they filter row LCRs and DDL LCRs.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process does not capture sequence LCRs.</p> <p>An apply process or XStream inbound server can use sequence LCRs to ensure that the sequence values at a destination database use the appropriate values. For increasing sequences, the sequence values at the destination are equal to or greater than the sequence values at the source database. For decreasing sequences, the sequence values at the destination are less than or equal to the sequence values at the source database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter and <a href="#">"SET_PARAMETER Procedure"</a> for information about the <code>apply_sequence_nextval</code> apply process parameter</p>
disable_on_limit	Y or N	N	<p>If Y, then the capture process is disabled because it reached a value specified by the <code>time_limit</code> parameter or <code>message_limit</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process is restarted immediately after stopping because it reached a limit.</p> <p>When a capture process is restarted, it starts to capture changes at the point where it last stopped. A restarted capture process gets a new session identifier, and the processes associated with the capture process also get new session identifiers. However, the capture process number (<code>CPnn</code>) remains the same.</p>

Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
downstream_real_time_min e	Y or N	Y for local capture processes N for downstream capture processes	<p>If Y, then the capture process is a real-time downstream capture process. After setting this parameter to Y, switch the redo log file at the source database using the SQL statement <code>ALTER SYSTEM ARCHIVE LOG CURRENT</code> to begin real-time downstream capture. If this parameter is set to Y, then redo data from the source database must be sent to the standby redo log at the downstream database.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process is an archived-log downstream capture process.</p> <p>An error is raised if an attempt is made to set this parameter for a local capture process.</p>
excludetag	Comma-delimited list of Oracle Replication tags	NULL	<p>Controls whether the capture process captures DML changes that are tagged with one of the specified Oracle Replication tags.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter</p>

**Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
excludetrans	Comma-delimited list of transaction names	NULL	<p>Controls whether the capture process captures DML changes in the specified transaction names.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter</p>
excludeuser	Comma-delimited list of user names	NULL	<p>Controls whether the capture process captures DML changes made by the specified users.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>Specify an exact pattern match for each user name. The pattern match is case sensitive. For example, specify HR for the hr user.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter</p>



Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
excludeuserid	Comma-delimited list of user ID values	NULL	<p>Controls whether the capture process captures data manipulation language (DML) changes made by the specified users.</p> <p>Whether the capture process captures these changes depends on the settings for the <code>getapplops</code> and <code>getreplicates</code> parameters.</p> <p>To view the user ID for a user, query the <code>USER_ID</code> column in the <code>ALL_USERS</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "<a href="#">ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure</a>" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter</p>
getapplops	Y or N	Y	<p>If <code>Y</code>, then the capture process captures DML changes if the original user is not specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is not specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>If <code>N</code>, then the capture process ignores DML changes if the original user is not specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is not specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>In either case, the capture process captures a DML change only if it satisfies the capture process's rule sets.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "<a href="#">ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure</a>" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter</p>

**Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
getreplicates	Y or N	N	<p>If Y, then the capture process captures DML changes if the original user is specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process ignores DML changes if the original user is specified in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters and the transaction name is specified in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter.</p> <p>In either case, the capture process captures a DML change only if it satisfies the capture process's rule sets.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See "<a href="#">ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure</a>" for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter</p>
ignore_transaction	A valid transaction ID or NULL	NULL	<p>Instructs the capture process to ignore the specified transaction from the source database, effective immediately.</p> <p>The capture process eliminates all subsequent LCRs for the transaction. If the specified transaction is committed successfully at the source database, the destination database will receive a <code>ROLLBACK</code> statement instead, and any LCRs from the transaction that were enqueued before the ignore transaction request are rolled back at the destination database.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture process ignores this parameter.</p> <p>Use caution when setting this parameter because ignoring a transaction might lead to data divergence between the source database and destination database.</p> <p>To ignore multiple transactions, specify each transaction in a separate call to the <code>SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure. The <code>DBA_CAPTURE_PARAMETERS</code> view displays a comma-delimited list of all transactions to be ignored. To clear the list of ignored transactions, run the <code>SET_PARAMETER</code> procedure and specify NULL for the <code>ignore_transaction</code> parameter.</p>

Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
ignore_unsupported_table	A fully qualified table name, *, or -	*	<p>Controls the behavior of the capture process when it tries to capture changes to a specified table or to an unsupported table.</p> <p>A capture process tries to capture changes to an unsupported table when its rule sets instruct it to do so. If you do not want the capture process to try to capture changes to unsupported tables, then ensure that the capture process's rule sets exclude unsupported tables.</p> <p>When a table name is specified, the capture process does not capture changes to the specified table. The table name must be entered in the form <i>table_owner.table_name</i>. For example, <i>hr.employees</i>. To specify multiple tables, specify each table in a separate call to the SET_PARAMETER procedure.</p> <p>When * is specified and the capture process tries to capture a change to an unsupported table, the capture process ignores the change and continues to run. The change to the unsupported table is not captured, and the capture process records the unsupported table in the alert log.</p> <p>When - is specified and the capture process tries to capture a change to an unsupported table, the capture process aborts.</p>
include_objects	A list of tables or schema names separated by commas	none	<p>Directs capture to include changes from the specified tables or schemas.</p> <p>An LCR that is selected by include_objects is passed to the outbound server regardless of any further filtering that is specified.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter</p>

**Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
inline_lob_optimization	Y or N	N	<p>If Y, then LOBs that can be processed inline (such as small LOBs) are included in the LCR directly, rather than sending LOB chunk LCRs.</p> <p>If N, then each LOB column is sent as NULL followed by LOB chunk LCRs to update the LOB column.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter</p>
maximum_scn	A valid SCN or INFINITE	INFINITE	<p>The capture process is disabled before capturing a change record with an SCN greater than or equal to the value specified.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the capture process runs regardless of the SCN value.</p>
max_sga_size	A positive integer	INFINITE	<p>Controls the amount of system global area (SGA) memory allocated specifically to the capture process, in megabytes. The capture process attempts to allocate memory up to this limit. A capture process uses Oracle LogMiner to scan for changes in the redo log.</p> <p>The memory is allocated for the duration of the capture process session and is released when the capture process becomes disabled.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The sum of system global area (SGA) memory allocated for all components on a database must be less than the value set for the <code>STREAMS_POOL_SIZE</code> initialization parameter.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture component uses the original default value. A NULL value has the same effect as resetting the parameter to its default value.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter</p>

**Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
merge_threshold	A negative integer, 0, a positive integer, or INFINITE	60	<p>The amount of time, in seconds, between the message creation time of the original capture process and the message creation time of the cloned capture process.</p> <p>Specifically, if the difference, in seconds, between the <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> of the cloned capture process and the original capture process is less than or equal to the value specified for this parameter, then automatic merge begins by running the <code>MERGE_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>This parameter is relevant only when changes captured by the capture process are applied by two or more apply processes and the <code>split_threshold</code> parameter is set to a value other than <code>INFINITE</code>.</p> <p>If a negative value is specified, then automatic merge is disabled.</p> <p>If 0 (zero) is specified, then there must be no lag between the original capture process and the cloned capture process to begin the merge.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code> is specified, then automatic merging starts immediately.</p>
message_limit	A positive integer or INFINITE	INFINITE	<p>The capture process stops after capturing the specified number of messages.</p> <p>If <code>INFINITE</code>, then the capture process continues to run regardless of the number of messages captured.</p>
message_tracking_frequency	0 or a positive integer	2000000	<p>The frequency at which messages captured by the capture process are tracked automatically.</p> <p>For example, if this parameter is set to the default value of 2000000, then every two-millionth message is tracked automatically.</p> <p>The tracking label used for automatic message tracking is <code>capture_process_name:AUTOTRACK</code>, where <code>capture_process_name</code> is the name of the capture process. Only the first 20 bytes of the capture process name are used; the rest is truncated if it exceeds 20 bytes.</p> <p>If 0 (zero), then no messages are tracked automatically.</p>

Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
parallelism	A positive integer	1	<p>The number of preparer servers that can concurrently mine the redo log for the capture process.</p> <p>A capture process consists of one reader server, one or more preparer servers, and one builder server. The preparer servers concurrently format changes found in the redo log into logical change records (LCRs). Each reader server, preparer server, and builder server is a process, and the number of preparer servers equals the number specified for the <code>parallelism</code> capture process parameter. So, if <code>parallelism</code> is set to 5, then a capture process uses a total of seven processes: one reader server, five preparer servers, and one builder server.</p> <p>Setting the <code>parallelism</code> parameter to a number higher than the number of available parallel execution servers might disable the capture process. Ensure that the <code>PROCESSES</code> initialization parameter is set appropriately when you set the <code>parallelism</code> capture process parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When you change the value of this parameter, the capture process is stopped and restarted automatically.</p>
skip_autofiltered_table_ddl	Y or N	Y	<p>If Y, then the capture process does not capture data definition language (DDL) changes to tables that are automatically filtered by the capture process.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process can capture DDL changes to tables that are automatically filtered by the capture process if the DDL changes satisfy the capture process rule sets.</p>

**Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
split_threshold	0, a positive integer, or INFINITE	1800	<p>The amount of time, in seconds, that a stream is broken before the stream is automatically split from other streams that flow from the capture process. When a stream is split, the capture process, queue, and propagation are cloned.</p> <p>In this case, a stream is a flow of logical change records (LCRs) that flows from a capture process to an apply. A stream is broken when LCRs captured by the capture process cannot reach the apply process. For example, a stream is broken when the relevant propagation or apply process is disabled.</p> <p>This parameter is relevant only when changes captured by the capture process are applied by two or more apply processes.</p> <p>If 0 (zero), then automatic splitting starts immediately.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then automatic splitting is disabled. The stream is not split regardless of the amount of time that it is broken.</p> <p>This parameter is designed to be used with the merge_threshold parameter.</p>
startup_seconds	0, a positive integer, or INFINITE	0	<p>The maximum number of seconds to wait for another instantiation of the same capture process to finish. If the other instantiation of the same capture process does not finish within this time, then the capture process does not start. This parameter is useful only if you are starting the capture process manually.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the capture process does not start until another instantiation of the same capture process finishes.</p>
time_limit	A positive integer or INFINITE	INFINITE	<p>The capture process stops as soon as possible after the specified number of seconds since it started.</p> <p>If INFINITE, then the capture process continues to run until it is stopped explicitly.</p>
trace_level	0 or a positive integer	0	<p>Set this parameter only under the guidance of Oracle Support Services.</p>

**Table 33-18 (Cont.) Capture Process Parameters**

Parameter Name	Possible Values	Default	Description
use_rac_service	Y or N	Y if Replication N if XStream	<p>If Y, then the capture process is run in the owning instance of its queue.</p> <p>If N, then the client specifies where the capture process is to run.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is intended for XStream. Do not use or attempt to set this parameter in an Oracle Replication environment unless XStream optimizations are enabled by the <code>DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS</code> procedure. See <a href="#">"ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure"</a> for information about enabling XStream optimizations.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Usage Notes"</a> for more information about this parameter</p>
write_alert_log	Y or N	Y	<p>If Y, then the capture process writes a message to the alert log on exit.</p> <p>If N, then the capture process does not write a message to the alert log on exit.</p> <p>The message specifies the reason the capture process stopped.</p>
xout_client_exists	Y or N	Y if the capture process sends LCRs to XStream outbound servers N if the capture process sends LCRs to Oracle Apply processes	<p>Y indicates that the capture process sends LCRs to one or more XStream outbound servers.</p> <p>N indicates that the capture process sends LCRs to one or more Oracle Apply processes.</p> <p>A single capture process cannot send LCRs to both outbound servers and apply processes.</p> <p>In an XStream configuration where an outbound server runs on a different database than its capture process, set this parameter to Y to enable the capture process to send LCRs to the outbound server.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i>.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to the `SET_PARAMETER` procedure:

- [Delays Are Possible Before New Parameter Settings Take Effect](#)
- [Parameters Interpreted as Positive Integers](#)
- [Parameters with a System Change Number \(SCN\) Setting](#)
- [Parameters that Require XStream Optimizations](#)
- [XStream or Oracle GoldenGate Integrated Capture Configurations](#)



### Delays Are Possible Before New Parameter Settings Take Effect

When you alter a parameter value, a short amount of time might pass before the new value for the parameter takes effect.

### Parameters Interpreted as Positive Integers

For all parameters that are interpreted as positive integers, the maximum possible value is 4,294,967,295. Where applicable, specify `INFINITE` for larger values.

### Parameters with a System Change Number (SCN) Setting

For parameters that require an SCN setting, any valid SCN value can be specified.

### Parameters that Require XStream Optimizations

A capture process uses the following parameters only when the capture process is sending logical change records (LCRs) to an XStream outbound server or when XStream optimizations are enabled for Oracle Replication components:

- `capture_idkey_objects`
- `capture_sequence_nextval`
- `excludetag`
- `excludetrans`
- `excludeuser`
- `excludeuserid`
- `getapplops`
- `getreplicates`
- `include_objects`
- `inline_lob_optimization`
- `max_sga_size`
- `use_rac_services`

The `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS` procedure enables XStream optimizations for Oracle Replication. When XStream optimizations are not enabled by the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS` procedure, a capture process raises an error if one of these parameters is set to any value other than its default value.

When XStream optimizations are enabled for Oracle Replication and the `capture_idkey_objects` parameter is set to `Y`, a capture process can capture ID key LCRs. ID key LCRs do not contain all of the columns for a row change. Instead, they contain the rowid of the changed row, a group of key columns to identify the row in the table, and the data for the scalar columns of the table that are supported by capture processes. An apply process can apply these changes using the information available the ID key LCRs.

To determine the database objects for which a capture process will capture ID key LCRs, run the following query on the source database:

```
SELECT OWNER, OBJECT_NAME
       FROM DBA_XSTREAM_OUT_SUPPORT_MODE
       WHERE SUPPORT_MODE='ID KEY';
```

 **Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about ID key LCRs

### XStream or Oracle GoldenGate Integrated Capture Configurations

In an XStream or Oracle GoldenGate integrated capture configuration, the following parameters control which changes are captured by a capture process:

- `capture_idkey_objects`
- `capture_sequence_nextval`
- `excludetag`
- `excludetrans`
- `excludeuser`
- `excludeuserid`
- `getapplops`
- `getreplicates`
- `include_objects`
- `inline_lob_optimization`
- `max_sga_size`
- `use_rac_services`

You can set these parameters to avoid change cycling. Change cycling sends a change back to the database where it originated. Typically, change cycling should be avoided in a replication environment so that the same change is not made to a database more than once.

In an XStream or Oracle GoldenGate integrated capture configuration that performs bi-directional replication, a GoldenGate Replicat process runs on the source database for a capture process. Therefore, the changes made by the GoldenGate Replicat are recorded in the redo log.

If an integrated configuration performs bi-directional replication, then, to avoid change cycling, the capture process should not capture the changes made by the Oracle GoldenGate Replicat process. To accomplish this goal, use the default settings for the `getapplops` and `getreplicates` parameters and exclude changes made by the user running the Replicat process. To exclude these changes, specify this user in the `excludeuserid` or `excludeuser` parameter. Typically, the user running the Oracle GoldenGate Replicat process is the XStream administrator.

In some configurations, the goal might be to capture or exclude changes made by applications or by the Replicat process. For example, an intermediate database in a replication environment might capture all of the changes made to the database, including both application changes and Replicat process changes, and send these changes to a different destination database.

Table 33-19 describes the capture process behavior when at least one of the exclude parameters is non-NULL.

**Table 33-19 Behavior When at Least One exclude Parameter Is Non-NULL**

getapplops Setting	getreplicates Setting	Description
Y	Y	The capture process captures all DML changes.
Y	N	The capture process captures the DML changes made by the users that are not in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters. The capture process captures the DML changes that are not in the transactions in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter. The capture process captures only the DML changes that do not have a tag that is in the <code>excludetags</code> parameter.
N	Y	The capture process captures only the DML changes made by the users that are in the <code>excludeuserid</code> or <code>excludeuser</code> parameters. The capture process captures only the DML changes that are in the transactions in the <code>excludetrans</code> parameter. The capture process captures only the DML changes that have a tag that is in the <code>excludetags</code> parameter.
N	N	The capture process does not capture any DML changes.


Table 33-19 describes the capture process behavior when all of the exclude parameters are set to NULL.

**Table 33-20 Behavior When All exclude Parameters Are Set to NULL**

getapplops Setting	getreplicates Setting	Description
Y	Y	The capture process captures all DML changes.
Y	N	The capture process captures all DML changes.
N	Y	The capture process does not capture any DML changes.
N	N	The capture process does not capture any DML changes.

See the documentation for the Oracle GoldenGate product for more information:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15881\\_01/index.htm](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E15881_01/index.htm)

 **Note:**

A capture process evaluates a change using these parameters before it evaluates a change using its rule sets. Therefore, a capture process can discard a change before the change is evaluated against the capture process's rule sets. Also, regardless of the settings for these parameters, a capture process captures a change only if the change satisfies the capture process's rule sets.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database XStream Guide*

## 33.3.17 START\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure starts the capture process, which mines redo logs and enqueues the mined redo information into the associated queue.

The start status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `ENABLED`, then the capture process is started upon database instance startup.

The capture process is a background Oracle process and is prefixed by `c`.

The enqueue and dequeue state of `DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE` and `DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE` have no effect on the start status of a capture process.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.START_CAPTURE(
  capture_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 33-21 START\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<code>capture_name</code>	The name of the capture process. Do not specify an owner. The capture process uses LogMiner to capture changes in the redo information. A <code>NULL</code> setting is not allowed.

### Usage Notes

The capture process status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `ENABLED`, then the capture process is started upon database instance startup. A capture process (`cnnn`) is an Oracle background process.

## 33.3.18 STOP\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure stops the capture process from mining redo logs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM.STOP_CAPTURE(  
    capture_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    force        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 33-22 STOP\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_name	The name of the capture process. A NULL setting is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.
force	If TRUE, then the procedure stops the capture process as soon as possible. If the capture process cannot stop normally, then it aborts. If FALSE, then the procedure stops the capture process as soon as possible. If the capture process cannot stop normally, then an ORA-26672 error is returned, and the capture process might continue to run.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- The capture process status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is DISABLED or ABORTED, then the capture process is not started upon database instance startup.
- A capture process is an Oracle background process with a name in the form CPnn, where nn can include letters and numbers.
- The enqueue and dequeue state of DBMS\_AQADM.START\_QUEUE and DBMS\_AQADM.STOP\_QUEUE have no effect on the stop status of a capture process.

# 34

## DBMS\_COMPARISON

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package provides interfaces to compare and converge database objects at different databases.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_COMPARISON Subprograms](#)

### 34.1 DBMS\_COMPARISON Overview

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package is an Oracle-supplied package that you can use to compare database objects at two databases. This package also enables you converge the database objects so that they are consistent at different databases. Typically, this package is used in environments that share a database object at multiple databases. When copies of the same database object exist at multiple databases, the database object is a **shared database object**. Several data dictionary views contain information about comparisons made with the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package.

Shared database objects might be maintained by data replication. For example, materialized views or Oracle Streams components might replicate the database objects and maintain them at multiple databases. A custom application might also maintain shared database objects. When a database object is shared, it can diverge at the databases that share it. You can use this package to identify differences in the shared database objects. After identifying the differences, you can optionally use this package to synchronize the shared database objects.

To compare a database object that is shared at two different databases, complete the following general steps:

1. Run the [CREATE\\_COMPARISON Procedure](#) in this package to create a **comparison**. The comparison identifies the database objects to compare and specifies parameters for the comparison.
2. Run the [COMPARE Function](#) in this package to compare the database object at the two databases and identify differences. This function returns `TRUE` when no differences are found and `FALSE` when differences are found. This function also populates data dictionary views with comparison results. Separate comparison results are generated for each execution of the `COMPARE` function.
3. If you want to examine the comparison results, query the following data dictionary views:

- DBA\_COMPARISON\_SCAN
  - USER\_COMPARISON\_SCAN
  - DBA\_COMPARISON\_SCAN\_VALUES
  - USER\_COMPARISON\_SCAN\_VALUES
  - DBA\_COMPARISON\_ROW\_DIF
  - USER\_COMPARISON\_ROW\_DIF
4. If there are differences, and you want to synchronize the database objects at the two databases, then run the `CONVERGE` procedure in this package.

After you create a comparison with the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package, you can run the comparison at any time using the `COMPARE` function. Each time you run the `COMPARE` function, it records comparison results in the appropriate data dictionary views. Comparison results might be modified when subprograms in this package are invoked and the scans in the comparison results are specified. For example, comparison results might be modified when you run the `RECHECK` function.

The comparison results for a single execution of the `COMPARE` function can include one or more **scans**. A scan checks for differences in some or all of the rows in a shared database object at a single point in time. You can compare database objects multiple times, and a unique scan ID identifies each scan in the comparison results.

A **bucket** is a range of rows in a database object that is being compared. Buckets improve performance by splitting the database object into ranges and comparing the ranges independently. Every comparison divides the rows being compared into an appropriate number of buckets, and each bucket is compared by a scan.

Each time the `COMPARE` function splits a bucket into smaller buckets, it performs new scans of the smaller buckets. The scan that analyzes a larger bucket is the **parent scan** of each scan that analyzes the smaller buckets into which the larger bucket was split. The **root scan** in the comparison results is the highest level parent scan. The root scan does not have a parent.

You can recheck a scan using the `RECHECK` function, and you can converge a scan using the `CONVERGE` procedure. When you want to recheck or converge all of the rows comparison results, specify the root scan ID for the comparison results in the appropriate subprogram. When you want to recheck or converge a portion of the rows in comparison results, specify the scan ID of the scan that contains the differences.

## 34.2 DBMS\_COMPARISON Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled in one of two ways.

- Granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles.
- Granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

Each subprogram in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package has a `comparison_name` parameter. The current user must be the owner of the specified comparison to run a subprogram in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package.

To run the `COMPARE` function, `RECHECK` function, or `CONVERGE` procedure, the following users must have the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on each copy of the shared database object:

- The comparison owner at the local database
- When a database link is used, the user at the remote database to which the comparison owner connects through a database link

The `CONVERGE` procedure also requires additional privileges for one of these users at the database where it makes changes to the shared database object. The user must have `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` privileges on the shared database object at this database.

In addition, when the `CONVERGE` procedure is run with either the `local_converge_tag` or `remote_converge_tag` parameter set to a non-NULL value, then the following additional requirements must be met:

- If the local table "wins," then the user at the remote database to which the invoker of the `CONVERGE` procedure connects through a database link must be granted either `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` or `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_STREAMS_ADM` package.
- If the remote table "wins," then the invoker of the `CONVERGE` procedure at the local database must be granted either `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` or `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_STREAMS_ADM` package.

#### Note:

The database administrator (DBA) can assume control over some of the `DBMS_COMPARISON` functions and procedures owned by other users. This control applies to `DROP_COMPARISON` and `PURGE_COMPARISON`. This DBA override can be particularly useful in cleanup operations when comparisons created by another user need to be dropped

## 34.3 DBMS\_COMPARISON Constants

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package defines several enumerated constants to use specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name. For example, `DBMS_COMPARISON.CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL`.

Table 34-1 lists the parameters and enumerated constants.

**Table 34-1 DBMS\_COMPARISON Parameters with Enumerated Constants**

Parameter	Option	Type	Description
<code>comparison_mode</code>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>CMP_COMPARE_MODE_OBJECT</code></li> </ul>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>CMP_COMPARE_MODE_OBJECT</code> is a database object. This constant can be specified as <code>'OBJECT'</code> .



**Table 34-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_COMPARISON Parameters with Enumerated Constants**

Parameter	Option	Type	Description
scan_mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL</li> <li>CMP_SCAN_MODE_RANDOM</li> <li>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CYCLIC</li> <li>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</li> </ul>	VARCHAR2(30)	<p>CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL indicates that the entire database object is compared. This constant can be specified as 'FULL'.</p> <p>CMP_SCAN_MODE_RANDOM indicates that a random portion of the database object is compared. This constant can be specified as 'RANDOM'.</p> <p>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CYCLIC indicates that a portion of the database object is compared when you perform a single comparison. When you compare the database object again, another portion of the database object is compared, starting where the last comparison ended. This constant can be specified as 'CYCLIC'.</p> <p>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM indicates that the user who runs the subprogram specifies the range to compare in the database object. This constant can be specified as 'CUSTOM'.</p>
converge_options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP_CONVERGE_LOCAL_WINS</li> <li>CMP_CONVERGE_REMOTE_WINS</li> </ul>	VARCHAR2(30)	<p>CMP_CONVERGE_LOCAL_WINS indicates that the column values at the local database replace the column values at the remote database when these column values are different. This constant can be specified as 'LOCAL'.</p> <p>CMP_CONVERGE_REMOTE_WINS indicates that the column values at the remote database replace the column values at the local database when these column values are different. This constant can be specified as 'REMOTE'.</p>
null_value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP_NULL_VALUE_DEF</li> </ul>	VARCHAR2(100)	<p>CMP_NULL_VALUE_DEF indicates that ORA\$STREAMS\$NV is substituted for NULL values in database objects during comparison. This constant can be specified as 'ORA\$STREAMS\$NV'.</p>
max_num_buckets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP_MAX_NUM_BUCKETS</li> </ul>	INTEGER	<p>CMP_MAX_NUM_BUCKETS indicates that the maximum number of buckets is 1,000. This constant can be specified as 1000.</p>

**Table 34-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_COMPARISON Parameters with Enumerated Constants**

Parameter	Option	Type	Description
min_rows_in_bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CMP_MIN_ROWS_IN_BUCKET</li> </ul>	INTEGER	CMP_MIN_ROWS_IN_BUCKET indicates that the minimum number of rows in a bucket is 10,000. This constant can be specified as 10000.

## 34.4 DBMS\_COMPARISON Views

The DBMS\_COMPARISON package uses several views.

These views are listed below:

- DBA\_COMPARISON
- USER\_COMPARISON
- DBA\_COMPARISON\_COLUMNS
- USER\_COMPARISON\_COLUMNS
- DBA\_COMPARISON\_SCAN
- USER\_COMPARISON\_SCAN
- DBA\_COMPARISON\_SCAN\_VALUES
- USER\_COMPARISON\_SCAN\_VALUES
- DBA\_COMPARISON\_ROW\_DIF
- USER\_COMPARISON\_ROW\_DIF

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Reference*

## 34.5 DBMS\_COMPARISON Operational Notes

The DBMS\_COMPARISON package has certain requirements and operational notes.

These include the following:

- Oracle Database Release Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package
- Database Character Set Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package
- Database Object Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package
- Index Column Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package
- Datatype Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package
- Only Converge Rows That Are Not Being Updated

### Oracle Database Release Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package

Meet the following Oracle Database release requirements when running the subprograms in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package:

- The local database that runs the subprograms in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package must be an Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1) database.
- The remote database must be an Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1) or later database. Oracle databases before this release and non-Oracle databases are not supported.

### Database Character Set Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package

The database character sets must be the same for the databases that contain the database objects being compared.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for information about database character sets

### Database Object Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package can compare the following types of database objects:

- Tables
- Single-table views
- Materialized views
- Synonyms for tables, single-table views, and materialized views

Database objects of different types can be compared and converged at different databases. For example, a table at one database and a materialized view at another database can be compared and converged with this package.

To run the subprograms in the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package, the specified database objects must have the same shape at each database. Specifically, the database objects must have the same number of columns at each database, and the datatypes of corresponding columns must match.

If a database object being compared contains columns that do not exist in the other database object, then you can compare the database objects by excluding the extra columns during comparison creation. Use the `column_list` parameter in the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure to list only the columns that exist in both database objects.



#### See Also:

[CREATE\\_COMPARISON Procedure](#)

## Index Column Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package

This section discusses number, timestamp, and interval columns. These include the following datatypes:

- Number columns are of the following datatypes: NUMBER, FLOAT, BINARY\_FLOAT, and BINARY\_DOUBLE.
- Timestamp columns are of the following datatypes: TIMESTAMP, TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE, and TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
- Interval columns are of the following datatypes: INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH and INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND.

For all scan modes to be supported by the DBMS\_COMPARISON package, the database objects must have one of the following types of indexes:

- A single-column index on a number, timestamp, interval, or DATE datatype column
- A composite index that only includes number, timestamp, interval, or DATE datatype columns. Each column in the composite index must either have a NOT NULL constraint or be part of the primary key.

For the scan modes CMP\_SCAN\_MODE\_FULL and CMP\_SCAN\_MODE\_CUSTOM to be supported, the database objects must have one of the following types of indexes:

- A single-column index on a number, timestamp, interval, DATE, VARCHAR2, or CHAR datatype column
- A composite index that only includes number, timestamp, interval, DATE, VARCHAR2, or CHAR columns. Each column in the composite index must either have a NOT NULL constraint or be part of the primary key.

If the database objects do not have one of these types of indexes, then the DBMS\_COMPARISON package does not support the database objects. For example, if the database objects only have a single index on an NVARCHAR2 column, then the DBMS\_COMPARISON package does not support them. Or, if the database objects have only one index, and it is a composite index that includes a NUMBER column and an NCHAR column, then the DBMS\_COMPARISON package does not support them.

You can specify an index when you create a comparison using the `index_schema_name` and `index_name` parameters in the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure. If you specify an index, then make sure the columns in the index meet the requirements of the scan mode used for the comparison.

The index columns in a comparison must uniquely identify every row involved in a comparison. The following constraints satisfy this requirement:

- A primary key constraint
- A unique constraint on one or more non-NULL columns

If these constraints are not present on a table, then use the `index_schema_name` and `index_name` parameters in the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure to specify an index whose columns satisfy this requirement.

When a single index value identifies both a local row and a remote row, the two rows must be copies of the same row in the replicated tables. In addition, each pair of copies of the same row must always have the same index value.

The DBMS\_COMPARISON package can use an index only if all of the columns in the index are included in the `column_list` parameter when the comparison is created with the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure.

After a comparison is created, you can determine the index column or columns for it by running the following query:

```
SELECT COLUMN_NAME, COLUMN_POSITION FROM DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS
WHERE COMPARISON_NAME = 'COMPARE_CUSTOM' AND
      INDEX_COLUMN     = 'Y';
```

If there are multiple index columns, then the index column with 1 for the `COLUMN_POSITION` is the lead index column in the composite index.



#### See Also:

- ["Constants"](#) for information about scan modes
- [CREATE\\_COMPARISON Procedure](#) for information about specifying an index for a comparison

### Datatype Requirements for the DBMS\_COMPARISON Package

The DBMS\_COMPARISON package can compare data in columns of the following datatypes:

- VARCHAR2
- NVARCHAR2
- NUMBER
- FLOAT
- DATE
- BINARY\_FLOAT
- BINARY\_DOUBLE
- TIMESTAMP
- TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
- TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
- INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
- INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
- RAW
- CHAR
- NCHAR

If a column with datatype `TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE` is compared, then the two databases must use the same time zone. Also, if a column with datatype `NVARCHAR2` or `NCHAR` is compared, then the two databases must use the same national character set.

The `DBMS_COMPARISON` package cannot compare data in columns of the following datatypes:

- LONG
- LONG RAW
- ROWID
- UROWID
- CLOB
- NCLOB
- BLOB
- BFILE
- User-defined types (including object types, `REFS`, varrays, and nested tables)
- Oracle-supplied types (including any types, XML types, spatial types, and media types)

You can compare database objects that contain unsupported columns by excluding the unsupported columns during comparison creation. Use the `column_list` parameter in the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure to list only the supported columns in a shared database object.

#### See Also:

- [CREATE\\_COMPARISON Procedure](#)
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for more information about datatypes
- *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for information about national character sets

### Only Converge Rows That Are Not Being Updated

You should only converge rows that are not being updated on either database. For example, if the shared database object is updated by replication components, then only converge rows for which replication changes have been applied and make sure no new changes are in the process of being replicated for these rows. If you compare replicated database objects, then it is typically best to compare them during a time of little or no replication activity to identify persistent differences.

#### Note:

If a scan identifies that a row is different in the shared database object at two databases, and the row is modified after the scan, then it can result in unexpected data in the row after the `CONVERGE` procedure is run.

## 34.6 DBMS\_COMPARISON Data Structures

The DBMS\_COMPARISON package defines a RECORD type.

Contains information returned by the COMPARE function or CONVERGE procedure in the DBMS\_COMPARISON package.



### Note:

The COMPARE function only returns a value for the scan\_id field.

### 34.6.1 COMPARISON\_TYPE Record Type

This record type contains information returned by the COMPARE function or CONVERGE procedure in the DBMS\_COMPARISON package.



### Note:

The COMPARE function only returns a value for the scan\_id field.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE COMPARISON_TYPE IS RECORD(
  scan_id          NUMBER,
  loc_rows_merged NUMBER,
  rmt_rows_merged NUMBER,
  loc_rows_deleted NUMBER,
  rmt_rows_deleted NUMBER);
```

**Table 34-2 COMPARISON\_TYPE Attributes**

Field	Description
scan_id	The scan ID of the scan
loc_rows_merged	The number of rows in the local database object updated with information from the database object at the remote site
rmt_rows_merged	The number of rows in the database object updated at the remote site with information from the database object at the local site
loc_rows_deleted	The number of rows deleted from the local database object
rmt_rows_deleted	The number of rows deleted from the remote database object

## 34.7 Summary of DBMS\_COMPARISON Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_COMPARISON subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 34-3 DBMS\_COMPARISON Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">COMPARE Function</a>	Performs the specified comparison
<a href="#">CONVERGE Procedure</a>	Executes data manipulation language (DML) changes to synchronize the portion of the database object that was compared in the specified scan
<a href="#">CREATE_COMPARISON Procedure</a>	Creates a comparison
<a href="#">DROP_COMPARISON Procedure</a>	Drops a comparison
<a href="#">PURGE_COMPARISON Procedure</a>	Purges the comparison results, or a subset of the comparison results, for a comparison
<a href="#">RECHECK Function</a>	Rechecks the differences in a specified scan for a comparison

## 34.7.1 COMPARE Function

This function performs the specified comparison.

Each time a comparison is performed, it results in at least one new scan, and each scan has a unique scan ID. You can define and name a comparison using the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure.

### See Also:

- ["Overview"](#)
- [CREATE\\_COMPARISON Procedure](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.COMPARE(
  comparison_name IN VARCHAR2,
  scan_info       OUT COMPARISON_TYPE,
  min_value       IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  max_value       IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  perform_row_dif IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 34-4 COMPARE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>comparison_name</code>	The name of the comparison.
<code>scan_info</code>	Information about the compare operation returned in the <code>COMPARISON_TYPE</code> datatype. See <a href="#">COMPARISON_TYPE Record Type</a> .



**Table 34-4 (Cont.) COMPARE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
min_value	<p>When the scan mode for the comparison is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, specify the minimum index column value for the range of rows that are being compared. To determine the index column for a comparison, query the <code>DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS</code> data dictionary view. For a composite index, specify a value for the column with <code>column_position</code> equal to 1 in the <code>DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS</code> view. See the index column requirements under <a href="#">DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes</a>.</p> <p>If the scan mode is set to a value other than <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then this parameter must be set to <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>scan_mode</code> parameter is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then an error is raised.</p> <p>To determine the scan mode for the comparison, query the <code>DBA_COMPARISON</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>See <a href="#">DBMS_COMPARISON Constants</a> for information about scan modes.</p>
max_value	<p>When the scan mode for the comparison is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, specify the maximum index column value for the range of rows that are being compared. To determine the index column for a comparison, query the <code>DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS</code> data dictionary view. For a composite index, specify a value for the column with <code>column_position</code> equal to 1 in the <code>DBA_COMPARISON_COLUMNS</code> view. See the index column requirements under <a href="#">DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes</a>.</p> <p>If the scan mode is set to a value other than <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then this parameter must be set to <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>scan_mode</code> parameter is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then an error is raised.</p> <p>To determine the scan mode for the comparison, query the <code>DBA_COMPARISON</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>See <a href="#">DBMS_COMPARISON Constants</a> for information about scan modes.</p>
perform_row_dif	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then compares each row individually in the database object being compared after reaching the smallest possible bucket for the comparison.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then compares buckets for differences but does not compare each row individually when differences are found in the smallest possible bucket.</p> <p>See <a href="#">DBMS_COMPARISON Overview</a> for information about buckets.</p>

### Return Values

This function returns `TRUE` when no differences are found in the database objects being compared. This function returns `FALSE` when differences are found in the database objects being compared.

## 34.7.2 CONVERGE Procedure

This procedure executes data manipulation language (DML) changes to synchronize the portion of the database objects that was compared in the specified scan.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.CONVERGE(
  comparison_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  scan_id          IN  NUMBER,
  scan_info        OUT COMPARISON_TYPE,
  converge_options IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT CMP_CONVERGE_LOCAL_WINS,
  perform_commit   IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  local_converge_tag IN  RAW       DEFAULT NULL,
  remote_converge_tag IN  RAW       DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 34-5 CONVERGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
comparison_name	The name of the comparison.
scan_id	The identifier for the scan that contains the differences between the database objects being converged. See " <a href="#">Overview</a> " for more information about specifying a scan ID in this parameter.
scan_info	Information about the converge operation returned in the COMPARISON_TYPE datatype. See <a href="#">COMPARISON_TYPE Record Type</a> .
converge_options	Either the CMP_CONVERGE_LOCAL_WINS constant or the CMP_CONVERGE_REMOTE_WINS constant. See " <a href="#">Constants</a> " for information about these constants.
perform_commit	If TRUE, then performs a COMMIT periodically while making the DML changes. The CONVERGE procedure might perform more than one COMMIT when this parameter is set to TRUE. If FALSE, then does not perform a COMMIT after making DML changes.
local_converge_tag	The Replication tag to set in the session on the local database before performing any changes to converge the data in the database objects being converged. If non-NULL, then this parameter setting takes precedence over the local_converge_tag parameter in the CREATE_COMPARISON procedure that created the comparison. If NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the local_converge_tag parameter in the CREATE_COMPARISON procedure that created the comparison is used.

**Table 34-5 (Cont.) CONVERGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remote_converge_tag	The Replication tag to set in the session on the remote database before performing any changes to converge the data in the database objects being converged.  If non-NULL, then this parameter setting takes precedence over the remote_converge_tag parameter in the CREATE_COMPARISON procedure that created the comparison.  If NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the remote_converge_tag parameter in the CREATE_COMPARISON procedure that created the comparison is used.

### Usage Notes

If one of the database objects being converged is a read-only materialized view, then the converge\_options parameter must be set to ensure that the read-only materialized view "wins" in the converge operation. The CONVERGE procedure raises an error if it tries to make changes to a read-only materialized view.

## 34.7.3 CREATE\_COMPARISON Procedure

This procedure creates a comparison.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.CREATE_COMPARISON(
  comparison_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schema_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  dblink_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  index_schema_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  index_name           IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remote_schema_name   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remote_object_name   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comparison_mode       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT CMP_COMPARE_MODE_OBJECT,
  column_list          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  scan_mode             IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL,
  scan_percent          IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  null_value           IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT CMP_NULL_VALUE_DEF,
  local_converge_tag   IN  RAW        DEFAULT NULL,
  remote_converge_tag  IN  RAW        DEFAULT NULL,
  max_num_buckets      IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT CMP_MAX_NUM_BUCKETS,
  min_rows_in_bucket   IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT CMP_MIN_ROWS_IN_BUCKET);
```

### Parameters

**Table 34-6 CREATE\_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
comparison_name	The name of the comparison.
schema_name	The name of the schema that contains the local database object to compare.

**Table 34-6 (Cont.) CREATE\_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_name	The name of the local database object to compare.
dblink_name	Database link to the remote database. The specified database object in the remote database is compared with the database object in the local database.  If NULL, then the comparison is configured to compare two database objects in the local database. In this case, parameters that specify the remote database object apply to the second database object in the comparison and to operations on the second database object. For example, specify the second database object in this procedure by using the remote_schema_name and remote_object_name parameters.
index_schema_name	The name of the schema that contains the index.  If NULL, then the schema specified in the schema_name parameter is used.
index_name	The name of the index.  If NULL, then the system determines the index columns for the comparison automatically.  If the index_schema_name parameter is non-NULL, then the index_name parameter must also be non-NULL. Otherwise, an error is raised.  <b>See Also:</b> " <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> " for more information about specifying an index
remote_schema_name	The name of the schema that contains the database object at the remote database. Specify a non-NULL value if the schema names are different at the two databases.  If NULL, then the schema specified in the schema_name parameter is used.
remote_object_name	The name of the database object at the remote database. Specify a non-NULL value if the database object names are different at the two databases.  If NULL, then the database object specified in the object_name parameter is used.
comparison_mode	Specify the default value CMP_COMPARE_MODE_OBJECT. Additional modes might be added in future releases.
column_list	Specify '*' to include all of the columns in the database objects being compared.  To compare a subset of columns in the database objects, specify a comma-delimited list of the columns to check. Any columns that are not in the list are ignored during a comparison and convergence.  See " <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> " for information about columns that are required in the column_list parameter.

**Table 34-6 (Cont.) CREATE\_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
scan_mode	<p>Either <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL</code>, <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_RANDOM</code>, <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CYCLIC</code>, or <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>.</p> <p>If you specify <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then make sure you specify an index using the <code>index_schema_name</code> and <code>index_name</code> parameters. Specifying an index ensures that you can specify the correct <code>min_value</code> and <code>max_value</code> for the lead index column when you run the <code>COMPARE</code> or <code>RECHECK</code> function. See "<a href="#">Constants</a>" for information about these constants.</p>
scan_percent	<p>The percentage of the database object to scan for comparison when the <code>scan_mode</code> parameter is set to either <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_RANDOM</code> or <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CYCLIC</code>. For these <code>scan_mode</code> settings, a non-NULL value that is greater than 0 (zero) and less than 100 is required.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>scan_mode</code> parameter is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL</code>, then the entire database object is scanned for comparison.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>scan_mode</code> parameter is set to <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then the portion of the database object scanned for comparison is specified when the <code>COMPARE</code> function is run.</p> <p>If non-NULL and the <code>scan_mode</code> parameter is set to either <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_FULL</code> or <code>CMP_SCAN_MODE_CUSTOM</code>, then the <code>scan_percent</code> parameter is ignored.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the <code>scan_percent</code> parameter is non-NULL, and the lead index column for the comparison does not distribute the rows in the database object evenly, the portion of the database object that is compared might be smaller or larger than the specified <code>scan_percent</code> value. See <a href="#">DBMS_COMPARISON Operational Notes</a> for more information about the <code>DBMS_COMPARISON</code> package index requirements for the lead index column.</p>
null_value	<p>The value to substitute for each NULL in the database objects being compared. Specify a value or use the <code>CMP_NULL_VALUE_DEF</code> constant.</p> <p>If a column being compared can contain NULLs, then the value specified for this parameter must be different than any non-NULL value in the column. Otherwise, if the value specified for this parameter can appear in the column, some row differences might not be found.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Constants</a>" for information about this constant.</p>
local_converge_tag	<p>The Oracle Replication tag to set in the session on the local database before performing any changes to converge the data in the database objects being compared.</p> <p>If the <code>local_converge_tag</code> parameter is non-NULL in the <code>CONVERGE</code> procedure when comparison results for this comparison are converged, then the setting in the <code>CONVERGE</code> procedure takes precedence. See <a href="#">CONVERGE Procedure</a> for more information.</p>

**Table 34-6 (Cont.) CREATE\_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>remote_converge_tag</code>	<p>The Oracle Replication tag to set in the session on the remote database before performing any changes to converge the data in the database objects being compared.</p> <p>If the <code>remote_converge_tag</code> parameter is non-NULL in the <code>CONVERGE</code> procedure when comparison results for this comparison are converged, then the setting in the <code>CONVERGE</code> procedure takes precedence. See <a href="#">CONVERGE Procedure</a> for more information.</p>
<code>max_num_buckets</code>	<p>Specify the maximum number of buckets to use. Specify a value or use the <code>CMP_MAX_NUM_BUCKETS</code> constant. See "<a href="#">Constants</a>" for information about this constant.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Overview</a>" for information about buckets.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If an index column for a comparison is a <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>CHAR</code> column, then the number of buckets might exceed the value specified for the <code>max_num_buckets</code> parameter.</p>
<code>min_rows_in_bucket</code>	<p>Specify the minimum number of rows in each bucket. Specify a value or use the <code>CMP_MIN_ROWS_IN_BUCKET</code> constant. See "<a href="#">Constants</a>" for information about this constant.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Overview</a>" for information about buckets.</p>

### Usage Notes

This section contains usage notes for the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure.

#### Usage Notes for the `index_schema_name` and `index_name` Parameters

When you specify an index for a comparison with the `index_schema_name` and `index_name` parameters, the specified index determines the comparison's index columns and their ordering. The order of the columns in the index determines the index column ordering for the comparison. Therefore, the column in column position 1 in the index is the lead column for the comparison.

The index columns and their ordering affect the details of each SQL statement generated and executed for a comparison. For each SQL statement, the optimizer decides whether to use indexes. If the optimizer decides to use indexes, then the optimizer decides which particular indexes to use. An index specified in `column_list` parameter might or might not be used.

The columns in the specified index must meet the requirements described in [DBMS\\_COMPARISON Operational Notes](#). If the index columns do not meet these requirements, then an error is raised.

 **Note:**

If you do not specify an index when you create a comparison, then the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure selects either the primary key, if it exists, or an existing unique index. The procedure never selects a non-unique index. However, if you specify an index, then the `CREATE_COMPARISON` procedure does not check its uniqueness. Therefore, if you specify a non-unique index, and duplicate index keys exist, then the results might be incorrect when the `CONVERGE` procedure synchronizes data.

**Usage Notes for the `column_list` Parameter**

When the `column_list` parameter is set to a value other than `'*'`, the following columns are required in the `column_list` parameter:

- Any columns that are required to meet the index column requirements for the `DBMS_COMPARISON` package. If the `index_name` parameter is non-NULL, then the columns in the specified index must be in the column list. If the `index_name` parameter is NULL, then see [DBMS\\_COMPARISON Operational Notes](#) for information about the `DBMS_COMPARISON` index requirements.
- If you plan to use the `CONVERGE` procedure to make changes to a database object based on the comparison, then any columns in this database object that have a `NOT NULL` constraint but no default value must be included in the column list. If these columns are not included, then the `CONVERGE` procedure returns an error. See [CONVERGE Procedure](#).

## 34.7.4 DROP\_COMPARISON Procedure

This procedure drops a comparison.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.DROP_COMPARISON(  
    comparison_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 34-7 DROP\_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>comparison_name</code>	The name of the comparison.

## 34.7.5 PURGE\_COMPARISON Procedure

This procedure purges the comparison results, or a subset of the comparison results, for a comparison.

### Note:

At least one of the following parameters must be set to `NULL`: `scan_id` or `purge_time`. If both the `scan_id` and `purge_time` parameters are `NULL`, then this procedure purges all comparison results for the comparison.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.PURGE_COMPARISON(
  comparison_name IN VARCHAR2,
  scan_id         IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  purge_time      IN TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 34-8 PURGE\_COMPARISON Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>comparison_name</code>	The name of the comparison.
<code>scan_id</code>	The scan ID of the scan for which results are purged. The scan ID must identify a root scan. If the scan ID does not identify a root scan, then an error is raised. When a root scan ID is specified, it is purged, and all direct and indirect child scans of the specified root scan are purged.  If <code>NULL</code> , then no scan ID is considered when purging comparison results for the comparison.  See " <a href="#">Overview</a> " for information about scans.
<code>purge_time</code>	The date before which results are purged.  If <code>NULL</code> , then no date is considered when purging comparison results for the comparison.

## 34.7.6 RECHECK Function

This function rechecks the differences in a specified scan for a comparison.

This function performs one of the following actions:

- If the specified scan completed successfully the last time it ran, then this function checks the previously identified differences in the scan.
- If the specified scan completed partially, then this function continues to check the database object from the point where the previous scan ended.



 **Note:**

This function does not compare the shared database object for differences that were not recorded in the specified comparison scan. To check for those differences, run the `COMPARE` function.

 **See Also:**

[COMPARE Function](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_COMPARISON.RECHECK(
  comparison_name IN VARCHAR2,
  scan_id         IN NUMBER,
  perform_row_dif IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

**Parameters****Table 34-9 RECHECK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>comparison_name</code>	The name of the comparison.
<code>scan_id</code>	The scan ID of the scan to recheck. See " <a href="#">Overview</a> " for more information about specifying a scan ID in this parameter.
<code>perform_row_dif</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , then compares each row individually in the database objects being compared after reaching the smallest possible bucket for the comparison. If <code>FALSE</code> , then compares buckets for differences but does not compare each row individually when differences are found in the smallest possible bucket. See " <a href="#">Overview</a> " for information about buckets.

**Return Values**

This function returns `TRUE` when no differences are found in the database objects being compared. This function returns `FALSE` when differences are found in the database objects being compared.

# 35

## DBMS\_COMPRESSION

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package provides an interface to facilitate choosing the correct compression level for an application.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_COMPRESSION Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*
- *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

### 35.1 DBMS\_COMPRESSION Overview

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package gathers compression-related information within a database environment. This includes tools for estimating compressibility of a table for both partitioned and non-partitioned tables, and gathering row-level compression information on previously compressed tables. This gives the user with adequate information to make compression-related decision.

### 35.2 DBMS\_COMPRESSION Security Model

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package is defined with `AUTHID CURRENT USER`, so it executes with the privileges of the current user.

### 35.3 DBMS\_COMPRESSION Constants

The `DBMS_COMPRESSION` package uses constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table:

**Table 35-1 DBMS\_COMPRESSION Constants - Compression Types**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
COMP_NOCOMPRESS	NUMBER	1	No compression
COMP_ADVANCED	NUMBER	2	Advanced row compression
COMP_QUERY_HIGH	NUMBER	4	High for query warehouse compression (Hybrid Columnar Compression)
COMP_QUERY_LOW	NUMBER	8	Low for query warehouse compression (Hybrid Columnar Compression)
COMP_ARCHIVE_HIGH	NUMBER	16	High archive compression (Hybrid Columnar Compression)
COMP_ARCHIVE_LOW	NUMBER	32	Low archive compression (Hybrid Columnar Compression)
COMP_BLOCK	NUMBER	64	Compressed block
COMP_LOB_HIGH	NUMBER	128	High compression level for LOB operations
COMP_LOB_MEDIUM	NUMBER	256	Medium compression level for LOB operations
COMP_LOB_LOW	NUMBER	512	Low compression level for LOB operations
COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_HIGH	NUMBER	1024	High compression level for indexes
COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_LOW	NUMBER	2048	Low compression level for indexes
COMP_RATIO_LOB_MINROWS	NUMBER	1000	Minimum required number of LOBs in the object for which LOB compression ratio is to be estimated
COMP_BASIC	NUMBER	4096	Basic table compression
COMP_RATIO_LOB_MAXROWS	NUMBER	5000	Maximum number of LOBs used to compute the LOB compression ratio
COMP_INMEMORY_NOCOMPRESS	NUMBER	8192	In-Memory with no compression
COMP_INMEMORY_DML	NUMBER	16384	In-Memory compression level for DML
COMP_INMEMORY_QUERY_LOW	NUMBER	32768	In-Memory compression level optimized for query performance
COMP_INMEMORY_QUERY_HIGH	NUMBER	65536	In-Memory compression level optimized on query performance as well as space saving

**Table 35-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_COMPRESSION Constants - Compression Types**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
COMP_INMEMORY_CAPACIT Y_LOW	NUMBER	131072	In-Memory low compression level optimizing for capacity
COMP_INMEMORY_CAPACIT Y_HIGH	NUMBER	262144	In-Memory high compression level optimizing for capacity
COMP_RATIO_MINROWS	NUMBER	1000000	Minimum required number of rows in the object for which HCC ratio is to be estimated
COMP_RATIO_ALLROWS	NUMBER	-1	To indicate the use of all the rows in the object to estimate HCC ratio
OBJTYPE_TABLE	PLS_INTEGE R	1	Identifies the object whose compression ratio is estimated as of type table
OBJTYPE_INDEX	PLS_INTEGE R	2	Identifies the object whose compression ratio is estimated as of type index

**Note:**

Hybrid columnar compression is a feature of certain Oracle storage systems. See *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information.

## 35.4 DBMS\_COMPRESSION Data Structures

The DBMS\_COMPRESSION package defines a RECORD type and a TABLE type.

### RECORD TYPES

[COMPREC Record Type](#)

### TABLE TYPES

[COMPRECLIST Table Type](#)

### 35.4.1 COMPREC Record Type

The COMPREC record type is a record for calculating an individual index compression ratio on a table.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE COMPREC IS RECORD(
  ownname          varchar2(255),
  objname          varchar2(255),
  blkcnt_cmp       PLS_INTEGER,
  blkcnt_uncmp     PLS_INTEGER,
  row_cmp          PLS_INTEGER,
```

```
row_uncomp      PLS_INTEGER,
cmp_ratio       NUMBER,
objtype        PLS_INTEGER);
```

## Fields

**Table 35-2 COMPREC Attributes**

Field	Description
ownname	Schema of the object owner
objname	Name of the object
blkcnt_cmp	Number of blocks used by the compressed sample of the object
blkcnt_uncomp	Number of blocks used by the uncompressed sample of the object
row_cmp	Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the object
row_uncomp	Number of rows in a block in uncompressed sample of the object
cmp_ratio	Compression ratio, blkcnt_uncomp divided by blkcnt_cmp
objtype	Type of the object

## 35.4.2 COMPRECLIST Table Type

COMPRECLIST is a table type of the COMPREC Record Type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE compreclist IS TABLE OF comprec;
```

### Related Topics

- [COMPREC Record Type](#)  
The COMPREC record type is a record for calculating an individual index compression ratio on a table.

## 35.5 Summary of DBMS\_COMPRESSION Subprograms

The DBMS\_COMPRESSION package uses the GET\_COMPRESSION\_RATIO Procedure and GET\_COMPRESSION\_TYPE Function subprograms.

**Table 35-3 DBMS\_COMPRESSION Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO Procedure</a>	Analyzes the compression ratio of a table, and gives information about compressibility of a table
<a href="#">GET_COMPRESSION_TYPE Function</a>	Returns the compression type for a specified row

## 35.5.1 GET\_COMPRESSION\_RATIO Procedure

This procedure analyzes the compression ratio of a table or an index, and gives information about compressibility of the object. Various parameters can be provided by the user to selectively analyze different compression types.

### Syntax

Get compression ratio for an object (table or index, default is table):

```
DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
  scratchtbsname      IN    VARCHAR2,
  ownname             IN    VARCHAR2,
  objname             IN    VARCHAR2,
  subobjname          IN    VARCHAR2,
  comptype            IN    NUMBER,
  blkcnt_cmp          OUT   PLS_INTEGER,
  blkcnt_uncmp        OUT   PLS_INTEGER,
  row_cmp             OUT   PLS_INTEGER,
  row_uncmp           OUT   PLS_INTEGER,
  cmp_ratio           OUT   NUMBER,
  comptype_str        OUT   VARCHAR2,
  subset_numrows      IN    NUMBER DEFAULT COMP_RATIO_MINROWS,
  objtype             IN    PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT OBJTYPE_TABLE);
```

Get compression ratio for LOBs:

```
DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
  scratchtbsname      IN    VARCHAR2,
  tabowner            IN    VARCHAR2,
  tabname             IN    VARCHAR2,
  lobname             IN    VARCHAR2,
  partname            IN    VARCHAR2,
  comptype            IN    NUMBER,
  blkcnt_cmp          OUT   PLS_INTEGER,
  blkcnt_uncmp        OUT   PLS_INTEGER,
  lobcnt              OUT   PLS_INTEGER,
  cmp_ratio           OUT   NUMBER,
  comptype_str        OUT   VARCHAR2,
  subset_numrows      IN    number DEFAULT COMP_RATIO_LOB_MAXROWS);
```

Get compression ratio for all indexes on a table. The compression ratios are returned as a collection.

```
DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_RATIO (
  scratchtbsname      IN    VARCHAR2,
  ownname             IN    VARCHAR2,
  tabname             IN    VARCHAR2,
  comptype            IN    NUMBER,
  index_cr            OUT   DBMS_COMPRESSION.COMPRECLIST,
  comptype_str        OUT   VARCHAR2,
  subset_numrows      IN    NUMBER DEFAULT COMP_RATIO_INDEX_MINROWS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 35-4 GET\_COMPRESSION\_RATIO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
scratchtbsname	Temporary scratch tablespace that can be used for analysis
ownname / tabowner	Schema of the table to analyze
tabname	Name of the table to analyze
objname	Name of the object
subobjname	Name of the partition or sub-partition of the object
comptype	Compression types for which analysis should be performed When the object is an index, only the following compression types are valid: COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_HIGH (value 1024) and COMP_INDEX_ADVANCED_LOW (value 2048). <b>Note:</b> The following compression types cannot be specified in this parameter for any type of object: COMP_BLOCK (value 64) and COMP_BASIC (value 4096).
blkcnt_cmp	Number of blocks used by compressed sample of the table
blkcnt_uncmp	Number of blocks used by uncompressed sample of the table
row_cmp	Number of rows in a block in compressed sample of the table
row_uncmp	Number of rows in a block in uncompressed sample of the table
cmp_ratio	Compression ratio, blkcnt_uncmp divided by blkcnt_cmp
comptype_str	String describing the compression type
subset_numrows	Number of rows sampled to estimate compression ratio.
objtype	Type of the object, either OBJTYPE_TABLE or OBJTYPE_INDEX
lobname	Name of the LOB column
partname	In case of partitioned tables, the related partition name
lobcnt	Number of lobes actually sampled to estimate compression ratio
index_cr	List of indexes and their estimated compression ratios

## Usage Notes

The procedure creates different tables in the scratch tablespace and runs analysis on these objects. It does not modify anything in the user-specified tables.

## 35.5.2 GET\_COMPRESSION\_TYPE Function

This function returns the compression type for a specified row. If the row is chained, the function returns the compression type of the head piece only, and does not examine the intermediate or the tail piece since head pieces can be differently compressed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_COMPRESSION.GET_COMPRESSION_TYPE (
    ownname          IN    VARCHAR2,
```

```

tabname      IN      VARCHAR2,
row_id       IN      ROWID,
subobjname   IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL))
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 35-5 GET\_COMPRESSION\_TYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Schema name of the table
tabname	Name of table
rowid	Rowid of the row
subobjname	Name of the table partition or subpartition

### Return Values

Flag to indicate the compression type (see [Table 35-1](#)).



# 36

## DBMS\_CONNECTION\_POOL

The `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` package provides an interface to manage Database Resident Connection Pool.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Concepts* for more information on "Database Resident Connection Pooling"

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_CONNECTION\\_POOL Subprograms](#)

## 36.1 Summary of DBMS\_CONNECTION\_POOL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 36-1 DBMS\_CONNECTION\_POOL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_PARAM Procedure</a>	Alters a specific configuration parameter as a standalone unit and does not affect other parameters
<a href="#">CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure</a>	Configures the pool with advanced options
<a href="#">START_POOL Procedure</a>	Starts the pool for operations. It is only after this call that the pool could be used by connection clients for creating sessions
<a href="#">STOP_POOL Procedure</a>	Stops the pool and makes it unavailable for the registered connection clients
<a href="#">RESTORE_DEFAULTS Procedure</a>	Restores the pool to default settings

### 36.1.1 ALTER\_PARAM Procedure

This procedure alters a specific configuration parameter as a standalone unit and does not affect other parameters.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.ALTER_PARAM (  
    pool_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL' ,
```

```
param_name    IN VARCHAR2,
param_value   IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 36-2 ALTER\_PARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pool_name	Pool to be configured. Currently only the default pool name is supported.
param_name	Any parameter name from CONFIGURE_POOL
param_value	Parameter value for param_name.



#### See Also:

For the list and description of all the database resident connection pooling parameters that can be configured using this procedure, see the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

### Exceptions

**Table 36-3 ALTER\_PARAM Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-56500	Connection pool not found
ORA-56504	Invalid connection pool configuration parameter name
ORA-56505	Invalid connection pool configuration parameter value
ORA-56507	Connection pool alter configuration failed

### Examples

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.ALTER_PARAM(
  'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL', 'MAX_LIFETIME_SESSION', '120');
```

## 36.1.2 CONFIGURE\_POOL Procedure

This procedure configures the pool with advanced options.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.CONFIGURE_POOL (
  pool_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL',
  minsize            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 4,
  maxsize            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 40,
  incrsz            IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 2,
  session_cached_cursors IN NUMBER DEFAULT 20,
  inactivity_timeout IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 300,
  max_think_time     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 120,
  max_use_session    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 500000,
```

```

max_lifetime_session    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 86400,
max_txn_think_time      IN NUMBER);

```

## Parameters

**Table 36-4** CONFIGURE\_POOL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
pool_name	Pool to be configured. Currently only the default pool name is supported.
minsize	Minimum number of pooled servers in the pool
maxsize	Maximum allowed pooled servers in the pool
incrsize	Pool would increment by this number of pooled server when pooled server are unavailable at application request time
session_cached_cursors	Turn on SESSION_CACHED_CURSORS for all connections in the pool. This is an existing <code>init.ora</code> parameter
inactivity_timeout	TTL (Time to live) for an idle session in the pool. This parameter helps to shrink the pool when it is not used to its maximum capacity. If a connection remains in the pool idle for this time, it is killed.
max_think_time	The maximum time of inactivity, in seconds, for a client after it obtains a pooled server from the pool with no open transactions in it. After obtaining a pooled server from the pool, if the client application does not issue a database call for the time specified by MAX_THINK_TIME, the pooled server is freed and the client connection is terminated.
max_use_session	Maximum number of times a connection can be taken and released to the pool
max_lifetime_session	TTL (Time to live) for a pooled session
max_txn_think_time	The maximum time of inactivity, in seconds, for a client after it obtains a pooled server from the pool with an open transaction. After obtaining the pooled server from the pool, if the client application does not issue a database call for the time specified by MAX_TXN_THINK_TIME, then the pooled server is freed, and the client connection is terminated. The default value of this parameter is the value of the MAX_THINK_TIME parameter. Applications can set the value of the MAX_TXN_THINK_TIME parameter to a value higher than the MAX_THINK_TIME value to allow more time for the connections with open transactions.

## Exceptions

**Table 36-5** CONFIGURE\_POOL Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-56500	Connection pool not found
ORA-56507	Connection pool alter configuration failed

### Usage Notes

- All expressions of time are in seconds
- All of the parameters should be set based on statistical request patterns.
- `minsize` should be set keeping in mind that it puts a lower bound on server resource consumption. This is to prevent the timeout from dragging the pool too low, because of a brief period of inactivity.
- `maxsize` should be set keeping in mind that it puts an upper bound on concurrency and response-times and also server resource consumption.
- `session_cached_cursors` is typically set to the number of most frequently used statements. It occupies cursor resource on the server
- In doubt, do not set the `increment` and `inactivity_timeout`. The pool will have reasonable defaults.
- `max_use_session` and `max_lifetime_session` allow for software rejuvenation or defensive approaches to potential bugs, leaks, accumulations, and like problems, by getting brand new sessions once in a while.
- The connection pool reserves 5% of the pooled servers for authentication, and at least one pooled server is always reserved for authentication. When setting the `maxsize` parameter, ensure that there are enough pooled servers for both authentication and connections.

## 36.1.3 START\_POOL Procedure

This procedure starts the pool for operations. It is only after this call that the pool could be used by connection classes for creating sessions.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.START_POOL (
    pool_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL');
```

### Parameters

**Table 36-6 START\_POOL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>pool_name</code>	Pool to be started. Currently only the default pool name is supported.

### Exceptions

**Table 36-7 START\_POOL Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-56500	Connection pool not found
ORA-56501	Connection pool startup failed

### Usage Notes

If the instance is restarted (shutdown followed by startup), the pool is automatically started.

## 36.1.4 STOP\_POOL Procedure

This procedure stops the pool and makes it unavailable for the registered connection classes.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.STOP_POOL (  
    pool_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL');
```

### Parameters

**Table 36-8 STOP\_POOL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pool_name	Pool to be stopped. Currently only the default pool name is supported.

### Exceptions

**Table 36-9 STOP\_POOL Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-56500	Connection pool not found
ORA-56506	Connection pool shutdown failed

### Usage Notes

This stops the pool and takes it offline. This does not destroy the persistent data (such as, the pool name and configuration parameters) associated with the pool.

## 36.1.5 RESTORE\_DEFAULTS Procedure

This procedure restores the pool to default settings.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL.RESTORE_DEFAULTS (  
    pool_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT_CONNECTION_POOL');
```

## Parameters

**Table 36-10 RESTORE\_DEFAULTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pool_name	Pool to be restored. Currently only the default pool name is supported.

## Exceptions

**Table 36-11 RESTORE\_DEFAULTS Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-56500	Connection pool not found
ORA-56507	Connection pool alter configuration failed

## Usage Notes

If the instance is restarted (shutdown followed by startup), the pool is automatically started.

# DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package is part of the database change notification feature that provides the functionality to create registration on queries designated by a client application and so to receive notifications in response to DML or DDL changes on the objects associated with the queries. The notifications are published by the database when the DML or DDL transaction commits.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Development Guide* regarding implementing database change notification.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_CQ\\_NOTIFICATION Subprograms](#)

## 37.1 DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Overview

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package provides PL/SQL based registration interfaces. A client can use this interface to create registrations on queries based on objects of interest and specify a PL/SQL callback handler to receive notifications. In case of object level registration, when a transaction changes any of the objects associated with the registered queries and `|COMMIT|s`, the PL/SQL callback, specified during registration for those objects, is invoked. The application can define client-specific processing inside the implementation of its PL/SQL callback handler.

The interface lets you define a registration block (using a mechanism similar to a `BEGIN-END` block). The recipient of notifications namely the name of the PL/SQL callback handler and a few other registration properties like time-outs can be specified during the `BEGIN` phase. Any queries executed subsequently (inside the registration block) are considered "interesting queries" and objects referenced by those queries during query execution are registered. The registration is completed by `ENDING` the registration block. The registration block lets you create new registrations or add objects to existing registrations.

When a registration is created through the PL/SQL interface, a unique registration ID is assigned to the registration by the RDBMS. The client application can use the

registration ID to keep track of registrations created by it. When a notification is published by the RDBMS, the registration ID will be part of the notification.

### Typical Applications

This functionality is useful for example to applications that cache query result sets on mostly read-only objects in the mid-tier to avoid network round trips to the database. Such an application can create a registration on the queries it is interested in caching. On changes to objects referenced inside those queries, the database publishes a notification when the underlying transaction commits. In response to the notification, the mid-tier application can refresh its cache by re-executing the query/queries.

## 37.2 DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Security Model

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package requires that the user have the `CHANGE NOTIFICATION` system privilege in order to receive notifications, and be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package.

In addition the user is required to have `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on all objects to be registered. Note that if the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on an object was granted at the time of registration creation but lost subsequently (due to a revoke), then the registration will be purged and a notification to that effect will be published.

## 37.3 DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Constants

`DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` constants are used as flag parameters either during registration or when received during the notification.

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package has sets of constants:

- `EVENT_STARTUP`, `EVENT_SHUTDOWN`, `EVENT_SHUTDOWN_ANY`, `EVENT_DEREG` describe the type of the notification published by the database.
- `INSERTOP`, `DELETEOP`, `UPDATEOP`, `ALTEROP`, `DROPOP` and `UNKNOWNOP` describe the type of operation on a table (during a notification published by the database).
- `QOS_RELIABLE`, `QOS_DEREG_NFY`, `QOS_ROWIDS` describe registration Quality of Service properties that the client requires. These are specified during registration.

The constants are shown in the following table.

**Table 37-1 DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
<code>ALL_OPERATIONS</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	0	Interested in being notified on all operations, specified as a parameter during registration
<code>ALL_ROWS</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	1	All rows within the table may have been potentially modified
<code>EVENT_STARTUP</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	1	Instance startup notification
<code>EVENT_SHUTDOWN</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	2	Instance shutdown notification
<code>EVENT_SHUTDOWN_ANY</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	3	Any instance shutdown when running Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC)



**Table 37-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
EVENT_DEREG	BINARY_INTEGER	5	Registration has been removed
EVENT_OBJCHANGE	BINARY_INTEGER	6	Notification for object change
EVENT_QUERYCHANGE	BINARY_INTEGER	7	Notification for query result set change
INSERTOP	BINARY_INTEGER	2	Insert operation
UPDATEOP	BINARY_INTEGER	4	Update operation
DELETEOP	BINARY_INTEGER	8	Delete operation
ALTEROP	BINARY_INTEGER	16	Table altered
DROPOP	BINARY_INTEGER	32	Table dropped
UNKNOWNOP	BINARY_INTEGER	64	Unknown operation
QOS_RELIABLE	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Reliable or persistent notification. Also implies that the notifications will be inserted into the persistent storage atomically with the committing transaction that results in an object change.
QOS_DEREG_NFY	BINARY_INTEGER	2	Purge registration on first notification
QOS_ROWIDS	BINARY_INTEGER	4	Require rowids of modified rows
QOS_QUERY	BINARY_INTEGER	8	Register at query granularity
QOS_BEST_EFFORT	BINARY_INTEGER	16	Best effort evaluation
NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS_TIME	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Group notifications by time
NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Summary grouping of notifications
NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST	BINARY_INTEGER	2	Last notification in the group
NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER	BINARY_INTEGER	-1	Repeat notifications forever

## 37.4 DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Operational Notes

The following are DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION operational notes.

### Object Level Registration

- The notifications are published by the database when a transaction changes the registered objects and `COMMIT`s.
- All objects referenced in the queries executed inside the registration block starting from the previous `NEW_REG_START` or `ENABLE_REG` to `REG_END` are considered interesting objects and added to the registration.

## Query Result Change Registration

- The notifications are published by the database when a transaction changes the result set of the registered query and `COMMIT`s.

## Troubleshooting

If you have created a registration and seem to not receive notifications when the underlying tables are changed, please check the following.

- Is the `job_queue_processes` parameter set to a nonzero value? This parameter needs to be configured to a nonzero value in order to receive PL/SQL notifications through the handler.
- Are the registrations being created as a non-SYS user?
- If you are attempting DML changes on the registered object, are you `COMMIT`ing the transaction? Please note that the notifications are transactional and will be generated when the transaction `COMMIT`s.
- It maybe possible that there are run-time errors during the execution of the PL/SQL callback due to implementation errors. If so, they would be logged to the trace file of the `JOBQ` process that attempts to execute the procedure. The trace file would be usually named `<ORACLE_SID>_j*_<PID>.trc.`

For example, if the `ORACLE_SID` is 'dbs1' and the process is 12483, the trace file might be named 'dbs1\_j000\_12483.trc.

Suppose a registration is created with 'chnf\_callback' as the notification handler and with `registration_id` 100. Let us suppose the user forgets to define the `chnf_callback` procedure. Then the `JOBQ` trace file might contain a message of the following form.

```
Runtime error during execution of PL/SQL cbk chnf_callback for reg CHNF100
Error in PLSQL notification of msgid:
Queue :
Consumer Name :
PLSQL function :chnf_callback
Exception Occured, Error msg:
ORA-00604: error occurred at recursive SQL level 2
ORA-06550: line 1, column 7:
PLS-00201: identifier 'CHNF_CALLBACK' must be declared
ORA-06550: line 1, column 7:
PL/SQL: Statement ignored
```

### See Also:

For more information about troubleshooting Database Change Notification, see *Oracle Database Development Guide*.

## 37.5 DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Examples

Suppose that a mid-tier application has a lot of queries on the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table. If the `EMPLOYEES` table is infrequently updated, it can obtain better performance by caching rows from the table because that would avoid a round-trip to the backend

database server and server side execution latency. Let us assume that the application has implemented a mid-tier HTTP listener that listens for notifications and updates the mid-tier cache in response to a notification.

### Object Change Registration Example

The `DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION` package can be utilized in this scenario to send notifications about changes to the table by means of the following steps:

1. Implement a mid-tier listener component of the cache management system (for example, using HTTP) that listens to notification messages sent from the database and refreshes the mid-tier cache in response to the notification.
2. Create a server side stored procedure to process notifications

```
CONNECT system;
Enter password: password
GRANT CHANGE NOTIFICATION TO hr;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION TO hr;

Rem Enable job queue processes to receive notifications.
ALTER SYSTEM SET "job_queue_processes"=2;

CONNECT hr;
Enter password: password
Rem Create a table to record notification events
CREATE TABLE nfevents(regid number, event_type number);

Rem create a table to record changes to registered tables
CREATE TABLE nftablechanges(regid number, table_name varchar2(100),
                             table_operation number);

Rem create a table to record rowids of changed rows.
CREATE TABLE nfrowchanges(regid number, table_name varchar2(100),
                           row_id varchar2(30));

Rem Create a PL/SQL callback handler to process notifications.
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE chnf_callback(ntfnds IN SYS.CHNF$_DESC) IS
  regid          NUMBER;
  tbname         VARCHAR2(60);
  event_type     NUMBER;
  numtables      NUMBER;
  operation_type NUMBER;
  numrows       NUMBER;
  row_id         VARCHAR2(20);
BEGIN
  regid          := ntfnds.registration_id;
  numtables      := ntfnds.numtables;
  event_type     := ntfnds.event_type;

  INSERT INTO nfevents VALUES(regid, event_type);
  IF (event_type = DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.EVENT_OBJCHANGE) THEN
    FOR i IN 1..numtables LOOP
      tbname          := ntfnds.table_desc_array(i).table_name;
      operation_type  := ntfnds.table_desc_array(i).Opflags;
      INSERT INTO nftablechanges VALUES(regid, tbname, operation_type);
      /* Send the table name and operation_type to client side listener using
      UTL_HTTP */
      /* If interested in the rowids, obtain them as follows */
      IF (bitand(operation_type, DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.ALL_ROWS) = 0) THEN
        numrows := ntfnds.table_desc_array(i).numrows;
```

```

ELSE
  numrows :=0; /* ROWID INFO NOT AVAILABLE */
END IF;

/* The body of the loop is not executed when numrows is ZERO */
FOR j IN 1..numrows LOOP
  Row_id := ntfnds.table_desc_array(i).row_desc_array(j).row_id;
  INSERT INTO nfrowchanges VALUES(regid, tname, Row_id);
  /* optionally Send out row_ids to client side listener using UTL_HTTP;
*/
END LOOP;

END LOOP;
END IF;
COMMIT;
END;
/

```

In Step 2 we can send as much information about the invalidation as the mid-tier application needs based on the information obtained from the notification descriptor.

#### Notes

- a. In the above example, a registration was created on the `EMPLOYEES` table with 'chnf\_callback' as the PL/SQL handler for notifications. During registration, the client specified reliable notifications (`QOS_RELIABLE`) and rowid notifications (`QOS_ROWIDS`).
- b. The handler accesses the table descriptor array from the notification descriptor only if the notification type is of `EVENT_OBJCHANGE`. In all other cases (e.g `EVENT_DEREG`, `EVENT_SHUTDOWN`), the table descriptor array should not be accessed.
- c. The handler accesses the row descriptor array from the table notification descriptor only if the `ALL_ROWS` bit is not set in the table operation flag. If the `ALL_ROWS` bit is set in the table operation flag, then it means that all rows within the table may have been potentially modified. In addition to operations like `TRUNCATE` that affect all rows in the tables, this bit may also be set if individual rowids have been rolled up into a `FULL` table invalidation.

This can occur if too many rows were modified on a given table in a single transaction (more than 80) or the total shared memory consumption due to rowids on the RDBMS is determined too large (exceeds 1% of the dynamic shared pool size). In this case, the recipient must conservatively assume that the entire table has been invalidated and the callback/application must be able to handle this condition.

Also note that the implementation of the user defined callback is up to the developer. In the above example, the callback was used to record event details into database tables. The application can additionally send the notification details to a mid-tier `HTTP` listener of its cache management system (as in the example) using `UTL_HTTP`. The listener could then refresh its cache by querying from the back-end database.

3. Create a registrations on the tables that we wish to be notified about. We pass in the previously defined procedure name (`chnf_callback`) as the name of the server side PL/SQL procedure to be executed when a notification is generated.

```

Rem Create a REGISTRATION on the EMPLOYEES TABLE
DECLARE

```

```

REGDS      SYS.CHNF$_REG_INFO;
regid      NUMBER;
mgr_id     NUMBER;
dept_id    NUMBER;
qosflags   NUMBER;
BEGIN
  qosflags := DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.QOS_RELIABLE +
              DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.QOS_ROWIDS;
REGDS := SYS.CHNF$_REG_INFO ('chnf_callback', qosflags, 0,0,0);
regid := DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NEW_REG_START (REGDS);
SELECT manager_id INTO mgr_id FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE employee_id = 200;
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.REG_END;
END;
/

```

Once the registration is created in Step 3 above, the server side PL/SQL procedure defined in Step 2 is executed in response to any COMMITTED changes to the HR.EMPLOYEES table. As an example, let us assume that the following update is performed on the employees table.

```
UPDATE employees SET salary=salary*1.05 WHERE employee_id=203;COMMIT;
```

Once the notification is processed, you will find rows which might look like the following in the nfevents, nftablechanges and nfrowchanges tables.

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM nfevents;
```

REGID	EVENT_TYPE
20045	6

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM nftablechanges;
```

REGID	TABLE_NAME	TABLE_OPERATION
20045	HR.EMPLOYEES	4

```
SQL> select * from nfrowchanges;
```

REGID	TABLE_NAME	ROW_ID
20045	HR.EMPLOYEES	AAAKB/AABAAAJ8zAAF

## Query Result Change Registration Example

### 1. Creating a Callback

```

CONNECT system;
Enter password: password
GRANT CHANGE NOTIFICATION TO hr;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION TO hr;
CONNECT hr;
Enter password: password
Rem Create a table to record notification events
CREATE TABLE nfevents(regid NUMBER, event_type NUMBER);

Rem Create a table to record notification queries
CREATE TABLE nfqueries (qid NUMBER, qop NUMBER);

```

```
Rem Create a table to record changes to registered tables
CREATE TABLE nftablechanges(
    qid          NUMBER,
    table_name   VARCHAR2(100),
    table_operation NUMBER);

Rem Create a table to record rowids of changed rows.
CREATE TABLE nfrowchanges(
    qid          NUMBER,
    table_name   VARCHAR2(100),
    row_id       VARCHAR2(2000));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE chnf_callback
    (ntfnds IN CQ_NOTIFICATION$_DESCRIPTOR)
IS
    regid        NUMBER;
    tbname       VARCHAR2(60);
    event_type   NUMBER;
    numtables    NUMBER;
    operation_type NUMBER;
    numrows      NUMBER;
    row_id       VARCHAR2(2000);
    numqueries   NUMBER;
    qid NUMBER;
    qop NUMBER;

BEGIN
    regid := ntfnds.registration_id;
    event_type := ntfnds.event_type;
    INSERT INTO nfevents VALUES(regid, event_type);
    numqueries :=0;
    IF (event_type = DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.EVENT_QUERYCHANGE) THEN
        numqueries := ntfnds.query_desc_array.count;
        FOR i IN 1..numqueries LOOP
            qid := ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).queryid;
            qop := ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).queryop;
            INSERT INTO nfqueries VALUES(qid, qop);
            numtables := 0;
            numtables := ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).table_desc_array.count;
            FOR j IN 1..numtables LOOP
                tbname := ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).table_desc_array(j).table_name;
                operation_type :=
ntfnds.QUERY_DESC_ARRAY(i).table_desc_array(j).Opflags;
                INSERT INTO nftablechanges VALUES(qid, tbname, operation_type);
                IF (bitand(operation_type, DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.ALL_ROWS) = 0)
                THEN
                    numrows := ntfnds.query_desc_array(i).table_desc_array(j).numrows;
                ELSE
                    numrows :=0; /* ROWID INFO NOT AVAILABLE */
                END IF;

                /* The body of the loop is not executed when numrows is ZERO */
                FOR k IN 1..numrows LOOP
                    Row_id :=
ntfnds.query_desc_array(i).table_desc_array(j).row_desc_array(k).row_id;
                    INSERT INTO nfrowchanges VALUES(qid, tbname, Row_id);

                END LOOP; /* loop over rows */
            END LOOP; /* loop over tables */
        END LOOP;
    END IF;
END;
```

```

        END LOOP;          /* loop over queries */
    END IF;
    COMMIT;
END;
/

```

## 2. Creates a query registration

```

DECLARE
    reginfo    cq_notification$_reg_info;
    mgr_id     NUMBER;
    dept_id    NUMBER;
    v_cursor   SYS_REFCURSOR;
    regid      NUMBER;
    qosflags   NUMBER;

BEGIN
    /* Register two queries for result-set-change notifications: */

    /* 1. Construct registration information.
       'chnf_callback' is name of notification handler.
       QOS_QUERY specifies result-set-change notifications. */

    qosflags := DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.QOS_QUERY +
                DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.QOS_ROWIDS;

    reginfo := cq_notification$_reg_info('chnf_callback', qosflags,0, 0, 0);

    /* 2. Create registration */

    regid := DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NEW_REG_START(reginfo);

    OPEN v_cursor FOR
        SELECT DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID, manager_id
        FROM HR.employees
        WHERE employee_id = 7902;
    CLOSE v_cursor;

    OPEN v_cursor for
        SELECT DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID, department_id
        FROM HR.departments
        WHERE department_name = 'IT';
    CLOSE v_cursor;

    DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.REG_END;
END;
/

```

## 3. After creating the query registrations, the output from USER\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION\_QUERIES would appear as follows.

```

SQL> SELECT queryid, regid, to_char(querytext)
       FROM user_cq_notification_queries;

```

```

      QUERYID      REGID
-----
TO_CHAR(QUERYTEXT)
-----
          22          41
SELECT HR.DEPARTMENTS.DEPARTMENT_ID FROM HR.DEPARTMENTS WHERE HR.DEPARTMENTS.
DEPARTMENT_NAME = 'IT'

```

```

                21          41
SELECT HR.EMPLOYEES.MANAGER_ID FROM HR.EMPLOYEES WHERE HR.EMPLOYEES.EMPLOYEE_
ID = 7902

```

Now, let us perform an UPDATE that changes the result of the query with queryid 22 by renaming the department with name 'IT' to FINANCE.

```
SQL> update departments set department_name = 'FINANCE' where department_name =
'IT';
```

1 row updated.

```
SQL> commit;
```

Commit complete.

Now we can query the notifications that we recorded in the callback.

```
SQL> select * from nfevents;
```

```

      REGID EVENT_TYPE
-----
          61          7

```

Event type 7 corresponds to EVENT\_QUERYCHANGE

```
SQL> select * from nfqueries;
```

```

      QID      QOP
-----
          42          7

```

Event type 7 corresponds to EVENT\_QUERYCHANGE

```
SQL> select * from nftablechanges;
```

```
SQL> select * from nftablechanges;
```

```

      REGID
-----
TABLE_NAME
-----
TABLE_OPERATION
-----
          42
HR.DEPARTMENTS
          4

```

TABLE\_OPERATION 4 corresponds to UPDATEOP

```
SQL> select * from nfrowchanges;
```

```

      REGID
-----
TABLE_NAME
-----
ROW_ID
-----

```



```
HR.DEPARTMENTS
AAANKdAABAAALinAAF
```

## 37.6 DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Data Structures

The DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION package defines several OBJECT types.

### OBJECT Types

- CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_DESCRIPTOR Object Type
- CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_QUERY Object Type
- CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_QUERY\_ARRAY Object (Array) Type
- CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_TABLE Object Type
- CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_TABLE\_ARRAY Object (Array) Type
- CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_ROW Object Type
- CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_ROW\_ARRAY Object (Array) Type
- CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_REG\_INFO Object Type

### 37.6.1 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_DESCRIPTOR Object Type

This is the top level change notification descriptor type. It is a synonym for the SYS.CHNF\$\_DESC type.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_DESC IS OBJECT(
  registration_id    NUMBER,
  transaction_id     RAW(8),
  dbname             VARCHAR2(30),
  event_type         NUMBER,
  numtables          NUMBER,
  table_desc_array   CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY,
  query_desc_array   CQ_NOTIFICATION$_QUERY_ARRAY);
```

#### Attributes

**Table 37-2 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_DESCRIPTOR Object Type**

Attribute	Description
registration_id	Registration ID returned during registration
transaction_id	Transaction ID. transaction_id of the transaction that made the change. Will be NULL unless the event_type is EVENT_OBJCHANGE or EVENT_QUERYCHANGE.
dbname	Name of database
event_type	Database event associated with the notification. Can be one of EVENT_OBJCHANGE (change to a registered object), EVENT_STARTUP, or EVENT_QUERYCHANGE, EVENT_SHUTDOWN or EVENT_DEREG (registration has been removed due to a timeout or other reason)

**Table 37-2 (Cont.) CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_DESCRIPTOR Object Type**

Attribute	Description
numtables	Number of modified tables. Will be NULL unless the event_type is EVENT_OBJCHANGE.
table_desc_array	Array of table descriptors. Will be NULL unless the event_type is EVENT_OBJCHANGE.
query_desc_array	Array of queries changed. This will be NULL unless event_type is EVENT_QUERYCHANGE

## 37.6.2 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_QUERY Object Type

The object type describes the changes to a query result caused by an event such as a transaction commit.

An array of CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_QUERY descriptors is embedded inside the top level notification descriptor (CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_DESCRIPTOR) for events of type EVENT\_QUERYCHANGE. The array corresponds to the SET of queryids which were invalidated as a result of the event.

This is a synonym for the base type SYS.CHNF\$\_QDESC.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_QDESC IS OBJECT (
  queryid          NUMBER,
  queryop          NUMBER,
  table_desc_array CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY);
```

### Attributes

**Table 37-3 TYPE SYS.CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_QUERY Object Type**

Attribute	Description
queryid	QueryId of the changed query
queryop	Operation describing change to the query
table_desc_array	Array of table changes which contributed to the query Result Set change

## 37.6.3 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_QUERY\_ARRAY Object (Array) Type

This type corresponds to an array of CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_QUERY objects. It is a synonym for the SYS.CHNF\$\_QUERY\_ARRAY type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY IS VARRAY (1073741824) OF
CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE;
```

## 37.6.4 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_TABLE Object Type

This descriptor type describes a change to a table and is embedded inside the top level change notification descriptor type for `EVENT_OBJCHANGE` event types. For query result set changes (event type will be set to `EVENT_QUERYCHANGE`), the array of table descriptors is embedded inside each query change descriptor.

Note that this is a synonym for the type previously named `SYS.CHNF$_TDESC`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_TDESC IS OBJECT (
  opflags          NUMBER,
  table_name       VARCHAR2(2*M_IDEN+1),
  numrows          NUMBER,
  row_desc_array   CQ_NOTIFICATION$_ROW_ARRAY)
```

### Attributes

**Table 37-4** TYPE `SYS.CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE` Object Type

Attribute	Description
<code>opflags</code>	Table level operation flags. This is a flag field (bit-vector) that describes the operations that occurred on the table. It can be an OR of the following bit fields - <code>INSERTOP</code> , <code>UPDATEOP</code> , <code>DELETEOP</code> , <code>DROPOP</code> , <code>ALTEROP</code> , <code>ALL_ROWS</code> . If the <code>ALL_ROWS</code> (0x1) bit is set it means that either the entire table is modified (for example, <code>DELETE * FROM t</code> ) or row level granularity of information is not requested or not available in the notification and the receiver has to conservatively assume that the entire table has been invalidated.
<code>table_name</code>	Name of modified table
<code>numrows</code>	Number of modified rows within the table. <code>numrows</code> will be <code>NULL</code> and hence should not be accessed if the <code>ALL_ROWS</code> bit is set in the table change descriptor.
<code>row_desc_array</code>	Array of row descriptors. This field will be <code>NULL</code> if the <code>ALL_ROWS</code> bit is set in <code>opflags</code> .

## 37.6.5 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_TABLE\_ARRAY Object (Array) Type

This type corresponds to an array of `CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE` objects. It is a synonym for the `SYS.CHNF$_TDESC_ARRAY` type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE_ARRAY IS VARRAY (1073741824) OF
CQ_NOTIFICATION$_TABLE;
```

## 37.6.6 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_ROW Object Type

An array of CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_ROW is embedded inside a CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_TABLE (table change descriptor), if the QOS\_ROWIDS option was chosen at registration and the ALL\_ROWS bit is not set in the opflags field of the table change descriptor.

Note that this is a synonym for the type previously named SYS.CHNF\$\_RDESC.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_RDESC IS OBJECT (
  opflags          NUMBER,
  row_id           VARCAHR2 (2000));
```

### Attributes

**Table 37-5 TYPE SYS.CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_ROW Object Type**

Attribute	Description
opflags	Row level operation flags. The flag field (bit vector) describes the operations in the row (could be INSERTOP, UPDATEOP or DELETEOP).
row_id	The rowid of the modified row

## 37.6.7 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_ROW\_ARRAY Object (Array) Type

This object type corresponds to an array of CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_ROW objects. It is embedded inside the CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_TABLE if QOS\_ROWIDS was specified during registration and the ALL\_ROWS bit is not set in the opflags field of the table change descriptor.

This type is a synonym for the SYS.CHNF\$\_RDESC\_ARRAY type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_ROW_ARRAY IS VARRAY (1073741824) OF CQ_NOTIFICATION$_ROW;
```

## 37.6.8 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_REG\_INFO Object Type

The object type describes the attributes associated with creating a new registration. It is a synonym for the type previously named SYS.CHNF\$\_REG\_INFO.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.CHNF$_REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
  callback          VARCHAR2(20),
  qosflags          NUMBER,
  timeout           NUMBER,
  operations_filter NUMBER,
  transaction_lag   NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_class NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_value NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_type NUMBER,
```

```
ntfn_grouping_start_time    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
ntfn_grouping_repeat_count  NUMBER);
```

### Attributes

**Table 37-6 TYPE CQ\_NOTIFICATIONS\$\_REG\_INFO Object Type**

Attribute	Description
callback	Name of the server side PL/SQL procedure to be executed on a notification. Prototype is <code>&lt;call_backname&gt;(ntfnds IN SYS.chnf\$_desc)</code>
qosflags	Quality of service flags. Can be set to an OR of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• QOS_RELIABLE (0x1): Notifications are reliable (persistent) and survive instance death. This means that on an instance death in an Oracle RAC cluster, surviving instances will be able to deliver any queued invalidations. Similarly, pending invalidations can be delivered on instance restart, in a single instance configuration. The disadvantage is that there is a CPU cost/ latency involved in inserting the invalidation message to a persistent store. If this parameter is false, then server side CPU and latency are minimized, because invalidations are buffered into an in memory queue but the client could lose invalidation messages on an instance shutdown.</li> <li>• QOS_DEREG_NFY (0x2): The registration will be expunged on the first notification</li> <li>• QOS_ROWIDS (0x4): The notification needs to include information about the rowids that were modified</li> <li>• QOS_QUERY (0x8): specifies query result change notification as opposed to object change notification</li> <li>• QOS_BEST_EFFORT (0x10) or QOS_BEST_EFFORT (0x16): can register simplified versions of queries and minimizes evaluation with some false positives.</li> </ul>
timeout	If set to a nonzero value, specifies the time in seconds after which the registration is automatically expunged by the database. If zero / NULL, the registration lives until explicitly deregistered. Note that the <code>timeout</code> option can be combined with the <code>purge on notification</code> (QOS_DEREG_NFY) option as well.

Table 37-6 (Cont.) TYPE CQ\_NOTIFICATIONS\$\_REG\_INFO Object Type

Attribute	Description
operations_filter	<p>if nonzero, specifies a filter to be selectively notified on certain operations. These flags can be used to filter based on specific operation types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0: Notify on all operations (DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.ALL_OPERATIONS)</li> <li>• 0x2: Notify on every INSERT (DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.INSERTOP)</li> <li>• 0x4: Notify on every UPDATE (DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.UPDATEOP)</li> <li>• 0x8: Notify on every DELETE (DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.DELETEOP)</li> </ul> <p>A combination of operations can be specified by using a bitwise OR.</p> <p>Caution: This parameter will be honored for object level registrations but ignored for query result change registrations. To implement notification flow control in 11g, the applications can use the "GROUPING notification" option.</p>
transaction_lag	<p>Lag between consecutive notifications in units of transactions. Can be used to specify the number of transactions/database changes, by which the client is willing to lag behind the database. If 0, it means that the client needs to receive an invalidation message as soon as it is generated.</p> <p><b>Caution:</b> This parameter will be honored for object level registrations but ignored for query result change notification registrations.</p>
ntfn_grouping_class	<p>When grouping notifications, the class based on which the group is derived. Currently, the only allowed value is DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS_TIME by which notifications are grouped by time.</p>
ntfn_grouping_value	<p>The grouping value. This describes the time interval that defines the group in seconds. For example, if this were set to 900, it would mean that notifications that were generated in each 15 minute interval would be grouped together.</p>
ntfn_grouping_type	<p>The type of grouping desired. It can be one of two allowed values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY - all notifications in the group are summarized into a single notification</li> <li>• DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST - only the last notification in the group is published and the earlier ones discarded</li> </ul>
ntfn_grouping_start_time	<p>When to start generating notifications. If specified as NULL, it defaults to the current system generated time.</p>

**Table 37-6 (Cont.) TYPE CQ\_NOTIFICATION\$\_REG\_INFO Object Type**

Attribute	Description
ntfn_grouping_repeat_count	How many times the notification should be repeated. Set this to DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER to receive notifications for the life time of the registration. Set to a nonzero value if only a certain number of notifications are desired for the life time of the registration.

**Usage Notes**

- The type declaration incorporates three other alternative constructors. In the first case all other parameters default to their default values.

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
  callback          VARCHAR2(20),
  qosflags          NUMBER,
  timeout           NUMBER);
```

The second option applies to the type constructor defined in a previous release, and which is retained for backward compatibility:

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
  callback          VARCHAR2(20),
  qosflags          NUMBER,
  timeout           NUMBER,
  operations_filter NUMBER,
  transaction_lag   NUMBER);
```

The third definition contains all the members of the type except `transaction_lag` which is being deprecated:

```
TYPE CQ_NOTIFICATION$_REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
  callback          VARCHAR2(20),
  qosflags          NUMBER,
  timeout           NUMBER,
  operations_filter NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_class NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_value NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_type NUMBER,
  ntfn_grouping_start_time TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  ntfn_grouping_repeat_count NUMBER);
```

- In response to a database change, the server side PL/SQL procedure specified by "callback" is executed. The PL/SQL procedure name has to be specified in the format `schema_name.procedure_name`. The procedure must have the following signature:

```
PROCEDURE <procedure_name>(ntfnds IN SYS.chnf$_desc)
```

CHNF\$\_DESC describes the change notification descriptor.

- The `init.ora` parameter `job_queue_processes` must be set to a nonzero value to receive PL/SQL notifications, because the specified procedure is executed inside a job queue process when a notification is generated.

## 37.7 Summary of DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 37-7 DBMS\_CQ\_NOTIFICATION Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID Function</a>	Returns the queryid of the most recent query that was attempted to be registered in a registration block
<a href="#">DEREGISTER Procedure</a>	De-subscribes the client with the supplied registration identifier (ID)
<a href="#">ENABLE_REG Procedure</a>	Begins a registration block using an existing registration identifier (ID)
<a href="#">NEW_REG_START Function</a>	Begins a new registration block
<a href="#">REG_END Procedure</a>	Ends the registration boundary
<a href="#">SET_ROWID_THRESHOLD Procedure</a>	Configures the maximum number of rows of a table published in a change notification if the rows of the table are modified in a transaction

### 37.7.1 CQ\_NOTIFICATION\_QUERYID Function

This function returns the queryid of the most recent query that was attempted to be registered in a registration block.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.CQ_NOTIFICATION_QUERYID
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Return Values

Returns the queryid of the most recently registered query.

### 37.7.2 DEREGISTER Procedure

This procedure describes the client with the specified registration identifier (ID).

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.DEREGISTER (
    regid IN NUMBER);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 37-8 DEREGISTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
regid	Client registration ID



### Usage Notes

Only the user that created the registration (or the SYS user) will be able to unsubscribe the registration.

## 37.7.3 ENABLE\_REG Procedure

This procedure adds objects to an existing registration identifier (ID).

It is similar to the interface for creating a new registration, except that it takes an existing `regid` to which to add objects. Subsequent execution of queries causes the objects referenced in the queries to be added to the specified `regid`, and the registration is completed on invoking the [REG\\_END Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.ENABLE_REG (
    regid IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 37-9** ENABLE\_REG Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>regid</code>	Client registration ID

### Usage Notes

Only the user that created the registration will be able to add further objects to the registration.

## 37.7.4 NEW\_REG\_START Function

This procedure begins a new registration block.

Any objects referenced by queries executed within the registration block are considered interesting objects and added to the registration. The registration block ends upon calling the `REG_END` procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.NEW_REG_START (
    regds IN sys.chnf$_reg_info)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 37-10** NEW\_REG\_START Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>sys.chnf\$_reg_info</code>	Registration descriptor describing the notification handler and other properties of the registration

### Return Values

The procedure returns a registration-id which is a unique integer assigned by the database to this registration. The registration-id will be echoed back in every notification received for this registration.

### Usage Notes

- The only operations permitted inside a registration block are queries (the ones the user wishes to register). DML and DDL operations are not permitted.
- The registration block is a session property and implicitly terminates upon exiting the session. While the registration block is a session property, the registration itself is a persistent database entity. Once created, the registration survives until explicitly deregistered by the client application or timed-out or removed by the database for some other reason (such as loss of privileges).
- The user must have the CHANGE\_NOTIFICATION system privilege and SELECT or READ privileges on any objects to be registered.
- The SYS user will not be permitted to create new registrations.
- Nesting of registration block is not permitted.

## 37.7.5 REG\_END Procedure

This procedure marks the end of the registration block. No newly executed queries are tracked.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.REG_END;
```

## 37.7.6 SET\_ROWID\_THRESHOLD Procedure

This procedure configures the maximum number of rows of a table published in a change notification if the rows of the table are modified in a transaction.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CQ_NOTIFICATION.SET_ROWID_THRESHOLD (
    tbname      IN VARCHAR2,
    threshold   IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 37-11 SET\_ROWID\_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tbname	Table name qualified by the schema name in the form schemaname.tablename
threshold	Maximum number of modified rows of the table to be published in the change notification

### Usage Notes

- The table needs to be registered for change notification either at object change granularity or at query result set granularity.
- The threshold set by means of this subprogram applies to that instance only and does not persist across instance startup/shutdown.

# DBMS\_CREDENTIAL

The `DBMS_CREDENTIAL` package provides an interface for authenticating and impersonating `EXTPROC` callout functions, as well as external jobs, remote jobs and file watchers from the `SCHEDULER`.

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* regarding Specifying Job Credentials
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding Guidelines for Securing External Processes

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_CREDENTIAL Subprograms](#)

## 38.1 DBMS\_CREDENTIAL Overview

Credentials are database objects that hold a username/password pair for authenticating and impersonating `EXTPROC` callout functions, as well as remote jobs, external jobs and file watchers from the `SCHEDULER`.

They are created using the [CREATE\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#). The procedure also allows you to specify the Windows domain for remote external jobs executed against a Windows server.

## 38.2 DBMS\_CREDENTIAL Security Model

Every Oracle credential has a unique credential name and you can associate a credential through its unique credential name with `EXTPROC` by means of a PL/SQL alias library.

In order to associate a credential with a PL/SQL alias library and external procedure, you must have the `CREATE AND/OR REPLACE LIBRARY` privilege or `CREATE AND/OR REPLACE FUNCTION / PROCEDURE` privilege and read permission of the DLL or shared object that the alias library to be associated with so that you can create and/or replace function or procedure to make use of the alias library.

Once authenticated, `EXTPROC` must act on behalf of the client based on client's identity defined in the supplied user credential. If not authenticated, `EXTPROC` must return an error message.

In order to create or alter a credential, you must have the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` privilege. If you are attempting to create or alter a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` privilege.

## 38.3 DBMS\_CREDENTIAL Operational Notes

As the existing `CREATE OR REPLACE LIBRARY` statement and `CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION/PROCEDURE` do not support a `CREDENTIAL` clause, this model requires syntax and semantic changes in `CREATE OR REPLACE LIBRARY` and `CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION/PROCEDURE` statement.

For example:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE LIBRARY test
  AS '$ORACLE_HOME/bin/test.so' CREDENTIAL ricky_cred;
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION ftest1
  (x VARCHAR2, y BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER
AS LANGUAGE C
LIBRARY test
NAME "negative"
PARAMETERS(x STRING, y INT);
```

The credential name defined in the `CREDENTIAL` clause is a name of a database object. Therefore, do not enclose the credential name with single or double quotes.

An example of a credential being used on an external job:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB(
    job_name          => 'example_job',
    job_type          => 'EXECUTABLE',
    job_action        => '/bin/ls',
    credential_name   => 'ricky_cred');
END;
/
```

## 38.4 Summary of DBMS\_CREDENTIAL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_CREDENTIAL` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 38-1 DBMS\_CREDENTIAL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure</a>	Creates a stored username/password pair in a database object called an Oracle credential
<a href="#">DISABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure</a>	Disables an Oracle credential
<a href="#">DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure</a>	Drops an Oracle credential

**Table 38-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_CREDENTIAL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ENABLE_CREDENTIAL Procedure</a>	Enables an Oracle credential
<a href="#">UPDATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure</a>	Updates an existing Oracle credential

## 38.4.1 CREATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure creates a stored username/password pair in a database object called an Oracle credential. You can also use this procedure to manage the credentials used for accessing files stored in cloud object storage.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  username         IN  VARCHAR2,
  password        IN  VARCHAR2,
  database_role   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  windows_domain  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enabled         IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 38-2 CREATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
credential_name	Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to upper case unless enclosed in double quotes.
username	User name to login to the operating system or remote database to run a job if this credential is chosen. This cannot be set to NULL.
password	Password to login to the remote operating system to run a job if this credential is chosen. It is case sensitive.
database_role	Whether a database job using this credential should attempt to log in with administrative privileges. Values: SYSDBA, SYSDBG, SYSADMIN or SYSBACKUP.
windows_domain	For a Windows remote executable target, this is the domain that the specified user belongs to. The domain will be converted to uppercase automatically.
comments	A text string that can be used to describe the credential to the user. The Scheduler does not use this field.
enabled	Determines whether the credential is enabled or not

## Usage Notes

- Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` system privilege. To create a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` privilege.
- The user name is case sensitive. It cannot contain double quotes or spaces.
- Attempting to create a credential with an existing credential name returns an error. To alter an existing credential, users must drop the existing credential first using the [DROP\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).
- Attempting to drop an existing credential, which is already referenced by alias libraries, returns an error. To drop an existing credential without any checking, users must set the `force` parameter of [DROP\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#) to `TRUE`.
- You may also alter a credential, by means of the [UPDATE\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).

## Examples

### Create a Basic Credential

```
CONN scott
Enter password: password

BEGIN
-- Basic credential.
  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_CREDENTIAL(
    credential_name => 'TIM_HALL_CREDENTIAL',
    username        => 'tim_hall',
    password        => 'password');
END
```

### Create a Windows Credential

```
CONN scott
Enter password: password

-- Credential including Windows domain
BEGIN
  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.CREATE_CREDENTIAL(
    credential_name => 'TIM_HALL_WIN_CREDENTIAL',
    username        => 'tim_hall',
    password        => 'password',
    windows_domain  => 'localdomain');
END
```

### Display Information about Credentials

Information about credentials is displayed using the `[DBA|ALL|USER] _CREDENTIALS` views.

```
COLUMN credential_name FORMAT A25
COLUMN username FORMAT A20
COLUMN windows_domain FORMAT A20
SELECT credential_name,
       username,
       windows_domain
FROM   user_credentials
```

```
ORDER BY credential_name;

CREDENTIAL_NAME      USERNAME      WINDOWS_DOMAIN
-----
TIM_HALL_CREDENTIAL  tim_hall
TIM_HALL_WIN_CREDENTIAL  tim_hall      LOCALDOMAIN
2 rows selected.

SQL>
```

## 38.4.2 DISABLE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure disables an Oracle credential.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.DISABLE_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  force            IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 38-3** *DISABLE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
credential_name	Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to upper case unless enclosed in double quotes.
force	If FALSE, the credential is not disabled provided it has no dependency on any existing scheduler job or PL/SQL library. An error is returned if the dependency is observed. If TRUE, the credential is disabled whether or not there is any scheduler job or PL/SQL library referencing it.

### Usage Notes

- Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be disabled by any user with the CREATE CREDENTIAL or CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL system privilege. To disable a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL privilege.
- A credential for an OS user can be viewed as an entry point into an operating system as a particular user. Allowing a credential to be disabled lets an administrator (or credential owner) to quickly, easily and reversibly disallow all logins from the database to the OS as a particular user of external jobs, database jobs, file transfers, external procedures, and file watching. To enable an existing disabled credential, you need to use the [ENABLE\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).
- A library can become invalid if the properties of the credential – windows domain, username, password, its enable/disable bit – are changed.



### 38.4.3 DROP\_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure drops an Oracle credential.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.DROP_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 38-4** *DROP\_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
credential_name	Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL.
force	If set to FALSE, the credential must not be referenced by any EXTPROC alias library or an error is raised. If set to TRUE, the credential is dropped whether or not there are extproc alias libraries referencing it. EXTPROC alias libraries that reference the dropped credential become invalid.

#### Usage Notes

Only the owner of a credential or a user with the CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL system privilege may drop the credential.

#### Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_CREDENTIAL.DROP_CREDENTIAL('TIM_HALL_CREDENTIAL', FALSE);
EXEC DBMS_CREDENTIAL.DROP_CREDENTIAL('TIM_HALL_WIN_CREDENTIAL', FALSE);
```

### 38.4.4 ENABLE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure enables an Oracle credential.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.ENABLE_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 38-5** *ENABLE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
credential_name	Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to upper case unless enclosed in double quotes.

### Usage Notes

- Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be disabled by any user with the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` system privilege. To disable a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` privilege.
- A credential for an OS user can be viewed as an entry point into an operating system as a particular user. Allowing a credential to be disabled would allow an administrator (or credential owner) to quickly, easily and reversibly disallow all logins from the database to the OS as a particular user (external jobs, file transfers, external procedures, file watching). To disable an existing credential, you need to use the [DISABLE\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).
- A library can become invalid if the properties of the credential – windows domain, username, password, its enable/disable bit – are changed.

## 38.4.5 UPDATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This procedure updates an existing Oracle credential.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CREDENTIAL.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute        IN  VARCHAR2,
  value           IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 38-6** *UPDATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
credential_name	Name of the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema. This cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to upper case unless enclosed in double quotation marks.
attribute	Name of attribute to update: USERNAME, PASSWORD, WINDOWS_DOMAIN, DATABASE_ROLE or COMMENTS
value	New value for the selected attribute

### Usage Notes

- Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE CREDENTIAL` or `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` system privilege. To create a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY CREDENTIAL` privilege.
- The user name is case sensitive. It cannot contain double quotes or spaces.
- EXTPROC alias libraries that reference the updated credential will become invalid. A library becomes invalid if the properties of the credential – windows domain, username, password, its enable/disable bit – are changed.

## Examples

### Update a Basic Credential

```
CONN scott
Enter password: password

BEGIN
-- Basic credential.
  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name => 'TIM_HALL_CREDENTIAL',
    attribute       => 'password',
    value           => 'password2');

  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL (
    credential_name => 'TIM_HALL_CREDENTIAL',
    attribute       => 'username',
    value           => 'tim_hall');
END;
```

### Update a Windows Credential

```
CONN scott
Enter password: password

-- Credential including Windows domain
BEGIN
  DBMS_CREDENTIAL.UPDATE_CREDENTIAL(
    credential_name => 'TIM_HALL_WIN_CREDENTIAL',
    username        => 'tim_hall',
    password        => 'password',
    windows_domain  => 'localdomain');
END
```

### Display Information about Credentials

Information about credentials is displayed using the [DBA|ALL|USER] \_CREDENTIALS views.

```
COLUMN credential_name FORMAT A25
COLUMN username FORMAT A20
COLUMN windows_domain FORMAT A20
SELECT credential_name,
       username,
       windows_domain
FROM   all_credentials
ORDER BY credential_name;
```

CREDENTIAL_NAME	USERNAME	WINDOWS_DOMAIN
TIM_HALL_CREDENTIAL	tim_hall	
TIM_HALL_WIN_CREDENTIAL	tim_hall	LOCALDOMAIN

2 rows selected.

SQL>

# DBMS\_CRYPTO

DBMS\_CRYPTO provides an interface to encrypt and decrypt stored data, and can be used in conjunction with PL/SQL programs running network communications. It provides support for several industry-standard encryption and hashing algorithms, including the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) encryption algorithm. AES has been approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to replace the Data Encryption Standard (DES).

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for further information about using this package and about encrypting data in general.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Datatypes](#)
- [Algorithms](#)
- [Restrictions](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_CRYPTO Subprograms](#)

## 39.1 DBMS\_CRYPTO Overview

DBMS\_CRYPTO contains basic cryptographic functions and procedures. To use this package correctly and securely, a general level of security expertise is assumed.

The DBMS\_CRYPTO package enables encryption and decryption for common Oracle datatypes, including RAW and large objects (LOBs), such as images and sound. Specifically, it supports BLOBs and CLOBs. In addition, it provides Globalization Support for encrypting data across different database character sets.

The following cryptographic algorithms are supported:

- Data Encryption Standard (DES), Triple DES (3DES, 2-key and 3-key)
- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
- MD5, MD4, SHA-1, and SHA-2 cryptographic hashes
- MD5, SHA-1, and SHA-2 Message Authentication Code (MAC)

Block cipher modifiers are also provided with `DBMS_CRYPTO`. You can choose from several padding options, including PKCS (Public Key Cryptographic Standard) #5, and from four block cipher chaining modes, including Cipher Block Chaining (CBC).

[Table 39-1](#) summarizes the `DBMS_CRYPTO` package features.

**Table 39-1 DBMS\_CRYPTO Features**

Package Feature	DBMS_CRYPTO
Cryptographic algorithms	DES, 3DES, AES, RC4, 3DES_2KEY
Padding forms	PKCS5, zeroes
Block cipher chaining modes	CBC, CFB, ECB, OFB
Cryptographic hash algorithms	MD5, SHA-1, SHA-2 (SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512), MD4
Keyed hash (MAC) algorithms	HMAC_MD5, HMAC_SH1, HMAC_SH256, HMAC_SH384, HMAC_SH512
Cryptographic pseudo-random number generator	RAW, NUMBER, BINARY_INTEGER
Database types	RAW, CLOB, BLOB

The `DBMS_CRYPTO` package replaces `DBMS_OBFUSCATION_TOOLKIT`, providing greater ease of use and support for a range of algorithms to accommodate new and existing systems. Specifically, `3DES_2KEY` and `MD4` are provided for backward compatibility. It is not recommended that you use these algorithms because they do not provide the same level of security as provided by `3DES`, `AES`, `MD5`, `SHA-1`, or `SHA-2`.

## 39.2 DBMS\_CRYPTO Security Model

Oracle Database installs this package in the `SYS` schema. You can then grant package access to existing users and roles as needed.

## 39.3 DBMS\_CRYPTO Datatypes

Parameters for the `DBMS_CRYPTO` subprograms use these datatypes.

**Table 39-2 DBMS\_CRYPTO Datatypes**

Type	Description
BLOB	A source or destination binary LOB
CLOB	A source or destination character LOB (excluding NCLOB)
PLS_INTEGER	Specifies a cryptographic algorithm type (used with BLOB, CLOB, and RAW datatypes)
RAW	A source or destination RAW buffer

## 39.4 DBMS\_CRYPTO Algorithms

The DBMS\_CRYPTO package contains predefined cryptographic algorithms, modifiers, and cipher suites.

These are shown in the following tables.

**Table 39-3 DBMS\_CRYPTO Cryptographic Hash Functions**

Name	Description
HASH_MD4	Produces a 128-bit hash, or message digest of the input message
HASH_MD5	Also produces a 128-bit hash, but is more complex than MD4
HASH_SH1	Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-1). Produces a 160-bit hash.
HASH_SH256	SHA-2, produces a 256-bit hash.
HASH_SH384	SHA-2, produces a 384-bit hash.
HASH_SH512	SHA-2, produces a 512-bit hash.

**Table 39-4 DBMS\_CRYPTO MAC (Message Authentication Code) Functions**

Name	Description
HMAC_MD5 <sup>1</sup>	Same as MD5 hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value.
HMAC_SH1 <sup>1</sup>	Same as SHA hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value.
HMAC_SH256	Same as SHA-2 256-bit hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value.
HMAC_SH384	Same as SHA-2 384-bit hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value.
HMAC_SH512	Same as SHA-2 512-bit hash function, except it requires a secret key to verify the hash value.

<sup>1</sup> Complies with IETF RFC 2104 standard

**Table 39-5 DBMS\_CRYPTO Encryption Algorithms**

Name	Description
ENCRYPT_DES	Data Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Uses key length of 56 bits.
ENCRYPT_3DES_2KEY	Data Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Operates on a block 3 times with 2 keys. Effective key length of 112 bits.
ENCRYPT_3DES	Data Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Operates on a block 3 times.
ENCRYPT_AES128	Advanced Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Uses 128-bit key size.
ENCRYPT_AES192	Advanced Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Uses 192-bit key size.

**Table 39-5 (Cont.) DBMS\_CRYPTO Encryption Algorithms**

Name	Description
ENCRYPT_AES256	Advanced Encryption Standard. Block cipher. Uses 256-bit key size.
ENCRYPT_RC4	Stream cipher. Uses a secret, randomly generated key unique to each session.

**Table 39-6 DBMS\_CRYPTO Block Cipher Suites**

Name	Description
DES_CBC_PKCS5	ENCRYPT_DES <sup>1</sup> + CHAIN_CBC <sup>2</sup> + PAD_PKCS5 <sup>3</sup>
DES3_CBC_PKCS5	ENCRYPT_3DES <sup>1</sup> + CHAIN_CBC <sup>2</sup> + PAD_PKCS5 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See [Table 39-5](#)

<sup>2</sup> See [Table 39-7](#)

<sup>3</sup> See [Table 39-8](#)

**Table 39-7 DBMS\_CRYPTO Block Cipher Chaining Modifiers**

Name	Description
CHAIN_ECB	Electronic Codebook. Encrypts each plaintext block independently.
CHAIN_CBC	Cipher Block Chaining. Plaintext is XORed with the previous ciphertext block before it is encrypted.
CHAIN_CFB	Cipher-Feedback. Enables encrypting units of data smaller than the block size.
CHAIN_OFB	Output-Feedback. Enables running a block cipher as a synchronous stream cipher. Similar to CFB, except that <i>n</i> bits of the previous output block are moved into the right-most positions of the data queue waiting to be encrypted.

**Table 39-8 DBMS\_CRYPTO Block Cipher Padding Modifiers**

Name	Description
PAD_PKCS5	Provides padding which complies with the PKCS #5: Password-Based Cryptography Standard
PAD_NONE	Provides option to specify no padding. Caller must ensure that blocksize is correct, else the package returns an error.
PAD_ZERO	Provides padding consisting of zeroes

## 39.5 DBMS\_CRYPTO Restrictions

The `VARCHAR2` datatype is not directly supported by `DBMS_CRYPTO`. Before you can perform cryptographic operations on data of the type `VARCHAR2`, you must convert it to the uniform database character set `AL32UTF8`, and then convert it to the `RAW` datatype.

After performing these conversions, you can then encrypt it with the `DBMS_CRYPTO` package.



#### See Also:

[DBMS\\_CRYPTO Operational Notes](#) for information about the conversion rules for converting datatypes.

## 39.6 DBMS\_CRYPTO Exceptions

The following table lists exceptions that have been defined for `DBMS_CRYPTO`.

**Table 39-9 DBMS\_CRYPTO Exceptions**

Exception	Code	Description
<code>CipherSuiteInvalid</code>	28827	The specified cipher suite is not defined.
<code>CipherSuiteNull</code>	28829	No value has been specified for the cipher suite to be used.
<code>KeyNull</code>	28239	The encryption key has not been specified or contains a NULL value.
<code>KeyBadSize</code>	28234	DES keys: Specified key size is too short. DES keys must be at least 8 bytes (64 bits). AES keys: Specified key size is not supported. AES keys must be 128, 192, or 256 bits in length.
<code>DoubleEncryption</code>	28233	Source data was previously encrypted.

## 39.7 DBMS\_CRYPTO Operational Notes

This section describes several `DBMS_CRYPTO` operational notes.

- When to Use Encrypt and Decrypt Procedures or Functions
- When to Use Hash or Message Authentication Code (MAC) Functions
- About Generating and Storing Encryption Keys
- Conversion Rules

### When to Use Encrypt and Decrypt Procedures or Functions

This package includes both `ENCRYPT` and `DECRYPT` procedures and functions. The procedures are used to encrypt or decrypt LOB datatypes (overloaded for CLOB and BLOB datatypes). In contrast, the `ENCRYPT` and `DECRYPT` functions are used to encrypt and decrypt RAW datatypes. Data of type `VARCHAR2` must be converted to RAW before you can use `DBMS_CRYPTO` functions to encrypt it.



## When to Use Hash or Message Authentication Code (MAC) Functions

This package includes two different types of one-way hash functions: the `HASH` function and the `MAC` function. Hash functions operate on an arbitrary-length input message, and return a fixed-length hash value. One-way hash functions work in one direction only. It is easy to compute a hash value from an input message, but it is extremely difficult to generate an input message that hashes to a particular value. Note that hash values should be at least 128 bits in length to be considered secure.

You can use hash values to verify whether data has been altered. For example, before storing data, the user runs `DBMS_CRYPTO.HASH` against the stored data to create a hash value. On returning the stored data, the user can again run the hash function against it, using the same algorithm. If the second hash value is identical to the first one, then the data has not been altered. Hash values are similar to "file fingerprints" and are used to ensure data integrity.

The `HASH` function included with `DBMS_CRYPTO`, is a one-way hash function that you can use to generate a hash value from either `RAW` or `LOB` data. The `MAC` function is also a one-way hash function, but with the addition of a secret key. It works the same way as the `DBMS_CRYPTO.HASH` function, except only someone with the key can verify the hash value.

MACs can be used to authenticate files between users. They can also be used by a single user to determine if her files have been altered, perhaps by a virus. A user could compute the MAC of his files and store that value in a table. If the user did not use a MAC function, then the virus could compute the new hash value after infection and replace the table entry. A virus cannot do that with a MAC because the virus does not know the key.

## About Generating and Storing Encryption Keys

The `DBMS_CRYPTO` package can generate random material for encryption keys, but it does not provide a mechanism for maintaining them. Application developers must take care to ensure that the encryption keys used with this package are securely generated and stored. Also note that the encryption and decryption operations performed by `DBMS_CRYPTO` occur on the server, not on the client. Consequently, if the key is sent over the connection between the client and the server, the connection must be protected by using network encryption. Otherwise, the key is vulnerable to capture over the wire.

Although `DBMS_CRYPTO` cannot generate keys on its own, it does provide tools you can use to aid in key generation. For example, you can use the `RANDOMBYTES` function to generate random material for keys.

When generating encryption keys for DES, it is important to remember that some numbers are considered weak and semiweak keys. Keys are considered weak or semiweak when the pattern of the algorithm combines with the pattern of the initial key value to produce ciphertext that is more susceptible to cryptanalysis. To avoid this, filter out the known weak DES keys. Lists of the known weak and semiweak DES keys are available on several public Internet sites.

 See Also:

- *Oracle Database Security Guide* for information about configuring network encryption and SSL
- [RANDOMBYTES Function](#)

**Conversion Rules**

- To convert VARCHAR2 to RAW, use the UTL\_I18N.STRING\_TO\_RAW function to perform the following steps:
  1. Convert VARCHAR2 in the current database character set to VARCHAR2 in the AL32UTF8 database character.
  2. Convert VARCHAR2 in the AL32UTF8 database character set to RAW.

Syntax example:

```
UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW (string, 'AL32UTF8');
```

- To convert RAW to VARCHAR2, use the UTL\_I18N.RAW\_TO\_CHAR function to perform the following steps:
  1. Convert RAW to VARCHAR2 in the AL32UTF8 database character set.
  2. Convert VARCHAR2 in the AL32UTF8 database character set to VARCHAR2 in the database character set you wish to use.

Syntax example:

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR (data, 'AL32UTF8');
```

 See Also:

[UTL\\_I18N](#) for information about using the UTL\_I18N PL/SQL package.

- If you want to store encrypted data of the RAW datatype in a VARCHAR2 database column, then use RAWTOHEX or UTL\_ENCODE.BASE64\_ENCODE to make it suitable for VARCHAR2 storage. These functions expand data size by 2 and 4/3, respectively.

## 39.8 DBMS\_CRYPTO Examples

This listing shows PL/SQL block encrypting and decrypting pre-defined 'input\_string' using 256-bit AES algorithm with Cipher Block Chaining and PKCS#5 compliant padding.

```
DECLARE
  input_string      VARCHAR2 (200) := 'Secret Message';
  output_string     VARCHAR2 (200);
  encrypted_raw     RAW (2000);      -- stores encrypted binary text
  decrypted_raw     RAW (2000);      -- stores decrypted binary text
  num_key_bytes     NUMBER := 256/8; -- key length 256 bits (32 bytes)
  key_bytes_raw     RAW (32);        -- stores 256-bit encryption key
  encryption_type   PLS_INTEGER :=  -- total encryption type
```

```

                                DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT_AES256
                                + DBMS_CRYPTO.CHAIN_CBC
                                + DBMS_CRYPTO.PAD_PKCS5;

iv_raw          RAW (16);

BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( 'Original string: ' || input_string);
  key_bytes_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES (num_key_bytes);
  iv_raw        := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES (16);
  encrypted_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT
  (
    src => UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW (input_string, 'AL32UTF8'),
    typ => encryption_type,
    key => key_bytes_raw,
    iv  => iv_raw
  );

  -- The encrypted value "encrypted_raw" can be used here

  decrypted_raw := DBMS_CRYPTO.DECRYPT
  (
    src => encrypted_raw,
    typ => encryption_type,
    key => key_bytes_raw,
    iv  => iv_raw
  );

  output_string := UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR (decrypted_raw, 'AL32UTF8');

  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Decrypted string: ' || output_string);
END;
```

## 39.9 Summary of DBMS\_CRYPTO Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_CRYPTO subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 39-10** *DBMS\_CRYPTO Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DECRYPT Function</a>	Decrypts RAW data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector)
<a href="#">DECRYPT Procedures</a>	Decrypts LOB data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV
<a href="#">ENCRYPT Function</a>	Encrypts RAW data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV
<a href="#">ENCRYPT Procedures</a>	Encrypts LOB data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV
<a href="#">HASH Function</a>	Applies one of the supported cryptographic hash algorithms (MD4, MD5, SHA-1, or SHA-2) to data
<a href="#">MAC Function</a>	Applies Message Authentication Code algorithms (MD5, SHA-1, or SHA-2) to data to provide keyed message protection

**Table 39-10 (Cont.) DBMS\_CRYPT0 Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">RANDOMBYTES Function</a>	Returns a RAW value containing a cryptographically secure pseudo-random sequence of bytes, and can be used to generate random material for encryption keys
<a href="#">RANDOMINTEGER Function</a>	Returns a random BINARY_INTEGER
<a href="#">RANDOMNUMBER Function</a>	Returns a random 128-bit integer of the NUMBER datatype

## 39.9.1 DECRYPT Function

This function decrypts RAW data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.DECRYPT(
  src IN RAW,
  typ IN PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN RAW,
  iv IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(decrypt,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 39-11 DECRYPT Function Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
src	RAW data to be decrypted.
typ	Stream or block cipher type and modifiers to be used.
key	Key to be used for decryption.
iv	Optional initialization vector for block ciphers. Default is NULL.

### Usage Notes

- To retrieve original plaintext data, DECRYPT must be called with the same cipher, modifiers, key, and IV that was used to encrypt the data originally.

#### See Also:

"Usage Notes" for the ENCRYPT function for additional information about the ciphers and modifiers available with this package.

- If VARCHAR2 data is converted to RAW before encryption, then it must be converted back to the appropriate database character set by using the UTL\_I18N package.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_CRYPT0 Operational Notes](#) for a discussion of the VARCHAR2 to RAW conversion rules

## 39.9.2 DECRYPT Procedures

These procedures decrypt LOB data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.DECRYPT(
  dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src IN          BLOB,
  typ IN          PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN          RAW,
  iv IN          RAW          DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_CRYPT.DECRYPT(
  dst IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB          CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src IN          BLOB,
  typ IN          PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN          RAW,
  iv IN          RAW          DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(decrypt,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 39-12 DECRYPT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
dst	LOB locator of output data. The value in the output LOB <dst> will be overwritten.
src	LOB locator of input data.
typ	Stream or block cipher type and modifiers to be used.
key	Key to be used for decryption.
iv	Optional initialization vector for block ciphers. Default is all zeroes.

## 39.9.3 ENCRYPT Function

This function encrypts RAW data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT(
  src IN RAW,
  typ IN PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN RAW,
  iv IN RAW          DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(encrypt,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 39-13 ENCRYPT Function Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
src	RAW data to be encrypted.
typ	Stream or block cipher type and modifiers to be used.
key	Encryption key to be used for encrypting data.
iv	Optional initialization vector for block ciphers. Default is NULL.

### Usage Notes

- Block ciphers may be modified with chaining and padding type modifiers. The chaining and padding type modifiers are added to the block cipher to produce a cipher suite. Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) is the most commonly used chaining type, and PKCS #5 is the recommended padding type. See [Table 39-7](#) and [Table 39-8](#) for block cipher chaining and padding modifier constants that have been defined for this package.
- To improve readability, you can define your own package-level constants to represent the cipher suites you use for encryption and decryption. For example, the following example defines a cipher suite that uses DES, cipher block chaining mode, and no padding:

```
DES_CBC_NONE CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.ENCRYPT_DES
+ DBMS_CRYPTO.CHAIN_CBC
+ DBMS_CRYPTO.PAD_NONE;
```

See [Table 39-6](#) for the block cipher suites already defined as constants for this package.

- To encrypt VARCHAR2 data, it should first be converted to the AL32UTF8 character set.

 **See Also:**

The discussion of conversion rules under [DBMS\\_CRYPT0 Operational Notes](#)

- Stream ciphers, such as RC4, are not recommended for stored data encryption.

## 39.9.4 ENCRYPT Procedures

These procedures encrypt LOB data using a stream or block cipher with a user supplied key and optional IV (initialization vector).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.ENCRYPT(
  dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src IN           BLOB,
  typ IN          PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN          RAW,
  iv IN           RAW           DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.ENCRYPT(
  dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src IN           CLOB           CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  typ IN          PLS_INTEGER,
  key IN          RAW,
  iv IN           RAW           DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(encrypt,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 39-14 ENCRYPT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
dst	LOB locator of output data. The value in the output LOB <dst> will be overwritten.
src	LOB locator of input data.
typ	Stream or block cipher type and modifiers to be used.
key	Encryption key to be used for encrypting data.
iv	Optional initialization vector for block ciphers. Default is NULL.

### Usage Notes

See [DBMS\\_DEBUG Operational Notes](#) for more information about the conversion rules for the ENCRYPT procedure.

## 39.9.5 HASH Function

A one-way hash function takes a variable-length input string, the data, and converts it to a fixed-length (generally smaller) output string called a *hash value*. The hash value serves as a unique identifier (like a fingerprint) of the input data. You can use the hash value to verify whether data has been changed or not.

Note that a one-way hash function is a hash function that works in one direction. It is easy to compute a hash value from the input data, but it is hard to generate data that hashes to a particular value. Consequently, one-way hash functions work well to ensure data integrity. Refer to “When to Use Hash or Message Authentication Code (MAC) Functions” in [DBMS\\_CRYPT0 Operational Notes](#) for more information about using one-way hash functions.

This function applies to data one of the supported cryptographic hash algorithms listed in [Table 39-3](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.Hash (
    src IN RAW,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_CRYPT0.Hash (
    src IN BLOB,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_CRYPT0.Hash (
    src IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(hash,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 39-15 HASH Function Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
src	The source data to be hashed.
typ	The hash algorithm to be used.

### Usage Note

Oracle recommends that you use the SHA-1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) or SHA-2 because it is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD4 or MD5. If you must use a Message Digest algorithm, then MD5 provides greater security than MD4.



## 39.9.6 MAC Function

This function applies Message Authentication Code (MAC) algorithms to data to provide keyed message protection.

A MAC is a key-dependent one-way hash function. MACs have the same properties as the one-way hash function described in [HASH Function](#), but they also include a key. Only someone with the identical key can verify the hash. Also refer to “When to Use Hash or Message Authentication Code (MAC) Functions” in [DBMS\\_CRYPT0 Operational Notes](#) for more information about using MACs.

See [Table 39-4](#) for a list of MAC algorithms that have been defined for this package.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.MAC (
    src IN RAW,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER,
    key IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_CRYPT0.MAC (
    src IN BLOB,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER
    key IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_CRYPT0.MAC (
    src IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    typ IN PLS_INTEGER
    key IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(mac, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 39-16 MAC Function Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
src	Source data to which MAC algorithms are to be applied.
typ	MAC algorithm to be used.
key	Key to be used for MAC algorithm.

## 39.9.7 RANDOMBYTES Function

This function returns a RAW value containing a cryptographically secure pseudo-random sequence of bytes, which can be used to generate random material for encryption keys.

The RANDOMBYTES function is based on the RSA X9.31 PRNG (Pseudo-Random Number Generator).

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.RANDOMBYTES (  
    number_bytes IN POSITIVE)  
    RETURN RAW;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(randombytes,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

**Parameters****Table 39-17** RANDOMBYTES Function Parameter

Parameter Name	Description
number_bytes	The number of pseudo-random bytes to be generated.

**Usage Note**

The number\_bytes value should not exceed the maximum length of a RAW variable.

## 39.9.8 RANDOMINTEGER Function

This function returns an integer in the complete range available for the Oracle BINARY\_INTEGER datatype.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.RANDOMINTEGER  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(randominteger,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

## 39.9.9 RANDOMNUMBER Function

This function returns an integer in the Oracle NUMBER datatype in the range of [0..2\*\*128-1].

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CRYPT0.RANDOMNUMBER  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(randomnumber,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

# 40

## DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN

The `DBMS_CSX_ADMIN` package provides an interface to customize the setup when transporting a tablespace containing binary XML data.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_CSX\\_ADMIN](#)

### 40.1 DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN Overview

This package can be used by DBAs to customize the setup when transporting a tablespace containing binary XML data. The use of the package is not required in order for a transportable tablespace job to run.

By default, all binary XML tables will use the default token table set, which will be replicated during transport on the target database. To avoid the cost of transporting a potentially large token table set, the DBA may opt for registering a new set of token tables for a given tablespace. The package provides routines for token table set registration and lookup.

### 40.2 DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_CSX_ADMIN` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `SYS` or `XDB` or `DBA`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

### 40.3 DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN Constants

The `DBMS_CSX_ADMIN` package uses several constants.

These are described in the following table.

**Table 40-1 DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
<code>DEFAULT_LEVEL</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	0	Default token table
<code>TAB_LEVEL</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	1	Token table set associated with tables, not tablespaces
<code>TBS_LEVEL</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	2	Token table set associated with a tablespace

**Table 40-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
NO_CREATE	BINARY_INTEGER	0	Token tables already exist, associate them with the given table/tablespace
NO_INDEXES	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Do not create indexes on the new set of token tables
WITH_INDEXES	BINARY_INTEGER	2	Create indexes on the token tables
DEFAULT_TOKS	BINARY_INTEGER	0	Prepopulate the token tables with default token mappings
NO_DEFAULT_TOKS	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Do not prepopulate the token tables with default token mappings

## 40.4 Summary of DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN Package subprograms.

**Table 40-2 DBMS\_CSX\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETTOKENTABLEINFO Procedure &amp; Function</a>	Returns the GUID of the token table set where token mappings for this table
<a href="#">GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE Procedure</a>	Returns the GUID and the token table names for this tablespace
<a href="#">NAMESPACEIDTABLE Function</a>	Returns default namespace-ID token table
<a href="#">PATHIDTABLE Function</a>	Returns the default path-ID token table
<a href="#">QNAMEIDTABLE Function</a>	Returns the default qname-ID token table.

### 40.4.1 GETTOKENTABLEINFO Procedure & Function

This procedure is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

Given the table name and the owner, the first overload of the procedure returns the globally unique identifier (GUID) of the token table set where token mappings for this table can be found. The procedure returns also the names of the token tables, and whether the token table set is the default one.

Given the object number of a table, the second overload of the procedure returns the GUID of the token table set used by the table, and whether this is the default token table set.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.GETTOKENTABLEINFO (
  ownername      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablename      IN  VARCHAR2,
  guid           OUT RAW,
  qnametable     OUT  VARCHAR2,
  nmspctable     OUT  VARCHAR2,
```

```

        level          OUT  NUMBER,
        tabno          OUT  NUMBER);

DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.GETTOKENTABLEINFO (
    tabno             IN   NUMBER,
    guid              OUT  RAW);
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 40-3** GETTOKENTABLEINFO Procedure & Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownername	Owner of the table
tablename	Name of the table
guid	GUID of the token table set used by the given table
qnametable	Name of the qname-ID table in the new set
nmspctable	Name of the namespace-ID table in the new set
level	DEFAULT_LEVEL if default token table set, TBS_LEVEL if same token table set is used by all tables in the same tablespace as the given table, TAB_LEVEL otherwise
tabno	Table object number

## 40.4.2 GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE Procedure

Given a tablespace number, this procedure returns the GUID and the token table names for this tablespace.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE (
    tsname           IN   VARCHAR2,
    tablespaceno     IN   NUMBER,
    guid             OUT  RAW,
    qnametable       OUT  VARCHAR2,
    nmspctable       OUT  VARCHAR2,
    isdefault        OUT  BOOLEAN,
    containTokTab    OUT  BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 40-4** GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
tsname	Tablespace name
tablespaceno	Tablespace number
guid	GUID of the token table set associated with this tablespace (if any)
qnametable	Name of the qname-ID table
nmspctable	Name of the namespace-ID table

**Table 40-4 (Cont.) GETTOKENTABLEINFOBYTABLESPACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
isdefault	TRUE if the token table is the default one
containTokTab	TRUE if the tablespace contains its own token table set

### 40.4.3 NAMESPACEIDTABLE Function

This procedure returns default namespace-ID token table.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.NAMESPACEIDTABLE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### 40.4.4 PATHIDTABLE Function

This procedure returns the default path-ID token table. This is used for granting permissions on the default path-ID token table for a user before executing `EXPLAIN PLAN` for a query on an XML table with an XML index.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.PATHIDTABLE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### 40.4.5 QNAMEIDTABLE Function

This procedure returns the default qname-ID token table.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_CSX_ADMIN.QNAMEIDTABLE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

# DBMS\_CUBE

DBMS\_CUBE contains subprograms that create OLAP cubes and dimensions, and that load and process the data for querying.

## See Also:

OLAP Technology in the Oracle Database in *Oracle OLAP User's Guide* regarding use of the OLAP option to support business intelligence and analytical applications.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS\\_CUBE](#)
- [Using SQL Aggregation Management](#)
- [Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_CUBE Subprograms](#)

## 41.1 Using DBMS\_CUBE

Cubes and cube dimensions are first class data objects that support multidimensional analytics. They are stored in a container called an analytic workspace.

Multidimensional objects and analytics are available with the OLAP option to Oracle Database.

Cubes can be enabled as cube materialized views for automatic refresh of the cubes and dimensions, and for query rewrite. Several DBMS\_CUBE subprograms support the creation and maintenance of cube materialized views as a replacement for relational materialized views. These subprograms are discussed in "[Using SQL Aggregation Management](#)".

The metadata for cubes and dimensions is defined in XML documents, called *templates*, which you can derive from relational materialized views using the CREATE\_CUBE or DERIVE\_FROM\_MVIEW functions. Using a graphical tool named Analytic Workspace Manager, you can enhance the cube with analytic content or create the metadata for new cubes and cube dimensions from scratch.

Several other DBMS\_CUBE subprograms provide a SQL alternative to Analytic Workspace Manager for creating an analytic workspace from an XML template and for refreshing the data stored in cubes and dimensions. The IMPORT\_XML procedure creates an analytic workspace with its cubes and cube dimensions from an XML template. The BUILD procedure loads data into the cubes and dimensions from their data sources and performs whatever processing steps are needed to prepare the data for querying.

## 41.1.1 DBMS\_CUBE Security Model

Certain roles and system privileges are required to use the DBMS\_CUBE package.

**To create dimensional objects in the user's own schema:**

- OLAP\_USER role
- CREATE SESSION privilege

**To create dimensional objects in different schemas:**

- OLAP\_DBA role
- CREATE SESSION privilege

**To create cube materialized views in the user's own schema:**

- CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW privilege
- CREATE DIMENSION privilege
- ADVISOR privilege

**To create cube materialized views in different schemas:**

- CREATE ANY MATERIALIZED VIEW privilege
- CREATE ANY DIMENSION privilege
- ADVISOR privilege

If the source tables are in a different schema, then the owner of the dimensional objects needs SELECT object privileges on those tables.

## 41.2 Using SQL Aggregation Management

SQL Aggregation Management is a group of PL/SQL subprograms in DBMS\_CUBE that supports the rapid deployment of cube materialized views from existing relational materialized views.

Cube materialized views are cubes that have been enhanced to use the automatic refresh and query rewrite features of Oracle Database. A single cube materialized view can replace many of the relational materialized views of summaries on a fact table, providing uniform response time to all summary data.

Cube materialized views bring the fast update and fast query capabilities of the OLAP option to applications that query summaries of detail relational tables. The summary data is generated and stored in a cube, and query rewrite automatically redirects queries to the cube materialized views. Applications experience excellent querying performance.

In the process of creating the cube materialized views, DBMS\_CUBE also creates a fully functional analytic workspace including a cube and the cube dimensions. The cube stores the data for a cube materialized view instead of the table that stores the data for a relational materialized view. A cube can also support a wide range of analytic functions that enhance the database with information-rich content.



Cube materialized views are registered in the data dictionary along with all other materialized views. A `CB$` prefix identifies a cube materialized view.

The `DBMS_CUBE` subprograms also support life-cycle management of cube materialized views.

#### See Also:

Adding Materialized View Capability to a Cube in *Oracle OLAP User's Guide* for more information about cube materialized views and enhanced OLAP analytics.

## 41.2.1 Subprograms in SQL Aggregation Management

SQL Aggregation Management includes four subprograms.

- [CREATE\\_MVIEW Function](#)
- [DERIVE\\_FROM\\_MVIEW Function](#)
- [DROP\\_MVIEW Procedure](#)
- [REFRESH\\_MVIEW Procedure](#)

## 41.2.2 Requirements for the Relational Materialized View

SQL Aggregation Management uses an existing relational materialized view to derive all the information needed to generate a cube materialized view. The relational materialized view determines the detail level of data that is stored in the cube materialized view. The related relational dimension objects determine the scope of the aggregates, from the lowest level specified in the `GROUP BY` clause of the materialized view subquery, to the highest level of the dimension hierarchy.

The relational materialized view must conform to these requirements:

- Explicit `GROUP BY` clause for one or more columns.
  - No expressions in the select list or `GROUP BY` clause.
  - At least one of these numeric aggregation methods: `SUM`, `MIN`, `MAX`, or `AVG`.
  - No outer joins.
  - Summary keys with at least one simple column associated with a relational dimension.
- or**
- Summary keys with at least one simple column and no hierarchies or levels.
- Numeric datatype of any type for the fact columns. All facts are converted to `NUMBER`.
  - Eligible for rewrite. `REWRITE_CAPABILITY` should be `GENERAL`; it cannot be `NONE`. Refer to the `ALL_MVIEWS` entry in the *Oracle Database Reference*.

- Cannot use the `DISTINCT` or `UNIQUE` keywords with an aggregate function in the defining query. For example, `AVG(DISTINCT units)` causes an error in `STRICT` mode and is ignored in `LOOSE` mode.

You can choose between two modes when rendering the cube materialized view, `LOOSE` and `STRICT`. In `STRICT` mode, any deviation from the requirements raises an exception and prevents the materialized view from being created. In `LOOSE` mode (the default), some deviations are allowed, but they affect the content of the materialized view. These elements in the relational materialized view generate warning messages:

- Complex expressions in the defining query are ignored and do not appear in the cube materialized view.
- The `AVG` function is changed to `SUM` and `COUNT`.
- The `COUNT` function without a `SUM`, `MIN`, `MAX`, or `AVG` function is ignored.
- The `STDDEV` and `VARIANCE` functions are ignored.

You can also choose how conditions in the `WHERE` clause are filtered. When filtering is turned off, the conditions are ignored. When turned on, valid conditions are rendered in the cube materialized view, but asymmetric conditions among dimension levels raise an exception.

### 41.2.3 Permissions for Managing and Querying Cube Materialized Views

Certain permissions are required to manage and query cube materialized views.

To create cube materialized views, you must have these privileges:

- `CREATE [ANY] MATERIALIZED VIEW` privilege
- `CREATE [ANY] DIMENSION` privilege
- `ADVISOR` privilege

To access cube materialized views from another schema using query rewrite, you must have these privileges:

- `GLOBAL QUERY REWRITE` privilege
- `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the relational source tables
- `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the analytic workspace (`AW$name`) that supports the cube materialized view
- `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the cube
- `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on the dimensions of the cube

Note that you need `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on the database objects that *support* the cube materialized views, but not on the cube materialized views.

### 41.2.4 Example of SQL Aggregation Management

Six examples of SQL Aggregate Management are given. All these examples use the sample Sales History schema, which is installed in Oracle Database with two relational materialized views: `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV` and `FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV`.

- About Relational Materialized View `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV`

- Creating the Cube Materialized View
- Disabling the Relational Materialized Views
- Creating Execution Plans for Cube Materialized Views
- Maintaining Cube Materialized Views
- New Database Objects

### About Relational Materialized View CAL\_MONTH\_SALES\_MV

This example uses CAL\_MONTH\_SALES\_MV as the basis for creating a cube materialized view. The following query was used to create CAL\_MONTH\_SALES\_MV. CAL\_MONTH\_SALES\_MV summarizes the daily sales data stored in the SALES table by month.

```
SELECT query FROM user_mviews
       WHERE mview_name='CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV';
```

QUERY

```
-----
SELECT  t.calendar_month_desc
        ,      sum(s.amount_sold) AS dollars
FROM    sales s
        ,      times t
WHERE   s.time_id = t.time_id
GROUP BY t.calendar_month_desc
```

DBMS\_CUBE uses relational dimensions to derive levels and hierarchies for the cube materialized view. The SH schema has relational dimensions for most dimension tables in the schema, as shown by the following query.

```
SELECT dimension_name FROM user_dimensions;
```

```
DIMENSION_NAME
-----
CUSTOMERS_DIM
PRODUCTS_DIM
TIMES_DIM
CHANNELS_DIM
PROMOTIONS_DIM
```

### Creating the Cube Materialized View

This PL/SQL script uses the CREATE\_MVIEW function to create a cube materialized view from CAL\_MONTH\_SALES\_MV. CREATE\_MVIEW sets the optional BUILD parameter to refresh the cube materialized view immediately.

```
SET serverout ON format wrapped

DECLARE
    salesaw varchar2(30);

BEGIN
    salesaw := dbms_cube.create_mview('SH', 'CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV',
                                     'build=immediate');

END;
/
```

These messages confirm that the script created and refreshed CB\$CAL\_MONTH\_SALES successfully:

```
Completed refresh of cube mview "SH"."CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES" at 20130212 08:42:58.0
03.
Created cube organized materialized view "CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES" for rewrite at 200
130212 08:42:58.004.
```

The following query lists the materialized views in the SH schema:

```
SELECT mview_name FROM user_mviews;
```

```
MVIEW_NAME
-----
CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES
CB$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP
CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV
FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV
```

Two new materialized views are registered in the data dictionary:

- CB\$CAL\_MONTH\_SALES: Cube materialized view
- CB\$TIMES\_DIM\_D1\_CAL\_ROLLUP: Cube dimension materialized view for the TIME\_DIM Calendar Rollup hierarchy

Cube dimension materialized views support refresh of the cube materialized view. You do not directly administer dimension materialized views.

### Disabling the Relational Materialized Views

After creating a cube materialized view, disable query rewrite on all relational materialized views for the facts now supported by the cube materialized view. You can drop them when you are sure that you created the cube materialized view with the optimal parameters.

```
ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW cal_month_sales_mv DISABLE QUERY REWRITE;
```

```
Materialized view altered.
```

You can also use the `DISABLEQRW` parameter in the `CREATE_MVIEW` function, which disables query rewrite on the source materialized view as described in [Table 41-7](#).

### Creating Execution Plans for Cube Materialized Views

You can create execution plans for cube materialized views the same as for relational materialized views. The following command generates an execution plan for a query against the `SALES` table, which contains data at the day level. The answer set requires data summarized by quarter. Query rewrite would not use the original relational materialized view for this query, because its data is summarized by month. However, query rewrite can use the new cube materialized view for summary data for months, quarters, years, and all years.

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR SELECT
    t.calendar_quarter_desc,
    sum(s.amount_sold) AS dollars
FROM   sales s,
       times t
WHERE  s.time_id = t.time_id
AND    t.calendar_quarter_desc LIKE '2001%'
GROUP BY t.calendar_quarter_desc
ORDER BY t.calendar_quarter_desc;
```

The query returns these results:

CALENDAR_QUARTER_DESC	DOLLARS
2001-01	6547097.44
2001-02	6922468.39
2001-03	7195998.63
2001-04	7470897.52

The execution plan shows that query rewrite returned the summary data from the cube materialized view, CB\$CAL\_MONTH\_SALES, instead of recalculating it from the SALES table.

```
SELECT plan_table_output FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display());
```

```
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT
```

```
-----  
Plan hash value: 2999729407
```

```
-----
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	30	3 (34)	00:00:01
1	SORT GROUP BY		1	30	3 (34)	00:00:01
* 2	MAT_VIEW REWRITE CUBE ACCESS	CB\$CAL_MONTH_SALES	1	30	2 (0)	00:00:01

```
-----
```

```
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):
```

```
-----  
2 - filter("CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES"."D1_CALENDAR_QUARTER_DESC" LIKE '2001%' AND  
"CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES"."SYS_GID"=63)
```

```
15 rows selected.
```

## Maintaining Cube Materialized Views

You can create a cube materialized view that refreshes automatically. However, you can force a refresh at any time using the [REFRESH\\_MVIEW Procedure](#):

```
BEGIN  
  dbms_cube.refresh_mview('SH', 'CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES');  
END;  
/
```

```
Completed refresh of cube mview "SH"."CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES" at 20130212  
14:30:59.534.
```

If you want to drop a cube materialized view, use the [DROP\\_MVIEW Procedure](#) so that all supporting database objects (analytic workspace, cube, cube dimensions, and so forth) are also dropped:

```
BEGIN  
  dbms_cube.drop_mview('SH', 'CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES');  
END;  
/
```

```
Dropped cube organized materialized view "SH"."CAL_MONTH_SALES" including  
container analytic workspace "SH"."CAL_MONTH_SALES_AW" at 20130212 13:38:47.878.
```

## New Database Objects

The CREATE\_MVIEW function creates several first class database objects in addition to the cube materialized views. You can explore these objects through the data dictionary by querying views such as ALL\_CUBES and ALL\_CUBE\_DIMENSIONS.

This example created the following supporting objects:

- Analytic workspace `CAL_MONTH_SALES_AW` (`AW$CAL_MONTH_SALES_AW` table)
- Cube `CAL_MONTH_SALES`
- Cube dimension `TIMES_DIM_D1`
- Dimension hierarchy `CAL_ROLLUP`
- Dimension levels `ALL_TIMES_DIM`, `YEAR`, `QUARTER`, and `MONTH`
- Numerous attributes for levels in the `CAL_ROLLUP` hierarchy

## 41.3 Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces

You can upgrade an OLAP 10g analytic workspace to OLAP 12c by saving the OLAP 10g objects as an XML template and importing the XML into a different schema. The original analytic workspace remains accessible and unchanged by the upgrade process.

Oracle OLAP metadata is the same in OLAP 11g and OLAP 12c so you do not need to upgrade an OLAP 11g analytic workspace to OLAP 12c. This topic describes upgrading an Oracle OLAP 10g analytic workspace to OLAP 12c.



### Tip:

Oracle recommends using Analytic Workspace Manager for performing upgrades. See *Upgrading Metadata From Oracle OLAP 10g* in *Oracle OLAP User's Guide*.

These subprograms in `DBMS_CUBE` support the upgrade process:

- [CREATE\\_EXPORT\\_OPTIONS Procedure](#)
- [CREATE\\_IMPORT\\_OPTIONS Procedure](#)
- [EXPORT\\_XML Procedure](#)
- [EXPORT\\_XML\\_TO\\_FILE Procedure](#)
- [IMPORT\\_XML Procedure](#)
- [INITIALIZE\\_CUBE\\_UPGRADE Procedure](#)
- [UPGRADE\\_AW Procedure](#)

### Prerequisites:

- The OLAP 10g analytic workspace can use OLAP standard form metadata.
- Customizations to the OLAP 10g analytic workspace may not be exported to the XML template. You must re-create them in OLAP 12c.
- The original relational source data must be available to load into the new analytic workspace. If the data is in a different schema or the table names are different, then you must remap the dimensional objects to the new relational sources after the upgrade.

- You can create the OLAP 12c analytic workspace in the same schema as the OLAP 10g analytic workspace. However, if you prefer to create it in a different schema, then create a new user with the following privileges:
  - `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on the OLAP 10g analytic workspace (`GRANT SELECT ON schema.AW$analytic_workspace`).
  - `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on all database tables and views that contain the source data for the OLAP 10g analytic workspace.
  - Appropriate privileges for an OLAP administrator.
  - Same default tablespace as the Oracle 10g user.

See the *Oracle OLAP User's Guide*.

### Correcting Naming Conflicts

The namespaces are different in OLAP 10g than those in OLAP 12c. For a successful upgrade, you must identify any 10g object names that are used multiple times under the 12c naming rules and provide unique names for them.

The following namespaces control the uniqueness of OLAP object names in Oracle 12c:

- **Schema:** The names of cubes, dimensions, and measure folders must be unique within a schema. They cannot conflict with the names of tables, views, indexes, relational dimensions, or any other first class objects. However, these OLAP 12c object names do not need to be distinct from 10g object names, because they are in different namespaces.
- **Cube:** The names of measures must be unique within a cube.
- **Dimension:** The names of hierarchies, levels, and attributes must be unique within a dimension. For example, a dimension cannot have a hierarchy named Customers and a level named Customers.

You can use an initialization table and a rename table to rename objects in the upgraded 12c analytic workspace.

### Initialization Table

The `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` procedure identifies ambiguous names under the OLAP 12c naming rules. For example, a 10g dimension might have a hierarchy and a level with the same name. Because hierarchies and levels are in the same 12c namespace, the name is not unique in 12c; to a 12c client, the hierarchy and the level cannot be differentiated by name.

`INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` creates and populates a table named `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` with unique names for these levels, hierarchies, and attributes. By using the unique names provided in the table, a 12c client can browse the OLAP 12c metadata. You cannot attach an OLAP 12c client to the analytic workspace or perform an upgrade without a `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table, if the 10g metadata contains ambiguous names.

You can edit `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` to change the default unique names to names of your choosing. You can also add rows to change the names of any other objects. When using an 12c client, you see the new object names. When using an 10g client, you see the original names. However, the `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` procedure overwrites this table, so you may prefer to enter customizations in a rename table.

During an upgrade from OLAP 10g, the unique object names in `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` are used as the names of 12c objects in the new analytic workspace. However, `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` does not automatically provide unique names for cubes, dimensions, and measure folders. To complete an upgrade, you must assure that these objects have unique names within the 12c namespace. You can provide these objects with new names in the `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table or in a rename table.

OLAP 12c clients automatically use `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` when it exists in the same schema as the OLAP 10g analytic workspace.



### See Also:

"[INITIALIZE\\_CUBE\\_UPGRADE Procedure](#)"

## Rename Table

You can create a rename table that contains new object names for an OLAP 12c analytic workspace. You can then use the rename table in the `CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS` and `UPGRADE_AW` procedures.

When upgrading within the same schema, you must provide a unique name for the 12c analytic workspace. The `UPGRADE_AW` procedure provides a parameter for this purpose; otherwise, you must provide the new name in the rename table. The duplication of cube names does not create ambiguity because the 12c cubes are created in a different namespace than the 10g cubes.

The names provided in a rename table are used only during an upgrade and overwrite any names entered in the `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table.

### To create a rename table:

1. Open SQL\*Plus or another SQL client, and connect to Oracle Database as the owner of the 10g analytic workspace.
2. Issue a command like the following:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
    source_id    VARCHAR2(300),  
    new_name     VARCHAR2(30),  
    object_type  VARCHAR2(30));
```

3. Populate the rename table with the appropriate values, as follows.

`table_name` is the name of the rename table.

`source_id` is the identifier for an object described in the XML document supplied to `IMPORT_XML`. The identifier must have this format:

```
schema_name.object_name[.subobject_name]
```

`new_name` is the object name given during the import to the object specified by `source_id`.

`object_type` is the object type as described in the XML, such as `StandardDimension` or `DerivedMeasure`.



For example, these SQL statements populate the table with new names for the analytic workspace, a cube, and four dimensions:

```
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.GLOBAL10.AW', 'GLOBAL12', 'AW');
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.UNITS_CUBE', 'UNIT_SALES_CUBE', 'Cube');
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.CUSTOMER', 'CUSTOMERS',
'StandardDimension');
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.CHANNEL', 'CHANNELS',
'StandardDimension');
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.PRODUCT', 'PRODUCTS',
'StandardDimension');
INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.TIME', 'TIME_PERIODS', 'TimeDimension');
```



### See Also:

"[CREATE\\_IMPORT\\_OPTIONS Procedure](#)"

## Simple Upgrade

A simple upgrade creates an OLAP 12c analytic workspace from an OLAP 10g analytic workspace.

**To perform a simple upgrade of an Oracle OLAP 10g analytic workspace:**

1. Open SQL\*Plus or a similar SQL command-line interface and connect to Oracle Database 12c as the schema owner for the OLAP 12c analytic workspace.
2. To rename any objects in the 12c analytic workspace, create a rename table as described in the Rename Table section. (Optional)
3. Perform the upgrade, as described in "[UPGRADE\\_AW Procedure](#)".
4. Use the `DBMS_CUBE.BUILD` procedure to load data into the cube.

### Example 41-1 Performing a Simple Upgrade to the GLOBAL Analytic Workspace

This example creates an OLAP 12c analytic workspace named `GLOBAL12` from an OLAP 10g analytic workspace named `GLOBAL10`. `GLOBAL10` contains no naming conflicts between cubes, dimensions, measure folders, or tables in the schema, so a rename table is not needed in this example.

```
BEGIN

  -- Upgrade the analytic workspace
  dbms_cube.upgrade_aw(sourceaw =>'GLOBAL10', destaw => 'GLOBAL12');

  -- Load and aggregate the data
  dbms_cube.build(script => 'UNITS_CUBE, PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/
```

## Custom Upgrade

A custom upgrade enables you to set the export and import options.

**To perform a custom upgrade of an Oracle OLAP 10g analytic workspace:**

1. Open SQL\*Plus or a similar SQL command-line interface and connect to Oracle Database 12c as the schema owner of the OLAP 12c analytic workspace.
2. Generate an initialization table, as described in the Initialization Table section. Review the new, default object names and modify them as desired.
3. Create a rename table, as described in the Rename Table section. If you are upgrading in the same schema, you must use a rename table to provide a unique name for the 12c analytic workspace. Otherwise, a rename table is needed only if names are duplicated among the cubes, dimensions, and measure folders of the analytic workspace, or between those names and the existing cubes, dimensions, measure folders, or tables of the destination schema.
4. Create a SQL script that does the following:
  - a. Create an XML document for the export options, as described in "CREATE\_EXPORT\_OPTIONS Procedure". The `SUPPRESS_NAMESPACE` option must be set to `TRUE` for the upgrade to occur.
  - b. Create an XML document for the import options, as described in "CREATE\_IMPORT\_OPTIONS Procedure".
  - c. Create an XML template in OLAP 12c format, as described in "EXPORT\_XML Procedure".
  - d. Create an OLAP 12c analytic workspace from the XML template, as described in "IMPORT\_XML Procedure".
5. Load and aggregate the data in the new analytic workspace, as described in "BUILD Procedure".

**Example 41-2 Performing a Custom Upgrade to the GLOBAL Analytic Workspace**

This example upgrades the `GLOBAL10` analytic workspace from OLAP 10g metadata to OLAP 12c metadata in the `GLOBAL_AW` schema.

The rename table provides the new name of the analytic workspace. These commands define the rename table.

```
CREATE TABLE my_object_map(
    source_id   VARCHAR2(300),
    new_name    VARCHAR2(30),
    object_type VARCHAR2(30));

INSERT INTO my_object_map VALUES('GLOBAL_AW.GLOBAL10.AW', 'GLOBAL12', 'AW');
COMMIT;
```

Following is the script for performing the upgrade.

```
set serverout on

DECLARE
    importClob    clob;
    exportClob    clob;
    exportOptClob clob;
    importOptClob clob;

BEGIN
```

```

-- Create table of reconciled names
dbms_cube.initialize_cube_upgrade;

-- Create a CLOB containing the export options
dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportOptClob, TRUE);
dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>exportOptClob,
suppress_namespace=>TRUE, preserve_table_owners=>TRUE);

-- Create a CLOB containing the import options
dbms_lob.createtemporary(importOptClob, TRUE);
dbms_cube.create_import_options(out_options_xml=>importOptClob, rename_table =>
'MY_OBJECT_MAP');

-- Create CLOBs for the metadata
dbms_lob.createtemporary(importClob, TRUE);
dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportClob, TRUE);

-- Export metadata from a 10g analytic workspace to a CLOB
dbms_cube.export_xml(object_ids=>'GLOBAL_AW', options_xml=>exportOptClob,
out_xml=>exportClob);

-- Import metadata from the CLOB
dbms_cube.import_xml(in_xml => exportClob, options_xml=>importOptClob,
out_xml=>importClob);

-- Load and aggregate the data
dbms_cube.build('UNITS_CUBE, PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/

```

## 41.4 Summary of DBMS\_CUBE Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS\_CUBE procedure subprograms.

**Table 41-1 DBMS\_CUBE Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BUILD Procedure</a>	Loads data into one or more cubes and dimensions, and prepares the data for querying.
<a href="#">CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure</a>	Creates an input XML document of processing options for the EXPORT_XML procedure.
<a href="#">CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure</a>	Creates an input XML document of processing options for the IMPORT_XML procedure.
<a href="#">CREATE_MVIEW Function</a>	Creates a cube materialized view from the definition of a relational materialized view.
<a href="#">DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW Function</a>	Creates an XML template for a cube materialized view from the definition of a relational materialized view.
<a href="#">DROP_MVIEW Procedure</a>	Drops a cube materialized view.
<a href="#">EXPORT_XML Procedure</a>	Exports the XML of an analytic workspace to a CLOB.
<a href="#">EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE Procedure</a>	Exports the XML of an analytic workspace to a file.
<a href="#">IMPORT_XML Procedure</a>	Creates, modifies, or drops an analytic workspace by using an XML template

**Table 41-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_CUBE Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE Procedure</a>	Processes Oracle OLAP 10g objects with naming conflicts to enable Oracle 12c clients to access them.
<a href="#">REFRESH_MVIEW Procedure</a>	Refreshes a cube materialized view.
<a href="#">UPGRADE_AW Procedure</a>	Upgrades an analytic workspace from Oracle OLAP 10g to 12c.
<a href="#">VALIDATE_XML Procedure</a>	Checks the XML to assure that it is valid, without committing the results to the database.

## 41.4.1 BUILD Procedure

This procedure loads data into one or more cubes and dimensions, and generates aggregate values in the cubes. The results are automatically committed to the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD (
    script          IN VARCHAR2,
    method         IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
    parallelism    IN BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT 0,
    atomic_refresh IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
    automatic_order IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
    add_dimensions IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
    scheduler_job  IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL,
    master_build_id IN BINARY_INTEGER   DEFAULT 0,
    nested         IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE);
    job_class      IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS'
```

### Parameters

**Table 41-2 BUILD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
script	A list of cubes and dimensions and their build options (see " <a href="#">SCRIPT Parameter</a> ").

**Table 41-2 (Cont.) BUILD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method	<p>A full or a fast (partial) refresh. In a fast refresh, only changed rows are inserted in the cube and the affected areas of the cube are re-aggregated.</p> <p>You can specify a method for each cube and dimension in sequential order, or a single method to apply to all cubes and dimensions. If you list more objects than methods, then the last method applies to the additional objects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C: Complete refresh clears all dimension values before loading. (Default)</li> <li>• F: Fast refresh of a cube materialized view, which performs an incremental refresh and re-aggregation of only changed rows in the source table.</li> <li>• ?: Fast refresh if possible, and otherwise a complete refresh.</li> <li>• P: Recomputes rows in a cube materialized view that are affected by changed partitions in the detail tables.</li> <li>• S: Fast solve of a compressed cube. A fast solve reloads all the detail data and re-aggregates only the changed values.</li> </ul> <p>See the "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for additional details.</p> <p>Methods do not apply to dimensions.</p>
refresh_after_errors	<p>TRUE to roll back just the cube or dimension with errors, and then continue building the other objects.</p> <p>FALSE to roll back all objects in the build.</p>
parallelism	Number of parallel processes to allocate to this job (see Usage Notes).
atomic_refresh	<p>TRUE prevents users from accessing intermediate results during a build. It freezes the current state of an analytic workspace at the beginning of the build to provide current sessions with consistent data. This option thaws the analytic workspace at the end of the build to give new sessions access to the refreshed data. If an error occurs during the build, then all objects are rolled back to the frozen state.</p> <p>FALSE enables users to access intermediate results during an build.</p>
automatic_order	<p>TRUE enables optimization of the build order. Dimensions are loaded before cubes.</p> <p>FALSE builds objects in the order you list them in the script.</p>
add_dimensions	<p>TRUE automatically includes all the dimensions of the cubes in the build, whether or not you list them in the script. If a cube materialized view with a particular dimension is fresh, then that dimension is not reloaded. You can list a cube once in the script.</p> <p>FALSE includes only dimensions specifically listed in the script.</p>
scheduler_job	Any text identifier for the job, which will appear in the log table. The string does not need to be unique.
master_build_id	A unique name for the build.

**Table 41-2 (Cont.) BUILD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
nested	TRUE performs nested refresh operations for the specified set of cube materialized views. Nested refresh operations refresh all the depending materialized views and the specified set of materialized views based on a dependency order to ensure the nested materialized views are truly fresh with respect to the underlying base tables. All objects must reside in a single analytic workspace.
job_class	The class this job is associated with.

**SCRIPT Parameter**

The `SCRIPT` parameter identifies the objects to include in the build, and specifies the type of processing to perform on each one. The parameter has this syntax:

```
[VALIDATE | NO COMMIT] objects [ USING ( commands ) ][,...]
```

Where:

`VALIDATE` checks all steps of the build and sends the planned steps to `CUBE_BUILD_LOG` without executing the steps. You can view all generated SQL in the `OUTPUT` column of the log table.

`NO COMMIT` builds the objects in the current attach mode (or Read Only when the analytic workspace is not attached) but does not commit the changes. This option supports what-if analysis, since it enables you to change data values temporarily. See "[SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: SET command](#)".

`objects` is the qualified name of one or more cubes or dimensions, separated by commas, in the form `[aw_name.]object`, such as `UNITS_CUBE` or `GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE`.

**SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause**

The `USING` clause specifies the processing options. It consists of one or more commands separated by commas.

 **Note:**

A cube with a rewrite materialized view cannot have a `USING` clause, except for the `ANALYZE` command. It uses the default build options.

The `commands` can be any of the following.

- `AGGREGATE USING [MEASURE]`  
Generates aggregate values using the syntax described in "[SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: AGGREGATE command](#)".
- `ANALYZE`  
Runs `DBMS_AW_STATS.ANALYZE`, which generates and stores optimizer statistics for cubes and dimensions.

- `CLEAR [VALUES | LEAVES | AGGREGATES] [SERIAL | PARALLEL]`

Prepares the cube for a data refresh. It can also be used on dimensions, but `CLEAR` removes all dimension keys, and thus deletes all data values for cubes that use the dimension.

These optional arguments control the refresh method. If you omit the argument, then the behavior of `CLEAR` depends on the refresh method. The 'C' (complete) refresh method runs `CLEAR VALUES`, and all other refresh methods run `CLEAR LEAVES`.

- `VALUES`: Clears all data in the cube. All facts must be reloaded and all aggregates must be recomputed. This option supports the `COMPLETE` refresh method. (Default for the `C` and `F` methods)
- `LEAVES`: Clears the detail data and retains the aggregates. All facts must be reloaded, and the aggregates for any new or changed facts must be computed. This option supports the `FAST` refresh method. (Default for the `?` method)
- `AGGREGATES`: Retains the detail data and clears the aggregates. All aggregates must be recomputed.

These optional arguments control the load method, and can be combined with any of the refresh options:

- `PARALLEL`: Each partition is cleared separately. (Default)
- `SERIAL`: All partitions are cleared together.

If you omit the `CLEAR` command, `DBMS_CUBE` loads new and updated facts, but does not delete any old detail data. This is equivalent to a `LOAD NO SYNC` for dimensions.

- `COMPILE [SORT | NO SORT | SORT ONLY]`

Creates the supporting structures for the dimension. (Dimensions only)

These options control the use of a sort order attribute:

- `SORT`: The user-defined sort order attribute populates the sort column in the embedded-total (ET) view. (Default)
- `NO SORT`: Any sort order attribute is ignored. This option is for very large dimensions where sorting could consume too many resources.
- `SORT ONLY`: The compile step only runs the sort.

- `EXECUTE PLSQL string`

Executes a PL/SQL command or script in the database.

- `EXECUTE OLAP DML string [PARALLEL | SERIAL]`

Executes an OLAP DML command or program in the analytic workspace. The options control execution of the command or program:

- `PARALLEL`: Execute the command or program once for each partition. This option can be used to provide a performance boost to complex DML operations, such as forecasts and models.
- `SERIAL`: Execute the command or program once for the entire cube. (Default)

- `[INSERT | MERGE] INTO [ALL HIERARCHIES | HIERARCHIES (dimension.hierarchy)] VALUES (dim_key, parent, level_name)`

Adds a dimension member to one or more hierarchies. `INSERT` throws an error if the member already exists, while `MERGE` does not. See "[Dimension Maintenance Example](#)".

*dimension.hierarchy*: The name of a hierarchy the new member belongs to. Enclose each part of the name in double quotes, for example, "PRODUCT"."PRIMARY".

*dim\_key*: The `DIM_KEY` value of the dimension member.

*parent*: The parent of the dimension key.

*level\_name*: The level of the dimension key.

- `UPDATE [ALL HIERARCHIES | HIERARCHIES (dimension.hierarchy)] SET PARENT = parent, LEVEL=level_name WHERE MEMBER = dim_key`

Alters the level or parent of an existing dimension member. See `INSERT` for a description of the options. Also see "[Dimension Maintenance Example](#)".

- `DELETE FROM DIMENSION WHERE MEMBER=dim_key`

Deletes a dimension member. See "[Dimension Maintenance Example](#)".

*dim\_key*: The `DIM_KEY` value of the dimension member to be deleted.

- `SET dimension.attribute[qdr] = CAST('attribute_value' AS VARCHAR2)`

Sets the value of an attribute for a dimension member. See "[Dimension Maintenance Example](#)".

*dimension.attribute*: The name of the attribute. Enclose each part of the name in double quotes, for example, "PRODUCT"."LONG\_DESCRIPTION".

*qdr*: The dimension member being given an attribute value in the form of a qualified data reference, such as "PRODUCT"='OPT MOUSE'.

*attribute\_value*: The value of the attribute, such as 'Optical Mouse'.

- `FOR dimension_clause measure_clause BUILD (commands)`

Restricts the build to particular measures and dimension values, using the following arguments. See "[FOR Clause Example](#)".

– *dimension\_clause*:

`dimension ALL | NONE | WHERE condition | LEVELS (level [, level...])`

*dimension* is the name of a dimension of the cube.

`ALL` sets the dimension status to all members before executing the list of commands.

`NONE` loads values for no dimension members.

`WHERE` loads values for those dimension members that match the condition.

`LEVELS` loads values for dimension members in the named levels.

*level* is a level of the named dimension.

– *measure\_clause*:

`MEASURES (measure [, measure...])`

*measure* is the name of a measure in the cube.



- *commands*: Any of the other USING commands.
- LOAD [SYNCH | NO SYNCH | RETAIN] [PRUNE | PARALLEL | SERIAL] [WHERE *condition*]

Loads data into the dimension or cube.

- WHERE limits the load to those values in the mapped relational table that match *condition*.
- *condition* is a valid predicate based on the columns of the mapped table. See the "Examples".

These optional arguments apply only to dimensions:

- SYNCH matches the dimension keys to the relational data source. (Default)
- NO SYNCH loads new dimension keys but does not delete old keys.

If the parent of a dimension key has changed in the relational data source, this option allows the load to change the parent/child relation in the analytic workspace.

- RETAIN loads new dimension keys but does not delete old keys.

This option does not allow the parent of a dimension key to change. If the parent has changed, the load rejects the record. The rejection generates an error in the rejected records log, if the log is enabled.

These optional arguments apply only to cubes:

- PRUNE: Runs a full table scan on the fact table to determine which partitions to load. For example, if a cube is partitioned by month and the fact table has values only for the last two months, then jobs are only started to load the partitions for the last two months.
- PARALLEL: Each partition is loaded separately. (Default)
- SERIAL: All partitions are loaded in one SELECT statement.
- MODEL *model\_name* [PARALLEL | SERIAL]

Executes a model previously created for the cube. It accepts these arguments:

- PARALLEL: The model runs separately on each partition.
- SERIAL: The model runs on all cubes at the same time. (Default)
- SET

Supports write-back to the cube using the syntax described in "[SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: SET command](#)". (Cubes only)

- SOLVE [PARALLEL | SERIAL]

Aggregates the cube using the rules defined for the cube, including the aggregation operator and the precompute specifications. (Cubes only)

It accepts these arguments:

- PARALLEL: Each partition is solved separately. (Default)
- SERIAL: All partitions are solved at the same time.

### SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: AGGREGATE command

The AGGREGATE command in a script specifies the aggregation rules for one or more measures.



#### Note:

The AGGREGATE command is available only for uncompressed cubes.

AGGREGATE has the following syntax:

```
{ AGGREGATE USING MEASURE
  WHEN measure1 THEN operator1
  WHEN measure2 THEN operator2...
  ELSE default_operator
|
[AGGREGATE USING] operator_clause }
processing_options
OVER { ALL | dimension | dimension HIERARCHIES (hierarchy)}
```

#### USING MEASURE Clause

This clause enables you to specify different aggregation operators for different measures in the cube.

#### Operator Clause

The operator\_clause has this syntax:

```
operator(WEIGHTBY expression | SCALEBY expression)
```

WEIGHTBY multiplies each data value by an expression before aggregation.

SCALEBY adds the value of an expression to each data value before aggregation.

**Table 41-3 Aggregation Operators**

Operator	Option	Description
AVG	WEIGHTBY	Adds data values, then divides the sum by the number of data values that were added together.
FIRST	WEIGHTBY	The first real data value.
HIER_AVG	WEIGHTBY	Adds data values, then divides the sum by the number of the children in the dimension hierarchy. Unlike AVERAGE, which counts only non-NA children, HAVERAGE counts all of the logical children of a parent, regardless of whether each child does or does not have a value.
HIER_FIRST	WEIGHTBY	The first data value in the hierarchy, even when that value is NA.
HIER_LAST	WEIGHTBY	The last data value in the hierarchy, even when that value is NA.
LAST	WEIGHTBY	The last real data value.

**Table 41-3 (Cont.) Aggregation Operators**

Operator	Option	Description
MAX	WEIGHTBY	The largest data value among the children of each parent.
MIN	WEIGHTBY	The smallest data value among the children of each parent.
NO AGGREGATION	No option	Do not aggregate the values of the dimension or dimensions. Leave all aggregated values as NA.
SUM	SCALEBY   WEIGHTBY	Adds data values. (Default)

### Processing Options

You can specify these processing options for aggregation:

- (ALLOW | DISALLOW) OVERFLOW  
Specifies whether to allow decimal overflow, which occurs when the result of a calculation is very large and can no longer be represented by the exponent portion of the numerical representation.
  - ALLOW: A calculation that generates overflow executes without error and produces null results. (Default)
  - DISALLOW: A calculation involving overflow stops executing and generates an error message.
- (ALLOW | DISALLOW) DIVISION BY ZERO  
Specifies whether to allow division by zero.
  - ALLOW: A calculation involving division by zero executes without error but returns a null value. (Default)
  - DISALLOW: A calculation involving division by zero stops executing and generates an error message.
- (CONSIDER | IGNORE) NULLS  
Specifies whether nulls are included in the calculations.
  - CONSIDER: Nulls are included in the calculations. A calculation that includes a null value returns a null value.
  - IGNORE: Only actual data values are used in calculations. Nulls are treated as if they do not exist. (Default)
- MAINTAIN COUNT  
Stores an up-to-date count of the number of dimension members for use in calculating averages. Omit this option to count the members on the fly.

### SCRIPT Parameter: USING Clause: SET command

The SET command in a script assigns values to one or more cells in a stored measure. It has this syntax:

```
SET target = expression
```

*Where:*

*target* is a a measure or a qualified data reference.

*expression* returns values of the appropriate datatype for *target*.

### Qualified Data References

Qualified data references (QDRs) limit a dimensional object to a single member in one or more dimensions for the duration of a query.

A QDR has the following syntax:

```
expression [ { dimension = member } [ , { dimension = member } ... ] ]
```

*Where:*

*expression* is a dimensional expression, typically the name of a measure.

*dimension* is a primary dimension of expression.

*member* is a value of dimension.

The outside square brackets shown in bold are literal syntax elements; they do not indicate an optional argument. The inside square brackets shown in regular text delimit an optional argument and are not syntax elements.

This example returns Sales values for calendar year 2007:

```
global.sales[global.time = 'CY2007'  
]
```

The next example returns Sales values only for the United States in calendar year 2007:

```
sales[customer = 'US', time = 'CY2007'  
]
```

See the Examples for qualified data references in SET commands.

### Usage Notes

#### Build Methods

The **C**, **S**, and **?** methods always succeed and can be used on any cube.

The **F** and **P** methods require that the cube have a materialized view that was created as a fast or a rewrite materialized view.

#### Parallelism

Partitioned cubes can be loaded and aggregated in parallel processes. For example, a cube with five partitions can use up to five processes. Dimensions are always loaded serially.

The number of parallel processes actually allocated by a build is controlled by the smallest of these factors:

- Number of cubes in the build and the number of partitions in each cube.
- Setting of the `PARALLELISM` argument of the `BUILD` procedure.
- Setting of the `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` database initialization parameter.

Suppose UNITS\_CUBE has 12 partitions, PARALLELISM is set to 10, and JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES is set to 4. OLAP uses four processes, which appear as slave processes in the build log.

The SQL engine may allocate additional processes when the PARALLEL\_DEGREE\_POLICY database initialization parameter is set to AUTO or LIMITED. For example, if OLAP allocates four processes, the SQL engine might determine that two of those processes should be done by four processes instead, for a total of six processes.

### Build Logs

OLAP generates three logs that provide diagnostic information about builds:

- Cube build log
- Rejected records log
- Cube dimension compile log

Analytic Workspace Manager creates these logs automatically as tables in the same schema as the analytic workspace. If you do not use Analytic Workspace Manager, you can create and manage the logs in PL/SQL using the DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG package.

You can also create the cube log file by running \$ORACLE\_HOME/olap/admin/utlolaplog.sql. This script creates three additional views:

- CUBE\_BUILD\_LATEST: Returns rows only from the last build.
- CUBE\_BUILD\_REPORT: Returns one row for each command with elapsed times.
- CUBE\_BUILD\_REPORT\_LATEST: Returns a report like CUBE\_BUILD\_REPORT only from the last build.

This report shows a successfully completed build of the objects in the GLOBAL analytic workspace, which has four dimensions and two cubes.

```
SELECT command, status, build_object, build_object_type type
       FROM cube_build_report_latest;
```

COMMAND	STATUS	BUILD_OBJECT	TYPE
BUILD	COMPLETED		BUILD
FREEZE	COMPLETED		BUILD
LOAD NO SYNCH	COMPLETED	CHANNEL	DIMENSION
COMPILE	COMPLETED	CHANNEL	DIMENSION
UPDATE/COMMIT	COMPLETED	CHANNEL	DIMENSION
LOAD NO SYNCH	COMPLETED	CUSTOMER	DIMENSION
COMPILE	COMPLETED	CUSTOMER	DIMENSION
UPDATE/COMMIT	COMPLETED	CUSTOMER	DIMENSION
LOAD NO SYNCH	COMPLETED	PRODUCT	DIMENSION
COMPILE	COMPLETED	PRODUCT	DIMENSION
UPDATE/COMMIT	COMPLETED	PRODUCT	DIMENSION
LOAD NO SYNCH	COMPLETED	TIME	DIMENSION
COMPILE	COMPLETED	TIME	DIMENSION
UPDATE/COMMIT	COMPLETED	TIME	DIMENSION
COMPILE AGGMAP	COMPLETED	PRICE_CUBE	CUBE
UPDATE/COMMIT	COMPLETED	PRICE_CUBE	CUBE
COMPILE AGGMAP	COMPLETED	UNITS_CUBE	CUBE
UPDATE/COMMIT	COMPLETED	UNITS_CUBE	CUBE
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB	COMPLETED	PRICE_CUBE	CUBE
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB	COMPLETED	UNITS_CUBE	CUBE
BUILD	COMPLETED		BUILD

LOAD	COMPLETED	PRICE_CUBE	CUBE
SOLVE	COMPLETED	PRICE_CUBE	CUBE
UPDATE/COMMIT	COMPLETED	PRICE_CUBE	CUBE
BUILD	COMPLETED		BUILD
LOAD	COMPLETED	UNITS_CUBE	CUBE
SOLVE	COMPLETED	UNITS_CUBE	CUBE
UPDATE/COMMIT	COMPLETED	UNITS_CUBE	CUBE
ANALYZE	COMPLETED	PRICE_CUBE	CUBE
ANALYZE	COMPLETED	UNITS_CUBE	CUBE
THAW	COMPLETED		BUILD

31 rows selected.

## Examples

This example uses the default parameters to build UNITS\_CUBE.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_CUBE.BUILD('GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE');
```

The next example builds UNITS\_CUBE and explicitly builds two of its dimensions, TIME and CHANNEL. The dimensions use the complete (C) method, and the cube uses the fast solve (S) method.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CUBE.BUILD(
    script=>'GLOBAL."TIME", GLOBAL.CHANNEL, GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE',
    method=>'CCS',
    parallelism=>2);
END;
/
```

The following example loads only the selection of data identified by the WHERE clause:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CUBE.BUILD(q'!
  GLOBAL."TIME",
  GLOBAL.CHANNEL,
  GLOBAL.CUSTOMER,
  GLOBAL.PRODUCT,
  GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE USING (LOAD NO SYNCH
  WHERE UNITS_FACT.MONTH_ID LIKE '2006%'
  AND UNITS_FACT.SALES > 5000)!');
END;
/
```

## FOR Clause Example

In this example, the Time dimension is partitioned by calendar year, and DBMS\_CUBE builds only the partition identified by CY2006. The HIER\_ANCESTOR is an analytic function in the OLAP expression syntax.

```
BEGIN
  dbms_cube.build(q'!
  UNITS_CUBE USING
  (
  FOR "TIME"
  WHERE HIER_ANCESTOR(WITHIN "TIME".CALENDAR LEVEL "TIME".CALENDAR_YEAR) =
  'CY2006'
  BUILD (LOAD, SOLVE)
  )!',
  parallelism=>1);
```

```
END;
/
```

The next example uses a FOR clause to limit the build to the SALES measure in 2006. All objects are built using the complete (C) method.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_CUBE.BUILD(
    script => '
    GLOBAL."TIME",
    GLOBAL.CHANNEL,
    GLOBAL.CUSTOMER,
    GLOBAL.PRODUCT,
    GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE USING
    (
      FOR MEASURES(GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE.SALES)
        BUILD(LOAD NO SYNCH WHERE GLOBAL.UNITS_FACT.MONTH_ID LIKE '2006%')
    )',
    method => 'C',
    parallelism => 2);
END;
/
```

### Write-Back Examples

The following examples show various use of the SET command in a USING clause.

This example sets Sales Target to Sales increased by 5%:

```
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD('UNITS_CUBE USING(
  SET UNITS_CUBE.SALES_TARGET = UNITS_CUBE.SALES * 1.05, SOLVE)');
```

This example sets the price of the Deluxe Mouse in May 2007 to \$29.99:

```
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD('PRICE_CUBE USING(
  SET PRICE_CUBE.UNIT_PRICE["TIME"='2007.05', "PRODUCT"='DLX MOUSE']
  = 29.99, SOLVE)');
```

The next example contains two SET commands, but does not reaggregate the cube:

```
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD('PRICE_CUBE USING(
  SET PRICE_CUBE.UNIT_PRICE["TIME"='2006.12', "PRODUCT"='DLX MOUSE']
  = 29.49,
  SET PRICE_CUBE.UNIT_PRICE["TIME"='2007.05', "PRODUCT"='DLX MOUSE']
  = 29.99)');
```

### Dimension Maintenance Example

This script shows dimension maintenance. It adds a new dimension member named OPT MOUSE to all hierarchies, alters its position in the Primary hierarchy, assigns it a long description, then deletes it from the dimension.

```
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line('Add optical mouse');
  dbms_cube.build(q'!
    "PRODUCT" using (MERGE INTO ALL HIERARCHIES
      VALUES ('ITEM_OPT MOUSE', 'CLASS_SFT', "PRODUCT"."FAMILY"))
  !');

  dbms_output.put_line('Alter optical mouse');
  dbms_cube.build(q'!
```

```

"PRODUCT" using (UPDATE HIERARCHIES ("PRODUCT"."PRIMARY")
SET PARENT = 'FAMILY_ACC', LEVEL = "PRODUCT"."ITEM"
WHERE MEMBER = 'ITEM_OPT MOUSE')
!');

dbms_output.put_line('Provide attributes to optical mouse');
dbms_cube.build(q'!
"PRODUCT" USING (SET "PRODUCT"."LONG_DESCRIPTION"["PRODUCT" = 'ITEM_OPT MOUSE']
= CAST('Optical Mouse' AS VARCHAR2))
!');

dbms_output.put_line('Delete optical mouse');
dbms_cube.build(q'!
"PRODUCT" USING (DELETE FROM DIMENSION WHERE MEMBER='ITEM_OPT MOUSE')
!');

END;
/

```

### OLAP DML Example

This example uses the OLAP DML to add comments to the cube build log:

```

BEGIN
DBMS_CUBE.BUILD(q'!
global.units_cube USING (
EXECUTE OLAP DML 'SHOW STATLEN(units_cube_prt_list)' PARALLEL,
EXECUTE OLAP DML 'SHOW LIMIT(units_cube_prt_list KEEP ALL)' PARALLEL,
EXECUTE OLAP DML 'SHOW STATLEN(time)' parallel,
EXECUTE OLAP DML 'SHOW LIMIT(time KEEP time_levelrel 'CALENDAR_YEAR')'
parallel)!',
parallelism=>2,
add_dimensions=>false);
END;
/

```

This query shows the comments in the cube build log:

```

SELECT partition, slave_number, TO_CHAR(output) output
FROM cube_build_log
WHERE command = 'OLAP DML'
AND status = 'COMPLETED'
ORDER BY slave_number, time;

```

PARTITION	SLAVE_NUMBER	OUTPUT
P10:CY2007	1	<OLAPDMLExpression Expression="TO_CHAR(statlen(units_cube_prt_list))" Value="1"/>
P10:CY2007	1	<OLAPDMLExpression Expression="TO_CHAR(limit(units_cube_prt_list keep all 1))" Value="P10"/>
P10:CY2007	1	<OLAPDMLExpression Expression="TO_CHAR(statlen(time))" Value="17"/>
P10:CY2007	1	<OLAPDMLExpression Expression="TO_CHAR(limit(time keep time_levelrel &ap



```

os;CALENDAR_YEAR&apos;))"
  Value="CALENDAR_YEAR_CY2007"/>

P9:CY2006          2 <OLAPDMLExpression
                    Expression="TO_CHAR(statlen(units_cube_prt_list))"
                    Value="1"/>

P9:CY2006          2 <OLAPDMLExpression
                    Expression="TO_CHAR(limit(units_cube_prt_list keep al
                    1))"
                    Value="P9"/>

P9:CY2006          2 <OLAPDMLExpression
                    Expression="TO_CHAR(statlen(time))"
                    Value="17"/>
.
.
.

```

## 41.4.2 CREATE\_EXPORT\_OPTIONS Procedure

This procedure creates an input XML document that describes processing options for the EXPORT\_XML Procedure and the EXPORT\_XML\_TO\_FILE Procedure.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE.CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS (
    out_options_xml      IN/OUT  CLOB,
    target_version       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    suppress_owner       IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    suppress_namespace   IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    preserve_table_owners IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    metadata_changes     IN      CLOB      DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 41-4 CREATE\_EXPORT\_OPTIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
out_options_xml	Contains the generated XML document, which can be passed into the options_xml parameter of the <a href="#">EXPORT_XML Procedure</a> .
target_version	Specifies the version of Oracle Database in which the XML document generated by EXPORT_XML or EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE will be imported. You can specify two to five digits, such as 12.1 or 12.1.0.1.0. This parameter defaults to the current database version, and so can typically be omitted.
suppress_owner	Controls the use of the Owner attribute in XML elements and the owner qualifier in object names. Enter True to drop the owner from the XML, or enter False to retain it. Enter True if you plan to import the exported metadata into a different schema.

**Table 41-4 (Cont.) CREATE\_EXPORT\_OPTIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
suppress_namespace	Controls the use of Namespace attributes in XML elements and the namespace qualifier in object names. Enter <code>True</code> to drop the namespace from the XML, or enter <code>False</code> to retain it (default). Enter <code>True</code> when upgrading to Oracle OLAP 12c metadata. Namespaces allow objects created in Oracle 10g to coexist with objects created in Oracle 12c. You cannot set or change namespaces.
preserve_table_owners	Controls the use of the owner in qualifying table names in the mapping elements, such as <code>GLOBAL.UNITS_HISTORY_FACT</code> instead of <code>UNITS_HISTORY_FACT</code> . Enter <code>True</code> to retain the table owner, or enter <code>False</code> to default to the current schema for table mappings. If you plan to import the exported metadata to a different schema, you must set this option to <code>True</code> to load data from tables and views in the original schema, unless the destination schema has its own copies of the tables and views.
metadata_changes	Contains an 12c XML description of an object that overwrites the exported object description. The XML document must contain all parent XML elements of the modified element with the attributes needed to uniquely identify them. Use the <code>Name</code> attribute if it exists. See the Examples.

### Examples

The following example generates an XML document of export options:

```
DECLARE
    optionsClob CLOB;

BEGIN
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(optionsClob, false, dbms_lob.CALL);
    dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>optionsClob,
    suppress_namespace=>TRUE);
    dbms_output.put_line(optionsClob);
END;
/
```

The `DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE` procedure displays this XML document (formatted for readability):

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Export TargetVersion="12.1.0.1">
  <ExportOptions>
    <Option Name="SuppressOwner" Value="FALSE"/>
    <Option Name="SuppressNamespace" Value="TRUE"/>
    <Option Name="PreserveTableOwners" Value="FALSE"/>
  </ExportOptions>
</Export>
```

The next example generates an XML document with a metadata change to the mapping of the American long description attribute of the `CHANNEL` dimension.

```
DECLARE
    importClob clob;
```

```

exportClob      clob;
overClob        clob;
exportOptClob   clob;
importOptClob   clob;

BEGIN
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(overClob, TRUE);
  dbms_lob.open(overClob, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,58, '<Metadata Version="1.3"
MinimumDatabaseVersion="12.1.0.1">');
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,34, '<StandardDimension Name="CHANNEL">');
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,75, '<Description Type="Description"
Language="AMERICAN" Value="Sales Channel"/>');
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,20, '</StandardDimension>');
  dbms_lob.writeappend(overClob,11, '</Metadata>');
  dbms_lob.close(overClob);

  -- Enable Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) clients to access 10g metadata
  dbms_cube.initialize_cube_upgrade;

  -- Create a CLOB containing the export options
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportOptClob, TRUE);
  dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>exportOptClob,
suppress_namespace=>TRUE, metadata_changes=>overClob);

  -- Create a CLOB containing the import options
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(importOptClob, TRUE);
  dbms_cube.create_import_options(out_options_xml=>importOptClob, rename_table =>
'MY_OBJECT_MAP');

  -- Create CLOBs for the metadata
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(importClob, TRUE);
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportClob, TRUE);

  -- Export metadata from a 10g analytic workspace to a CLOB
  dbms_cube.export_xml(object_ids=>'GLOBAL_AW', options_xml=>exportOptClob,
out_xml=>exportClob);

  -- Import metadata from the CLOB
  dbms_cube.import_xml(in_xml => exportClob, options_xml=>importOptClob,
out_xml=>importClob);

  -- Load and aggregate the data
  dbms_cube.build(script=>'UNITS_CUBE, PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/

```

The following is the content of `exportClob` (formatting added for readability). The XML document changes the description of Channel to Sales Channel.

```

<Metadata Version="1.3" MinimumDatabaseVersion="12.1.0.1">
  <StandardDimension Name="CHANNEL">
    <Description Type="Description" Language="AMERICAN" Value="Sales Channel"/>
  </StandardDimension>
</Metadata>

```

**Related Topics**

- [EXPORT\\_XML Procedure](#)  
This procedure writes OLAP metadata to a CLOB.
- [EXPORT\\_XML\\_TO\\_FILE Procedure](#)  
This procedure exports OLAP metadata to a file. This file can be imported into a new or existing analytic workspace using the `IMPORT_XML` procedure. In this way, you can create a copy of the analytic workspace in another schema or database.

### 41.4.3 CREATE\_IMPORT\_OPTIONS Procedure

This procedure creates an input XML document that describes processing options for the `IMPORT_XML` Procedure.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CUBE.CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS (
    out_options_xml IN/OUT CLOB,
    validate_only   IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    rename_table    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 41-5 CREATE\_IMPORT\_OPTIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>out_options_xml</code>	Contains the generated XML document, which can be passed to the <code>options_xml</code> parameter of the <a href="#">IMPORT_XML Procedure</a> .
<code>validate_only</code>	TRUE causes the <code>IMPORT_XML</code> procedure to validate the metadata described in the input file or the <code>in_xml</code> parameter, without committing the changes to the metadata.
<code>rename_table</code>	The name of a table identifying new names for the imported objects, in the form <code>[schema_name].table_name</code> . The <code>IMPORT_XML</code> procedure creates objects using the names specified in the table instead of the ones specified in the XML document. See the Usage Notes for the format of the rename table.

**Usage Notes**

See the information about using a rename table in [DBMS\\_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#).

**Examples**

This example specifies validation only and a rename table. For an example of the import CLOB being used in an import, see "[IMPORT\\_XML Procedure](#)".

```
DECLARE
importClob clob;

BEGIN
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(importClob, TRUE);

    dbms_cube.create_import_options(out_options_xml => importClob, rename_table =>
```

```
'MY_OBJECT_MAP', validate_only => TRUE);

    dbms_output.put_line(importClob);
END;
/
```

It generates the following XML document:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Import>
  <ImportOptions>
    <Option Name="ValidateOnly" Value="TRUE"/>
    <Option Name="RenameTable" Value="MY_OBJECT_MAP"/>
  </ImportOptions>
</Import>
```

### Related Topics

- [IMPORT\\_XML Procedure](#)  
This procedure creates, modifies, or drops an analytic workspace by using an XML template.

## 41.4.4 CREATE\_MVIEW Function

This function creates a cube materialized view from the definition of a relational materialized view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.CREATE_MVIEW (
    mvowner          IN  VARCHAR2,
    mvname           IN  VARCHAR2,
    sam_parameters  IN  CLOB  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 41-6 CREATE\_MVIEW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mvowner	Owner of the relational materialized view.
mvname	Name of the relational materialized view. For restrictions, see <a href="#">"Requirements for the Relational Materialized View"</a> . A single cube materialized view can replace many of the relational materialized views for a table. Choose the materialized view that has the lowest levels of the dimension hierarchies that you want represented in the cube materialized view.
sam_parameters	Parameters in the form ' <i>parameter1=value1, parameter2=value2,...</i> '. See <a href="#">"SQL Aggregation Management Parameters"</a> .

### SQL Aggregation Management Parameters

The CREATE\_MVIEW and DERIVE\_FROM\_MVIEW functions use the SQL aggregation management (SAM) parameters described in [Table 41-7](#). Some parameters support the development of cubes with advanced analytics. Other parameters support the

development of Java applications. The default settings are appropriate for cube materialized views that are direct replacements for relational materialized views.

**Table 41-7 SQL Aggregation Management Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ADDTOPS	<p>Adds a top level and a level member to every dimension hierarchy in the cube. If the associated relational dimension has no hierarchy, then a dimension hierarchy is created.</p> <p>TRUE: Creates levels named <i>ALL_dimension</i> with level members <i>All_dimension</i>. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Creates only the hierarchies and levels identified by the relational dimensions.</p>
ADDUNIQUEKEYPREFIX	<p>Controls the creation of dimension keys.</p> <p>TRUE: Creates cube dimension keys by concatenating the level name with the relational dimension key. This practice assures that the dimension keys are unique across all levels, such as <i>CITY_NEW_YORK</i> and <i>STATE_NEW_YORK</i>. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Uses the relational dimension keys as cube dimension keys.</p>
ATRMAPTTYPE	<p>Specifies whether attributes are mapped by hierarchy levels, dimension levels, or both.</p> <p>HIER_LEVEL: Maps attributes to the levels of a particular dimension hierarchy. (Default)</p> <p>DIM_LEVEL: Maps attributes to the levels of the dimension regardless of hierarchy.</p> <p>BOTH: Maps attributes to both dimension and hierarchy levels.</p> <p>AUTO: Maps attributes to the levels of the dimension for a star schema and to the levels of a particular dimension hierarchy for a snowflake schema.</p>
AWNAME	<p>Provides the name of the analytic workspace that owns the cube. Choose a simple database object name of 1 to 30 bytes. The default name is <i>fact_tablename_AWn</i>.</p>
BUILD	<p>Specifies whether a data refresh will immediately follow creation of the cube materialized view.</p> <p>IMMEDIATE: Refreshes immediately.</p> <p>DEFERRED: Does not perform a data refresh. (Default)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only the <code>CREATE_MVIEW</code> function uses this parameter.</p>

Table 41-7 (Cont.) SQL Aggregation Management Parameters

Parameter	Description
CUBEMVOPTION	<p>Controls validation and creation of a cube materialized view. Regardless of this setting, the function creates an analytic workspace containing a cube and its related cube dimensions.</p> <p>COMPLETE_REFRESH: Creates a complete refresh cube materialized view (full update).</p> <p>FAST_REFRESH: Creates a fast refresh materialized view (incremental update).</p> <p>REWRITE_READY: Runs validation checks for a rewrite cube materialized view, but does not create it.</p> <p>REWRITE: Creates a rewrite cube materialized view.</p> <p>REWRITE_WITH_ATTRIBUTES: Creates a rewrite cube materialized view that includes columns with dimension attributes, resulting in faster query response times. (Default)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> <i>The following settings do not create a cube materialized view. Use Analytic Workspace Manager to drop an analytic workspace that does not have a cube materialized view. You can use the DROP_MVIEW procedure to delete an analytic workspace only when it supports a cube materialized view.</i></p> <p>NONE: Does not create a cube materialized view.</p> <p>COMPLETE_REFRESH_READY: Runs validation checks for a complete refresh cube materialized view, but does not create it.</p> <p>FAST_REFRESH_READY: Runs validation checks for fast refresh, but does not create the cube materialized view.</p>
CUBENAME	<p>Provides the name of the cube derived from the relational materialized view. Choose simple database object name of 1 to 30 bytes. The default name is <i>fact_tablename_Cn</i>.</p>
DIMJAVABINDVARS	<p>Supports access by Java programs to the XML document.</p> <p>TRUE: Generates an XML template that uses Java bind variable notation for the names of dimensions. No XML validation is performed. You cannot use the IMPORT_XML procedure to create a cube using this template.</p> <p>FALSE: Generates an XML template that does not support Java bind variables. (Default)</p>
DISABLEQRW	<p>Controls disabling of query rewrite on the source relational materialized view.</p> <p>TRUE: Issues an ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW <i>mview_name</i> DISABLE QUERY REWRITE command.</p> <p>FALSE: No action.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only the CREATE_MVIEW function with BUILD=IMMEDIATE uses this parameter.</p>
EXPORTXML	<p>Exports the XML that defines the dimensional objects to a file, which you specify as <i>dir/filename</i>. Both the directory and the file name are case sensitive.</p> <p><i>dir</i>: Name of a database directory.</p> <p><i>filename</i>: The name of the file, typically given an XML filename extension.</p>

**Table 41-7 (Cont.) SQL Aggregation Management Parameters**

Parameter	Description
FILTERPARTITIONANCESTORLEVELS	<p>Controls the generation of aggregate values above the partitioning level of a partitioned cube.</p> <p>TRUE: Removes levels above the partitioning level from the cube. Requests for summary values above the partitioning level are solved by SQL.</p> <p>FALSE: All levels are retained in the cube. Requests for summary values are solved by OLAP. (Default)</p>
LOGDEST	<p>Directs and stores log messages. By default, the messages are not available.</p> <p>SERVEROUT: Sends messages to server output (typically the screen), which is suitable when working interactively such as in SQL*Plus or SQL Developer.</p> <p>TRACEFILE: Sends messages to the session trace file.</p>
PARTITIONOPTION	<p>Controls partitioning of the cube.</p> <p>NONE: Prevents partitioning.</p> <p>DEFAULT: Allows the Sparsity Advisor to determine whether partitioning is needed and how to partition the cube. (Default)</p> <p>FORCE: Partitions the cube even when the Sparsity Advisor recommends against it. The Sparsity Advisor identifies the best dimension, hierarchy, and level to use for partitioning.</p> <p><i>dimension.hierarchy.level</i>: Partitions the cube using the specified dimension, hierarchy, and level.</p>
POPULATELINEAGE	<p>Controls the appearance of attributes in a cube materialized view.</p> <p>TRUE: Includes all dimension attributes in the cube materialized view. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Omits all dimension attributes from the cube materialized view.</p>
PRECOMPUTE	<p>Identifies a percentage of the data that is aggregated and stored. The remaining values are calculated as required by queries during the session.</p> <p><i>precompute_percentage[:precompute_top_percentage]</i></p> <p>Specify the top percentage for partitioned cubes. The default value is 35:0, which specifies precomputing 35% of the bottom partition and 0% of the top partition. If the cube is not partitioned, then the second number is ignored.</p>
REMAPCOMPOSITEKEYS	<p>Controls how multicolumn keys are rendered in the cube.</p> <p>TRUE: Creates a unique key attribute whose values are concatenated string expressions with an underscore between the column values. For example, the value BOSTON_MA_USA might be an expression produced from a multicolumn key composed of CITY, STATE, and COUNTRY columns. In addition, an attribute is created for each individual column to store the relational keys. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Creates a unique key attribute for each column.</p>



**Table 41-7 (Cont.) SQL Aggregation Management Parameters**

Parameter	Description
RENDERINGMODE	<p>Controls whether a loss in fidelity between the relational materialized view and the cube materialized view results in a warning message or an exception. See <a href="#">"Requirements for the Relational Materialized View"</a>.</p> <p>LOOSE: Losses are noted in the optional logs generated by the <a href="#">CREATE_MVIEW Function</a> and the <a href="#">DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW Function</a>. No exceptions are raised. (Default)</p> <p>STRICT: Any loss in fidelity raises an exception so that no XML template is created.</p>
SEEFILTERS	<p>Controls whether conditions in the WHERE clause of the relational materialized view's defining query are retained or ignored.</p> <p>TRUE: Renders valid conditions in the XML template. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Ignores all conditions.</p>
UNIQUENAMES	<p>Controls whether top level dimensional objects have unique names. Cross namespace conflicts may occur because dimensional objects have different namespaces than relational objects.</p> <p>TRUE: Modifies all relational names when they are rendered in the cube.(Default)</p> <p>FALSE: Duplicates relational names in the cube unless a naming conflict is detected. In that case, a unique name is created.</p>
UNKNOWNKEYASDIM	<p>Controls handling of simple columns with no levels or hierarchies in the GROUP BY clause of the relational materialized view's defining query.</p> <p>TRUE: Renders a simple column without a relational dimension as a cube dimension with no levels or hierarchies.</p> <p>FALSE: Raises an exception when no relational dimension is found for the column. (Default)</p>
VALIDATEXML	<p>Controls whether the generated XML document is validated.</p> <p>TRUE: Validates the template using the <code>VALIDATE_XML</code> procedure. (Default)</p> <p>FALSE: No validation is done.</p>

**Returns**

The name of the cube materialized view created by the function.

**Usage Notes**

See ["Using SQL Aggregation Management"](#)

**Examples**

All examples for the SQL Aggregate Management subprograms use the sample Sales History schema, which is installed in Oracle Database with two relational materialized views: `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV` and `FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV`.

The following script creates a cube materialized view using `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV` as the relational materialized view. It uses all default options.

```

SET serverout ON format wrapped

DECLARE
    salesaw varchar2(30);

BEGIN
    salesaw := dbms_cube.create_mvview('SH', 'CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV');
END;
/

```

The next example sets several parameters for creating a cube materialized view from FWEEK\_PSCAT\_SALES\_MV. These parameters change the cube materialized view in the following ways:

- **ADDTOPS:** Adds a top level consisting of a single value to the hierarchies. All of the dimensions in Sales History have a top level already.
- **PRECOMPUTE:** Changes the percentage of materialized aggregates from 35:0 to 40:10.
- **EXPORTXML:** Creates a text file for the XML document.
- **BUILD:** Performs a data refresh.

```

DECLARE
    salescubemv varchar2(30);
    sam_param clob := 'ADDTOPS=FALSE,
                      PRECOMPUTE=40:10,
                      EXPORTXML=WORK_DIR/sales.xml,
                      BUILD=IMMEDIATE';

BEGIN
    salescubemv := dbms_cube.create_mvview('SH', 'FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV',
                                           sam_param);
END;
/

```

## 41.4.5 DERIVE\_FROM\_MVIEW Function

This function generates an XML template that defines a cube with materialized view capabilities, using the information derived from an existing relational materialized view.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE.DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW (
    mvowner      IN VARCHAR2,
    mvname       IN VARCHAR2,
    sam_parameters IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;

```

### Parameters

**Table 41-8 DERIVE\_FROM\_MVIEW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mvowner	Owner of the relational materialized view.

**Table 41-8 (Cont.) DERIVE\_FROM\_MVIEW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mvname	Name of the relational materialized view. For restrictions, see <a href="#">"Requirements for the Relational Materialized View"</a> . A single cube materialized view can replace many of the relational materialized views for a table. Choose the materialized view that has the lowest levels of the dimension hierarchies that you want represented in the cube materialized view.
sam_parameters	Optional list of parameters in the form ' <i>parameter1=value1, parameter2=value2,...</i> '. See <a href="#">"SQL Aggregation Management Parameters"</a> .

**Returns**

An XML template that defines an analytic workspace containing a cube enabled as a materialized view.

**Usage Notes**

To create a cube materialized view from an XML template, use the `IMPORT_XML` procedure. Then use the `REFRESH_MVIEW` procedure to refresh the cube materialized view with data.

See ["Using SQL Aggregation Management"](#).

**Examples**

The following example generates an XML template named `sales_cube.xml` from the `CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV` relational materialized view in the `SH` schema.

```
DECLARE
    salescubexml  clob := null;
    sam_param     clob := 'exportXML=WORK_DIR/sales_cube.xml';

BEGIN
    salescubexml := dbms_cube.derive_from_mview('SH', 'CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV',
        sam_param);
END;
/
```

## 41.4.6 DROP\_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure drops a cube materialized view and all associated objects from the database. These objects include the dimension materialized views, cubes, cube dimensions, levels, hierarchies, and the analytic workspace.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CUBE.DROP_MVIEW (
    mvowner      IN  VARCHAR2,
    mvname       IN  VARCHAR2,
    sam_parameters IN CLOB  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 41-9 DROP\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>mvowner</code>	Owner of the cube materialized view
<code>mvname</code>	Name of the cube materialized view
<code>sam_parameters</code>	<p><code>EXPORTXML</code>: Exports the XML that drops the dimensional objects to a file, which you specify as <i>dir/filename</i>. Both the directory and the file name are case sensitive.</p> <p><i>dir</i>: Name of a database directory.</p> <p><i>filename</i>: The name of the file, typically given an XML filename extension.</p>

## Usage Notes

Use this procedure to drop a cube materialized view that you created using the `CREATE_MVIEW` and `DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW` functions. If you make modifications to the cubes or dimensions, then `DROP_MVIEW` may not be able to drop the cube materialized view.

Some of the `CUBEMVOPTION` parameters used by the `CREATE_MVIEW` and `DERIVE_FROM_MVIEW` functions do not create a materialized view. Use Analytic Workspace Manager to drop the analytic workspace, cubes, and cube dimensions.

If you use the `EXPORTXML` parameter, then you can use the XML document to drop the cube materialized view, after you re-create it. Use the `IMPORT_XML` procedure.

See "[Using SQL Aggregation Management](#)".

## Examples

The current schema has four materialized views. `CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES` is a cube materialized view for the `SALES` table. `CB$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP` is a cube dimension materialized view for the `TIMES_DIM` dimension on the `TIMES` dimension table. The others are relational materialized views.

```
SELECT mvview_name FROM user_mvviews;
```

```
MVIEW_NAME
-----
CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES
CB$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP
CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV
FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV
```

The following command drops both `CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES` and `CB$TIMES_DIM_D1_CAL_ROLLUP`.

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.drop_mvview('SH', 'CB$CAL_MONTH_SALES');
```

```
Dropped cube organized materialized view "SH"."CAL_MONTH_SALES"
including container analytic workspace "SH"."CAL_MONTH_SALES_AW"
at 20130213 16:31:40.056.
```

This query against the data dictionary confirms that the materialized views have been dropped.

```
SELECT mview_name FROM user_mviews;

MVIEW_NAME
-----
CAL_MONTH_SALES_MV
FWEEK_PSCAT_SALES_MV
```

## 41.4.7 EXPORT\_XML Procedure

This procedure writes OLAP metadata to a CLOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML
    (object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
     out_xml             IN/OUT  CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML
    (object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
     options_xml         IN      CLOB,
     out_xml             IN/OUT  CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML
    (object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
     options_dirname     IN      VARCHAR2,
     options_filename    IN      VARCHAR2,
     out_xml             IN/OUT  CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 41-10 EXPORT\_XML Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_ids	<p>Any of these identifiers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The name of a schema, such as GLOBAL.</li> <li>The fully qualified name of an analytic workspace in the form <i>owner.aw_name.AW</i>, such as GLOBAL.GLOBAL.AW.</li> <li>Cube</li> <li>Dimension</li> <li>Named build process</li> <li>Measure folder</li> </ul> <p>You can specify multiple objects by separating the names with commas.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When exporting an individual object, be sure to export any objects required to reconstruct it. For example, when exporting a cube, you must also export the dimensions of the cube.</p>
options_dirname	The case-sensitive name of a database directory that contains <i>options_filename</i> .
options_filename	A file containing an XML document of export options.
options_xml	A CLOB variable that contains an XML document of export options. Use the <a href="#">CREATE_EXPORT_OPTIONS Procedure</a> to generate this document.

**Table 41-10 (Cont.) EXPORT\_XML Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
out_xml	A CLOB variable that will store the XML document of OLAP metadata for the objects listed in <i>object_ids</i> .

### Export Options

The default settings for the export options are appropriate in many cases, so you can omit the *options\_xml* parameter or the *options\_dirname* and *options\_filename* parameters. However, when upgrading Oracle OLAP 10g metadata to OLAP 12c, you must specify an XML document that changes the default settings. This example changes all of the parameters from False to True; set them appropriately for your schema.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<Export>
  <ExportOptions>
    <Option Name="SuppressNamespace" Value="True"/>
    <Option Name="SuppressOwner" Value="True"/>
    <Option Name="PreserveTableOwners" Value="True"/>
  </ExportOptions>
</Export>
```

You can create this XML document manually or by using the [CREATE\\_EXPORT\\_OPTIONS Procedure](#).

### Usage Notes

See "[DBMS\\_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

### Example

For an example of using EXPORT\_XML in an upgrade to the same schema, see "[DBMS\\_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

The following PL/SQL script copies an OLAP 12c analytic workspace named GLOBAL12 from the GLOBAL\_AW schema to the GLOBAL schema. No upgrade is performed.

To upgrade into a different schema, change the example as follows:

- Call the INITIALIZE\_CUBE\_UPGRADE procedure.
- Call the CREATE\_EXPORT\_OPTIONS procedure with the additional parameter setting SUPPRESS\_NAMESPACE=>TRUE.

The PL/SQL client must be connected to the database as GLOBAL. The GLOBAL user must have SELECT permissions on GLOBAL\_AW.AW\$GLOBAL and on all relational data sources.

```
BEGIN
  -- Create a CLOB for the export options
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(optionsClob, TRUE);
  dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>optionsClob,
  suppress_owner=>TRUE, preserve_table_owners=>TRUE);

  -- Create a CLOB for the XML template
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportClob, TRUE);
```

```

-- Export metadata from an analytic workspace to a CLOB
dbms_cube.export_xml(object_ids=>'GLOBAL_AW.GLOBAL12.AW',
options_xml=>optionsClob, out_xml=>exportClob);

-- Import metadata from the CLOB
dbms_cube.import_xml(in_xml=>exportClob);

-- Load and aggregate the data
dbms_cube.build(script=>'GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE, GLOBAL.PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/

```

## 41.4.8 EXPORT\_XML\_TO\_FILE Procedure

This procedure exports OLAP metadata to a file. This file can be imported into a new or existing analytic workspace using the `IMPORT_XML` procedure. In this way, you can create a copy of the analytic workspace in another schema or database.

This procedure can also be used as part of the process for upgrading OLAP standard form metadata contained in an Oracle OLAP 10g analytic workspace to OLAP 12c format.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE
(object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
 output_dirname     IN      VARCHAR2,
 output_filename    IN      VARCHAR2;

DBMS_CUBE.EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE
(object_ids          IN      VARCHAR2,
 options_dirname    IN      VARCHAR2,
 options_filename   IN      VARCHAR2,
 output_dirname     IN      VARCHAR2,
 output_filename    IN      VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 41-11** EXPORT\_XML\_TO\_FILE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
object_ids	<p>Any of these identifiers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The name of a schema, such as GLOBAL.</li> <li>The fully qualified name of an analytic workspace in the form <i>owner.aw_name.AW</i>, such as GLOBAL.GLOBAL.AW.</li> <li>Cube</li> <li>Dimension</li> <li>Named build process</li> <li>Measure folder</li> </ul> <p>You can specify multiple objects by separating the names with commas.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When exporting an individual object, be sure to export any objects required to reconstruct it. For example, when you export a cube, you must also export the dimensions of the cube.</p>

**Table 41-11 (Cont.) EXPORT\_XML\_TO\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options_dirname	The case-sensitive name of a database directory that contains options_filename. See <a href="#">"Export Options"</a> .
options_filename	The name of a file containing an XML document of export options. See <a href="#">"Export Options"</a> .
output_dirname	The case-sensitive name of a database directory where output_filename is created.
output_filename	The name of the template file created by the procedure.

### Export Options

The default settings for the export options are appropriate in most cases, and you can omit the *options\_dirname* and *options\_filename* parameters. However, when upgrading Oracle OLAP 10g metadata to OLAP 12c, you must specify an XML document that changes the default settings, like the following:

```
<?xml version="2.0"?>
<Export>
  <ExportOptions>
    <Option Name="SuppressNamespace" Value="True"/>
    <Option Name="SuppressOwner" Value="True"/>
    <Option Name="PreserveTableOwners" Value="True"/>
  </ExportOptions>
</Export>
```

You can create this XML document manually or by using the [CREATE\\_EXPORT\\_OPTIONS Procedure](#).

### Usage Notes

See ["DBMS\\_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces"](#).

### Examples

The following example generates an XML file named global.xml in OLAP 12c format using the default export settings. The metadata is derived from all analytic workspaces and CWM metadata in the GLOBAL\_AW schema. The output file is generated in the WORK\_DIR database directory.

```
execute dbms_cube.export_xml_to_file('GLOBAL_AW', 'WORK_DIR', 'global.xml');
```

The next example also generates an XML file named global.xml in OLAP 12c format using the export options set in options.xml. The metadata is derived from the GLOBAL analytic workspace in the GLOBAL\_AW schema. Both the options file and the output file are in the WORK\_DIR database directory.

```
execute dbms_cube.export_xml_to_file('GLOBAL_AW.GLOBAL.AW', 'WORK_DIR',
'options.xml', 'WORK_DIR', 'global.xml');
```



## 41.4.9 IMPORT\_XML Procedure

This procedure creates, modifies, or drops an analytic workspace by using an XML template.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (dirname           IN      VARCHAR2,
   filename          IN      VARCHAR2 );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (dirname           IN      VARCHAR2,
   filename          IN      VARCHAR2,
   out_xml           IN/OUT  CLOB );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (input_dirname    IN      VARCHAR2,
   input_filename   IN      VARCHAR2,
   options_dirname  IN      VARCHAR2,
   options_filename IN      VARCHAR2,
   out_xml          IN/OUT  CLOB );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (in_xml           IN      CLOB );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (in_xml           IN      CLOB,
   out_xml          IN/OUT  CLOB );
```

```
DBMS_CUBE.IMPORT_XML
  (in_xml           IN      CLOB,
   options_xml      IN      CLOB,
   out_xml          IN/OUT  CLOB );
```

### Parameters

**Table 41-12** IMPORT\_XML Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dirname	The case-sensitive name of a database directory containing the XML document describing an analytic workspace.
filename	A file containing an XML document describing an analytic workspace.
in_xml	A CLOB containing an XML document describing an analytic workspace.
input_dirname	The case-sensitive name of a database directory containing the XML document describing an analytic workspace.
input_filename	A file containing an XML document describing an analytic workspace.
options_dirname	The case-sensitive name of a database directory containing a file of import options.
options_filename	A file of import options.

**Table 41-12 (Cont.) IMPORT\_XML Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options_xml	An XML document describing the import options. Use the <a href="#">CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure</a> to generate this document.
out_xml	An XML document that either describes the analytic workspace or, for validation only, describes any errors. It may contain changes that DBMS_CUBE made to the imported XML, such as setting default values or making minor corrections to the XML.

**Usage Notes**

The XML can define, modify, or drop an entire analytic workspace, or one or more cubes or dimensions. When defining just cubes or dimensions, you must do so within an existing analytic workspace.

You can also use `IMPORT_XML` to drop an analytic workspace by using the XML document generated by the `DROP_MVIEW` procedure with the `EXPORTXML` parameter.

See "[DBMS\\_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

**Example**

This example loads an XML template from a file named `GLOBAL.XML` and located in a database directory named `XML_DIR`.

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.import_xml('XML_DIR', 'GLOBAL.XML');
```

The next example exports an OLAP 10g template and uses `IMPORT_XML` to validate it before an upgrade to 12c.

```
DECLARE

    exportOptClob clob;
    importOptClob clob;
    importClob    clob;
    exportClob    clob;

BEGIN

    -- Create a CLOB for the export options
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportOptClob, TRUE);
    dbms_cube.create_export_options(out_options_xml=>exportOptClob,
    suppress_namespace=>TRUE, preserve_table_owners=>TRUE);

    -- Create a CLOB for the XML template
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(exportClob, TRUE);

    -- Create a CLOB for import options
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(importOptClob, TRUE);
    dbms_cube.create_import_options(out_options_xml=>importOptClob,
    validate_only=>TRUE);

    -- Create a CLOB for the change log
    dbms_lob.createtemporary(importClob, TRUE);
```

```

-- Enable Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) clients to access 10g metadata
dbms_cube.initialize_cube_upgrade;

-- Export metadata from an analytic workspace to a CLOB
dbms_cube.export_xml(object_ids=>'GLOBAL_AW', options_xml=>exportOptClob,
out_xml=>exportClob);

/* Import metadata from the CLOB. No objects are committed to the database
because the validate_only parameter of CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS is set to
TRUE.
*/

dbms_cube.import_xml(in_xml=>exportClob, options_xml=>importOptClob,
out_xml=>importClob);

-- Output the metadata changes
dbms_output.put_line('This is the validation log:');
dbms_output.put_line(importClob);

END;
/

```

The contents of `importClob` show that the XML is valid. Otherwise, error messages appear in the `<RootCommitResult>` element.

```

This is the validation log:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-16"?>
<RootCommitResult>

</RootCommitResult>

```

For an example of `IMPORT_XML` within the context of an upgrade from 10g to 12c metadata, see the Custom Upgrade section of "[DBMS\\_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

## 41.4.10 INITIALIZE\_CUBE\_UPGRADE Procedure

This procedure processes analytic workspaces created in Oracle OLAP 10g so they can be used by Oracle OLAP 12c clients. It processes all analytic workspaces in the current schema. Run this procedure once for each schema in which there are 10g analytic workspaces.

Without this processing step, 12c clients cannot connect to a database containing a 10g analytic workspace with subobjects of a dimension or cube having the same name. Additionally, some `DBMS_CUBE` procedures and functions, such as `EXPORT_XML` and `EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE`, do not work on the 10g metadata.

After processing, OLAP 12c clients can connect and use the alternate names provided by `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` for the conflicting subobjects. OLAP 10g clients continue to use the original names.

`INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` does not upgrade any OLAP 10g objects to OLAP 12c format.

See "[DBMS\\_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces](#)".

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE;
```

## Usage Notes

This procedure creates and populates a table named `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO`. If it already exists, the table is truncated and repopulated.

While the 10g namespace allowed subobjects with the same name in the same dimension or cube, the 12c namespace does not. When `INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE` detects a name conflict among subobjects such as levels, hierarchies, and dimension attributes, it creates a row in `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` providing a new, unique name for each one. Rows may also be created for objects that do not require renaming; these rows are distinguished by a value of 0 or null in the `CONFLICT` column. Top-level objects, such as dimensions and cubes, are not listed.

You can edit the table using SQL `INSERT` and `UPDATE` if you want to customize the names of OLAP 10g objects on OLAP 12c clients.

The `UPGRADE_AW`, `EXPORT_XML` and `EXPORT_XML_TO_FILE` procedures use the names specified in the `NEW_NAME` column of the table to identify objects in CWM or OLAP standard form (AWXML) analytic workspaces, rather than the original names.

The following table describes the columns of `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO`.

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
OWNER	VARCHAR2	NOT NULL	Owner of the analytic workspace.
AW	VARCHAR2	NOT NULL	Name of the analytic workspace.
AWXML_ID	VARCHAR2	NOT NULL	Full logical name of the object requiring modification, in the form <i>simple_name</i> . [ <i>subtype_name</i> ]. <i>object_type</i> . For example, <code>TIME.DIMENSION</code> and <code>PRODUCT.COLOR.ATTRIBUTE</code> .
NEW_NAME	VARCHAR2	NOT NULL	The name the object will have in Oracle 12c after the upgrade.
OBJECT_CLASSES	VARCHAR2	--	DerivedMeasure for calculated measures, or empty for all other object types.
CONFLICT	NUMBER	--	Indicates the reason that the row was added to <code>CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO</code> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0: The object does not have a naming conflict but appears in the table for other reasons.</li> <li>• 1: Two objects have the same name and would create a conflict in the OLAP 12c namespace. The object type (such as level or hierarchy) will be added to the names.</li> </ul>

## Examples

The following command creates and populates the `CUBE_UPGRADE_INFO` table:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.initialize_cube_upgrade;
```

The table shows that the OLAP 10g analytic workspace has a hierarchy and a level named `MARKET_SEGMENT`, which will be renamed. The table also contains rows for

calculated measures, but these objects do not require renaming: The value of CONFLICT is 0.

```
SELECT awxml_id, new_name, conflict FROM cube_upgrade_info;
```

AWXML_ID	NEW_NAME	CONFLICT
CUSTOMER.MARKET_SEGMENT.HIERARCHY	MARKET_SEGMENT_HIERARCHY	1
CUSTOMER.MARKET_SEGMENT.LEVEL	MARKET_SEGMENT_LEVEL	1
UNITS_CUBE.EXTENDED_COST.MEASURE	EXTENDED_COST	0
UNITS_CUBE.EXTENDED_MARGIN.MEASURE	EXTENDED_MARGIN	0
UNITS_CUBE.CHG_SALES_PP.MEASURE	CHG_SALES_PP	0
UNITS_CUBE.CHG_SALES_PY.MEASURE	CHG_SALES_PY	0
UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_SALES_PP.MEASURE	PCTCHG_SALES_PP	0
UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_SALES_PY.MEASURE	PCTCHG_SALES_PY	0
UNITS_CUBE.PRODUCT_SHARE.MEASURE	PRODUCT_SHARE	0
UNITS_CUBE.CHANNEL_SHARE.MEASURE	CHANNEL_SHARE	0
UNITS_CUBE.MARKET_SHARE.MEASURE	MARKET_SHARE	0
UNITS_CUBE.CHG_EXTMRGN_PP.MEASURE	CHG_EXTMRGN_PP	0
UNITS_CUBE.CHG_EXTMRGN_PY.MEASURE	CHG_EXTMRGN_PY	0
UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_EXTMRGN_PP.MEASURE	PCTCHG_EXTMRGN_PP	0
UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_EXTMRGN_PY.MEASURE	PCTCHG_EXTMRGN_PY	0
UNITS_CUBE.CHG_UNITS_PP.MEASURE	CHG_UNITS_PP	0
UNITS_CUBE.EXTMRGN_PER_UNIT.MEASURE	EXTMRGN_PER_UNIT	0
UNITS_CUBE.SALES_YTD.MEASURE	SALES_YTD	0
UNITS_CUBE.SALES_YTD_PY.MEASURE	SALES_YTD_PY	0
UNITS_CUBE.PCTCHG_SALES_YTD_PY.MEASURE	PCTCHG_SALES_YTD_PY	0
UNITS_CUBE.SALES_QTD.MEASURE	SALES_QTD	0
UNITS_CUBE.CHG_UNITS_PY.MEASURE	CHG_UNITS_PY	0

## 41.4.11 REFRESH\_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure refreshes the data in a cube materialized view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.REFRESH_MVIEW (
    mvowner          IN VARCHAR2,
    mvname           IN VARCHAR2,
    method           IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
    parallelism      IN BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 0,
    atomic_refresh   IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE,
    scheduler_job    IN VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
    sam_parameters   IN CLOB             DEFAULT NULL,
    nested           IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE );
```

### Parameters

**Table 41-13 REFRESH\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mvowner	Owner of the cube materialized view.
mvname	Name of the cube materialized view.

**Table 41-13 (Cont.) REFRESH\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method	<p>A full or a fast (partial) refresh. In a fast refresh, only changed rows are inserted in the cube and the affected areas of the cube are re-aggregated.</p> <p>You can specify a method for each cube in sequential order, or a single method to apply to all cubes. If you list more cubes than methods, then the last method applies to the additional cubes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C: Complete refresh clears all dimension values before loading. (Default)</li> <li>• F: Fast refresh of a cube materialized view, which performs an incremental refresh and re-aggregation of only changed rows in the source table.</li> <li>• ?: Fast refresh if possible, and otherwise a complete refresh.</li> <li>• P: Recomputes rows in a cube materialized view that are affected by changed partitions in the detail tables.</li> <li>• S: Fast solve of a compressed cube. A fast solve reloads all the detail data and re-aggregates only the changed values.</li> </ul> <p>See the "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for the BUILD procedure for additional details.</p>
refresh_after_errors	<p>TRUE to roll back just the cube or dimension with errors, and then continue building the other objects.</p> <p>FALSE to roll back all objects in the build.</p>
parallelism	<p>Number of parallel processes to allocate to this job.</p> <p>See the "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for the BUILD procedure for additional details.</p>
atomic_refresh	<p>TRUE prevents users from accessing intermediate results during a build. It freezes the current state of an analytic workspace at the beginning of the build to provide current sessions with consistent data. This option thaws the analytic workspace at the end of the build to give new sessions access to the refreshed data. If an error occurs during the build, then all objects are rolled back to the frozen state.</p> <p>FALSE enables users to access intermediate results during an build.</p>
scheduler_job	<p>Any text identifier for the job, which will appear in the log table. The string does not need to be unique.</p>
sam_parameters	<p>None.</p>
nested	<p>TRUE performs nested refresh operations for the specified set of cube materialized views. Nested refresh operations refresh all the depending materialized views and the specified set of materialized views based on a dependency order to ensure the nested materialized views are truly fresh with respect to the underlying base tables.</p> <p>All objects must reside in a single analytic workspace.</p>

## Usage Notes

REFRESH\_MVIEW changes *mvname* to the name of the cube, then passes the cube name and all parameters to the BUILD procedure. Thus, you can use the BUILD procedure to refresh a cube materialized view. See the ["BUILD Procedure"](#) for additional information about the parameters.

## Examples

The following example uses the default settings to refresh a cube materialized view named CB\$FWEED\_PSCAT\_SALES.

```
SET serverout ON format wrapped

EXECUTE dbms_cube.refresh_mvview('SH', 'CB$FWEED_PSCAT_SALES');
```

The next example changes the refresh method to use fast refresh if possible, continue refreshing after an error, and use two parallel processes.

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.refresh_mvview('SH', 'CB$FWEED_PSCAT_SALES', '?', TRUE, 2);
```

After successfully refreshing the cube materialized view, REFRESH\_MVIEW returns a message like the following:

```
Completed refresh of cube mvview "SH"."CB$FWEED_PSCAT_SALES" at 20130212 15:04:46.370.
```

## 41.4.12 UPGRADE\_AW Procedure

This procedure creates an Oracle OLAP 12c analytic workspace from a copy of the metadata contained in an OLAP 10g analytic workspace. The original OLAP 10g analytic workspace is not affected and can exist at the same time and in the same schema as the OLAP 12c analytic workspace.

UPGRADE\_AW automatically runs INITIALIZE\_CUBE\_UPGRADE if the CUBE\_UPGRADE\_INFO table does not exist. If it does exist, then UPGRADE\_AW does not overwrite it, thus preserving any changes you made to the table.

See ["DBMS\\_CUBE - Upgrading 10g Analytic Workspaces"](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.UPGRADE_AW
    (sourceaw          IN VARCHAR2,
     destaw            IN VARCHAR2,
     upgoptions        IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 41-14 UPGRADE\_AW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sourceaw	The name of a 10g analytic workspace.
destaw	A new name for the generated 12c analytic workspace. It cannot be the same as <i>sourceaw</i> .

**Table 41-14 (Cont.) UPGRADE\_AW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
upgoptions	<p>One or more of these upgrade options, as a string in the form 'OPTION=VALUE'. Separate multiple options with commas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>PRESERVE_TABLE_OWNERS:</b>            YES preserves the original source table mappings. Use this option when creating an OLAP 12c analytic workspace in a different schema from the 10g analytic workspace, and you want the new objects mapped to tables in the original schema. (Default)            NO removes the schema owner from the source table mappings. Use this option when creating an OLAP 12c analytic workspace in a different schema from the 10g analytic workspace, and you want the new objects mapped to tables in the destination schema.         </li> <li> <b>RENAME_TABLE:</b> The name of a table that specifies new names for objects as they are created in OLAP 12c format. These changes are in addition to those specified by the INITIALIZE_CUBE_UPGRADE procedure. See "<a href="#">CREATE_IMPORT_OPTIONS Procedure</a>" for information about creating a rename table.         </li> <li> <b>TARGET_VERSION:</b> The version of the upgrade, specified by a 2- to 5-part number, such as 11.2 or 11.2.0.2.0. If you enter an unsupported version number, then the closest version below it is used.         </li> </ul>

### Examples

This example upgrades an OLAP 10g analytic workspace named GLOBAL10 to an OLAP 12c analytic workspace named GLOBAL12, using a rename table named MY\_OBJECT\_MAP:

```
BEGIN
    -- Upgrade the analytic workspace
    dbms_cube.upgrade_aw(sourceaw =>'GLOBAL10', destaw => 'GLOBAL12', upgoptions =>
'RENAME_TABLE=MY_OBJECT_MAP');

    -- Load and aggregate the data
    dbms_cube.build(script=>'UNITS_CUBE, PRICE_AND_COST_CUBE');

END;
/
```

## 41.4.13 VALIDATE\_XML Procedure

This procedure checks the XML to assure that it is valid without committing the results to the database. It does not create an analytic workspace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE.VALIDATE_XML
    (dirname          IN  VARCHAR2,
     filename         IN  VARCHAR2 );
```



```
DBMS_CUBE.VALIDATE_XML
    (in_xml          IN CLOB );
```

## Parameters

**Table 41-15 VALIDATE\_XML Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dirname	The case-sensitive name of a database directory.
filename	The name of a file containing an XML template.
IN_XML	The name of a CLOB containing an XML template.

## Usage Notes

You should always load a template into the same version and release of Oracle Database as the one used to generate the template. The XML may not be valid if it was generated by a different release of the software.

## Example

This example reports a problem in the schema:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.validate_xml('UPGRADE_DIR', 'MYGLOBAL.XML');
BEGIN dbms_cube.validate_xml('UPGRADE_DIR', 'MYGLOBAL.XML'); END;

*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-37162: OLAP error
'GLOBAL.PRICE_CUBE.$AW_ORGANIZATION': XOQ-01950: The AWCubeOrganization for
cube "GLOBAL.PRICE_CUBE" contains multiple BuildSpecifications with the same
name.
'GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE.$AW_ORGANIZATION': XOQ-01950: The AWCubeOrganization for
cube "GLOBAL.UNITS_CUBE" contains multiple BuildSpecifications with the same
name.
XOQ-01400: invalid metadata objects
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CUBE", line 411
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CUBE", line 441
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CUBE", line 501
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_CUBE", line 520
ORA-06512: at line 1
```

After the problems are corrected, the procedure reports no errors:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube.validate_xml('UPGRADE_DIR', 'MYGLOBAL.XML');

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

This example loads an XML template into a temporary CLOB, then validates it. The script is named GLOBAL.XML, and it is located in a database directory named XML\_DIR.

```
DEFINE xml_file = 'GLOBAL.XML';

SET ECHO ON;
SET SERVEROUT ON;

DECLARE
```

```
xml_file      BFILE := bfilename('XML_DIR', '&xml_file');
in_xml        CLOB;
out_xml       CLOB := NULL;
dest_offset   INTEGER := 1;
src_offset    INTEGER := 1;
lang_context  INTEGER := 0;
warning       INTEGER;
BEGIN
  -- Setup the clob from a file
  DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(in_xml, TRUE);
  DBMS_LOB.OPEN(in_xml, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);
  DBMS_LOB.OPEN(xml_file, DBMS_LOB.FILE_READONLY);
  DBMS_LOB.LOADCLOBFROMFILE(in_xml, xml_file, DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE,
    dest_offset, src_offset, 0, lang_context, warning);

  -- Validate the xml
  DBMS_CUBE.VALIDATE_XML(in_xml);
END;
/
```

# DBMS\_CUBE\_ADVISE

DBMS\_CUBE\_ADVISE contains subprograms for evaluating cube materialized views to support log-based fast refresh and query rewrite.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_CUBE\\_ADVISE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_CUBE\\_ADVISE Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle OLAP User's Guide* for information about cube materialized views

## 42.1 DBMS\_CUBE\_ADVISE Security Model

The MV\_CUBE\_ADVISE function requires the ADVISOR privilege.

## 42.2 Summary of DBMS\_CUBE\_ADVISE Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS\_CUBE\_ADVISE subprograms.

**Table 42-1 Summary of DBMS\_CUBE\_ADVISE Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">MV_CUBE_ADVISE Function</a>	Evaluates the metadata of a cube materialized view and generates recommendations for constraints, SQL dimension objects, and materialized view logs to support a broad range of query rewrite and fast refresh opportunities.
<a href="#">SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG Procedure</a>	Identifies the name of an exception log used in validated constraints generated by MV_CUBE_ADVISE.
<a href="#">TRACE Procedure</a>	Displays or suppresses diagnostic messages for MV_CUBE_ADVISE.

### 42.2.1 MV\_CUBE\_ADVISE Function

This table function evaluates the metadata for a specified cube materialized view. It generates recommendations and returns them as a SQL result set. These SQL statements can be used to create constraints, SQL dimension objects, and

materialized view logs that allow the broadest range of query rewrite transformations and log-based fast refresh of the cube materialized view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE.MV_CUBE_ADVICE (
    owner          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT USER,
    mvname         IN VARCHAR2,
    reqtype        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '0',
    validate       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0)
RETURN COAD_ADVICE_T PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 42-2 MV\_CUBE\_ADVICE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner of the cube materialized view
mvname	Name of the cube, such as UNITS_CUBE, or the cube materialized view, such as CB\$UNITS_CUBE
reqtype	Type of advice to generate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0: All applicable advice types</li> <li>• 1: Column NOT NULL constraints</li> <li>• 2: Primary key constraints</li> <li>• 3: Foreign key constraints</li> <li>• 4: Relational dimension objects</li> <li>• 5: Cube materialized view logs with primary key</li> </ul>
validate	Validation option: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0: Validate the constraints</li> <li>• 1: Do not validate the constraints</li> </ul>

### Returns

A table of type COAD\_ADVICE\_T, consisting of a set of rows of type COAD\_ADVICE\_REC. [Table 42-3](#) describes the columns.

**Table 42-3 MV\_CUBE\_ADVICE Return Values**

Column	Datatype	Description
OWNER	VARCHAR2(30)	Owner of the dimensional object identified in APIOBJECT.
APIOBJECT	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of a cube enhanced with materialized view capabilities, such as UNITS_CUBE.
SQLOBJOWN	VARCHAR2(30)	Owner of the relational object identified in SQLOBJECT.
SQLOBJECT	VARCHAR2(65)	Name of the master table, such as UNITS_FACT, or the cube materialized view, such as CB\$UNITS_CUBE.

**Table 42-3 (Cont.) MV\_CUBE\_ADVISE Return Values**

Column	Datatype	Description
ADVICETYPE	NUMBER(38,0)	Type of recommendation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1: Create NOT NULL constraints on the foreign key columns</li> <li>• 2: Create primary key constraints on the master table</li> <li>• 3: Create primary key constraints on the master view</li> <li>• 4: Create foreign key constraints on the master table</li> <li>• 5: Create foreign key constraints on the master view</li> <li>• 6: Create relational dimensions on the master dimension tables</li> <li>• 7: Create a materialized view log</li> <li>• 8: Compile the materialized view</li> </ul>
DISPOSITION	CLOB	Pre-existing conditions that conflict with the recommendations and should be resolved before SQLTEXT can be executed.
SQLTEXT	CLOB	SQL statement that implements the recommendation.
DROPTTEXT	CLOB	SQL statement that reverses SQLTEXT. Pre-existing conditions may prevent these statements from restoring the schema to its previous state.

### Usage Notes

This function is available in Analytic Workspace Manager as the Materialized View Advisor, which will generate a SQL script with the recommendations.

You can query the returned rows the same as any other table, as shown in the example.

MV\_CUBE\_ADVISE generates unique object names each time it is called. You should execute the function once, capture the results, and work with those SQL statements.

Take care when dropping database objects. If a table already has a materialized view log, it will have the same name used in the SQL DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG statement in the DROPTTEXT column. You should avoid inadvertently dropping materialized view logs, especially when they may be used for remote data replication.

### Examples

The following query displays the SQL statements recommended by MV\_CUBE\_ADVISE. UNITS\_FACT is the master table for UNITS\_CUBE, and MV\_CUBE\_ADVISE generates an ALTER TABLE command to add primary key constraints.

It also generates an ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW command to compile the CB\$UNITS\_CUBE cube materialized view.

```
SQL> SELECT apiobject, sqlobject, sqltext
       FROM TABLE(dbms_cube_advise.mv_cube_advice('GLOBAL', 'CB$UNITS_CUBE'));
```

APIOBJECT	SQLOBJECT	SQLTEXT
UNITS_CUBE	UNITS_FACT	alter table "GLOBAL"."UNITS_FACT" add constraint "COAD_PK000208" PRIMARY KEY ("CHANNEL_ID", "ITEM_ID", "SHIP_TO_ID", "MONTH_ID") rely disable novalidate
UNITS_CUBE	CB\$UNITS_CUBE	alter materialized view "GLOBAL"."CB\$UNITS_CUBE" compile

## 42.2.2 SET\_CNS\_EXCEPTION\_LOG Procedure

This procedure identifies the name of an exception log used in validated constraints generated by MV\_CUBE\_ADVICE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_ADVISE.SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG (
    exceptlogtab IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT user.EXCEPTIONS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 42-4 SET\_CNS\_EXCEPTION\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
exceptlogtab	The name of an existing exception log.

### Usage Notes

To create an exception log, use the `utlexcpt.sql` or the `utlexpt1.sql` script before executing `SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG`.

The `validate` parameter of `MV_CUBE_ADVICE` must be set to 1.

### Examples

The `utlexcpt.sql` script creates a table named `EXCEPTIONS`, and the `SET_CNS_EXCEPTION_LOG` procedure identifies it as the exception log for `MV_CUBE_ADVICE`. The `ALTER TABLE` statement now includes the clause `VALIDATE EXCEPTIONS INTO "GLOBAL"."EXCEPTIONS"`.

```
SQL> @utlexcpt
Table created.
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_cube_advise.set_cns_exception_log;
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SQL> SELECT apiobject, sqlobject, advicetype type, sqltext
       FROM TABLE(
         dbms_cube_advise.mv_cube_advise('GLOBAL', 'CB$UNITS_CUBE', '2', 1));
```

APIOBJECT	SQLOBJECT	TYPE	SQLTEXT
UNITS_CUBE	UNITS_FACT	2	alter table "GLOBAL"."UNITS_FACT" add constraint "COAD_PK000219" PRIMARY KEY ("CHANNEL_ID", "ITEM_ID", "SHIP_TO_ID", "MONTH_ID") norely enable validate exceptions into "GLOBAL"."EXCEPT

```

IONS"
UNITS_CUBE  CB$UNITS_CUBE  8 alter materialized view "GLOBAL"."CB$UNITS_CUBE
E" compile

```

## 42.2.3 TRACE Procedure

This procedure turns on and off diagnostic messages to server output for the MV\_CUBE\_ADVICE function.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_CUBE_ADVICE.TRACE (
    diaglevel          IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);

```

### Parameters

**Table 42-5 TRACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
diaglevel	0 to turn tracing off, or 1 to turn tracing on.

### Examples

The following example directs the diagnostic messages to server output. The SQL\*Plus SERVEROUTPUT setting displays the messages.

```

SQL> SET SERVEROUT ON FORMAT WRAPPED
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_cube_advice.trace(1);
DBMS_COAD_DIAG: Changing diagLevel from [0] to [1]

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

SQL> SELECT sqlobject, sqltext, droptext
FROM TABLE(
    dbms_cube_advice.mv_cube_advice('GLOBAL', 'CB$UNITS_CUBE'))
WHERE apiobject='UNITS_CUBE';

```

SQLOBJECT	SQLTEXT	DROPTEXT
UNITS_FACT	alter table "GLOBAL"."UNITS_FACT" add constraint "COAD_PK000222" PRIMARY KEY ("CHANNEL_ID", "ITEM_ID", "SHIP_TO_ID", "MONTH_ID")	alter table "GLOBAL"."UNITS_FACT" drop constraint "COAD_PK000222" cascade
CB\$UNITS_CUBE	alter materialized view "GLOBAL"."CB\$UNITS_CUBE" compile	alter materialized view "GLOBAL"."CB\$UNITS_CUBE" compile

```

20070706 07:25:27.462780000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter mvOwner : GLOBAL
20070706 07:25:27.462922000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter mvName : CB$UNITS_CUBE
20070706 07:25:27.462967000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter factTab : .
20070706 07:25:27.463011000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter cubeName : UNITS_CUBE
20070706 07:25:27.463053000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter cnsState : rely disable novalidate
20070706 07:25:27.463094000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Parameter NNState : disable novalidate
20070706 07:25:27.462368000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin NN:
20070706 07:25:27.833530000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End NN:
20070706 07:25:27.833620000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin PK:

```

```
20070706 07:25:28.853418000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End   PK:
20070706 07:25:28.853550000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin FK:
20070706 07:25:28.853282000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End   FK:
20070706 07:25:28.853359000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin RD:
20070706 07:25:29.660471000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End   RD:
20070706 07:25:29.661363000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: Begin CM:
20070706 07:25:29.665106000 DBMS_COAD_DIAG NOTE: End   CM:
```

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_cube_advise.trace(0);
DBMS_COAD_DIAG: Changing diagLevel from [1] to [0]
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```



# 43

## DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG

DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG contains subprograms for creating and managing logs for cubes and cube dimensions.

### See Also:

OLAP Technology in the Oracle Database in *Oracle OLAP User's Guide* regarding use of the OLAP option to support business intelligence and analytical applications.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS\\_CUBE\\_LOG](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_CUBE\\_LOG Subprograms](#)

### 43.1 Using DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG

DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG manages several logs that enable you to track the progress of long running processes, then use the results to profile performance characteristics.

They provide information to help you diagnose and remedy problems that may occur during development and maintenance of a cube, such as hierarchies that are improperly structured in the relational source tables, records that fail to load, or data refreshes that take too long to complete. They also help diagnose performance problems in querying cubes.

Analytic Workspace Manager creates the logs automatically using the default names and types. It also disables the logs when Analytic Workspace Manager is closed. To use the same logs outside of Analytic Workspace Manager, you must first enable them. Alternatively, you can create and manage different logs for use outside of Analytic Workspace Manager.

This section contains the following topics:

- [Logging Types](#)
- [Logging Targets](#)
- [Verbosity Levels](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Creating Cube Logs](#)
- [Cube Build Log](#)
- [Cube Dimension Compile Log](#)
- [Cube Operations Log](#)

- [Cube Rejected Records Log](#)

### 43.1.1 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG — Logging Types

Several logs are available, each one dedicated to storing messages of a particular type. You may use all of them or only those that you find particularly valuable.

The logs and their contents are described later in this topic.

- [Cube Build Log](#)
- [Cube Dimension Compile Log](#)
- [Cube Operations Log](#)
- [Cube Rejected Records Log](#)

DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG provides functions that return the binary integer for each log type. You can produce more readable code by using these functions instead of integers for the argument values of other DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG procedures and functions. Refer to these descriptions:

- [TYPE\\_BUILD Function](#)
- [TYPE\\_DIMENSION\\_COMPILE Function](#)
- [TYPE\\_OPERATIONS Function](#)
- [TYPE\\_REJECTED\\_RECORDS Function](#)

### 43.1.2 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG — Logging Targets

The `TABLE_CREATE` procedure creates database tables for storing the logs. Using the `ENABLE` procedure, you can create additional targets with changes in the destination or logging level. For example, you might target the Cube Operations log to both a table and a disk file.

These are the available targets:

- Disk file
- LOB
- Database table
- Trace file

See [ENABLE Procedure](#) for more information about creating multiple targets.

DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG provides functions that return the binary integer for each target type. You can produce more readable code by using these functions instead of integers for the argument values of other DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG procedures and functions. Refer to these descriptions:

- [TARGET\\_FILE Function](#)
- [TARGET\\_LOB Function](#)
- [TARGET\\_TABLE Function](#)
- [TARGET\\_TRACE Function](#)

### 43.1.3 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG — Verbosity Levels

You can decide how much information is recorded in a log. You may want fewer details when leaving a job to run overnight than when you are monitoring the success of a new build. You can choose from these verbosity levels. Each level adds to the preceding level.

- **LOWEST:** Logs the status of each command used to build the cube dimensions and cubes, the use of slave processes, and summary records. This is the basic logging level.
- **LOW:** Logs messages from the OLAP engine, such as start and finish records for SQL Import, Aggregate, and Update.
- **MEDIUM:** Logs messages at the level used by Analytic Workspace Manager.
- **HIGH:** Logs messages that provide tuning information, such as composite lengths, partitioning details, object sizes, and aggregation work lists. This level is intended for use by Oracle Field Services.
- **HIGHEST:** Logs debugging messages and other information typically sent to a trace file. This level is intended for use by Oracle Support Services.

DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG provides functions that return the binary integer for each verbosity level. You can produce more readable code by using these functions instead of integers for the argument values of other DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG procedures and functions. Refer to these descriptions:

- [LEVEL\\_LOWEST Function](#)
- [LEVEL\\_LOW Function](#)
- [LEVEL\\_MEDIUM Function](#)
- [LEVEL\\_HIGH Function](#)
- [LEVEL\\_HIGHEST Function](#)

### 43.1.4 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG Security Model

The TABLE\_CREATE procedure requires the CREATE TABLE privilege.

### 43.1.5 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG — Creating Cube Logs

To store logging information in a database table, you must create that table using the TABLE\_CREATE procedure. Cube Build logs are always stored in tables. The ENABLE procedure creates the other target types for the other logs.

#### To create a Cube Build log:

- Execute the TABLE\_CREATE procedure.

The following command creates a Cube Build log with the default name of CUBE\_BUILD\_LOG:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create(dbms_cube_log.type_build);
```

**To create a Cube Dimension Compile log, Cube Operations log, or Cube Rejected Records log with a database table target:**

1. Execute the `TABLE_CREATE` procedure to create the table.
2. Execute the `ENABLE` procedure to begin logging.

These commands create and enable a Cube Operations table with the default name of `CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG` and the default verbosity level:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create(dbms_cube_log.type_operations);
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations);
```

**To create a Cube Dimension Compile log, Cube Operations log, or Cube Rejected Records log with a trace file, disk file, or LOB target:**

- Execute the `ENABLE` procedure.

This command enables the Cube Rejected Records log, sets verbosity to the lowest level, and directs the output to a disk file named `rejects.log` in the `WORK_DIR` database directory:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, -
    dbms_cube_log.target_file, dbms_cube_log.level_lowest, -
    'WORK_DIR/rejects.log');
```

## 43.1.6 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG — Cube Build Log

The Cube Build log provides information about what happened during a build. Use this log to determine whether the build produced the results you were expecting, and if not, why not.

The contents of the Cube Build log are refreshed continuously during a build. You can query the log at any time to evaluate the progress of the build and to estimate the time to completion.

The default name of the Cube Build log is `CUBE_BUILD_LOG`. The following table describes its contents.



### Note:

To manage a Cube Build log, use only the `TABLE_CREATE` and `VERSION` procedures.

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
<code>BUILD_ID</code>	NUMBER	--	A unique sequence number for the build. The same number is used for slave processes in a parallel build.
<code>SLAVE_NUMBER</code>	NUMBER	--	A counter for slave processes in a parallel build: 0 is the master process, 1 is the first slave, 2 is the second slave, and so forth.

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
STATUS	VARCHAR2 (10)	--	The current status of the command: STARTED, COMPLETED, FAILED, or WORKING.
COMMAND	VARCHAR2 (25)	--	The name of the command being executed, such as BUILD, LOAD, and SOLVE.
BUILD_OBJECT	VARCHAR2 (500)	--	The name of the cube or cube dimension being processed.
BUILD_OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (10)	--	The type of object: CUBE, DIMENSION, or BUILD.
OUTPUT	CLOB	--	Information structured like an XML document about the command, or NULL when there is no additional information, such as for a STARTED row.
AW	VARCHAR2 (30)	--	The name of the analytic workspace that contains the objects of the build.
OWNER	VARCHAR2 (30)	--	The owner of the analytic workspace and all the objects of the build.
PARTITION	VARCHAR2 (10)	--	The name of the partition being processed, or NULL when the current operation does not correspond to a partition.
SCHEDULER_JOB	VARCHAR2 (100)	--	A user-specified string to identify the build.
TIME	TIMESTAMP (6)	--	The time the row is added to the table.
BUILD_SCRIPT	CLOB	--	The cube build script. Populated only in rows where COMMAND is BUILD.
BUILD_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (22)	--	The origin of the build: DBMS_CUBE, DBMS_MVIEW, JAVA, or SLAVE.
COMMAND_DEPTH	NUMBER (2)	--	The nesting depth of the command. For example, COMPILE HIERARCHIES is a component step of COMPILE, so if COMPILE has a depth of 1, then COMPILE HIERARCHIES has a depth of 2.
BUILD_SUB_OBJECT	VARCHAR2 (30)	--	The name of a subobject being processed, such as a measure that does not inherit the aggregation rules of the cube.
REFRESH_METHOD	VARCHAR2 (1)	--	The refresh method, such as C or F, that is associated with the current command. The refresh method is important only for the CLEAR step.
SEQ_NUMBER	NUMBER	--	Not currently used.
COMMAND_NUMBER	NUMBER	--	The sequence number of the command in the current process, which can be used to distinguish the same command on different objects. For example, a LOAD on PRODUCT and a LOAD on TIME.

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
IN_BRANCH	NUMBER(1)	--	Not currently used.
COMMAND_STATUS_NUMBER	NUMBER	--	Identifies the sequence number of all rows for a particular command. For example, a particular command might be represented by four rows: The first row has a status of <code>STARTED</code> and the last row has a status of <code>COMPLETED</code> . This column is used for sorting.

### 43.1.7 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG — Cube Dimension Compile Log

When solving a cube, OLAP checks the dimension hierarchies to make sure they are valid. Errors that occur during this validation are written to the Cube Dimension Compile log.

The checks include:

- **Circularity:** Hierarchies are defined by parent-child relations among dimension members. Circularity occurs when a dimension member is specified as its own ancestor or descendant.
- **Hierarchy type:** Hierarchies can be level based or value based. You can define a cube so that only level-based hierarchies are valid, such as a cube materialized view.
- **Level options:** Level-based hierarchies can be regular, ragged, or skip level. You can define a dimension so that only regular hierarchies are valid, such as a Time dimension.

The default name of the Cube Dimension Compile log is `CUBE_DIMENSION_COMPILE`. The following table describes its contents.

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
ID	NUMBER	--	Current operation identifier
SEQ_NUMBER	NUMBER	--	Sequence number in the Cube Build log
ERROR#	NUMBER(8)	NOT NULL	Number of the error being reported
ERROR_MESSAGE	VARCHAR2(2000)	--	Error message associated with the error
DIMENSION	VARCHAR2(100)	--	Name of the dimension being compiled
DIMENSION_MEMBER	VARCHAR2(100)	--	Faulty dimension member
MEMBER_ANCESTOR	VARCHAR2(100)	--	Parent of <code>DIMENSION_MEMBER</code>
HIERARCHY1	VARCHAR2(100)	--	First hierarchy involved in the error
HIERARCHY2	VARCHAR2(100)	--	Second hierarchy involved in the error
ERROR_CONTEXT	CLOB	--	Additional information about the error

### 43.1.8 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG — Cube Operations Log

The Cube Operations log contains messages and debugging information for all OLAP engine events. You can track current operations at a very detailed level. Using the

SQL\_ID column, you can join the Cube Operations log to dynamic performance views such as V\$SQL, V\$SESSION, and V\$SESSION\_LONGOPS to see cube operations in the context of other database operations such as I/O Wait and CPU.

The default name of the Cube Operations log is CUBE\_OPERATIONS\_LOG. The following table describes its contents.

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
INST_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Instance identifier
SID	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Session identifier
SERIAL#	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Session serial number
USER#	NUMBER	NOT NULL	User identifier
SQL_ID	VARCHAR2(13)	--	Executing SQL statement identifier
JOB	NUMBER	--	Job identifier
ID	NUMBER	--	Current operation identifier
PARENT_ID	NUMBER	--	Parent operation identifier
SEQ_NUMBER	NUMBER	--	Sequence number in the Cube Build log
TIME	TIMESTAMP(6) WITH TIME ZONE	NOT NULL	Time the record was added to the Cube Operations log
LOG_LEVEL	NUMBER(4)	NOT NULL	Verbosity level of the record, as specified by the DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE procedure.
DEPTH	NUMBER(4)	--	Nesting depth of the record. For example, a level of 0 indicates that the operation and suboperation are not nested within other operations and suboperations.
OPERATION	VARCHAR2(15)	NOT NULL	Current operation, such as AGGREGATE, ROWSOURCE, or SQLIMPORT.
SUBOPERATION	VARCHAR2(20)	--	Current suboperation, such as Loading or Import
STATUS	VARCHAR2(10)	NOT NULL	Current status of the operation, such as START, TRACE, COMPLETED, or Failed.
NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	NOT NULL	Name of the record, such as ROWS LOADED, AVE_ROW_LEN, and PAGEPOOLSIZ
VALUE	VARCHAR2(4000)	--	Value of NAME
DETAILS	CLOB	--	Additional information about NAME.

### 43.1.9 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG — Cube Rejected Records Log

The Cube Rejected Records log contains a summary of the loader job and any records that were rejected because they did not meet the expected format.

A single row in the source table may have errors in more than one field. Each field generates an error in the log, resulting in multiple rows with the same rowid4

in the SOURCE\_ROW column.

The default name of the Cube Rejected Records log is CUBE\_REJECTED\_RECORDS. The following table describes its contents.

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
ID	NUMBER	--	Current operation identifier
SEQ_NUMBER	NUMBER	--	Sequence number in the Cube Build log
ERROR#	NUMBER( 8 )	NOT NULL	Number of the error triggered by the record
ERROR_MESSAGE	VARCHAR2	--	Error message associated with the error
RECORD#	NUMBER( 38 )	--	Input record number
SOURCE_ROW	ROWID	--	Rowid of the row in the source table; null when the source is a view or a query

## 43.2 Summary of DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms.

**Table 43-1 DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DEFAULT_NAME Function</a>	Returns the default table names of the various log types.
<a href="#">DISABLE Procedure</a>	Turns logging off for the duration of a session.
<a href="#">ENABLE Procedure</a>	Turns on logging for the duration of a session, redirects logging to additional output types, and changes the verbosity level in the logs.
<a href="#">FLUSH Procedure</a>	Forces all buffered messages to be written to the logs.
<a href="#">GET_LOG Procedure</a>	Returns the current settings for the level and location of a particular log.
<a href="#">GET_LOG_SPEC Function</a>	Retrieves a description of all active logs.
<a href="#">GET_PARAMETER Function</a>	Returns the current values of the options that control various aspects of logging.
<a href="#">LEVEL_HIGH Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the high verbosity level.
<a href="#">LEVEL_HIGHEST Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the highest verbosity level.
<a href="#">LEVEL_LOW Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the low verbosity level.
<a href="#">LEVEL_LOWEST Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the lowest verbosity level.
<a href="#">LEVEL_MEDIUM Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the medium verbosity level.
<a href="#">SET_LOG_SPEC Procedure</a>	Sets all logging to the values specified in the input string.
<a href="#">SET_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets options that control various aspects of logging.
<a href="#">TABLE_CREATE Procedure</a>	Creates the table targets for the OLAP logs.
<a href="#">TARGET_FILE Function</a>	Returns the integer value of a disk file target.
<a href="#">TARGET_LOB Function</a>	Returns the integer value of a LOB target.
<a href="#">TARGET_TABLE Function</a>	Returns the integer value of a database table target.
<a href="#">TARGET_TRACE Function</a>	Returns the integer value of a trace file target.



**Table 43-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">TYPE_BUILD Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the Cube Build log.
<a href="#">TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the Cube Dimension Compile log.
<a href="#">TYPE_OPERATIONS Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the Cube Operations log.
<a href="#">TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS Function</a>	Returns the integer value of the Cube Rejected Records log.
<a href="#">VERSION Function</a>	Returns the version number of a specific log table or the current version number of a specific log type.

## 43.2.1 DEFAULT\_NAME Function

This function returns the default table names of the various log types.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.DEFAULT_NAME (
    LOG_TYPE          IN  BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT TYPE_OPERATIONS)
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-2 DEFAULT\_NAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_type	One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TYPE_OPERATIONS</li> <li>2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> <li>4: TYPE_BUILD</li> </ul> See " <a href="#">Logging Types</a> ".

### Returns

The default table name of the specified log type.

### Examples

This example returns the default name of the Cube Operations log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name FROM dual;

DEFAULT_NAME
-----
CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG
```

The next example returns the default name of the Cube Rejected Records log:

```
select dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records) -
       "Default Name" from dual;

Default Name
-----
CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS
```

## 43.2.2 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure turns logging off for the duration of a session, unless logging is explicitly turned on again with the `ENABLE` procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.DISABLE (
    LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT,
    LOG_TARGET    IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-3** DISABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
log_type	<p>One of the following log types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TYPE_OPERATIONS</li> <li>2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You cannot disable the Cube Build log with this procedure. See "<a href="#">Logging Types</a>".</p>
log_target	<p>One of the following destinations for the logging records. The logs are sent to a table unless you previously specified a different target using the <code>ENABLE</code> procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TARGET_TABLE</li> <li>2: TARGET_TRACE</li> <li>3: TARGET_FILE</li> <li>4: TARGET_LOB</li> </ul> <p>See "<a href="#">Logging Targets</a>".</p>

### Example

This command disables the dimension compilation error log table:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable(dbms_cube_log.type_dimension_compile);
```

## 43.2.3 ENABLE Procedure

This procedure turns on logging for the duration of a session or until it is turned off using the `DISABLE` procedure.

The `ENABLE` procedure also allows you to direct logging to additional output types and to change the amount of detail in the logs. You can enable a log type to each of the log targets. For example, you can enable the Cube Operations log to the trace file, a table, and a file at different verbosity levels, but you cannot enable the Cube Operations log to two files at the same time.

This procedure also checks the format of the logs and updates them if necessary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE (
    LOG_TYPE      IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_TARGET    IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LEVEL     IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE (
    LOG_TYPE      IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_TARGET    IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LEVEL     IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LOCATION  IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE (
    LOG_TYPE      IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_TARGET    IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LEVEL     IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    LOG_LOCATION  IN/OUT CLOB );
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-4** ENABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
log_type	<p>One of the following log types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TYPE_OPERATIONS</li> <li>2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You cannot disable the Cube Build log with this procedure. See "<a href="#">Logging Types</a>".</p>
log_target	<p>One of the following destinations for the logging records. The logs are sent to a table unless you previously specified a different target using the ENABLE procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TARGET_TABLE</li> <li>2: TARGET_TRACE</li> <li>3: TARGET_FILE</li> <li>4: TARGET_LOB</li> </ul> <p>See "<a href="#">Logging Targets</a>".</p>
log_level	<p>One of the following log verbosity levels. Each level adds new types of messages to the previous level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: LEVEL_LOWEST</li> <li>2: LEVEL_LOW</li> <li>3: LEVEL_MEDIUM</li> <li>4: LEVEL_HIGH</li> <li>5: LEVEL_HIGHEST</li> </ul> <p>See "<a href="#">Verbosity Levels</a>".</p>
log_location	<p>The full identity of the log, such as <i>owner.table_name</i> when log_target is a table.</p>

## Examples

The following command enables all cube logs:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable;
```

The following PL/SQL procedure sets the log level to LEVEL\_LOWEST:

```
BEGIN
  dbms_cube_log.disable(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records);
  dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records,
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_lowest);
END;
/
```

## 43.2.4 FLUSH Procedure

This procedure forces all buffered messages to be written to the logs.

The buffers are flushed automatically throughout a session, but manually flushing them before viewing the logs assures that you can view all of the messages.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.FLUSH ( );
```

### Example

The following example flushes the buffers for all of the logs:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.flush;
```

## 43.2.5 GET\_LOG Procedure

This procedure returns the current settings for the level and location of a particular log.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.GET_LOG (
  LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TYPE_OPERATIONS,
  LOG_TARGET    IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TARGET_TABLE,
  LOG_LEVEL     OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  LOG_LOCATION  OUT VARCHAR2 );
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-5 GET\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_type	One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TYPE_OPERATIONS</li> <li>2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> </ul> See " <a href="#">Logging Types</a> ".

**Table 43-5 (Cont.) GET\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_target	One of the following destinations for the logging records. The logs are sent to a table unless you previously specified a different target using the <code>ENABLE</code> procedure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: <code>TARGET_TABLE</code></li> <li>2: <code>TARGET_TRACE</code></li> <li>3: <code>TARGET_FILE</code></li> <li>4: <code>TARGET_LOB</code></li> </ul> See " <a href="#">Logging Targets</a> "
log_level	One of the following log verbosity levels. Each level adds new types of messages to the previous level. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: <code>LEVEL_LOWEST</code></li> <li>2: <code>LEVEL_LOW</code></li> <li>3: <code>LEVEL_MEDIUM</code></li> <li>4: <code>LEVEL_HIGH</code></li> <li>5: <code>LEVEL_HIGHEST</code></li> </ul> See " <a href="#">Verbosity Levels</a> ".
log_location	The full identity of the log, such as <code>owner.table_name</code> when <code>log_target</code> is a table.

### Usage Notes

If `log_type` is not active, then `log_level` and `log_location` are null. Use `DBMS_CUBE_LOG.ENABLE` to activate a log.

### Examples

This PL/SQL procedure provides information about the Cube Rejected Records log:

```
SET serverout ON format wrapped

DECLARE
    myloglevel  binary_integer;
    mylogtarget varchar2(128);

BEGIN
    dbms_cube_log.get_log(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records,
        dbms_cube_log.target_table, myloglevel, mylogtarget);

    dbms_output.put_line('Log Level: ' || myloglevel);
    dbms_output.put_line('Log Target: ' || mylogtarget);
END;
/
```

The procedure generates results like the following:

```
Log Level: 5

Log Target: GLOBAL.CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS
```

## 43.2.6 GET\_LOG\_SPEC Function

This function retrieves a description of all active Cube Operations logs, Cube Rejected Records logs, and Cube Dimension Compile logs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.GET_LOG_SPEC ( )
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Returns

The type and target of all active logs.

### Usage Notes

You can use the output from this function as the input to SET\_LOG\_SPEC.

### Examples

The following example shows that the Cube Operations log, Cube Rejected Records log, and Cube Dimension Compile log are active. The Cube Operations log is stored in the session trace file and the other logs are stored in tables.

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.get_log_spec FROM dual;

GET_LOG_SPEC
-----
OPERATIONS(TABLE, TRACE) REJECTED_RECORDS(TABLE[DEBUG])
```

## 43.2.7 GET\_PARAMETER Function

This function returns the current values of the options that control various aspects of logging. To set these options, use the SET\_PARAMETER function.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.GET_PARAMETER (
    LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    LOG_PARAMETER IN  BINARY_INTEGER )
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-6 GET\_PARAMETER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_type	One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TYPE_OPERATIONS</li> <li>2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> </ul> See " <a href="#">Logging Types</a> ".

**Table 43-6 (Cont.) GET\_PARAMETER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_parameter	One of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1: MAX_ERRORS</li> <li>• 2: FLUSH_INTERVAL</li> <li>• 3: LOG_FULL_RECORD</li> <li>• 4: LOG_EVERY_N</li> <li>• 5: ALLOW_ERRORS</li> </ul> See " <a href="#">SET_PARAMETER Procedure</a> ".

**Returns**

The value of the specified *log\_parameter*.

**Examples**

This example shows the current maximum number of errors in the Cube Rejected Records log before logging stops. This parameter was previously set with the SET\_PARAMETER procedure.

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.get_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 1) -
       "Maximum Records" FROM dual;

Maximum Records
-----
                100
```

## 43.2.8 LEVEL\_HIGH Function

This function returns the integer value of the high verbosity level.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_HIGH ()
       RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

**Returns**

4

**Usage Notes**

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_LEVEL parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

**Example**

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to high:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -
                             dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_high);
```

## 43.2.9 LEVEL\_HIGHEST Function

This function returns the integer value of the highest verbosity level.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_HIGHEST ( )  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

5

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_LEVEL parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

### Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to highest:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -  
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_highest);
```

## 43.2.10 LEVEL\_LOW Function

This function returns the integer value of the low verbosity level.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_LOW ( )  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

2

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_LEVEL parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

### Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to low:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -  
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_low);
```



## 43.2.11 LEVEL\_LOWEST Function

This function returns the integer value of the lowest verbosity level. This level logs the status of each command used to build the cube dimensions and cubes, the use of slave processes, and summary records.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_LOWEST ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

1

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_LEVEL parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

### Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to lowest:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -  
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_lowest);
```

## 43.2.12 LEVEL\_MEDIUM Function

This function returns the integer value of the medium verbosity level.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.LEVEL_MEDIUM ()  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

3

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_LEVEL parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Verbosity Levels](#)".

### Example

This command sets the verbosity level of the cube operations table to medium:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.enable(dbms_cube_log.type_operations, -  
    dbms_cube_log.target_table, dbms_cube_log.level_medium);
```

## 43.2.13 SET\_LOG\_SPEC Procedure

This procedure sets all logging to the values specified in the input string.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.SET_LOG_SPEC (
    LOG_SPEC      IN  VARCHAR2 );
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-7 SET\_LOG\_SPEC Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_spec	<p>A string consisting of <i>type(target)</i> pairs.</p> <p><i>Type</i> can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPERATIONS</li> <li>• REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>• DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> </ul> <p><i>Target</i> can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TABLE</li> <li>• TRACE</li> <li>• FILE</li> <li>• LOB</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

The GET\_LOG\_SPEC function returns a properly formatted string for SET\_LOG\_SPEC.

### Examples

This PL/SQL procedure disables all logs, verifies that they are disabled, then activates the Cube Operations log and the Cube Rejected Records log.

```
BEGIN
    dbms_cube_log.disable;
    dbms_output.put_line('Cube Logs: ' || dbms_cube_log.get_log_spec);

    dbms_cube_log.set_log_spec('OPERATIONS(TRACE) REJECTED_RECORDS(TABLE)');
    dbms_output.put_line('Cube Logs: ' || dbms_cube_log.get_log_spec);
END;
/
```

The output from the procedure verifies that the DISABLE function de-activated all logs, and the SET\_LOG\_SPEC function activated two logs:

Cube Logs:

Cube Logs: OPERATIONS(TRACE) REJECTED\_RECORDS(TABLE)

## 43.2.14 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets options that control various aspects of logging.

To obtain the current value of these options, use the GET\_PARAMETER function.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.SET_PARAMETER (
    LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    LOG_PARAMETER IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    VALUE         IN  BINARY_INTEGER );
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-8 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_type	<p>One of the following log types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TYPE_OPERATIONS</li> <li>2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> <li>4: TYPE_BUILD</li> </ul> <p>See "<a href="#">Logging Types</a>".</p>
log_parameter	<p>One of the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: MAX_ERRORS Maximum number of records before signalling an end to logging, such as the number of rejected records in the Cube Rejected Records log or the number of compilation errors in the dimension compilation error log.</li> <li>2: FLUSH_INTERVAL The number of seconds to buffer the records before writing them to a log. When this parameter is 0, the records are written directly to the logs without buffering.</li> <li>3: LOG_FULL_RECORD Controls logging of rejected records. Set this parameter to one of the following constants: 0: FULL_RECORD_AUTO: Log the full record when no row ID is available. 1: FULL_RECORD_ALWAYS: Always log the full record. 2: FULL_RECORD_NEVER: Never log the full record.</li> <li>4: LOG_EVERY_N Enters a progress message every <i>n</i> rows during data maintenance.</li> <li>5: ALLOW_ERRORS: Displays logging errors, which are initially turned off to allow processing to proceed.</li> </ul>
value	The new value of <i>log_parameter</i> .

## Examples

This PL/SQL procedure sets the two parameters, then uses the GET\_PARAMETER function to show the settings:

```
BEGIN
  dbms_cube_log.set_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 1, 150);
  dbms_cube_log.set_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 2, 5);

  dbms_output.put_line('Max rejected records: ' ||
    dbms_cube_log.get_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 1));

  dbms_output.put_line('Buffer time: ' ||
    dbms_cube_log.get_parameter(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, 2) ||
    ' seconds');
END;
/
```

The procedure displays this information:

```
Max rejected records: 150

Buffer time: 5 seconds
```

## 43.2.15 TABLE\_CREATE Procedure

This procedure creates the table targets for the OLAP logs. You must have the CREATE TABLE privilege to use this procedure.

TABLE\_CREATE also upgrades existing log tables to the current version while preserving the data.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TABLE_CREATE (
  LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT,
  TBLNAME       IN  VARCHAR2        DEFAULT );
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-9 TABLE\_CREATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_type	One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TYPE_OPERATIONS</li> <li>2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> <li>4: TYPE_BUILD</li> </ul> See " <a href="#">Logging Types</a> ".
tblname	A table name for the log. These are the default names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG</li> <li>CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>CUBE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> <li>CUBE_BUILD_LOG</li> </ul>

### Examples

This example creates a Cube Operations log table named CUBE\_OPERATIONS\_LOG:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create;
```

This example creates a Cube Rejected Records log table named CUBE\_REJECTED\_RECORDS:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records);
```

The next example creates a Cube Build log table named MY\_BUILD\_LOG:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.table_create -  
      (dbms_cube_log.type_build, 'MY_BUILD_LOG');
```

## 43.2.16 TARGET\_FILE Function

This function returns the integer value of a file target in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TARGET_FILE ()  
      RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

3

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the *LOG\_LEVEL* parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Targets](#)".

### Example

This command disables the Cube Operations log file:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable -  
      (dbms_cube_log.type_operations, dbms_cube_log.target_file);
```

## 43.2.17 TARGET\_LOB Function

This function returns the integer value of a LOB target.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TARGET_LOB ()  
      RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

4

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the *LOG\_LEVEL* parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Targets](#)".

**Example**

This command disables the Cube Operations log LOB:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable -  
      (dbms_cube_log.type_operations, dbms_cube_log.target_lob);
```

## 43.2.18 TARGET\_TABLE Function

This function returns the integer value of a table target.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TARGET_TABLE (  
      RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

**Returns**

1

**Usage Notes**

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_TARGET parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Targets](#)".

**Example**

This command disables the Cube Operations log table:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable -  
      (dbms_cube_log.type_operations, dbms_cube_log.target_table);
```

## 43.2.19 TARGET\_TRACE Function

This function returns the integer value of a trace file target.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TARGET_TRACE (  
      RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

**Returns**

2

**Usage Notes**

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_TARGET parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Targets](#)".

**Example**

This command disables the Cube Operations log trace file:

```
EXECUTE dbms_cube_log.disable -  
      (dbms_cube_log.type_operations, dbms_cube_log.target_trace);
```

## 43.2.20 TYPE\_BUILD Function

This function returns the integer value of the Cube Build log.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TYPE_BUILD (  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

4

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_TYPE parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Types](#)".

### Example

This query returns the default name of a Cube Build log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_build) "Log Name" -  
       FROM dual;
```

```
Log Name  
-----  
CUBE_BUILD_LOG
```

## 43.2.21 TYPE\_DIMENSION\_COMPILE Function

This function returns the integer value of the Cube Dimension Compile log.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE (  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

3

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_TYPE parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Types](#)".

### Example

This query returns the default name of a Cube Dimension Compile log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_dimension_compile) -  
       "Log Name" FROM dual;
```

```
Log Name  
-----  
CUBE_DIMENSION_COMPILE
```

## 43.2.22 TYPE\_OPERATIONS Function

This function returns the integer value of the Cube Operations log.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TYPE_OPERATIONS ( )
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

1

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_TYPE parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Types](#)".

### Example

This query returns the default name of a Cube Dimension Compile log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_operations) "Log Name" -
    FROM dual;
```

```
Log Name
-----
CUBE_OPERATIONS_LOG
```

## 43.2.23 TYPE\_REJECTED\_RECORDS Function

This function returns the integer value of the cube Cube Rejected Records log.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS ( )
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Returns

2

### Usage Notes

Use this function instead of its binary integer equivalent for the LOG\_TYPE parameter in DBMS\_CUBE\_LOG subprograms. See "[Logging Types](#)".

### Example

This query returns the default name of a Cube Rejected Records log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.default_name(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records) -
    "Log Name" FROM dual;
```

```
Log Name
-----
CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS
```



## 43.2.24 VERSION Function

This function returns the version number of a specific log table or the current version number of a specific log type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_CUBE_LOG.VERSION (
    LOG_TYPE      IN  BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT 1,
    TBLNAME       IN  VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 43-10** VERSION Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
log_type	One of the following log types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: TYPE_OPERATIONS</li> <li>2: TYPE_REJECTED_RECORDS</li> <li>3: TYPE_DIMENSION_COMPILE</li> <li>4: TYPE_BUILD</li> </ul> See " <a href="#">Logging Types</a> ".
tblname	The name of the log table whose version is returned.

### Returns

A version number

### Examples

This example returns the current version of the Cube Operations log:

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.version FROM dual;
```

```
VERSION
-----
      2
```

This example returns the version number of an existing Cube Rejected Records log named CUBE\_REJECTED\_RECORDS.

```
SELECT dbms_cube_log.version(dbms_cube_log.type_rejected_records, -
    'CUBE_REJECTED_RECORDS') version FROM dual;
```

```
VERSION
-----
      2
```

# DBMS\_DATA\_MINING

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package is the application programming interface for creating, evaluating, and querying data mining models.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Mining Functions](#)
- [Model Settings](#)
- [Solver Settings](#)
- [Datatypes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Data Mining Concepts*
- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*
- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM](#)
- [DBMS\\_PREDICTIVE\\_ANALYTICS](#)

## 44.1 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Overview

Oracle Data Mining supports both supervised and unsupervised data mining. Supervised data mining predicts a target value based on historical data. Unsupervised data mining discovers natural groupings and does not use a target. You can use Oracle Data Mining to mine structured data and unstructured text.

Supervised data mining functions include:

- Classification
- Regression
- Feature Selection (Attribute Importance)

Unsupervised data mining functions include:

- Clustering
- Association
- Feature Extraction
- Anomaly Detection

The steps you use to build and apply a mining model depend on the data mining function and the algorithm being used. The algorithms supported by Oracle Data Mining are listed in [Table 44-1](#).

**Table 44-1 Oracle Data Mining Algorithms**

Algorithm	Abbreviation	Function
Apriori	AR	Association
CUR Matrix Decomposition	CUR	Attribute Importance
Decision Tree	DT	Classification
Expectation Maximization	EM	Clustering
Explicit Semantic Analysis	ESA	Feature Extraction, Classification
Exponential Smoothing	ESM	Time Series
Generalized Linear Model	GLM	Classification, Regression
<i>k</i> -Means	KM	Clustering
Minimum Descriptor Length	MDL	Attribute Importance
Naive Bayes	NB	Classification
Neural Networks	NN	Classification, Regression
Non-Negative Matrix Factorization	NMF	Feature Extraction
Orthogonal Partitioning Clustering	O-Cluster	Clustering
Random Forest	RF	Classification
Singular Value Decomposition and Principal Component Analysis	SVD and PCA	Feature Extraction
Support Vector Machine	SVM	Classification, Regression, Anomaly Detection

Oracle Data Mining supports more than one algorithm for the classification, regression, clustering, and feature extraction mining functions. Each of these mining functions has a default algorithm, as shown in [Table 44-2](#).

**Table 44-2 Oracle Data Mining Default Algorithms**

Mining Function	Default Algorithm
Classification	Naive Bayes
Clustering	<i>k</i> -Means
Feature Extraction	Non-Negative Matrix Factorization
Feature Selection	Minimum Descriptor Length
Regression	Support Vector Machine

## 44.2 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Security Model

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package is owned by user `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. Execution privilege on the package is granted to public. The

routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user).

The `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package exposes APIs that are leveraged by the Oracle Data Mining component of the Advanced Analytics Option. Users who wish to create mining models in their own schema require the `CREATE MINING MODEL` system privilege. Users who wish to create mining models in other schemas require the `CREATE ANY MINING MODEL` system privilege.

Users have full control over managing models that exist within their own schema. Additional system privileges necessary for managing data mining models in other schemas include `ALTER ANY MINING MODEL`, `DROP ANY MINING MODEL`, `SELECT ANY MINING MODEL`, `COMMENT ANY MINING MODEL`, and `AUDIT ANY`.

Individual object privileges on mining models, `ALTER MINING MODEL` and `SELET MINING MODEL`, can be used to selectively grant privileges on a model to a different user.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for more information about the security features of Oracle Data Mining

## 44.3 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Mining Functions

A data mining **function** refers to the methods for solving a given class of data mining problems.

The mining function must be specified when a model is created. (See [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#).)

**Table 44-3 Mining Functions**

Value	Description
ASSOCIATION	Association is a descriptive mining function. An association model identifies relationships and the probability of their occurrence within a data set. Association models use the Apriori algorithm.
ATTRIBUTE_IMPORTANCE	Attribute importance is a predictive mining function, also known as feature selection. An attribute importance model identifies the relative importance of an attribute in predicting a given outcome. Attribute importance models can use Minimum Description Length, or CUR Matrix Decomposition. Minimum Description Length is the default.

**Table 44-3 (Cont.) Mining Functions**

Value	Description
CLASSIFICATION	<p>Classification is a predictive mining function. A classification model uses historical data to predict a categorical target. Classification models can use: Naive Bayes, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, or Support Vector Machine. The default is Naive Bayes.</p> <p>The classification function can also be used for <b>anomaly detection</b>. In this case, the SVM algorithm with a null target is used (One-Class SVM).</p>
CLUSTERING	<p>Clustering is a descriptive mining function. A clustering model identifies natural groupings within a data set.</p> <p>Clustering models can use <i>k</i>-Means, O-Cluster, or Expectation Maximization. The default is <i>k</i>-Means.</p>
FEATURE_EXTRACTION	<p>Feature Extraction is a descriptive mining function. A feature extraction model creates an optimized data set on which to base a model.</p> <p>Feature extraction models can use Explicit Semantic Analysis, Non-Negative Matrix Factorization, Singular Value Decomposition, or Principal Component Analysis. Non-Negative Matrix Factorization is the default.</p>
REGRESSION	<p>Regression is a predictive mining function. A regression model uses historical data to predict a numerical target.</p> <p>Regression models can use Support Vector Machine or Linear Regression. The default is Support Vector Machine.</p>
TIME_SERIES	<p>Time series is a predictive mining function. A time series model forecasts the future values of a time-ordered series of historical numeric data over a user-specified time window. Time series models use the Exponential Smoothing algorithm.</p>

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more information about mining functions

## 44.4 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Model Settings

Oracle Data Mining uses settings to specify the algorithm and other characteristics of a model. Some settings are general, some are specific to a mining function, and some are specific to an algorithm.

All settings have default values. If you want to override one or more of the settings for a model, you must create a settings table. The settings table must have the column names and datatypes shown in the following table.

**Table 44-4 Required Columns in the Model Settings Table**

Column Name	Datatype
SETTING_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)
SETTING_VALUE	VARCHAR2(4000)

The information you provide in the settings table is used by the model at build time. The name of the settings table is an optional argument to the [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#).

You can find the settings used by a model by querying the data dictionary view ALL\_MINING\_MODEL\_SETTINGS. This view lists the model settings used by the mining models to which you have access. All the setting values are included in the view, whether default or user-specified.

#### See Also:

- ALL\_MINING\_MODEL\_SETTINGS in *Oracle Database Reference*
- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about specifying model settings

## 44.4.1 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Names

The ALGO\_NAME setting specifies the model algorithm.

The values for the ALGO\_NAME setting are listed in the following table.

**Table 44-5 Algorithm Names**

ALGO_NAME Value	Description	Mining Function
ALGO_AI_MDL	Minimum Description Length	Attribute Importance
ALGO_APRIORI_ASSOCIATION_RULES	Apriori	Association Rules
ALGO_CUR_DECOMPOSITION	CUR Decomposition	Attribute Importance
ALGO_DECISION_TREE	Decision Tree	Classification
ALGO_EXPECTATION_MAXIMIZATION	Expectation Maximization	Clustering
ALGO_EXPLICIT_SEMANTIC_ANALYSIS	Explicit Semantic Analysis	Feature Extraction Classification
ALGO_EXPONENTIAL_SMOOTHING	Exponential Smoothing	Time Series
ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG	Language used for extensible algorithm	All mining functions supported
ALGO_GENERALIZED_LINEAR_MODEL	Generalized Linear Model	Classification, Regression; also Feature Selection and Generation
ALGO_KMEANS	Enhanced $k$ -Means	Clustering

Table 44-5 (Cont.) Algorithm Names

ALGO_NAME Value	Description	Mining Function
ALGO_NAIVE_BAYES	Naive Bayes	Classification
ALGO_NEURAL_NETWORK	Neural Network	Classification
ALGO_NONNEGATIVE_MATRIX_FACTOR	Non-Negative Matrix Factorization	Feature Extraction
ALGO_O_CLUSTER	O-Cluster	Clustering
ALGO_RANDOM_FOREST	Random Forest	Classification
ALGO_SINGULAR_VALUE_DECOMP	Singular Value Decomposition	Feature Extraction
ALGO_SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES	Support Vector Machine	Classification and Regression

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about algorithms

## 44.4.2 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Automatic Data Preparation

Oracle Data Mining supports fully Automatic Data Preparation (ADP), user-directed general data preparation, and user-specified embedded data preparation. The `PREP_*` settings enable the user to request fully automated or user-directed general data preparation. By default, fully Automatic Data Preparation (`PREP_AUTO_ON`) is enabled.

When you enable Automatic Data Preparation, the model uses heuristics to transform the build data according to the requirements of the algorithm. Instead of fully Automatic Data Preparation, the user can request that the data be shifted and/or scaled with the `PREP_SCALE*` and `PREP_SHIFT*` settings. The transformation instructions are stored with the model and reused whenever the model is applied. Refer to Model Detail Views, *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

You can choose to supplement Automatic Data Preparations by specifying additional transformations in the `xform_list` parameter when you build the model. (See "[CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#)".)

If you do not use Automatic Data Preparation *and* do not specify transformations in the `xform_list` parameter to `CREATE_MODEL`, you must implement your own transformations separately in the build, test, and scoring data. You must take special care to implement the exact same transformations in each data set.

If you do not use Automatic Data Preparation, but you *do* specify transformations in the `xform_list` parameter to `CREATE_MODEL`, Oracle Data Mining embeds the transformation definitions in the model and prepares the test and scoring data to match the build data.

The values for the `PREP_*` setting are described in the following table.

Table 44-6 PREP\_\* Setting

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
PREP_AUTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PREP_AUTO_ON</li> <li>PREP_AUTO_OFF</li> </ul>	This setting enables fully automated data preparation. The default is PREP_AUTO_ON.
PREP_SCALE_2DNUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PREP_SCALE_STDDEV</li> <li>PREP_SCALE_RANGE</li> </ul>	This setting enables scaling data preparation for two-dimensional numeric columns. PREP_AUTO must be OFF for this setting to take effect. The following are the possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PREP_SCALE_STDDEV: A request to divide the column values by the standard deviation of the column and is often provided together with PREP_SHIFT_MEAN to yield z-score normalization.</li> <li>PREP_SCALE_RANGE: A request to divide the column values by the range of values and is often provided together with PREP_SHIFT_MIN to yield a range of [0,1].</li> </ul>
PREP_SCALE_NNUM	PREP_SCALE_MAXABS	This setting enables scaling data preparation for nested numeric columns. PREP_AUTO must be OFF for this setting to take effect. If specified, then the valid value for this setting is PREP_SCALE_MAXABS, which yields data in the range of [-1,1].
PREP_SHIFT_2DNUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PREP_SHIFT_MEAN</li> <li>PREP_SHIFT_MIN</li> </ul>	This setting enables centering data preparation for two-dimensional numeric columns. PREP_AUTO must be OFF for this setting to take effect. The following are the possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PREP_SHIFT_MEAN: Results in subtracting the average of the column from each value.</li> <li>PREP_SHIFT_MIN: Results in subtracting the minimum of the column from each value.</li> </ul>

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about data transformations

### 44.4.3 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Mining Function Settings

The settings described in this table apply to a mining function.



Table 44-7 Mining Function Settings

Mining Function	Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
Association	ASSO_MAX_RULE_LENGTH	TO_CHAR( 2< = <i>numeric_exp</i> r <=20)	Maximum rule length for Association Rules. Default is 4.
Association	ASSO_MIN_CONFIDENCE	TO_CHAR( 0< = <i>numeric_exp</i> r <=1)	Minimum confidence for Association Rules. Default is 0.1.
Association	ASSO_MIN_SUPPORT	TO_CHAR( 0< = <i>numeric_exp</i> r <=1)	Minimum support for Association Rules Default is 0.1.
Association	ASSO_MIN_SUPPORT_INT	TO_CHAR( 0< = <i>numeric_exp</i> r <=1)	Minimum absolute support that each rule must satisfy. The value must be an integer. Default is 1.
Association	ASSO_MIN_REV_CONFIDENCE	TO_CHAR( 0< = <i>numeric_exp</i> r <=1)	Sets the Minimum Reverse Confidence that each rule should satisfy. The Reverse Confidence of a rule is defined as the number of transactions in which the rule occurs divided by the number of transactions in which the consequent occurs. The value is real number between 0 and 1. The default is 0.
Association	ASSO_IN_RULES	NULL	Sets Including Rules applied for each association rule: it specifies the list of items that at least one of them must appear in each reported association rule, either as antecedent or as consequent. It is a comma separated string containing the list of including items. If not set, the default behavior is, the filtering is not applied.
Association	ASSO_EX_RULES	NULL	Sets Excluding Rules applied for each association rule: it specifies the list of items that none of them can appear in each reported Association Rules. It is a comma separated string containing the list of excluding items. No rule can contain any item in the list. The default is NULL.
Association	ASSO_ANT_IN_RULES	NULL	Sets Including Rules for the antecedent: it specifies the list of items that at least one of them must appear in the antecedent part of each reported association rule. It is a comma separated string containing the list of including items. The antecedent part of each rule must contain at least one item in the list. The default is NULL.

Table 44-7 (Cont.) Mining Function Settings

Mining Function	Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
Association	ASSO_ANT_EX_RULES	NULL	<p>Sets Excluding Rules for the antecedent: it specifies the list of items that none of them can appear in the antecedent part of each reported association rule. It is a comma separated string containing the list of excluding items. No rule can contain any item in the list in its antecedent part.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p>
Association	ASSO_CONS_IN_RULES	NULL	<p>Sets Including Rules for the consequent: it specifies the list of items that at least one of them must appear in the consequent part of each reported association rule. It is a comma separated string containing the list of including items. The consequent of each rule must be an item in the list.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p>
Association	ASSO_CONS_EX_RULES	NULL	<p>Sets Excluding Rules for the consequent: it specifies the list of items that none of them can appear in the consequent part of each reported association rule. It is a comma separated string containing the list of excluding items. No rule can have any item in the list as its consequent.</p> <p>The excluding rule can be used to reduce the data that must be stored, but the user may be required to build extra model for executing different including or Excluding Rules.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p>
Association	ASSO_AGGREGATES	NULL	<p>Specifies the columns to be aggregated. It is a comma separated string containing the names of the columns for aggregation. Number of columns in the list must be &lt;= 10.</p> <p>You can set ASSO_AGGREGATES if ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME is set indicating transactional input data. See <a href="#">DBMS_DATA_MINING - Global Settings</a>. The data table must have valid column names such as ITEM_ID and CASE_ID which are derived from ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME and case_id_column_name respectively.</p> <p>ITEM_VALUE is not a mandatory value.</p> <p>The default is NULL.</p> <p>For each item, the user may supply several columns to aggregate. It requires more memory to buffer the extra data. Also, the performance impact can be seen because of the larger input data set and more operation.</p>

Table 44-7 (Cont.) Mining Function Settings

Mining Function	Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
Association	ASSO_ABS_ERROR	$0 < \text{ASSO\_ABS\_ERROR} \leq \text{MAX}(\text{ASSO\_MIN\_SUPPORT}, \text{ASSO\_MIN\_CONFIDENCE})$	<p>Specifies the absolute error for the Association Rules sampling.</p> <p>A smaller value of ASSO_ABS_ERROR obtains a larger sample size which gives accurate results but takes longer computational time. "Set a reasonable value for ASSO_ABS_ERROR, such as its default value, to avoid large sample size. The default value is <math>0.5 * \text{MAX}(\text{ASSO\_MIN\_SUPPORT}, \text{ASSO\_MIN\_CONFIDENCE})</math>.</p>
Association	ASSO_CONF_LEVEL	$0 \leq \text{ASSO\_CONF\_LEVEL} \leq 1$	<p>Specifies the confidence level for an Association Rules sample.</p> <p>A larger value of ASSO_CONF_LEVEL obtains a larger sample size. Any value between 0.9 and 1 is suitable. The default value is 0.95.</p>
Classification	CLAS_COST_TABLE_NAME	<i>table_name</i>	<p>(Decision Tree only) Name of a table that stores a cost matrix to be used by the algorithm in building the model. The cost matrix specifies the costs associated with misclassifications.</p> <p>Only Decision Tree models can use a cost matrix at build time. All classification algorithms can use a cost matrix at apply time.</p> <p>The cost matrix table is user-created. See "<a href="#">ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure</a>" for the column requirements.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Data Mining Concepts</i> for information about costs.</p>
Classification	CLAS_PRIORS_TABLE_NAME	<i>table_name</i>	<p>(Naive Bayes) Name of a table that stores prior probabilities to offset differences in distribution between the build data and the scoring data.</p> <p>The priors table is user-created. See <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> for the column requirements. See <i>Oracle Data Mining Concepts</i> for additional information about priors.</p>
Classification	CLAS_WEIGHTS_TABLE_NAME	<i>table_name</i>	<p>(GLM and SVM only) Name of a table that stores weighting information for individual target values in SVM classification and GLM logistic regression models. The weights are used by the algorithm to bias the model in favor of higher weighted classes.</p> <p>The class weights table is user-created. See <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> for the column requirements. See <i>Oracle Data Mining Concepts</i> for additional information about class weights.</p>

Table 44-7 (Cont.) Mining Function Settings

Mining Function	Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
Classification	CLAS_WEIGHTS_BALANCED	ON OFF	This setting indicates that the algorithm must create a model that balances the target distribution. This setting is most relevant in the presence of rare targets, as balancing the distribution may enable better average accuracy (average of per-class accuracy) instead of overall accuracy (which favors the dominant class). The default value is OFF.
Clustering	CLUS_NUM_CLUSTERS	TO_CHAR( numeric_expr >=1)	<p>Maximum number of leaf clusters generated by a clustering algorithm. The algorithm may return fewer clusters, depending on the data.</p> <p>Enhanced <i>k</i>-Means usually produces the exact number of clusters specified by CLUS_NUM_CLUSTERS, unless there are fewer distinct data points.</p> <p>Expectation Maximization (EM) may return fewer clusters than the number specified by CLUS_NUM_CLUSTERS depending on the data. The number of clusters returned by EM cannot be greater than the number of components, which is governed by algorithm-specific settings. (See <i>Expectation Maximization Settings for Learning</i> table) Depending on these settings, there may be fewer clusters than components. If component clustering is disabled, the number of clusters equals the number of components.</p> <p>For EM, the default value of CLUS_NUM_CLUSTERS is system-determined. For <i>k</i>-Means and O-Cluster, the default is 10.</p>
Feature Extraction	FEAT_NUM_FEATURES	TO_CHAR( numeric_expr >=1)	<p>Number of features to be extracted by a feature extraction model.</p> <p>The default is estimated from the data by the algorithm. If the matrix rank is smaller than this number, fewer features will be returned.</p> <p>For CUR Matrix Decomposition, the FEAT_NUM_FEATURES value is same as the CURS_SVD_RANK value.</p>

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about mining functions

#### 44.4.4 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Global Settings

The configuration settings in this table are applicable to any type of model, but are currently only implemented for specific algorithms.

Table 44-8 Global Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME	<i>column_name</i>	<p>(Association Rules only) Name of a column that contains the items in a transaction. When this setting is specified, the algorithm expects the data to be presented in native transactional format, consisting of two columns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case ID, either categorical or numeric</li> <li>• Item ID, either categorical or numeric</li> </ul> <p>A typical example of transactional data is market basket data, wherein a case represents a basket that may contain many items. Each item is stored in a separate row, and many rows may be needed to represent a case. The case ID values do not uniquely identify each row. Transactional data is also called multi-record case data.</p> <p>Association Rules is normally used with transactional data, but it can also be applied to single-record case data (similar to other algorithms).</p> <p>For more information about single-record and multi-record case data, see <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i>.</p>
ODMS_ITEM_VALUE_COLUMN_NAME	<i>column_name</i>	<p>(Association Rules only) Name of a column that contains a value associated with each item in a transaction. This setting is only used when a value has been specified for ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME indicating that the data is presented in native transactional format.</p> <p>If ASSO_AGGREGATES is used, then the build data must include the following three columns and the columns specified in the AGGREGATES setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case ID, either categorical or numeric</li> <li>• Item ID, either categorical or numeric, specified by ODMS_ITEM_ID_COLUMN_NAME</li> <li>• Item value, either categorical or numeric, specified by ODMS_ITEM_VALUE_COLUMN_NAME</li> </ul> <p>If ASSO_AGGREGATES, Case ID, and Item ID column are present, then the Item Value column may or may not appear.</p> <p>The Item Value column may specify information such as the number of items (for example, three apples) or the type of the item (for example, macintosh apples).</p> <p>For details on ASSO_AGGREGATES, see <a href="#">DBMS_DATA_MINING - Mining Function Settings</a>.</p>

**Table 44-8 (Cont.) Global Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_TREATMENT	ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_MEAN_MODE ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_DELETE_ROW ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_AUTO	<p>Indicates how to treat missing values in the training data. This setting does not affect the scoring data. The default value is ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_AUTO.</p> <p>ODM_MISSING_VALUE_MEAN_MODE replaces missing values with the mean (numeric attributes) or the mode (categorical attributes) both at build time and apply time where appropriate. ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_AUTO performs different strategies for different algorithms.</p> <p>When ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_TREATMENT is set to ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_DELETE_ROW, the rows in the training data that contain missing values are deleted. However, if you want to replicate this missing value treatment in the scoring data, then you must perform the transformation explicitly.</p> <p>The value ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_DELETE_ROW is applicable to all algorithms.</p>
ODMS_ROW_WEIGHT_COLUMN_NAME	<i>column_name</i>	<p>(GLM only) Name of a column in the training data that contains a weighting factor for the rows. The column datatype must be NUMBER.</p> <p>Row weights can be used as a compact representation of repeated rows, as in the design of experiments where a specific configuration is repeated several times. Row weights can also be used to emphasize certain rows during model construction. For example, to bias the model towards rows that are more recent and away from potentially obsolete data.</p>
ODMS_TEXT_POLICY_NAME	The name of an Oracle Text POLICY created using CTX_DDL.CREATE_POLICY.	<p>Affects how individual tokens are extracted from unstructured text.</p> <p>For details about CTX_DDL.CREATE_POLICY, see <i>Oracle Text Reference</i>.</p>
ODMS_TEXT_MAX_FEATURES	1 <= value	Maximum number of distinct features, across all text attributes, to use from a document set passed to CREATE_MODEL. The default is 3000. ESA has the default value of 300000.
ODMS_TEXT_MIN_DOCUMENTS	Non-negative value	<p>This is a text processing setting that controls how in how many documents a token needs to appear to be used as a feature.</p> <p>The default is 1. ESA has default of 3.</p>
ODMS_PARTITION_COLUMNS	Comma separated list of mining attributes	<p>This setting indicates a request to build a partitioned model. The setting value is a comma-separated list of the mining attributes to be used to determine the in-list partition key values. These mining attributes are taken from the input columns, unless an XFORM_LIST parameter is passed to CREATE_MODEL. If XFORM_LIST parameter is passed to CREATE_MODEL, then the mining attributes are taken from the attributes produced by these transformations.</p>

**Table 44-8 (Cont.) Global Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
ODMS_MAX_PARTITIONS	1 <= 1000000	New setting that indicates the maximum number of partitions allowed for the model. Default is 1000.
ODMS_SAMPLING	ODM_SAMPLING_ENABLE ODMS_SAMPLING_DISABLE	This setting allows the user to request sampling of the build data. The default is ODMS_SAMPLING_DISABLE.
ODMS_SAMPLE_SIZE	0 < Value	This setting determines how many rows will be sampled (approximately). It can be set only if ODMS_SAMPLING is enabled. The default value is system determined.
ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_TYPE	ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_INTRA ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_INTER ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_HYBRID	This setting controls the parallel build of partitioned models. ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_INTRA — Each partition is built in parallel using all slaves. ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_INTER — Each partition is built entirely in a single slave, but multiple partitions may be built at the same time since multiple slaves are active. ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_HYBRID — It is a combination of the other two types and is recommended for most situations to adapt to dynamic environments. The default mode is ODMS_PARTITION_BUILD_HYBRID
ODMS_TABLESPACE_NAME	-	This setting controls the storage specifications. If the user explicitly sets this to the name of a tablespace (for which they have sufficient quota), then the specified tablespace storage creates the resulting model content. If the user does not provide this setting, then the default tablespace of the user creates the resulting model content.
ODMS_RANDOM_SEED	The value must be a non-negative integer	The hash function with a random number seed generates a random number with uniform distribution. Users can control the random number seed by this setting. The default is 0. This setting is used by Random Forest, Neural Networks and CUR.
ODMS_DETAILS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ODMS_ENABLE</li> <li>• ODMS_DISABLE</li> </ul>	This setting reduces the space that is used while creating a model, especially a partitioned model. The default value is ODMS_ENABLE. When the setting is ODMS_ENABLE, it creates model tables and views when the model is created. You can query the model with SQL. When the setting is ODMS_DISABLE, model views are not created and tables relevant to model details are not created either. The reduction in the space depends on the model. Reduction on the order of 10x can be achieved.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about GLM

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Association Rules

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about mining unstructured text

## 44.4.5 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: ALGO\_EXTENSIBLE\_LANG

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the mining model with an Extensible algorithm. The mining model is built in R language.

The `RALG*_FUNCTION` specifies the R script that is used to build, score, and view an R model and must be registered in the Oracle R Enterprise script repository. The R scripts are registered through Oracle R Enterprise with special privileges. When `ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG` is set to R in the `MINING_MODEL_SETTING` table, the mining model is built in the R language. After the R model is built, the names of the R scripts are recorded in `MINING_MODEL_SETTING` table in the `SYS` schema. The scripts must exist in the script repository for the R model to function. The amount of R memory used to build, score, and view the R model through these R scripts can be controlled by Oracle R Enterprise.

All algorithm-independent `DBMS_DATA_MINING` subprograms can operate on an R model for mining functions such as Association, Attribute Importance, Classification, Clustering, Feature Extraction, and Regression.

The supported `DBMS_DATA_MINING` subprograms include, but are not limited, to the following:

- `ADD_COST_MATRIX` Procedure
- `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX` Procedure
- `COMPUTE_LIFT` Procedure
- `COMPUTE_ROC` Procedure
- `CREATE_MODEL` Procedure
- `DROP_MODEL` Procedure
- `EXPORT_MODEL` Procedure
- `GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX` Function
- `IMPORT_MODEL` Procedure
- `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` Procedure
- `RENAME_MODEL` Procedure



Table 44-9 ALGO\_EXTENSIBLE\_LANG Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
RALG_BUILD_FUNCTION	R_BUILD_FUNCTION_SCRIPT_NAME	Specifies the name of an existing registered R script for R algorithm mining model build function. The R script defines an R function for the first input argument for training data and returns an R model object. For Clustering and Feature Extraction mining function model build, the R attributes <code>dm\$nclus</code> and <code>dm\$nfeat</code> must be set on the R model to indicate the number of clusters and features respectively. The RALG_BUILD_FUNCTION must be set along with ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG in the <code>model_setting_table</code> .
RALG_BUILD_PARAMETER	SELECT <i>value</i> param_name, ...FROM DUAL	Specifies a list of numeric and string scalar for optional input parameters of the model build function.
RALG_SCORE_FUNCTION	R_SCORE_FUNCTION_SCRIPT_NAME	Specifies the name of an existing registered R script to score data. The script returns a <code>data.frame</code> containing the corresponding prediction results. The setting is used to score data for mining functions such as Regression, Classification, Clustering, and Feature Extraction. This setting does not apply to Association and Attribute Importance functions
RALG_WEIGHT_FUNCTION	R_WEIGHT_FUNCTION_SCRIPT_NAME	Specifies the name of an existing registered R script for R algorithm that computes the weight (contribution) for each attribute in scoring. The script returns a <code>data.frame</code> containing the contributing weight for each attribute in a row. This function setting is needed for PREDICTION_DETAILS SQL function.
RALG_DETAILS_FUNCTION	R_DETAILS_FUNCTION_SCRIPT_NAME	Specifies the name of an existing registered R script for R algorithm that produces the model information. This setting is required to generate a model view.
RALG_DETAILS_FORMAT	SELECT <i>type_value</i> column_name, ... FROM DUAL	Specifies the SELECT query for the list of numeric and string scalars for the output column type and the column name of the generated model view. This setting is required to generate a model view.

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.4.6 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: CUR Matrix Decomposition

The following settings affects the behavior of the CUR Matrix Decomposition algorithm.

The following settings configure the behavior of the CUR Matrix Decomposition algorithm.

**Table 44-10 CUR Matrix Decomposition Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
CURS_APPROX_ATTR_NUM	The value must be a positive integer	Defines the approximate number of attributes to be selected. The default value is the number of attributes.
CURS_ROW_IMPORTANCE	CURS_ROW_IMP_ENABLE CURS_ROW_IMP_DISABLE	Defines the flag indicating whether or not to perform row selection. The default value is CURS_ROW_IMP_DISABLE.
CURS_APPROX_ROW_NUM	The value must be a positive integer	Defines the approximate number of rows to be selected. This parameter is only used when users decide to perform row selection (CURS_ROW_IMP_ENABLE). The default value is the total number of rows.
CURS_SVD_RANK	The value must be a positive integer	Defines the rank parameter used in the column/row leverage score calculation. If users do not provide an input value, the value is determined by the system.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts*

## 44.4.7 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Decision Tree

These settings configure the behavior of the Decision Tree algorithm. Note that the Decision Tree settings are also used to configure the behavior of Random Forest as it constructs each individual Decision Tree.

Table 44-11 Decision Tree Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
TREE_IMPURITY_METRIC	TREE_IMPURITY_ENTROPY TREE_IMPURITY_GINI	Tree impurity metric for Decision Tree. Tree algorithms seek the best test question for splitting data at each node. The best splitter and split value are those that result in the largest increase in target value homogeneity (purity) for the entities in the node. Purity is measured in accordance with a metric. Decision trees can use either gini (TREE_IMPURITY_GINI) or entropy (TREE_IMPURITY_ENTROPY) as the purity metric. By default, the algorithm uses TREE_IMPURITY_GINI.
TREE_TERM_MAX_DEPTH	For Decision Tree: $2 \leq a \text{ number} \leq 20$ For Random Forest: $2 \leq a \text{ number} \leq 100$	Criteria for splits: maximum tree depth (the maximum number of nodes between the root and any leaf node, including the leaf node). For Decision Tree the default is 7. For Random Forest the default is 16.
TREE_TERM_MINPCT_NODE	$0 \leq a \text{ number} \leq 10$	The minimum number of training rows in a node expressed as a percentage of the rows in the training data. Default is 0.05, indicating 0.05%.
TREE_TERM_MINPCT_SPLI T	$0 < a \text{ number} \leq 20$	Minimum number of rows required to consider splitting a node expressed as a percentage of the training rows. Default is 0.1, indicating 0.1%.
TREE_TERM_MINREC_NODE	$a \text{ number} \geq 0$	Minimum number of rows in a node. Default is 10.
TREE_TERM_MINREC_SPLI T	$a \text{ number} > 1$	Criteria for splits: minimum number of records in a parent node expressed as a value. No split is attempted if number of records is below this value. Default is 20.
CLAS_MAX_SUP_BINS	For Decision Tree: $2 \leq a \text{ number} \leq 2147483647$ For Random Forest: $2 \leq a \text{ number} \leq 254$	This parameter specifies the maximum number of bins for each attribute. Default value is 32. See, <a href="#">DBMS_DATA_MINING — Automatic Data Preparation</a>

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Decision Tree

## 44.4.8 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Expectation Maximization

These algorithm settings configure the behavior of the Expectation Maximization algorithm.

- [Table 44-12](#)
- [Table 44-13](#)
- [Table 44-14](#)
- [Table 44-15](#)

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Expectation Maximization

**Table 44-12 Expectation Maximization Settings for Data Preparation and Analysis**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EMCS_ATTRIBUTE_FILTER	EMCS_ATTR_FILTER_ENABLE EMCS_ATTR_FILTER_DISABLE	Whether or not to include uncorrelated attributes in the model. When EMCS_ATTRIBUTE_FILTER is enabled, uncorrelated attributes are not included.
		<b>Note:</b> This setting applies only to attributes that are not nested.
EMCS_MAX_NUM_ATTR_2D	TO_CHAR( <i>numeric_expr</i> >=1 )	Maximum number of correlated attributes to include in the model. Default is system-determined. Note: This setting applies only to attributes that are not nested (2D). Default is 50.
EMCS_NUM_DISTRIBUTION	EMCS_NUM_DISTR_BERNOULLI EMCS_NUM_DISTR_GAUSSIAN EMCS_NUM_DISTR_SYSTEM	The distribution for modeling numeric attributes. Applies to the input table or view as a whole and does not allow per-attribute specifications. The options include Bernoulli, Gaussian, or system-determined distribution. When Bernoulli or Gaussian distribution is chosen, all numeric attributes are modeled using the same type of distribution. When the distribution is system-determined, individual attributes may use different distributions (either Bernoulli or Gaussian), depending on the data. Default is EMCS_NUM_DISTR_SYSTEM.

**Table 44-12 (Cont.) Expectation Maximization Settings for Data Preparation and Analysis**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EMCS_NUM_EQUIWIDTH_BINS	TO_CHAR( 1 <numeric_expr <=255)	Number of equi-width bins that will be used for gathering cluster statistics for numeric columns. Default is 11.
EMCS_NUM_PROJECTIONS	TO_CHAR( numeric_expr >=1)	Specifies the number of projections that will be used for each nested column. If a column has fewer distinct attributes than the specified number of projections, the data will not be projected. The setting applies to all nested columns. Default is 50.
EMCS_NUM_QUANTILE_BINS	TO_CHAR( 1 <numeric_expr <=255)	Specifies the number of quantile bins that will be used for modeling numeric columns with multivalued Bernoulli distributions. Default is system-determined.
EMCS_NUM_TOPN_BINS	TO_CHAR( 1 <numeric_expr <=255)	Specifies the number of top-N bins that will be used for modeling categorical columns with multivalued Bernoulli distributions. Default is system-determined.

**Table 44-13 Expectation Maximization Settings for Learning**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EMCS_CONVERGENCE_CRITERION	EMCS_CONV_CRIT_HELDASIDE EMCS_CONV_CRIT_BIC	The convergence criterion for EM. The convergence criterion may be based on a held-aside data set, or it may be Bayesian Information Criterion. Default is system determined.
EMCS_LOGLIKE_IMPROVEMENT	TO_CHAR( 0 < numeric_expr < 1)	When the convergence criterion is based on a held-aside data set (EMCS_CONVERGENCE_CRITERION = EMCS_CONV_CRIT_HELDASIDE), this setting specifies the percentage improvement in the value of the log likelihood function that is required for adding a new component to the model. Default value is 0.001.
EMCS_NUM_COMPONENTS	TO_CHAR( numeric_expr >=1)	Maximum number of components in the model. If model search is enabled, the algorithm automatically determines the number of components based on improvements in the likelihood function or based on regularization, up to the specified maximum. The number of components must be greater than or equal to the number of clusters. Default is 20.
EMCS_NUM_ITERATIONS	TO_CHAR( numeric_expr >=1)	Specifies the maximum number of iterations in the EM algorithm. Default is 100.

**Table 44-13 (Cont.) Expectation Maximization Settings for Learning**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EMCS_MODEL_SEARCH	EMCS_MODEL_SEARCH_ENABLE	This setting enables model search in EM where different model sizes are explored and a best size is selected.
	EMCS_MODEL_SEARCH_DISABLE (default).	The default is EMCS_MODEL_SEARCH_DISABLE.
EMCS_REMOVE_COMPONENTS	EMCS_REMOVE_COMPS_ENABLE (default)	This setting allows the EM algorithm to remove a small component from the solution.
	EMCS_REMOVE_COMPS_DISABLE	The default is EMCS_REMOVE_COMPS_ENABLE.
EMCS_RANDOM_SEED	Non-negative integer	This setting controls the seed of the random generator used in EM. The default is 0.

**Table 44-14 Expectation Maximization Settings for Component Clustering**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EMCS_CLUSTER_COMPONENTS	EMCS__CLUSTER_COMP_ENABLE	Enables or disables the grouping of EM components into high-level clusters. When disabled, the components themselves are treated as clusters.
	EMCS_CLUSTER_COMP_DISABLE	When component clustering is enabled, model scoring through the SQL CLUSTER function will produce assignments to the higher level clusters. When clustering is disabled, the CLUSTER function will produce assignments to the original components. Default is EMCS_CLUSTER_COMP_ENABLE.
EMCS_CLUSTER_THRESH	TO_CHAR( <i>numeric_expr</i> >=1)	Dissimilarity threshold that controls the clustering of EM components. When the dissimilarity measure is less than the threshold, the components are combined into a single cluster.  A lower threshold may produce more clusters that are more compact. A higher threshold may produce fewer clusters that are more spread out.  Default is 2.
EMCS_LINKAGE_FUNCTION	EMCS_LINKAGE_SINGLE	Allows the specification of a linkage function for the agglomerative clustering step.
	EMCS_LINKAGE_AVERAGE	EMCS_LINKAGE_SINGLE uses the nearest distance within the branch. The clusters tend to be larger and have arbitrary shapes.
	EMCS_LINKAGE_COMPLETE	EMCS_LINKAGE_AVERAGE uses the average distance within the branch. There is less chaining effect and the clusters are more compact.
		EMCS_LINKAGE_COMPLETE uses the maximum distance within the branch. The clusters are smaller and require strong component overlap.  Default is EMCS_LINKAGE_SINGLE.

**Table 44-15 Expectation Maximization Settings for Cluster Statistics**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EMCS_CLUSTER_STATISTICS	EMCS_CLUS_STATS_ENABLE EMCS_CLUS_STATS_DISABLE	Enables or disables the gathering of descriptive statistics for clusters (centroids, histograms, and rules). When statistics are disabled, model size is reduced, and GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM only returns taxonomy (hierarchy) and cluster counts. Default is EMCS_CLUS_STATS_ENABLE.
EMCS_MIN_PCT_ATTR_SUPPORT	TO_CHAR( 0 < numeric_expr < 1)	Minimum support required for including an attribute in the cluster rule. The support is the percentage of the data rows assigned to a cluster that must have non-null values for the attribute. Default is 0.1.

## 44.4.9 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Explicit Semantic Analysis

Explicit Semantic Analysis (ESA) is a useful technique for extracting meaningful and interpretable features.

The settings listed in the following table configure the ESA values.

**Table 44-16 Explicit Semantic Analysis Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
ESAS_VALUE_THRESHOLD	Non-negative number	This setting thresholds a small value for attribute weights in the transformed build data. The default is 1e-8.
ESAS_MIN_ITEMS	Text input 100 Non-text input is 0	This setting determines the minimum number of non-zero entries that need to be present in an input row. The default is 100 for text input and 0 for non-text input.
ESAS_TOPN_FEATURES	A positive integer	This setting controls the maximum number of features per attribute. The default is 1000.



### See Also:

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Explicit Semantic Analysis.

## 44.4.10 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Exponential Smoothing Models

Exponential Smoothing Models (ESM) is a useful technique for extracting meaningful and interpretable features.

The settings listed in the following table configure ESM values.



Table 44-17 Exponential Smoothing Models Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EXSM_MODEL	It can take value in set {EXSM_SIMPLE, EXSM_SIMPLE_MULT, EXSM_HOLT, EXSM_HOLT_DMP, EXSM_MUL_TRND, EXSM_MULTRD_DMP, EXSM_SEAS_ADD, EXSM_SEAS_MUL, EXSM_HW, EXSM_HW_DMP, EXSM_HW_ADDSEA, EXSM_DHW_ADDSEA, EXSM_HWMT, EXSM_HWMT_DMP}	<p>This setting specifies the model.</p> <p>EXSM_SIMPLE: Simple exponential smoothing model is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_SIMPLE_MULT: Simple exponential smoothing model with multiplicative error is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_HOLT: Holt linear exponential smoothing model is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_HOLT_DMP: Holt linear exponential smoothing model with damped trend is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_MUL_TRND: Exponential smoothing model with multiplicative trend is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_MULTRD_DMP: Exponential smoothing model with multiplicative damped trend is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_SEAS_ADD: Exponential smoothing with additive seasonality, but no trend, is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_SEAS_MUL: Exponential smoothing with multiplicative seasonality, but no trend, is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_HW: Holt-Winters triple exponential smoothing model, additive trend, multiplicative seasonality is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_HW_DMP: Holt-Winters multiplicative exponential smoothing model with damped trend, additive trend, multiplicative seasonality is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_HW_ADDSEA: Holt-Winters additive exponential smoothing model, additive trend, additive seasonality is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_DHW_ADDSEA: Holt-Winters additive exponential smoothing model with damped trend, additive trend, additive seasonality is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_HWMT: Holt-Winters multiplicative exponential smoothing model with multiplicative trend, multiplicative seasonality is applied.</p> <p>EXSM_HWMT_DMP: Holt-Winters multiplicative exponential smoothing model with damped multiplicative trend, multiplicative trend, multiplicative seasonality is applied.</p> <p>The default value is EXSM_SIMPLE.</p>

**Table 44-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Models Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EXSM_SEASONALITY	positive integer > 1	<p>This setting specifies a positive integer value as the length of seasonal cycle. The value it takes must be larger than 1. For example, setting value 4 means that every group of four observations forms a seasonal cycle.</p> <p>This setting is only applicable and must be provided for models with seasonality, otherwise the model throws an error.</p> <p>When EXSM_INTERVAL is not set, this setting applies to the original input time series. When EXSM_INTERVAL is set, this setting applies to the accumulated time series.</p>
EXSM_INTERVAL	It can take value in set {EXSM_INTERVAL_YEAR, EXSM_INTERVAL_QTR, EXSM_INTERVAL_MONTH, EXSM_INTERVAL_WEEK, EXSM_INTERVAL_DAY, EXSM_INTERVAL_HOUR, EXSM_INTERVAL_MIN, EXSM_INTERVAL_SEC}	<p>This setting only applies and must be provided when the time column (case_id column) has datetime type. It specifies the spacing interval of the accumulated equally spaced time series.</p> <p>If the time column of input table is of datetime type and setting EXSM_INTERVAL is not provided, then the model throws an error.</p> <p>If the time column of input table is of oracle number type and setting EXSM_INTERVAL is provided, then the model throws an error.</p>
EXSM_ACCUMULATE	It can take value in set {EXSM_ACCU_TOTAL, EXSM_ACCU_STD, EXSM_ACCU_MAX, EXSM_ACCU_MIN, EXSM_ACCU_AVG, EXSM_ACCU_MEDIAN, EXSM_ACCU_COUNT}.	<p>This setting only applies and must be provided when the time column has datetime type. It specifies how to generate the value of the accumulated time series from the input time series.</p>

**Table 44-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Models Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EXSM_SETMISSING	It can also specify an option taking value in set {EXSM_MISS_MIN, EXSM_MISS_MAX, EXSM_MISS_AVG, EXSM_MISS_MEDIAN, EXSM_MISS_LAST, EXSM_MISS_FIRST, EXSM_MISS_PREV, EXSM_MISS_NEXT, EXSM_MISS_AUTO}.	<p>This setting specifies how to handle missing values, which may come from input data and/or the accumulation process of input time series. It can specify either a number or an option. If a number is specified, all the missing values are set to that number.</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_MIN: Replaces missing value with minimum of the accumulated time series.</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_MAX: Replaces missing value with maximum of the accumulated time series.</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_AVG: Replaces missing value with average of the accumulated time series.</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_MEDIAN: Replaces missing value with median of the accumulated time series. \</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_LAST: Replaces missing value with last non-missing value of the accumulated time series.</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_FIRST: Replaces missing value with first non-missing value of the accumulated time series.</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_PREV: Replaces missing value with the previous non-missing value of the accumulated time series.</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_NEXT: Replaces missing value with the next non-missing value of the accumulated time series.</p> <p>EXSM_MISS_AUTO: EXSM model treats the input data as an irregular (non-uniformly spaced) time series.</p> <p>If this setting is not provided, EXSM_MISS_AUTO is the default value. In such a case, the model treats the input time series as irregular time series, viewing missing values as gaps.</p>
EXSM_PREDICTION_STEP	It must be set to a number between 1-30.	<p>This setting is used to specify how many steps ahead the predictions are to be made.</p> <p>If it is not set, the default value is 1: the model gives one-step-ahead prediction. A value greater than 30 results in an error.</p>
EXSM_CONFIDENCE_LEVEL	It must be a number between 0 and 1, exclusive.	<p>This setting is used to specify the desired confidence level for prediction.</p> <p>The lower and upper bounds of the specified confidence interval is reported. If not specified, the default confidence level is 95%.</p>

**Table 44-17 (Cont.) Exponential Smoothing Models Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
EXSM_OPT_CRITERION	It takes value in set {EXSM_OPT_CRIT_LIKE, XSM_OPT_CRIT_MSE, EXSM_OPT_CRIT_AMSE, EXSM_OPT_CRIT_SIG, EXSM_OPT_CRIT_MAE}.	This setting is used to specify the desired optimization criterion.
EXSM_NMSE	positive integer	This setting specifies the length of the window used in computing the error metric average mean square error (AMSE).

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Exponential Smoothing Models.

## 44.4.11 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Generalized Linear Models

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Generalized Linear Models

**Table 44-18 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING GLM Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
GLMS_CONF_LEVEL	TO_CHAR(0 < <i>numeric_expr</i> <1)	The confidence level for coefficient confidence intervals.  The default confidence level is 0.95.
GLMS_FTR_GEN_METHOD	GLMS_FTR_GEN_QUADRATIC  GLMS_FTR_GEN_CUBIC	Whether feature generation is quadratic or cubic.  When feature generation is enabled, the algorithm automatically chooses the most appropriate feature generation method based on the data.
GLMS_FTR_GENERATION	GLMS_FTR_GENERATION_ENABLED  GLMS_FTR_GENERATION_DISABLED	Whether or not feature generation is enabled for GLM. By default, feature generation is not enabled.  <b>Note:</b> Feature generation can only be enabled when feature selection is also enabled.
GLMS_FTR_SEL_CRIT	GLMS_FTR_SEL_AIC  GLMS_FTR_SEL_SBIC  GLMS_FTR_SEL_RIC  GLMS_FTR_SEL_ALPHA_INV	Feature selection penalty criterion for adding a feature to the model.  When feature selection is enabled, the algorithm automatically chooses the penalty criterion based on the data.

Table 44-18 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING GLM Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
GLMS_FTR_SELECTION	GLMS_FTR_SELECTION_ENABLED GLMS_FTR_SELECTION_DISABLED	Whether or not feature selection is enabled for GLM. By default, feature selection is not enabled.
GLMS_MAX_FEATURES	TO_CHAR(0 < <i>numeric_expr</i> <= 2000)	When feature selection is enabled, this setting specifies the maximum number of features that can be selected for the final model. By default, the algorithm limits the number of features to ensure sufficient memory.
GLMS_PRUNE_MODEL	GLMS_PRUNE_MODEL_ENABLED GLMS_PRUNE_MODEL_DISABLED	Prune enable or disable for features in the final model. Pruning is based on T-Test statistics for linear regression, or Wald Test statistics for logistic regression. Features are pruned in a loop until all features are statistically significant with respect to the full data. When feature selection is enabled, the algorithm automatically performs pruning based on the data.
GLMS_REFERENCE_CLASS_NAME	<i>target_value</i>	The target value used as the reference class in a binary logistic regression model. Probabilities are produced for the other class. By default, the algorithm chooses the value with the highest prevalence (the most cases) for the reference class.
GLMS_RIDGE_REGRESSION	GLMS_RIDGE_REG_ENABLED GLMS_RIDGE_REG_DISABLED	Enable or disable Ridge Regression. Ridge applies to both regression and Classification mining functions. When ridge is enabled, prediction bounds are not produced by the PREDICTION_BOUNDS SQL function. <b>Note:</b> Ridge may only be enabled when feature selection is not specified, or has been explicitly disabled. If Ridge Regression and feature selection are both explicitly enabled, then an exception is raised.
GLMS_RIDGE_VALUE	TO_CHAR ( <i>numeric_expr</i> > 0)	The value of the ridge parameter. This setting is only used when the algorithm is configured to use Ridge Regression. If Ridge Regression is enabled internally by the algorithm, then the ridge parameter is determined by the algorithm.
GLMS_ROW_DIAGNOSTICS	GLMS_ROW_DIAG_ENABLED GLMS_ROW_DIAG_DISABLED (default).	Enable or disable row diagnostics.
GLMS_CONV_TOLERANCE	The range is (0, 1) non-inclusive.	Convergence Tolerance setting of the GLM algorithm The default value is system-determined.
GLMS_NUM_ITERATIONS	Positive integer	Maximum number of iterations for the GLM algorithm. The default value is system-determined.

Table 44-18 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING GLM Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
GLMS_BATCH_ROWS	0 or Positive integer	Number of rows in a batch used by the SGD solver. The value of this parameter sets the size of the batch for the SGD solver. An input of 0 triggers a data driven batch size estimate.  The default is 2000
GLMS_SOLVER	GLMS_SOLVER_SGD (StochasticGradient Descent)  GLMS_SOLVER_CHOL (Cholesky)  GLMS_SOLVER_QR  GLMS_SOLVER_LBFGS_ADM M	This setting allows the user to choose the GLM solver. The solver cannot be selected if GLMS_FTR_SELECTION setting is enabled. The default value is system determined.
GLMS_SPARSE_SOLVER	GLMS_SPARSE_SOLVER_EN ABLE  GLMS_SPARSE_SOLVER_DI SABLE (default).	This setting allows the user to use sparse solver if it is available. The default value is GLMS_SPARSE_SOLVER_DISABLE.

**Related Topics**

- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Neural Network](#)  
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Neural Network.
- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING — Solver Settings: LBFGS](#)  
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of L-BFGS. Neural Network and Generalized Linear Models (GLM) use these settings.
- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING — Solver Settings: ADMM](#)  
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM). Generalized Linear Models (GLM) use these settings.
- *Oracle Data Mining Concepts*

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about GLM.

## 44.4.12 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: *k*-Means

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the *k*-Means algorithm.

**Table 44-19 k-Means Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
KMNS_CONV_TOLERANCE	TO_CHAR( $0 < \text{numeric\_expr} < 1$ )	<p>Minimum Convergence Tolerance for <i>k</i>-Means. The algorithm iterates until the minimum Convergence Tolerance is satisfied or until the maximum number of iterations, specified in KMNS_ITERATIONS, is reached.</p> <p>Decreasing the Convergence Tolerance produces a more accurate solution but may result in longer run times.</p> <p>The default Convergence Tolerance is 0.001.</p>
KMNS_DISTANCE	KMNS_COSINE KMNS_EUCLIDEAN	<p>Distance function for <i>k</i>-Means.</p> <p>The default distance function is KMNS_EUCLIDEAN.</p>
KMNS_ITERATIONS	TO_CHAR( $\text{positive\_numeric\_expr}$ )	<p>Maximum number of iterations for <i>k</i>-Means. The algorithm iterates until either the maximum number of iterations is reached or the minimum Convergence Tolerance, specified in KMNS_CONV_TOLERANCE, is satisfied.</p> <p>The default number of iterations is 20.</p>
KMNS_MIN_PCT_ATTR_SUPPORT	TO_CHAR( $0 \leq \text{numeric\_expr} \leq 1$ )	<p>Minimum percentage of attribute values that must be non-null in order for the attribute to be included in the rule description for the cluster.</p> <p>If the data is sparse or includes many missing values, a minimum support that is too high can cause very short rules or even empty rules.</p> <p>The default minimum support is 0.1.</p>
KMNS_NUM_BINS	TO_CHAR( $\text{numeric\_expr} > 0$ )	<p>Number of bins in the attribute histogram produced by <i>k</i>-Means. The bin boundaries for each attribute are computed globally on the entire training data set. The binning method is equi-width. All attributes have the same number of bins with the exception of attributes with a single value that have only one bin.</p> <p>The default number of histogram bins is 11.</p>
KMNS_SPLIT_CRITERION	KMNS_SIZE KMNS_VARIANCE	<p>Split criterion for <i>k</i>-Means. The split criterion controls the initialization of new <i>k</i>-Means clusters. The algorithm builds a binary tree and adds one new cluster at a time.</p> <p>When the split criterion is based on size, the new cluster is placed in the area where the largest current cluster is located. When the split criterion is based on the variance, the new cluster is placed in the area of the most spread-out cluster.</p> <p>The default split criterion is the KMNS_VARIANCE.</p>
KMNS_RANDOM_SEED	Non-negative integer	<p>This setting controls the seed of the random generator used during the <i>k</i>-Means initialization. It must be a non-negative integer value.</p> <p>The default is 0.</p>

**Table 44-19 (Cont.) k-Means Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
KMNS_DETAILS	KMNS_DETAILS_NONE	This setting determines the level of cluster detail that are computed during the build.  KMNS_DETAILS_NONE: No cluster details are computed. Only the scoring information is persisted.  KMNS_DETAILS_HIERARCHY: Cluster hierarchy and cluster record counts are computed. This is the default value.  KMNS_DETAILS_ALL: Cluster hierarchy, record counts, descriptive statistics (means, variances, modes, histograms, and rules) are computed.
	KMNS_DETAILS_HIERARCHY	
	KMNS_DETAILS_ALL	

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about k-Means

### 44.4.13 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Naive Bayes

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Naive Bayes Algorithm.

**Table 44-20 Naive Bayes Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
NABS_PAIRWISE_THRESHO LD	TO_CHAR(0<= <i>numeric_expr</i> <=1)	Value of pairwise threshold for NB algorithm Default is 0.
NABS_SINGLETON_THRESH OLD	TO_CHAR(0<= <i>numeric_expr</i> <=1)	Value of singleton threshold for NB algorithm Default value is 0.

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Naive Bayes

### 44.4.14 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Neural Network

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Neural Network.



**Table 44-21 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Neural Network Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
NNET_HIDDEN_LAYERS	Non-negative integer	Defines the topology by number of hidden layers. The default value is 1.
NNET_NODES_PER_LAYER	A list of positive integers	Defines the topology by number of nodes per layer. Different layers can have different number of nodes. The value should be non-negative integers and comma separated. For example, '10, 20, 5'. The setting values must be consistent with NNET_HIDDEN_LAYERS. The default number of nodes per layer is the number of attributes or 50 (if the number of attributes > 50).
NNET_ACTIVATIONS	A list of the following strings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"NNET_ACTIVATIONS_LOG_SIG"</li> <li>"NNET_ACTIVATIONS_LINEAR"</li> <li>"NNET_ACTIVATIONS_TANH"</li> <li>"NNET_ACTIVATIONS_ARCTAN"</li> <li>"NNET_ACTIVATIONS_BIPOLAR_SIG"</li> </ul>	Defines the activation function for the hidden layers. For example, "NNET_ACTIVATIONS_BIPOLAR_SIG", "NNET_ACTIVATIONS_TANH". Different layers can have different activation functions. The default value is "NNET_ACTIVATIONS_LOG_SIG". The number of activation functions must be consistent with NNET_HIDDEN_LAYERS and NNET_NODES_PER_LAYER.
NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND	A real number	The setting specifies the lower bound of the region where weights are randomly initialized. NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND and NNET_WEIGHT_UPPER_BOUND must be set together. Setting one and not setting the other raises an error. NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND must not be greater than NNET_WEIGHT_UPPER_BOUND. The default value is $-\sqrt{6/(l\_nodes+r\_nodes)}$ . The value of $l\_nodes$ for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>input layer dense attributes is (1+number of dense attributes)</li> <li>input layer sparse attributes is number of sparse attributes</li> <li>each hidden layer is (1+number of nodes in that hidden layer)</li> </ul> The value of $r\_nodes$ is the number of nodes in the layer that the weight is connecting to.



**Note:**

All quotes are single and two single quotes are used to escape a single quote in SQL statements.

Table 44-21 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Neural Network Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
NNET_WEIGHT_UPPER_BOUND	A real number	This setting specifies the upper bound of the region where weights are initialized. It should be set in pairs with NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND and its value must not be smaller than the value of NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND. If not specified, the values of NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND and NNET_WEIGHT_UPPER_BOUND are system determined. The default value is $\sqrt{6/(l\_nodes+r\_nodes)}$ . See NNET_WEIGHT_LOWER_BOUND.
NNET_ITERATIONS	Positive integer	This setting specifies the maximum number of iterations in the Neural Network algorithm. The default value is 200.
NNET_TOLERANCE	TO_CHAR(0 < numeric_expr < 1)	Defines the convergence tolerance setting of the Neural Network algorithm. The default value is 0.000001.
NNET_REGULARIZER	NNET_REGULARIZER_NONE NNET_REGULARIZER_L2 NNET_REGULARIZER_HELDASIDE	Regularization setting for Neural Network algorithm. If the total number of training rows is greater than 50000, the default is NNET_REGULARIZER_HELDASIDE. If the total number of training rows is less than or equal to 50000, the default is NNET_REGULARIZER_NONE.
NNET_HELDASIDE_RATIO	0 <= numeric_expr <= 1	Define the held ratio for the held-aside method. The default value is 0.25.
NNET_HELDASIDE_MAX_FAIL	The value must be a positive integer.	With NNET_REGULARIZER_HELDASIDE, the training process is stopped early if the network performance on the validation data fails to improve or remains the same for NNET_HELDASIDE_MAX_FAIL epochs in a row. The default value is 6.
NNET_REG_LAMBDA	TO_CHAR(numeric_expr >= 0)	Defines the L2 regularization parameter lambda. This can not be set together with NNET_REGULARIZER_HELDASIDE. The default value is 1.

**Related Topics**

- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING — Solver Settings: LBFSGS](#)  
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of L-BFGS. Neural Network and Generalized Linear Models (GLM) use these settings.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Neural Network.

## 44.4.15 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Non-Negative Matrix Factorization

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Non-Negative Matrix Factorization algorithm.

You can query the data dictionary view `*_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS` (using the `ALL`, `USER`, or `DBA` prefix) to find the setting values for a model. See *Oracle Database Reference* for information about `*_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS`.

**Table 44-22 NMF Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
NMFS_CONV_TOLERANCE	TO_CHAR(0 < numeric_expr <= 0.5)	Convergence tolerance for NMF algorithm Default is 0.05
NMFS_NONNEGATIVE_SCORING	NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_ENABLE NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_DISABLE	Whether negative numbers should be allowed in scoring results. When set to <code>NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_ENABLE</code> , negative feature values will be replaced with zeros. When set to <code>NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_DISABLE</code> , negative feature values will be allowed. Default is <code>NMFS_NONNEG_SCORING_ENABLE</code>
NMFS_NUM_ITERATIONS	TO_CHAR(1 <= numeric_expr <= 500)	Number of iterations for NMF algorithm Default is 50
NMFS_RANDOM_SEED	TO_CHAR(numeric_expr)	Random seed for NMF algorithm. Default is -1.



### See Also:

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about NMF

## 44.4.16 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: O-Cluster

The settings in the table configure the behavior of the O-Cluster algorithm.

**Table 44-23 O-Cluster Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
OCLT_SENSITIVITY	TO_CHAR(0 <= numeric_expr <= 1)	A fraction that specifies the peak density required for separating a new cluster. The fraction is related to the global uniform density. Default is 0.5.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about O-Cluster

## 44.4.17 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Random Forest

These settings configure the behavior of the Random Forest algorithm. Random forest makes use of the Decision Tree settings to configure the construction of individual trees.

**Table 44-24 Random Forest Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
RFOR_MTRY	a number $\geq 0$	Size of the random subset of columns to be considered when choosing a split at a node. For each node, the size of the pool remains the same, but the specific candidate columns change. The default is half of the columns in the model signature. The special value 0 indicates that the candidate pool includes all columns.
RFOR_NUM_TREES	$1 \leq$ a number $\leq 65535$	Number of trees in the forest Default is 20.
RFOR_SAMPLING_RATIO	$0 <$ a fraction $\leq 1$	Fraction of the training data to be randomly sampled for use in the construction of an individual tree. The default is half of the number of rows in the training data.

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Decision Tree](#)  
These settings configure the behavior of the Decision Tree algorithm. Note that the Decision Tree settings are also used to configure the behavior of Random Forest as it constructs each individual Decision Tree.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Random Forest

## 44.4.18 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Constants and Settings: Singular Value Decomposition

The following constant affects the behavior of the Singular Value Decomposition algorithm.

**Table 44-25 Singular Value Decomposition Constant**

Constant Name	Constant Value	Description
SVDS_MAX_NUM_FEATURES	2500	The maximum number of features supported by SVD.

The following settings configure the behavior of the Singular Value Decomposition algorithm.

**Table 44-26 Singular Value Decomposition Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
SVDS_U_MATRIX_OUTPUT	SVDS_U_MATRIX_ENABLED	Indicates whether or not to persist the <b>U</b> Matrix produced by SVD.
	SVDS_U_MATRIX_DISABLE	The U matrix in SVD has as many rows as the number of rows in the build data. To avoid creating a large model, the U matrix is persisted only when SVDS_U_MATRIX_OUTPUT is enabled.  When SVDS_U_MATRIX_OUTPUT is enabled, the build data must include a case ID. If no case ID is present and the U matrix is requested, then an exception is raised.  Default is SVDS_U_MATRIX_DISABLE.
SVDS_SCORING_MODE	SVDS_SCORING_SVD	Whether to use SVD or PCA scoring for the model.
	SVDS_SCORING_PCA	When the build data is scored with SVD, the projections will be the same as the U matrix. When the build data is scored with PCA, the projections will be the product of the U and S matrices.  Default is SVDS_SCORING_SVD.
SVDS_SOLVER	SVDS_SOLVER_TSSVD	This setting indicates the solver to be used for computing SVD of the data. In the case of PCA, the solver setting indicates the type of SVD solver used to compute the PCA for the data. When this setting is not specified the solver type selection is data driven. If the number of attributes is greater than 3240, then the default wide solver is used. Otherwise, the default narrow solver is selected.  The following are the group of solvers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Narrow data solvers: for matrices with up to 11500 attributes (TSEIGEN) or up to 8100 attributes (TSSVD).</li> <li>Wide data solvers: for matrices up to 1 million attributes.</li> </ul> For narrow data solvers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tall-Skinny SVD uses QR computation TSSVD (SVDS_SOLVER_TSSVD)</li> <li>Tall-Skinny SVD uses eigenvalue computation, TSEIGEN (SVDS_SOLVER_TSEIGEN), is the default solver for narrow data.</li> </ul> For wide data solvers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stochastic SVD uses QR computation SSVD (SVDS_SOLVER_SSVD), is the default solver for wide data solvers.</li> <li>Stochastic SVD uses eigenvalue computations, STEIGEN (SVDS_SOLVER_STEIGEN).</li> </ul>
	SVDS_SOLVER_TSEIGEN	
	SVDS_SOLVER_SSVD	
	SVDS_SOLVER_STEIGEN	

**Table 44-26 (Cont.) Singular Value Decomposition Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
SVDS_TOLERANCE	Range [0, 1]	This setting is used to prune features. Define the minimum value the eigenvalue of a feature as a share of the first eigenvalue to not to prune. Default value is data driven.
SVDS_RANDOM_SEED	Range [0 - 4,294,967,296]	The random seed value is used for initializing the sampling matrix used by the Stochastic SVD solver. The default is 0. The SVD Solver must be set to SSVD or STEIGEN.
SVDS_OVER_SAMPLING	Range [1, 5000].	This setting is configures the number of columns in the sampling matrix used by the Stochastic SVD solver. The number of columns in this matrix is equal to the requested number of features plus the oversampling setting. The SVD Solver must be set to SSVD or STEIGEN.
SVDS_POWER_ITERATIONS	Range [0, 20].	The power iteration setting improves the accuracy of the SSVD solver. The default is 2. The SVD Solver must be set to SSVD or STEIGEN.

**See Also:***Oracle Data Mining Concepts*

## 44.4.19 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Algorithm Settings: Support Vector Machine

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of the Support Vector Machine algorithm.

**Table 44-27 SVM Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
SVMS_COMPLEXITY_FACTOR	TO_CHAR( <i>numeric_expression</i> >0)	Regularization setting that balances the complexity of the model against model robustness to achieve good generalization on new data. SVM uses a data-driven approach to finding the complexity factor.  Value of complexity factor for SVM algorithm (both Classification and Regression).  Default value estimated from the data by the algorithm.
SVMS_CONV_TOLERANCE	TO_CHAR( <i>numeric_expression</i> >0)	Convergence tolerance for SVM algorithm.  Default is 0.0001.
SVMS_EPSILON	TO_CHAR( <i>numeric_expression</i> >0)	Regularization setting for regression, similar to complexity factor. Epsilon specifies the allowable residuals, or noise, in the data.  Value of epsilon factor for SVM regression.  Default is 0.1.

Table 44-27 (Cont.) SVM Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
SVMS_KERNEL_FUNCTION	SVMS_GAUSSIAN	Kernel for Support Vector Machine. Linear or Gaussian.
	SVMS_LINEAR	The default value is SVMS_LINEAR.
SVMS_OUTLIER_RATE	TO_CHAR( <i>0</i> < <i>numeric_expr</i> < 1)	The desired rate of outliers in the training data. Valid for One-Class SVM models only (Anomaly Detection). Default is 0.01.
SVMS_STD_DEV	TO_CHAR( <i>numeric_expr</i> > 0)	Controls the spread of the Gaussian kernel function. SVM uses a data-driven approach to find a standard deviation value that is on the same scale as distances between typical cases. Value of standard deviation for SVM algorithm. This is applicable only for Gaussian kernel. Default value estimated from the data by the algorithm.
SVMS_NUM_ITERATIONS	Positive integer	This setting sets an upper limit on the number of SVM iterations. The default is system determined because it depends on the SVM solver.
SVMS_NUM_PIVOTS	Range [1; 10000]	This setting sets an upper limit on the number of pivots used in the Incomplete Cholesky decomposition. It can be set only for non-linear kernels. The default value is 200.
SVMS_BATCH_ROWS	Positive integer	This setting applies to SVM models with linear kernel. This setting sets the size of the batch for the SGD solver. An input of 0 triggers a data driven batch size estimate. The default is 20000.
SVMS_REGULARIZER	SVMS_REGULARIZER_L 1	This setting controls the type of regularization that the SGD SVM solver uses. The setting can be used only for linear SVM models. The default is system determined because it depends on the potential model size.
	SVMS_REGULARIZER_L 2	
SVMS_SOLVER	SVMS_SOLVER_SGD (Sub-Gradient Descend)	This setting allows the user to choose the SVM solver. The SGD solver cannot be selected if the kernel is non-linear. The default value is system determined.
	SVMS_SOLVER_IPM (Interior Point Method)	

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about SVM

## 44.5 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Solver Settings

Oracle Data Mining algorithms can use different solvers. Solver settings can be provided at build time in the setting table.

**Related Topics**

- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING — Solver Settings: ADMM](#)  
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM). Generalized Linear Models (GLM) use these settings.
- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING — Solver Settings: LBFGS](#)  
The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of L-BFGS. Neural Network and Generalized Linear Models (GLM) use these settings.

## 44.5.1 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Solver Settings: ADMM

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of Alternating Direction Method of Multipliers (ADMM). Generalized Linear Models (GLM) use these settings.

**Table 44-28 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING ADMM Settings**

Settings Name	Setting Value	Description
ADMM_CONSENSUS	A positive integer	It is a ADMM's consensus parameter. The value must be a positive number. The default value is 0.1.
ADMM_ITERATIONS	A positive integer	The number of ADMM iterations. The value must be a positive integer. The default value is 50.
ADMM_TOLERANCE	A positive integer	It is a tolerance parameter. The value must be a positive number. The default value is 0.0001

**Related Topics**

- [Oracle Data Mining Concepts](#)

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Neural Network

## 44.5.2 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING — Solver Settings: LBFGS

The settings listed in the following table configure the behavior of L-BFGS. Neural Network and Generalized Linear Models (GLM) use these settings.

**Table 44-29 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING L-BFGS Settings**

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
LBFGS_GRADIENT_TOLERANCE	TO_CHAR (numeric_expr >0)	Defines gradient infinity norm tolerance for L-BFGS. Default value is 1E-9.



Table 44-29 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING L-BFGS Settings

Setting Name	Setting Value	Description
LBFSG_HISTORY_DEPTH	The value must be a positive integer.	Defines the number of historical copies kept in L-BFGS solver. The default value is 20.
LBFSG_SCALE_HESSIAN	LBFSG_SCALE_HESSIAN_ENABLE LBFSG_SCALE_HESSIAN_DISABLE	Defines whether to scale Hessian in L-BFGS or not. Default value is LBFSG_SCALE_HESSIAN_ENABLE.

**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about Neural Network

## 44.6 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Datatypes

The DBMS\_DATA\_MINING package defines object datatypes for mining transactional data. The package also defines a type for user-specified transformations. These types are called DM\_NESTED\_*n*, where *n* identifies the Oracle datatype of the nested attributes.

The Data Mining object datatypes are described in the following table:

Table 44-30 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Summary of Datatypes

Datatype	Description
DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLE	The name and value of a numerical attribute of type BINARY_DOUBLE.
DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLES	A collection of DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLE.
DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOAT	The name and value of a numerical attribute of type BINARY_FLOAT.
DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOATS	A collection of DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOAT.
DM_NESTED_CATEGORICAL	The name and value of a categorical attribute of type CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2.
DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS	A collection of DM_NESTED_CATEGORICAL.
DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL	The name and value of a numerical attribute of type NUMBER or FLOAT.
DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS	A collection of DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL.
ORA_MINING_VARCHAR2_NT	A table of VARCHAR2(4000).
TRANSFORM_LIST	A list of user-specified transformations for a model. Accepted as a parameter by the <a href="#">CREATE_MODEL Procedure</a> .  This collection type is defined in the <a href="#">DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM</a> package.

For more information about mining nested data, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

 **Note:**

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, \*GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS are deprecated and are replaced with *Model Detail Views*. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

## 44.6.1 Deprecated Types

This topic contains tables listing deprecated types.

The DBMS\_DATA\_MINING package defines object datatypes for storing information about model attributes. Most of these types are returned by the table functions GET\_n, where n identifies the type of information to return. These functions take a model name as input and return the requested information as a collection of rows.

For a list of the GET functions, see "[Summary of DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING Subprograms](#)".

All the table functions use pipelining, which causes each row of output to be materialized as it is read from model storage, without waiting for the generation of the complete table object. For more information on pipelined, parallel table functions, consult the *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

**Table 44-31 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Summary of Deprecated Datatypes**

Datatype	Description
DM_CENTROID	The centroid of a cluster.
DM_CENTROIDS	A collection of DM_CENTROID. A member of DM_CLUSTER.
DM_CHILD	A child node of a cluster.
DM_CHILDREN	A collection of DM_CHILD. A member of DM_CLUSTER.
DM_CLUSTER	A cluster. A cluster includes DM_PREDICATES, DM_CHILDREN, DM_CENTROIDS, and DM_HISTOGRAMS. It also includes a DM_RULE. See also, <a href="#">DM_CLUSTER Fields</a> .
DM_CLUSTERS	A collection of DM_CLUSTER. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function</a> , <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function</a> , and <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function</a> . See also, <a href="#">DM_CLUSTER Fields</a> .
DM_CONDITIONAL	The conditional probability of an attribute in a Naive Bayes model.
DM_CONDITIONALS	A collection of DM_CONDITIONAL. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function</a> .
DM_COST_ELEMENT	The actual and predicted values in a cost matrix.
DM_COST_MATRIX	A collection of DM_COST_ELEMENT. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX Function</a> .
DM_EM_COMPONENT	A component of an Expectation Maximization model.

**Table 44-31 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Summary of Deprecated Datatypes**

Datatype	Description
DM_EM_COMPONENT_SET	A collection of DM_EM_COMPONENT. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP Function</a> .
DM_EM_PROJECTION	A projection of an Expectation Maximization model.
DM_EM_PROJECTION_SET	A collection of DM_EM_PROJECTION. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function</a> .
DM_GLM_COEFF	The coefficient and associated statistics of an attribute in a Generalized Linear Model.
DM_GLM_COEFF_SET	A collection of DM_GLM_COEFF. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM Function</a> .
DM_HISTOGRAM_BIN	A histogram associated with a cluster.
DM_HISTOGRAMS	A collection of DM_HISTOGRAM_BIN. A member of DM_CLUSTER. See also, <a href="#">DM_CLUSTER Fields</a> .
DM_ITEM	An item in an association rule.
DM_ITEMS	A collection of DM_ITEM.
DM_ITEMSET	A collection of DM_ITEMS.
DM_ITEMSETS	A collection of DM_ITEMSET. Returned by <a href="#">GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS Function</a> .
DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAIL	High-level statistics about a model.
DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAILS	A collection of DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAIL. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL Function</a> .
DM_NB_DETAIL	Information about an attribute in a Naive Bayes model.
DM_NB_DETAILS	A collection of DM_DB_DETAIL. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function</a> .
DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE	An attribute in a feature of a Non-Negative Matrix Factorization model.
DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE_SET	A collection of DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE. A member of DM_NMF_FEATURE.
DM_NMF_FEATURE	A feature in a Non-Negative Matrix Factorization model.
DM_NMF_FEATURE_SET	A collection of DM_NMF_FEATURE. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF Function</a> .
DM_PREDICATE	Antecedent and consequent in a rule.
DM_PREDICATES	A collection of DM_PREDICATE. A member of DM_RULE and DM_CLUSTER. Predicates are returned by <a href="#">GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function</a> , <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function</a> , <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function</a> , and <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function</a> . See also, <a href="#">DM_CLUSTER Fields</a> .
DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTE	An attribute ranked by its importance in an Attribute Importance model.

**Table 44-31 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Summary of Deprecated Datatypes**

Datatype	Description
DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTES	A collection of DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTE. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI Function</a> .
DM_RULE	A rule that defines a conditional relationship. The rule can be one of the association rules returned by <a href="#">GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function</a> , or it can be a rule associated with a cluster in the collection of clusters returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function</a> and <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function</a> . See also, <a href="#">DM_CLUSTER Fields</a> .
DM_RULES	A collection of DM_RULE. Returned by <a href="#">GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function</a> . See also, <a href="#">DM_CLUSTER Fields</a> .
DM_SVD_MATRIX	A factorized matrix S, V, or U returned by a Singular Value Decomposition model.
DM_SVD_MATRIX_SET	A collection of DM_SVD_MATRIX. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD Function</a> .
DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE	The name, value, and coefficient of an attribute in a Support Vector Machine model.
DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE_SET	A collection of DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function</a> . Also a member of DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF.
DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF	The linear coefficient of each attribute in a Support Vector Machine model.
DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF_SET	A collection of DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function</a> for an SVM model built using the linear kernel.
DM_TRANSFORM	The transformation and reverse transformation expressions for an attribute.
DM_TRANSFORMS	A collection of DM_TRANSFORM. Returned by <a href="#">GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function</a> .

**Return Values for Clustering Algorithms**

The table contains description of DM\_CLUSTER return value columns, nested table columns, and rows.

**Table 44-32 DM\_CLUSTER Return Values for Clustering Algorithms**

Return Value	Description
DM_CLUSTERS	<p>A set of rows of type DM_CLUSTER. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(id          NUMBER, cluster_id   VARCHAR2(4000), record_count NUMBER, parent       NUMBER, tree_level   NUMBER, dispersion   NUMBER, split_predicate DM_PREDICATES, child        DM_CHILDREN, centroid     DM_CENTROIDS, histogram    DM_HISTOGRAMS, rule         DM_RULE)</pre>
DM_PREDICATE	<p>The antecedent and consequent columns each return nested tables of type DM_PREDICATES. The rows, of type DM_PREDICATE, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name  VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000), conditional_operator CHAR(2)/*=,&lt;&gt;,&lt;,&gt;,&lt;=,&gt;=*/, attribute_num_value NUMBER, attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000), attribute_support NUMBER, attribute_confidence NUMBER)</pre>

**DM\_CLUSTER Fields**

The following table describes DM\_CLUSTER fields.

**Table 44-33 DM\_CLUSTER Fields**

Column Name	Description
id	Cluster identifier
cluster_id	The ID of a cluster in the model
record_count	Specifies the number of records
parent	Parent ID
tree_level	Specifies the number of splits from the root
dispersion	A measure used to quantify whether a set of observed occurrences are dispersed compared to a standard statistical model.

**Table 44-33 (Cont.) DM\_CLUSTER Fields**

Column Name	Description
split_predicate	<p>The split_predicate column of DM_CLUSTER returns a nested table of type DM_PREDICATES. Each row, of type DM_PREDICATE, has the following columns:</p> <pre> (attribute_name      VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_subname   VARCHAR2(4000),  conditional_operator CHAR(2) /  *=, &lt;&gt;, &lt;, &gt;, &lt;=, &gt;= */  attribute_num_value NUMBER,  attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_support   NUMBER,  attribute_confidence NUMBER) </pre> <p>Note: The Expectation Maximization algorithm uses all the fields except dispersion and split_predicate.</p>
child	<p>The child column of DM_CLUSTER returns a nested table of type DM_CHILDREN. The rows, of type DM_CHILD, have a single column of type NUMBER, which contains the identifiers of each child.</p>
centroid	<p>The centroid column of DM_CLUSTER returns a nested table of type DM_CENTROIDS. The rows, of type DM_CENTROID, have the following columns:</p> <pre> (attribute_name      VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_subname   VARCHAR2(4000),  mean                NUMBER,  mode_value          VARCHAR2(4000),  variance            NUMBER) </pre>
histogram	<p>The histogram column of DM_CLUSTER returns a nested table of type DM_HISTOGRAMS. The rows, of type DM_HISTOGRAM_BIN, have the following columns:</p> <pre> (attribute_name      VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_subname   VARCHAR2(4000),  bin_id              NUMBER,  lower_bound         NUMBER,  upper_bound         NUMBER,  label               VARCHAR2(4000),  count               NUMBER) </pre>
rule	<p>The rule column of DM_CLUSTER returns a single row of type DM_RULE. The columns are:</p> <pre> (rule_id             INTEGER,  antecedent          DM_PREDICATES,  consequent          DM_PREDICATES,  rule_support        NUMBER,  rule_confidence     NUMBER,  rule_lift           NUMBER,  antecedent_support  NUMBER,  consequent_support  NUMBER,  number_of_items     INTEGER) </pre>

### Usage Notes

- The table function pipes out rows of type `DM_CLUSTER`. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "Datatypes".
- For descriptions of predicates (`DM_PREDICATE`) and rules (`DM_RULE`), see [GET\\_ASSOCIATION\\_RULES Function](#).

## 44.7 Summary of DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Subprograms

This table summarizes the subprograms included in the `DBMS_DATA_MINING` package.

The `GET_*` interfaces are replaced by model views. Oracle recommends that users leverage model detail views instead. For more information, refer to "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* and "Static Data Dictionary Views: `ALL_ALL_TABLES` to `ALL_OUTLINES`" in *Oracle Database Reference*.

**Table 44-34 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">ADD_COST_MATRIX Procedure</a>	Adds a cost matrix to a classification model
<a href="#">ADD_PARTITION Procedure</a>	Adds single or multiple partitions in an existing partition model
<a href="#">ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION Procedure</a>	Changes the reverse transformation expression to an expression that you specify
<a href="#">APPLY Procedure</a>	Applies a model to a data set (scores the data)
<a href="#">COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX Procedure</a>	Computes the confusion matrix for a classification model
<a href="#">COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART Procedure</a>	Computes the evaluation matrix for partitioned models
<a href="#">COMPUTE_LIFT Procedure</a>	Computes lift for a classification model
<a href="#">COMPUTE_LIFT_PART Procedure</a>	Computes lift for partitioned models
<a href="#">COMPUTE_ROC Procedure</a>	Computes Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) for a classification model
<a href="#">COMPUTE_ROC_PART Procedure</a>	Computes Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) for a partitioned model
<a href="#">CREATE_MODEL Procedure</a>	Creates a model
<a href="#">CREATE_MODEL2 Procedure</a>	Creates a model without extra persistent stages
<a href="#">Create Model Using Registration Information</a>	Fetches setting information from JSON object
<a href="#">DROP_ALGORITHM Procedure</a>	Drops the registered algorithm information.
<a href="#">DROP_PARTITION Procedure</a>	Drops a single partition
<a href="#">DROP_MODEL Procedure</a>	Drops a model
<a href="#">EXPORT_MODEL Procedure</a>	Exports a model to a dump file
<a href="#">EXPORT_SERMODEL Procedure</a>	Exports a model in a serialized format
<a href="#">FETCH_JSON_SCHEMA Procedure</a>	Fetches and reads JSON schema from <code>all_mining_algorithms</code> view

**Table 44-34 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX Function</a>	Returns the cost matrix for a model
<a href="#">IMPORT_MODEL Procedure</a>	Imports a model into a user schema
<a href="#">IMPORT_SERMODEL Procedure</a>	Imports a serialized model back into the database
<a href="#">JSON Schema for R Extensible Algorithm</a>	Displays flexibility in creating JSON schema for R Extensible
<a href="#">REGISTER_ALGORITHM Procedure</a>	Registers a new algorithm
<a href="#">RANK_APPLY Procedure</a>	Ranks the predictions from the APPLY results for a classification model
<a href="#">REMOVE_COST_MATRIX Procedure</a>	Removes a cost matrix from a model
<a href="#">RENAME_MODEL Procedure</a>	Renames a model

**Deprecated GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS**

Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, the following GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS are deprecated:

**Table 44-35 Deprecated GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS Functions**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES Function</a>	Returns the rules from an association model
<a href="#">GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS Function</a>	Returns the frequent itemsets for an association model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI Function</a>	Returns details about an Attribute Importance model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function</a>	Returns details about an Expectation Maximization model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_COMP Function</a>	Returns details about the parameters of an Expectation Maximization model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function</a>	Returns details about the projects of an Expectation Maximization model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLM Function</a>	Returns details about a Generalized Linear Model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL Function</a>	Returns high-level statistics about a model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM Function</a>	Returns details about a <i>k</i> -Means model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB Function</a>	Returns details about a Naive Bayes model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF Function</a>	Returns details about a Non-Negative Matrix Factorization model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC Function</a>	Returns details about an O-Cluster model



**Table 44-35 (Cont.) Deprecated GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS Functions**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_SETTINGS Function</a>	Returns the settings used to build the given model  This function is replaced with USER/ALL/DBA_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_SIGNATURE Function</a>	Returns the list of columns from the build input table  This function is replaced with USER/ALL/DBA_MINING_MODEL_ATTRIBUTES
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD Function</a>	Returns details about a Singular Value Decomposition model
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM Function</a>	Returns details about a Support Vector Machine model with a linear kernel
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function</a>	Returns the transformations embedded in a model  This function is replaced with USER/ALL/DBA_MINING_MODEL_XFORMS
<a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_XML Function</a>	Returns details about a Decision Tree model
<a href="#">GET_TRANSFORM_LIST Procedure</a>	Converts between two different transformation specification formats

**Related Topics**

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

## 44.7.1 ADD\_COST\_MATRIX Procedure

The `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure associates a cost matrix table with a Classification model. The cost matrix biases the model by assigning costs or benefits to specific model outcomes.

The cost matrix is stored with the model and taken into account when the model is scored.

You can also specify a cost matrix inline when you invoke a Data Mining SQL function for scoring. To view the scoring matrix for a model, query the `DM$VC` prefixed model view. Refer to Model Detail View for Classification Algorithm.

To obtain the default scoring matrix for a model, query the `DM$VC` prefixed model view. To remove the default scoring matrix from a model, use the `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` procedure. See "[GET\\_MODEL\\_COST\\_MATRIX Function](#)" and "[REMOVE\\_COST\\_MATRIX Procedure](#)".

 **See Also:**

- "Biasing a Classification Model" in *Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more information about costs
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for syntax of inline cost matrix
- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.ADD_COST_MATRIX (
    model_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    cost_matrix_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    cost_matrix_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
partition_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-36 ADD\_COST\_MATRIX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is assumed.
cost_matrix_table_name	Name of the cost matrix table (described in <a href="#">Table 44-37</a> ).
cost_matrix_schema_name	Schema of the cost matrix table. If no schema is specified, then the current schema is used.
partition_name	Name of the partition in a partitioned model

### Usage Notes

1. If the model is not in your schema, then ADD\_COST\_MATRIX requires the ALTER ANY MINING MODEL system privilege or the ALTER object privilege for the mining model.
2. The cost matrix table must have the columns shown in [Table 44-37](#).

**Table 44-37 Required Columns in a Cost Matrix Table**

Column Name	Datatype
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE	Valid target data type
PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE	Valid target data type
COST	NUMBER, FLOAT, BINARY_DOUBLE, or BINARY_FLOAT

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for valid target datatypes

- The types of the actual and predicted target values must be the same as the type of the model target. For example, if the target of the model is `BINARY_DOUBLE`, then the actual and predicted values must be `BINARY_DOUBLE`. If the actual and predicted values are `CHAR` or `VARCHAR`, then `ADD_COST_MATRIX` treats them as `VARCHAR2` internally.

If the types do not match, or if the actual or predicted value is not a valid target value, then the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure raises an error.

 **Note:**

If a reverse transformation is associated with the target, then the actual and predicted values must be consistent with the target after the reverse transformation has been applied.

See “Reverse Transformations and Model Transparency” under the “About Transformation Lists” section in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Operational Notes](#) for more information.

- Since a benefit can be viewed as a negative cost, you can specify a benefit for a given outcome by providing a negative number in the `costs` column of the cost matrix table.
- All Classification algorithms can use a cost matrix for scoring. The Decision Tree algorithm can also use a cost matrix at build time. If you want to build a Decision Tree model with a cost matrix, specify the cost matrix table name in the `CLAS_COST_TABLE_NAME` setting in the settings table for the model. See [Table 44-7](#).

The cost matrix used to create a Decision Tree model becomes the default scoring matrix for the model. If you want to specify different costs for scoring, use the `REMOVE_COST_MATRIX` procedure to remove the cost matrix and the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure to add a new one.

- Scoring on a partitioned model is partition-specific. Scoring cost matrices can be added to or removed from an individual partition in a partitioned model. If `PARTITION_NAME` is `NOT NULL`, then the model must be a partitioned model. The `COST_MATRIX` is added to that partition of the partitioned model.

If the `PARTITION_NAME` is `NULL`, but the model is a partitioned model, then the `COST_MATRIX` table is added to every partition in the model.

### Example

This example creates a cost matrix table called `COSTS_NB` and adds it to a Naive Bayes model called `NB_SH_CLAS_SAMPLE`. The model has a binary target: 1 means that the customer responds to a promotion; 0 means that the customer does not respond. The cost matrix assigns a cost of .25 to misclassifications of customers who do not respond and a cost of .75 to misclassifications of customers who do respond. This means that it is three times more costly to misclassify responders than it is to misclassify non-responders.

```
CREATE TABLE costs_nb (
  actual_target_value      NUMBER,
  predicted_target_value   NUMBER,
  cost                     NUMBER);
INSERT INTO costs_nb values (0, 0, 0);
```

```

INSERT INTO costs_nb values (0, 1, .25);
INSERT INTO costs_nb values (1, 0, .75);
INSERT INTO costs_nb values (1, 1, 0);
COMMIT;

EXEC dbms_data_mining.add_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample', 'costs_nb');

SELECT cust_gender, COUNT(*) AS cnt, ROUND(AVG(age)) AS avg_age
FROM mining_data_apply_v
WHERE PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL
    USING cust_marital_status, education, household_size) = 1
GROUP BY cust_gender
ORDER BY cust_gender;

```

C	CNT	AVG_AGE
F	72	39
M	555	44

## 44.7.2 ADD\_PARTITION Procedure

ADD\_PARTITION procedure supports a single or multiple partition addition to an existing partitioned model.

The ADD\_PARTITION procedure derives build settings and user-defined expressions from the existing model. The target column must exist in the input data query when adding partitions to a supervised model.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING.ADD_PARTITION (
    model_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    data_query           IN CLOB,
    add_options          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ERROR);

```


### Parameters

**Table 44-38 ADD\_PARTITION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
data_query	An arbitrary SQL statement that provides data to the model build. The user must have privilege to evaluate this query.

**Table 44-38 (Cont.) ADD\_PARTITION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
add_options	<p>Allows users to control the conditional behavior of ADD for cases where rows in the input dataset conflict with existing partitions in the model. The following are the possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REPLACE: Replaces the existing partition for which the conflicting keys are found.</li> <li>ERROR: Terminates the ADD operation without adding any partitions.</li> <li>IGNORE: Eliminates the rows having the conflicting keys.</li> </ul>

 **Note:**

For better performance, Oracle recommends using DROP\_PARTITION followed by the ADD\_PARTITION instead of using the REPLACE option.

### 44.7.3 ALTER\_REVERSE\_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure replaces a reverse transformation expression with an expression that you specify. If the attribute does not have a reverse expression, the procedure creates one from the specified expression.

You can also use this procedure to customize the output of clustering, feature extraction, and anomaly detection models.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION (
    model_name          VARCHAR2,
    expression          CLOB,
    attribute_name      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute_subname   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 44-39 ALTER\_REVERSE\_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form <i>[schema_name.]model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, your own schema is used.
expression	An expression to replace the reverse transformation associated with the attribute.
attribute_name	Name of the attribute. Specify NULL if you wish to apply <i>expression</i> to a cluster, feature, or One-Class SVM prediction.
attribute_subname	Name of the nested attribute if <i>attribute_name</i> is a nested column, otherwise NULL.

## Usage Notes

1. For purposes of model transparency, Oracle Data Mining provides reverse transformations for transformations that are embedded in a model. Reverse transformations are applied to the attributes returned in model details (GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_\* functions) and to the scored target of predictive models.

 **See Also:**

“About Transformation Lists” under  
[DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Operational Notes](#)

2. If you alter the reverse transformation for the target of a model that has a cost matrix, you must specify a transformation expression that has the same type as the actual and predicted values in the cost matrix. Also, the reverse transformation that you specify must result in values that are present in the cost matrix.

 **See Also:**

"[ADD\\_COST\\_MATRIX Procedure](#)" and *Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about cost matrixes.

3. To prevent reverse transformation of an attribute, you can specify NULL for *expression*.
4. The reverse transformation expression can contain a reference to a PL/SQL function that returns a valid Oracle datatype. For example, you could define a function like the following for a categorical attribute named `blood_pressure` that has values 'Low', 'Medium' and 'High'.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION numx(c char) RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
  CASE c WHEN 'Low' THEN RETURN 1;
         WHEN 'Medium' THEN RETURN 2;
         WHEN 'High' THEN RETURN 3;
         ELSE RETURN null;
  END CASE;
END numx;
```

Then you could invoke ALTER\_REVERSE\_EXPRESSION for `blood_pressure` as follows.

```
EXEC dbms_data_mining.alter_reverse_expression(
    '<model_name>', 'NUMX(blood_pressure)', 'blood_pressure');
```

5. You can use ALTER\_REVERSE\_EXPRESSION to label clusters produced by clustering models and features produced by feature extraction.

You can use ALTER\_REVERSE\_EXPRESSION to replace the zeros and ones returned by anomaly-detection models. By default, anomaly-detection models label anomalous records with 0 and all other records with 1.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for information about anomaly detection

**Examples**

1. In this example, the target (`affinity_card`) of the model `CLASS_MODEL` is manipulated internally as `yes` or `no` instead of `1` or `0` but returned as `1s` and `0s` when scored. The `ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION` procedure causes the target values to be returned as `TRUE` or `FALSE`.

The data sets `MINING_DATA_BUILD` and `MINING_DATA_TEST` are included with the Oracle Data Mining sample programs. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about the sample programs.

```

DECLARE
    v_xlst dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(v_xlst,
        'affinity_card', NULL,
        'decode(affinity_card, 1, 'yes', 'no')',
        'decode(affinity_card, 'yes', 1, 0)');
    dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
        model_name          => 'CLASS_MODEL',
        mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
        data_table_name    => 'mining_data_build',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name => 'affinity_card',
        settings_table_name => NULL,
        data_schema_name   => 'dmuser',
        settings_schema_name => NULL,
        xform_list         => v_xlst );
END;
/
SELECT cust_income_level, occupation,
       PREDICTION(CLASS_MODEL USING *) predict_response
FROM   mining_data_test WHERE age = 60 AND cust_gender IN 'M'
ORDER BY cust_income_level;

```

CUST_INCOME_LEVEL	OCCUPATION	PREDICT_RESPONSE
A: Below 30,000	Transp.	1
E: 90,000 - 109,999	Transp.	1
E: 90,000 - 109,999	Sales	1
G: 130,000 - 149,999	Handler	0
G: 130,000 - 149,999	Crafts	0
H: 150,000 - 169,999	Prof.	1
J: 190,000 - 249,999	Prof.	1
J: 190,000 - 249,999	Sales	1

```

BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining.ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION (
        model_name          => 'CLASS_MODEL',
        expression         => 'decode(affinity_card, 'yes', 'TRUE', 'FALSE')',
        attribute_name     => 'affinity_card');
END;
/
column predict_response on

```

```
column predict_response format a20
SELECT cust_income_level, occupation,
       PREDICTION(CLASS_MODEL USING *) predict_response
FROM mining_data_test WHERE age = 60 AND cust_gender IN 'M'
ORDER BY cust_income_level;
```

CUST_INCOME_LEVEL	OCCUPATION	PREDICT_RESPONSE
A: Below 30,000	Transp.	TRUE
E: 90,000 - 109,999	Transp.	TRUE
E: 90,000 - 109,999	Sales	TRUE
G: 130,000 - 149,999	Handler	FALSE
G: 130,000 - 149,999	Crafts	FALSE
H: 150,000 - 169,999	Prof.	TRUE
J: 190,000 - 249,999	Prof.	TRUE
J: 190,000 - 249,999	Sales	TRUE

- This example specifies labels for the clusters that result from the `sh_clus` model. The labels consist of the word "Cluster" and the internal numeric identifier for the cluster.

```
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining.ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION( 'sh_clus', ''Cluster ''||value);
END;
/
```

```
SELECT cust_id, cluster_id(sh_clus using *) cluster_id
FROM sh_aprep_num
WHERE cust_id < 100011
ORDER by cust_id;
```

CUST_ID	CLUSTER_ID
100001	Cluster 18
100002	Cluster 14
100003	Cluster 14
100004	Cluster 18
100005	Cluster 19
100006	Cluster 7
100007	Cluster 18
100008	Cluster 14
100009	Cluster 8
100010	Cluster 8

## 44.7.4 APPLY Procedure

The `APPLY` procedure applies a mining model to the data of interest, and generates the results in a table. The `APPLY` procedure is also referred to as **scoring**.

For predictive mining functions, the `APPLY` procedure generates predictions in a target column. For descriptive mining functions such as Clustering, the `APPLY` process assigns each case to a cluster with a probability.

In Oracle Data Mining, the `APPLY` procedure is not applicable to Association models and Attribute Importance models.





**Note:**

Scoring can also be performed directly in SQL using the Data Mining functions. See

- "Data Mining Functions" in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- "Scoring and Deployment" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY (
    model_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    result_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 44-40 APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
data_table_name	Name of table or view containing the data to be scored
case_id_column_name	Name of the case identifier column
result_table_name	Name of the table in which to store apply results
data_schema_name	Name of the schema containing the data to be scored

**Usage Notes**

1. The data provided for APPLY must undergo the same preprocessing as the data used to create and test the model. When you use Automatic Data Preparation, the preprocessing required by the algorithm is handled for you by the model: both at build time and apply time. (See "Automatic Data Preparation".)
2. APPLY creates a table in the user's schema to hold the results. The columns are algorithm-specific.

The columns in the results table are listed in [Table 44-41](#) through [Table 44-45](#). The case ID column name in the results table will match the case ID column name provided by you. The type of the incoming case ID column is also preserved in APPLY output.

 **Note:**

Make sure that the case ID column does not have the same name as one of the columns that will be created by `APPLY`. For example, when applying a Classification model, the case ID in the scoring data must not be `PREDICTION` or `PROBABILITY` (See [Table 44-41](#)).

3. The datatype for the `PREDICTION`, `CLUSTER_ID`, and `FEATURE_ID` output columns is influenced by any reverse expression that is embedded in the model by the user. If the user does not provide a reverse expression that alters the scored value type, then the types will conform to the descriptions in the following tables. See "[ALTER\\_REVERSE\\_EXPRESSION Procedure](#)".
4. If the model is partitioned, the `result_table_name` can contain results from different partitions depending on the data from the input data table. An additional column called `PARTITION_NAME` is added to the result table indicating the partition name that is associated with each row.

For a non-partitioned model, the behavior does not change.

**Classification**

The results table for Classification has the columns described in [Table 44-41](#). If the target of the model is categorical, the `PREDICTION` column will have a `VARCHAR2` datatype. If the target has a binary type, the `PREDICTION` column will have the binary type of the target.

**Table 44-41 APPLY Results Table for Classification**

Column Name	Datatype
<i>Case ID column name</i>	Type of the case ID
<code>PREDICTION</code>	Type of the target
<code>PROBABILITY</code>	<code>BINARY_DOUBLE</code>

**Anomaly Detection**

The results table for Anomaly Detection has the columns described in [Table 44-42](#).

**Table 44-42 APPLY Results Table for Anomaly Detection**

Column Name	Datatype
<i>Case ID column name</i>	Type of the case ID
<code>PREDICTION</code>	<code>NUMBER</code>
<code>PROBABILITY</code>	<code>BINARY_DOUBLE</code>

**Regression**

The results table for Regression has the columns described in [APPLY Procedure](#).

**Table 44-43 APPLY Results Table for Regression**

Column Name	Datatype
<i>Case ID column name</i>	Type of the case ID
PREDICTION	Type of the target

### Clustering

Clustering is an unsupervised mining function, and hence there are no targets. The results of an `APPLY` procedure will contain simply the cluster identifier corresponding to a case, and the associated probability. The results table has the columns described in [Table 44-44](#).

**Table 44-44 APPLY Results Table for Clustering**

Column Name	Datatype
<i>Case ID column name</i>	Type of the case ID
CLUSTER_ID	NUMBER
PROBABILITY	BINARY_DOUBLE

### Feature Extraction

Feature Extraction is also an unsupervised mining function, and hence there are no targets. The results of an `APPLY` procedure will contain simply the feature identifier corresponding to a case, and the associated match quality. The results table has the columns described in [Table 44-45](#).

**Table 44-45 APPLY Results Table for Feature Extraction**

Column Name	Datatype
<i>Case ID column name</i>	Type of the case ID
FEATURE_ID	NUMBER
MATCH_QUALITY	BINARY_DOUBLE

### Examples

This example applies the GLM Regression model `GLMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE` to the data in the `MINING_DATA_APPLY_V` view. The `APPLY` results are output of the table `REGRESSION_APPLY_RESULT`.

```
SQL> BEGIN
      DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY (
        model_name      => 'glmr_sh_regr_sample',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data_apply_v',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        result_table_name => 'regression_apply_result');
      END;
      /

SQL> SELECT * FROM regression_apply_result WHERE cust_id > 101485;
```

```
CUST_ID PREDICTION
-----
101486 22.8048824
101487 25.0261101
101488 48.6146619
101489 51.82595
101490 22.6220714
101491 61.3856816
101492 24.1400748
101493 58.034631
101494 45.7253149
101495 26.9763318
101496 48.1433425
101497 32.0573434
101498 49.8965531
101499 56.270656
101500 21.1153047
```

## 44.7.5 COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX Procedure

This procedure computes a confusion matrix, stores it in a table in the user's schema, and returns the model accuracy.

A confusion matrix is a test metric for classification models. It compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data. The confusion matrix lists the number of times each class was correctly predicted and the number of times it was predicted to be one of the other classes.

COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX accepts three input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Prediction column
  - Scoring criterion column containing either probabilities or costs
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Target column containing the known target values
- (Optional) A cost matrix table with predefined columns. See the Usage Notes for the column requirements.

### See Also:

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more details about confusion matrixes and other test metrics for classification

["COMPUTE\\_LIFT Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE\\_ROC Procedure"](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX (
    accuracy                OUT NUMBER,
    apply_result_table_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    confusion_matrix_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    cost_matrix_table_name  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_result_schema_name IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cost_matrix_schema_name IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    score_criterion_type    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY' );
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-46 COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
accuracy	Output parameter containing the overall percentage accuracy of the predictions.
apply_result_table_name	Table containing the predictions.
target_table_name	Table containing the known target values from the test data.
case_id_column_name	Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table.
target_column_name	Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data.
confusion_matrix_table_name	Table containing the confusion matrix. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the confusion matrix table are described in the Usage Notes.
score_column_name	Column containing the predictions in the apply results table. The default column name is PREDICTION, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See <a href="#">"APPLY Procedure"</a> ).

**Table 44-46 (Cont.) COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
score_criterion_column_name	<p>Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains either the probabilities or the costs that determine the predictions.</p> <p>By default, scoring is based on probability; the class with the highest probability is predicted for each case. If scoring is based on cost, the class with the lowest cost is predicted.</p> <p>The <code>score_criterion_type</code> parameter indicates whether probabilities or costs will be used for scoring. The default column name is 'PROBABILITY', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "<a href="#">APPLY Procedure</a>").</p> <p>See the Usage Notes for additional information.</p>
cost_matrix_table_name	<p>(Optional) Table that defines the costs associated with misclassifications. If a cost matrix table is provided and the <code>score_criterion_type</code> parameter is set to 'COSTS', the costs in this table will be used as the scoring criteria.</p> <p>The columns in a cost matrix table are described in the Usage Notes.</p>
apply_result_schema_name	<p>Schema of the apply results table.</p> <p>If null, the user's schema is assumed.</p>
target_schema_name	<p>Schema of the table containing the known targets.</p> <p>If null, the user's schema is assumed.</p>
cost_matrix_schema_name	<p>Schema of the cost matrix table, if one is provided.</p> <p>If null, the user's schema is assumed.</p>
score_criterion_type	<p>Whether to use probabilities or costs as the scoring criterion. Probabilities or costs are passed in the column identified in the <code>score_criterion_column_name</code> parameter.</p> <p>The default value of <code>score_criterion_type</code> is 'PROBABILITY'. To use costs as the scoring criterion, specify 'COST'.</p> <p>If <code>score_criterion_type</code> is set to 'COST' but no cost matrix is provided and if there is a scoring cost matrix associated with the model, then the associated costs are used for scoring.</p> <p>See the Usage Notes and the Examples.</p>

### Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX` may be generated using SQL PREDICTION functions, the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY` procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the confusion matrix.
- Instead of passing a cost matrix to `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX`, you can use a scoring cost matrix associated with the model. A scoring cost matrix can be

embedded in the model or it can be defined dynamically when the model is applied. To use a scoring cost matrix, invoke the SQL PREDICTION\_COST function to populate the score criterion column.

- The predictions that you pass to COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX are in a table or view specified in `apply_result_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name            VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name  VARCHAR2);
```

- A cost matrix must have the columns described in [Table 44-47](#).

**Table 44-47 Columns in a Cost Matrix**

Column Name	Datatype
<code>actual_target_value</code>	Type of the target column in the build data
<code>predicted_target_value</code>	Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target must be the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation.
<code>cost</code>	BINARY_DOUBLE

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for valid target datatypes  
*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more information about cost matrixes

- The confusion matrix created by COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX has the columns described in [Table 44-48](#).

**Table 44-48 Columns in a Confusion Matrix**

Column Name	Datatype
<code>actual_target_value</code>	Type of the target column in the build data
<code>predicted_target_value</code>	Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target is the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation.
<code>value</code>	BINARY_DOUBLE

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more information about confusion matrixes

## Examples

These examples use the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`, which is created by one of the Oracle Data Mining sample programs.

### Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on Probabilities

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id,
         PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *) prediction,
         PREDICTION_PROBABILITY(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *) probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v;
```

Using probabilities as the scoring criterion, you can compute the confusion matrix as follows.

```
DECLARE
  v_accuracy    NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX (
    accuracy                => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name       => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name     => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name      => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
    score_column_name       => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY',
    cost_matrix_table_name  => null,
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name      => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
    score_criterion_type    => 'PROBABILITY');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: ' || ROUND(v_accuracy,4));
END;
/
```

The confusion matrix and model accuracy are shown as follows.

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .7847

SQL>SELECT * from nb_confusion_matrix;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE    VALUE
-----
                1                0            60
                0                0           891
                1                1           286
                0                1           263
```

### Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on a Cost Matrix Table

The confusion matrix in the previous example shows a high rate of false positives. For 263 cases, the model predicted 1 when the actual value was 0. You could use a cost matrix to minimize this type of error.

The cost matrix table `nb_cost_matrix` specifies that a false positive is 3 times more costly than a false negative.



```
SQL> SELECT * from nb_cost_matrix;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      COST
-----
                0                0            0
                0                1            .75
                1                0            .25
                1                1            0
```

This statement shows how to generate the predictions using APPLY.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY(
    model_name      => 'nb_sh_clas_sample',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results');
END;
/
```

This statement computes the confusion matrix using the cost matrix table. The score criterion column is named 'PROBABILITY', which is the name generated by APPLY.

```
DECLARE
  v_accuracy NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX (
    accuracy              => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name     => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name   => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name    => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
    score_column_name     => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY',
    cost_matrix_table_name => 'nb_cost_matrix',
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name    => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
    score_criterion_type  => 'COST');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: ' || ROUND(v_accuracy,4));
END;
/
```

The resulting confusion matrix shows a decrease in false positives (212 instead of 263).

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .798
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM nb_confusion_matrix;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      VALUE
-----
                1                0            91
                0                0            942
                1                1            255
                0                1            212
```

### Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on Embedded Costs

You can use the ADD\_COST\_MATRIX procedure to embed a cost matrix in a model. The embedded costs can be used instead of probabilities for scoring. This statement adds the previously-defined cost matrix to the model.

```
BEGIN  DBMS_DATA_MINING.ADD_COST_MATRIX ('nb_sh_clas_sample',
'nb_cost_matrix');END;/
```

The following statement applies the model to the test data using the embedded costs and stores the results in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id,
         PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL USING *) prediction,
         PREDICTION_COST(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL USING *) cost
  FROM mining_data_test_v;
```

You can compute the confusion matrix using the embedded costs.

```
DECLARE
  v_accuracy          NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX (
    accuracy           => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name   => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
    score_column_name   => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'COST',
    cost_matrix_table_name => null,
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name  => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
    score_criterion_type => 'COST');

  END;
/
```

The results are:

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .798
```

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM nb_confusion_matrix;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE    VALUE
-----
                1                0         91
                0                0        942
                1                1        255
                0                1        212
```

## 44.7.6 COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART Procedure

The `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART` procedure computes a confusion matrix, stores it in a table in the user's schema, and returns the model accuracy.

`COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART` provides support to computation of evaluation metrics per-partition for partitioned models. For non-partitioned models, refer to [COMPUTE\\_CONFUSION\\_MATRIX Procedure](#).

A confusion matrix is a test metric for Classification models. It compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data. The confusion matrix lists the number of times each class was correctly predicted and the number of times it was predicted to be one of the other classes.

COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART accepts three input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Prediction column
  - Scoring criterion column containing either probabilities or costs
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Target column containing the known target values
- (Optional) A cost matrix table with predefined columns. See the Usage Notes for the column requirements.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more details about confusion matrixes and other test metrics for classification

["COMPUTE\\_LIFT\\_PART Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE\\_ROC\\_PART Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.compute_confusion_matrix_part(
    accuracy                OUT DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS,
    apply_result_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    confusion_matrix_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PARTITION_NAME',
    cost_matrix_table_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_result_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cost_matrix_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    score_criterion_type    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-49 COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
accuracy	Output parameter containing the overall percentage accuracy of the predictions  The output argument is changed from NUMBER to DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS

**Table 44-49 (Cont.) COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_result_table_name	Table containing the predictions
target_table_name	Table containing the known target values from the test data
case_id_column_name	Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table.
target_column_name	Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data.
confusion_matrix_table_name	Table containing the confusion matrix. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the confusion matrix table are described in the Usage Notes.
score_column_name	Column containing the predictions in the apply results table.  The default column name is PREDICTION, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure").
score_criterion_column_name	Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains either the probabilities or the costs that determine the predictions.  By default, scoring is based on probability; the class with the highest probability is predicted for each case. If scoring is based on cost, then the class with the lowest cost is predicted.  The score_criterion_type parameter indicates whether probabilities or costs will be used for scoring. The default column name is PROBABILITY, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure").  See the Usage Notes for additional information.
score_partition_column_name	(Optional) Parameter indicating the column which contains the name of the partition. This column slices the input test results such that each partition has independent evaluation matrices computed.
cost_matrix_table_name	(Optional) Table that defines the costs associated with misclassifications. If a cost matrix table is provided and the score_criterion_type parameter is set to COSTS, the costs in this table will be used as the scoring criteria.  The columns in a cost matrix table are described in the Usage Notes.
apply_result_schema_name	Schema of the apply results table. If null, then the user's schema is assumed.
target_schema_name	Schema of the table containing the known targets. If null, then the user's schema is assumed.

**Table 44-49 (Cont.) COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cost_matrix_schema_name	Schema of the cost matrix table, if one is provided. If null, then the user's schema is assumed.
score_criterion_type	Whether to use probabilities or costs as the scoring criterion. Probabilities or costs are passed in the column identified in the score_criterion_column_name parameter. The default value of score_criterion_type is PROBABILITY. To use costs as the scoring criterion, specify COST. If score_criterion_type is set to COST but no cost matrix is provided and if there is a scoring cost matrix associated with the model, then the associated costs are used for scoring. See the Usage Notes and the Examples.

**Usage Notes**

- The predictive information you pass to COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART may be generated using SQL PREDICTION functions, the DBMS\_DATA\_MINING.APPLY procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the confusion matrix.
- Instead of passing a cost matrix to COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART, you can use a scoring cost matrix associated with the model. A scoring cost matrix can be embedded in the model or it can be defined dynamically when the model is applied. To use a scoring cost matrix, invoke the SQL PREDICTION\_COST function to populate the score criterion column.
- The predictions that you pass to COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART are in a table or view specified in apply\_result\_table\_name.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name           VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name VARCHAR2);
```

- A cost matrix must have the columns described in [Table 44-47](#).

**Table 44-50 Columns in a Cost Matrix**

Column Name	Datatype
actual_target_value	Type of the target column in the test data
predicted_target_value	Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target must be the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation.
cost	BINARY_DOUBLE

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for valid target datatypes  
*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more information about cost matrixes

- The confusion matrix created by `COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART` has the columns described in [Table 44-48](#).

**Table 44-51 Columns in a Confusion Matrix Part**

Column Name	Datatype
<code>actual_target_value</code>	Type of the target column in the test data
<code>predicted_target_value</code>	Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target is the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation.
<code>value</code>	<code>BINARY_DOUBLE</code>

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more information about confusion matrixes

**Examples**

These examples use the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`, which is created by one of the Oracle Data Mining sample programs.

**Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on Probabilities**

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id,
         PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *) prediction,
         PREDICTION_PROBABILITY(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *) probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v;
```

Using probabilities as the scoring criterion, you can compute the confusion matrix as follows.

```
DECLARE
  v_accuracy NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART (
    accuracy => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
```

```

score_column_name          => 'PREDICTION',
score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY'
score_partition_column_name => 'PARTITION_NAME'
cost_matrix_table_name     => null,
apply_result_schema_name   => null,
target_schema_name        => null,
cost_matrix_schema_name    => null,
score_criterion_type       => 'PROBABILITY');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: ' || ROUND(v_accuracy,4));
END;
/

```

The confusion matrix and model accuracy are shown as follows.

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .7847
```

```

SELECT * FROM NB_CONFUSION_MATRIX;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      VALUE
-----
                1                0                60
                0                0               891
                1                1               286
                0                1               263

```

### Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on a Cost Matrix Table

The confusion matrix in the previous example shows a high rate of false positives. For 263 cases, the model predicted 1 when the actual value was 0. You could use a cost matrix to minimize this type of error.

The cost matrix table `nb_cost_matrix` specifies that a false positive is 3 times more costly than a false negative.

```

SELECT * from NB_COST_MATRIX;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      COST
-----
                0                0                0
                0                1                .75
                1                0                .25
                1                1                0

```

This statement shows how to generate the predictions using `APPLY`.

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY(
    model_name          => 'nb_sh_clas_sample',
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    result_table_name   => 'nb_apply_results');
END;
/

```

This statement computes the confusion matrix using the cost matrix table. The score criterion column is named 'PROBABILITY', which is the name generated by `APPLY`.

```

DECLARE
  v_accuracy NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART (
    accuracy          => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name  => 'mining_data_test_v',

```

```

        case_id_column_name      => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name       => 'affinity_card',
        confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
        score_column_name        => 'PREDICTION',
        score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY',
        score_partition_column_name => 'PARTITION_NAME',
        cost_matrix_table_name    => 'nb_cost_matrix',
        apply_result_schema_name  => null,
        target_schema_name       => null,
        cost_matrix_schema_name   => null,
        score_criterion_type      => 'COST');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: ' || ROUND(v_accuracy,4));
END;
/

```

The resulting confusion matrix shows a decrease in false positives (212 instead of 263).

```

**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .798

SELECT * FROM NB_CONFUSION_MATRIX;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      VALUE
-----
                1                0                91
                0                0               942
                1                1               255
                0                1               212

```

### Compute a Confusion Matrix Based on Embedded Costs

You can use the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure to embed a cost matrix in a model. The embedded costs can be used instead of probabilities for scoring. This statement adds the previously-defined cost matrix to the model.

```

BEGIN
DBMS_DATA_MINING.ADD_COST_MATRIX ('nb_sh_clas_sample', 'nb_cost_matrix');
END;/

```

The following statement applies the model to the test data using the embedded costs and stores the results in a table.

```

CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id,
         PREDICTION(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL USING *) prediction,
         PREDICTION_COST(nb_sh_clas_sample COST MODEL USING *) cost
  FROM mining_data_test_v;

```

You can compute the confusion matrix using the embedded costs.

```

DECLARE
  v_accuracy      NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_CONFUSION_MATRIX_PART (
    accuracy          => v_accuracy,
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name  => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => 'affinity_card',
    confusion_matrix_table_name => 'nb_confusion_matrix',
    score_column_name   => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'COST',

```



```

score_partition_column_name => 'PARTITION_NAME'
cost_matrix_table_name      => null,
apply_result_schema_name   => null,
target_schema_name         => null,
cost_matrix_schema_name    => null,
score_criterion_type       => 'COST');

END;
/

```

The results are:

```
**** MODEL ACCURACY ****: .798
```

```

SELECT * FROM NB_CONFUSION_MATRIX;
ACTUAL_TARGET_VALUE PREDICTED_TARGET_VALUE      VALUE
-----
                1                0                91
                0                0               942
                1                1                255
                0                1                212

```

## 44.7.7 COMPUTE\_LIFT Procedure

This procedure computes lift and stores the results in a table in the user's schema.

Lift is a test metric for binary classification models. To compute lift, one of the target values must be designated as the positive class. `COMPUTE_LIFT` compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data. Lift measures the degree to which the model's predictions of the positive class are an improvement over random chance.

Lift is computed on scoring results that have been ranked by probability (or cost) and divided into quantiles. Each quantile includes the scores for the same number of cases.

`COMPUTE_LIFT` calculates quantile-based and cumulative statistics. The number of quantiles and the positive class are user-specified. Additionally, `COMPUTE_LIFT` accepts three input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Prediction column
  - Scoring criterion column containing either probabilities or costs associated with the predictions
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Target column containing the known target values
- (Optional) A cost matrix table with predefined columns. See the Usage Notes for the column requirements.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more details about lift and test metrics for classification

"[COMPUTE\\_CONFUSION\\_MATRIX Procedure](#)"

"[COMPUTE\\_ROC Procedure](#)"

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_LIFT (
    apply_result_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    lift_table_name              IN VARCHAR2,
    positive_target_value        IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    num_quantiles                IN NUMBER DEFAULT 10,
    cost_matrix_table_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_result_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cost_matrix_schema_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    score_criterion_type         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY');
```

**Parameters**

**Table 44-52 COMPUTE\_LIFT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_result_table_name	Table containing the predictions.
target_table_name	Table containing the known target values from the test data.
case_id_column_name	Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table.
target_column_name	Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data.
lift_table_name	Table containing the lift statistics. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the lift table are described in the Usage Notes.
positive_target_value	The positive class. This should be the class of interest, for which you want to calculate lift. If the target column is a NUMBER, you can use the TO_CHAR ( ) operator to provide the value as a string.

**Table 44-52 (Cont.) COMPUTE\_LIFT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
score_column_name	Column containing the predictions in the apply results table. The default column name is 'PREDICTION', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See <a href="#">"APPLY Procedure"</a> ).
score_criterion_column_name	Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains either the probabilities or the costs that determine the predictions. By default, scoring is based on probability; the class with the highest probability is predicted for each case. If scoring is based on cost, the class with the lowest cost is predicted. The score_criterion_type parameter indicates whether probabilities or costs will be used for scoring. The default column name is 'PROBABILITY', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See <a href="#">"APPLY Procedure"</a> ). See the Usage Notes for additional information.
num_quantiles	Number of quantiles to be used in calculating lift. The default is 10.
cost_matrix_table_name	(Optional) Table that defines the costs associated with misclassifications. If a cost matrix table is provided and the score_criterion_type parameter is set to 'COST', the costs will be used as the scoring criteria. The columns in a cost matrix table are described in the Usage Notes.
apply_result_schema_name	Schema of the apply results table. If null, the user's schema is assumed.
target_schema_name	Schema of the table containing the known targets. If null, the user's schema is assumed.
cost_matrix_schema_name	Schema of the cost matrix table, if one is provided. If null, the user's schema is assumed.
score_criterion_type	Whether to use probabilities or costs as the scoring criterion. Probabilities or costs are passed in the column identified in the score_criterion_column_name parameter. The default value of score_criterion_type is 'PROBABILITY'. To use costs as the scoring criterion, specify 'COST'. If score_criterion_type is set to 'COST' but no cost matrix is provided and if there is a scoring cost matrix associated with the model, then the associated costs are used for scoring. See the Usage Notes and the Examples.

### Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to COMPUTE\_LIFT may be generated using SQL PREDICTION functions, the DBMS\_DATA\_MINING.APPLY procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the lift.
- Instead of passing a cost matrix to COMPUTE\_LIFT, you can use a scoring cost matrix associated with the model. A scoring cost matrix can be embedded in the model or it can be defined dynamically when the model is applied. To use a scoring cost matrix, invoke the SQL PREDICTION\_COST function to populate the score criterion column.
- The predictions that you pass to COMPUTE\_LIFT are in a table or view specified in apply\_results\_table\_name.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name            VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name  VARCHAR2);
```

- A cost matrix must have the columns described in [Table 44-53](#).

**Table 44-53 Columns in a Cost Matrix**

Column Name	Datatype
actual_target_value	Type of the target column in the build data
predicted_target_value	Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target must be the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation.
cost	NUMBER

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more information about cost matrixes

- The table created by COMPUTE\_LIFT has the columns described in [Table 44-54](#)

**Table 44-54 Columns in a Lift Table**

Column Name	Datatype
quantile_number	NUMBER
probability_threshold	NUMBER
gain_cumulative	NUMBER
quantile_total_count	NUMBER
quantile_target_count	NUMBER
percent_records_cumulative	NUMBER
lift_cumulative	NUMBER

**Table 44-54 (Cont.) Columns in a Lift Table**

Column Name	Datatype
target_density_cumulative	NUMBER
targets_cumulative	NUMBER
non_targets_cumulative	NUMBER
lift_quantile	NUMBER
target_density	NUMBER

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for details about the information in the lift table

- When a cost matrix is passed to `COMPUTE_LIFT`, the cost threshold is returned in the `probability_threshold` column of the lift table.

**Examples**

This example uses the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`, which is created by one of the Oracle Data Mining sample programs.

The example illustrates lift based on probabilities. For examples that show computation based on costs, see "[COMPUTE\\_CONFUSION\\_MATRIX Procedure](#)".

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id, t.prediction, t.probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v, TABLE(PREDICTION_SET(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *)) t;
```

Using probabilities as the scoring criterion, you can compute lift as follows.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_LIFT (
    apply_result_table_name      => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name           => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name         => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name          => 'affinity_card',
    lift_table_name              => 'nb_lift',
    positive_target_value       => to_char(1),
    score_column_name           => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY',
    num_quantiles                => 10,
    cost_matrix_table_name      => null,
    apply_result_schema_name    => null,
    target_schema_name          => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name     => null,
    score_criterion_type        => 'PROBABILITY');
  END;
/
```

This query displays some of the statistics from the resulting lift table.

```
SQL>SELECT quantile_number, probability_threshold, gain_cumulative,
           quantile_total_count
           FROM nb_lift;
```

QUANTILE_NUMBER	PROBABILITY_THRESHOLD	GAIN_CUMULATIVE	QUANTILE_TOTAL_COUNT
1	.989335775	.15034965	55
2	.980534911	.26048951	55
3	.968506098	.374125874	55
4	.958975196	.493006993	55
5	.946705997	.587412587	55
6	.927454174	.66958042	55
7	.904403627	.748251748	55
8	.836482525	.839160839	55
10	.500184953	1	54

## 44.7.8 COMPUTE\_LIFT\_PART Procedure

The `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` procedure computes Lift and stores the results in a table in the user's schema. This procedure provides support to the computation of evaluation metrics per-partition for partitioned models.

Lift is a test metric for binary Classification models. To compute Lift, one of the target values must be designated as the positive class. `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data. Lift measures the degree to which the model's predictions of the positive class are an improvement over random chance.

Lift is computed on scoring results that have been ranked by probability (or cost) and divided into quantiles. Each quantile includes the scores for the same number of cases.

`COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` calculates quantile-based and cumulative statistics. The number of quantiles and the positive class are user-specified. Additionally, `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` accepts three input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Prediction column
  - Scoring criterion column containing either probabilities or costs associated with the predictions
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Target column containing the known target values
- (Optional) A cost matrix table with predefined columns. See the Usage Notes for the column requirements.



**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more details about Lift and test metrics for classification

"COMPUTE\_LIFT Procedure"

"COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX Procedure"

"COMPUTE\_CONFUSION\_MATRIX\_PART Procedure"

"COMPUTE\_ROC Procedure"

"COMPUTE\_ROC\_PART Procedure"

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_LIFT_PART (
    apply_result_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name         IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    lift_table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    positive_target_value     IN VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PARTITION_NAME',
    num_quantiles             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10,
    cost_matrix_table_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    apply_result_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cost_matrix_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    score_criterion_type     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 44-55 COMPUTE\_LIFT\_PART Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_result_table_name	Table containing the predictions
target_table_name	Table containing the known target values from the test data
case_id_column_name	Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table.
target_column_name	Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data.
lift_table_name	Table containing the Lift statistics. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the Lift table are described in the Usage Notes.

**Table 44-55 (Cont.) COMPUTE\_LIFT\_PART Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
positive_target_value	The positive class. This should be the class of interest, for which you want to calculate Lift.  If the target column is a NUMBER, then you can use the TO_CHAR( ) operator to provide the value as a string.
score_column_name	Column containing the predictions in the apply results table.  The default column name is PREDICTION, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure").
score_criterion_column_name	Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains either the probabilities or the costs that determine the predictions.  By default, scoring is based on probability; the class with the highest probability is predicted for each case. If scoring is based on cost, then the class with the lowest cost is predicted.  The score_criterion_type parameter indicates whether probabilities or costs will be used for scoring.  The default column name is PROBABILITY, which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See "APPLY Procedure").  See the Usage Notes for additional information.
score_partition_column_name	Optional parameter indicating the column containing the name of the partition. This column slices the input test results such that each partition has independent evaluation matrices computed.
num_quantiles	Number of quantiles to be used in calculating Lift. The default is 10.
cost_matrix_table_name	(Optional) Table that defines the costs associated with misclassifications. If a cost matrix table is provided and the score_criterion_type parameter is set to COST, then the costs will be used as the scoring criteria.  The columns in a cost matrix table are described in the Usage Notes.
apply_result_schema_name	Schema of the apply results table If null, then the user's schema is assumed.
target_schema_name	Schema of the table containing the known targets If null, then the user's schema is assumed.
cost_matrix_schema_name	Schema of the cost matrix table, if one is provided If null, then the user's schema is assumed.



**Table 44-55 (Cont.) COMPUTE\_LIFT\_PART Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
score_criterion_type	<p>Whether to use probabilities or costs as the scoring criterion. Probabilities or costs are passed in the column identified in the <code>score_criterion_column_name</code> parameter.</p> <p>The default value of <code>score_criterion_type</code> is <code>PROBABILITY</code>. To use costs as the scoring criterion, specify <code>COST</code>.</p> <p>If <code>score_criterion_type</code> is set to <code>COST</code> but no cost matrix is provided and if there is a scoring cost matrix associated with the model, then the associated costs are used for scoring.</p> <p>See the Usage Notes and the Examples.</p>

### Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` may be generated using SQL `PREDICTION` functions, the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY` procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the Lift.
- Instead of passing a cost matrix to `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART`, you can use a scoring cost matrix associated with the model. A scoring cost matrix can be embedded in the model or it can be defined dynamically when the model is applied. To use a scoring cost matrix, invoke the SQL `PREDICTION_COST` function to populate the score criterion column.
- The predictions that you pass to `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` are in a table or view specified in `apply_results_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name           VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name VARCHAR2);
```

- A cost matrix must have the columns described in [Table 44-53](#).

**Table 44-56 Columns in a Cost Matrix**

Column Name	Datatype
<code>actual_target_value</code>	Type of the target column in the test data
<code>predicted_target_value</code>	Type of the predicted target in the test data. The type of the predicted target must be the same as the type of the actual target unless the predicted target has an associated reverse transformation.
<code>cost</code>	NUMBER

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more information about cost matrixes

- The table created by `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART` has the columns described in [Table 44-54](#)

**Table 44-57 Columns in a COMPUTE\_LIFT\_PART Table**

Column Name	Datatype
quantile_number	NUMBER
probability_threshold	NUMBER
gain_cumulative	NUMBER
quantile_total_count	NUMBER
quantile_target_count	NUMBER
percent_records_cumulative	NUMBER
lift_cumulative	NUMBER
target_density_cumulative	NUMBER
targets_cumulative	NUMBER
non_targets_cumulative	NUMBER
lift_quantile	NUMBER
target_density	NUMBER

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for details about the information in the Lift table

- When a cost matrix is passed to `COMPUTE_LIFT_PART`, the cost threshold is returned in the `probability_threshold` column of the Lift table.

**Examples**

This example uses the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`, which is created by one of the Oracle Data Mining sample programs.

The example illustrates Lift based on probabilities. For examples that show computation based on costs, see "[COMPUTE\\_CONFUSION\\_MATRIX Procedure](#)".

For a partitioned model example, see "[COMPUTE\\_CONFUSION\\_MATRIX\\_PART Procedure](#)".

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id, t.prediction, t.probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v, TABLE(PREDICTION_SET(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *)) t;
```

Using probabilities as the scoring criterion, you can compute Lift as follows.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_LIFT_PART (
    apply_result_table_name => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name       => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name     => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name      => 'affinity_card',
    lift_table_name         => 'nb_lift',
    positive_target_value   => to_char(1),
    score_column_name       => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name => 'PARTITION_NAME',
    num_quantiles           => 10,
    cost_matrix_table_name  => null,
    apply_result_schema_name => null,
    target_schema_name      => null,
    cost_matrix_schema_name => null,
    score_criterion_type    => 'PROBABILITY');
END;
/
```

This query displays some of the statistics from the resulting Lift table.

```
SELECT quantile_number, probability_threshold, gain_cumulative,
       quantile_total_count
  FROM nb_lift;
```

QUANTILE_NUMBER	PROBABILITY_THRESHOLD	GAIN_CUMULATIVE	QUANTILE_TOTAL_COUNT
1	.989335775	.15034965	55
2	.980534911	.26048951	55
3	.968506098	.374125874	55
4	.958975196	.493006993	55
5	.946705997	.587412587	55
6	.927454174	.66958042	55
7	.904403627	.748251748	55
8	.836482525	.839160839	55
10	.500184953	1	54

## 44.7.9 COMPUTE\_ROC Procedure

This procedure computes the receiver operating characteristic (ROC), stores the results in a table in the user's schema, and returns a measure of the model accuracy.

ROC is a test metric for binary classification models. To compute ROC, one of the target values must be designated as the positive class. `COMPUTE_ROC` compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data.

ROC measures the impact of changes in the probability threshold. The probability threshold is the decision point used by the model for predictions. In binary

classification, the default probability threshold is 0.5. The value predicted for each case is the one with a probability greater than 50%.

ROC can be plotted as a curve on an X-Y axis. The false positive rate is placed on the X axis. The true positive rate is placed on the Y axis. A false positive is a positive prediction for a case that is negative in the test data. A true positive is a positive prediction for a case that is positive in the test data.

COMPUTE\_ROC accepts two input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Prediction column
  - Scoring criterion column containing probabilities
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Target column containing the known target values

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more details about ROC and test metrics for classification

["COMPUTE\\_CONFUSION\\_MATRIX Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE\\_LIFT Procedure"](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_ROC (
  roc_area_under_curve          OUT NUMBER,
  apply_result_table_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  target_table_name            IN  VARCHAR2,
  case_id_column_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  target_column_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  roc_table_name               IN  VARCHAR2,
  positive_target_value        IN  VARCHAR2,
  score_column_name            IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
  score_criterion_column_name  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
  apply_result_schema_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  target_schema_name           IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-58 COMPUTE\_ROC Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
roc_area_under_the_curve	Output parameter containing the area under the ROC curve (AUC). The AUC measures the likelihood that an actual positive will be predicted as positive.  The greater the AUC, the greater the flexibility of the model in accommodating trade-offs between positive and negative class predictions. AUC can be especially important when one target class is rarer or more important to identify than another.
apply_result_table_name	Table containing the predictions.
target_table_name	Table containing the known target values from the test data.
case_id_column_name	Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table.
target_column_name	Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data.
roc_table_name	Table containing the ROC output. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema.  The columns in the ROC table are described in the Usage Notes.
positive_target_value	The positive class. This should be the class of interest, for which you want to calculate ROC.  If the target column is a NUMBER, you can use the TO_CHAR( ) operator to provide the value as a string.
score_column_name	Column containing the predictions in the apply results table.  The default column name is 'PREDICTION', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See <a href="#">"APPLY Procedure"</a> ).
score_criterion_column_name	Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains the probabilities that determine the predictions.  The default column name is 'PROBABILITY', which is the default name created by the APPLY procedure (See <a href="#">"APPLY Procedure"</a> ).
apply_result_schema_name	Schema of the apply results table.  If null, the user's schema is assumed.
target_schema_name	Schema of the table containing the known targets.  If null, the user's schema is assumed.

## Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to COMPUTE\_ROC may be generated using SQL PREDICTION functions, the DBMS\_DATA\_MINING.APPLY procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the receiver operating characteristic.

- The predictions that you pass to COMPUTE\_ROC are in a table or view specified in `apply_results_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name           VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name VARCHAR2);
```

- The table created by COMPUTE\_ROC has the columns shown in [Table 44-59](#).

**Table 44-59 COMPUTE\_ROC Output**

Column	Datatype
<code>probability</code>	BINARY_DOUBLE
<code>true_positives</code>	NUMBER
<code>false_negatives</code>	NUMBER
<code>false_positives</code>	NUMBER
<code>true_negatives</code>	NUMBER
<code>true_positive_fraction</code>	NUMBER
<code>false_positive_fraction</code>	NUMBER

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for details about the output of COMPUTE\_ROC

- ROC is typically used to determine the most desirable probability threshold. This can be done by examining the true positive fraction and the false positive fraction. The true positive fraction is the percentage of all positive cases in the test data that were correctly predicted as positive. The false positive fraction is the percentage of all negative cases in the test data that were incorrectly predicted as positive.

Given a probability threshold, the following statement returns the positive predictions in an apply result table ordered by probability.

```
SELECT case_id_column_name
    FROM apply_result_table_name
    WHERE probability > probability_threshold
    ORDER BY probability DESC;
```

- There are two approaches to identifying the most desirable probability threshold. Which approach you use depends on whether or not you know the relative cost of positive versus negative class prediction errors.

If the costs are known, you can apply the relative costs to the ROC table to compute the minimum cost probability threshold. Suppose the relative cost ratio is: Positive Class Error Cost / Negative Class Error Cost = 20. Then execute a query like this.

```
WITH cost AS (
    SELECT probability_threshold, 20 * false_negatives + false_positives
    FROM ROC_table)
```

```

GROUP BY probability_threshold),
  minCost AS (
    SELECT min(cost) minCost
    FROM cost)
  SELECT max(probability_threshold)probability_threshold
  FROM cost, minCost
  WHERE cost = minCost;

```

If relative costs are not well known, you can simply scan the values in the ROC table (in sorted order) and make a determination about which of the displayed trade-offs (misclassified positives versus misclassified negatives) is most desirable.

```

SELECT * FROM ROC_table
  ORDER BY probability_threshold;

```

### Examples

This example uses the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`, which is created by one of the Oracle Data Mining sample programs.

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```

CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id, t.prediction, t.probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v, TABLE(PREDICTION_SET(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *)) t;

```

Using the predictions and the target values from the test data, you can compute ROC as follows.

```

DECLARE
  v_area_under_curve NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_ROC (
    roc_area_under_curve      => v_area_under_curve,
    apply_result_table_name   => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name         => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name       => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name        => 'mining_data_test_v',
    roc_table_name            => 'nb_roc',
    positive_target_value     => '1',
    score_column_name         => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** AREA UNDER ROC CURVE ****: ' ||
    ROUND(v_area_under_curve,4));
END;
/

```

The resulting AUC and a selection of columns from the ROC table are shown as follows.

```

**** AREA UNDER ROC CURVE ****: .8212

SELECT PROBABILITY, TRUE_POSITIVE_FRACTION, FALSE_POSITIVE_FRACTION
  FROM NB_ROC;

```

PROBABILITY	TRUE_POSITIVE_FRACTION	FALSE_POSITIVE_FRACTION
.00000	1	1
.50018	.826589595	.227902946
.53851	.823699422	.221837088
.54991	.820809249	.217504333
.55628	.815028902	.215771231
.55628	.817919075	.215771231
.57563	.800578035	.214904679
.57563	.812138728	.214904679
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.

### 44.7.10 COMPUTE\_ROC\_PART Procedure

The `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` procedure computes Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC), stores the results in a table in the user's schema, and returns a measure of the model accuracy. This procedure provides support to computation of evaluation metrics per-partition for partitioned models.

ROC is a test metric for binary classification models. To compute ROC, one of the target values must be designated as the positive class. `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` compares the predictions generated by the model with the actual target values in a set of test data.

ROC measures the impact of changes in the probability threshold. The probability threshold is the decision point used by the model for predictions. In binary classification, the default probability threshold is 0.5. The value predicted for each case is the one with a probability greater than 50%.

ROC can be plotted as a curve on an x-y axis. The false positive rate is placed on the x-axis. The true positive rate is placed on the y-axis. A false positive is a positive prediction for a case that is negative in the test data. A true positive is a positive prediction for a case that is positive in the test data.

`COMPUTE_ROC_PART` accepts two input streams:

- The predictions generated on the test data. The information is passed in three columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Prediction column
  - Scoring criterion column containing probabilities
- The known target values in the test data. The information is passed in two columns:
  - Case ID column
  - Target column containing the known target values



 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for more details about ROC and test metrics for Classification

["COMPUTE\\_ROC Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE\\_CONFUSION\\_MATRIX Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE\\_LIFT\\_PART Procedure"](#)

["COMPUTE\\_LIFT Procedure"](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.compute_roc_part(
    roc_area_under_curve      OUT DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS,
    apply_result_table_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
    target_table_name         IN  VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
    roc_table_name            IN  VARCHAR2,
    positive_target_value     IN  VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PROBABILITY',
    score_partition_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PARTITION_NAME',
    apply_result_schema_name  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    target_schema_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 44-60 COMPUTE\_ROC\_PART Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
roc_area_under_the_curve	Output parameter containing the area under the ROC curve (AUC). The AUC measures the likelihood that an actual positive will be predicted as positive.  The greater the AUC, the greater the flexibility of the model in accommodating trade-offs between positive and negative class predictions. AUC can be especially important when one target class is rarer or more important to identify than another.  The output argument is changed from NUMBER to DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS.
apply_result_table_name	Table containing the predictions.
target_table_name	Table containing the known target values from the test data.
case_id_column_name	Case ID column in the apply results table. Must match the case identifier in the targets table.
target_column_name	Target column in the targets table. Contains the known target values from the test data.

**Table 44-60 (Cont.) COMPUTE\_ROC\_PART Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>roc_table_name</code>	Table containing the ROC output. The table will be created by the procedure in the user's schema. The columns in the ROC table are described in the Usage Notes.
<code>positive_target_value</code>	The positive class. This should be the class of interest, for which you want to calculate ROC.  If the target column is a NUMBER, then you can use the <code>TO_CHAR()</code> operator to provide the value as a string.
<code>score_column_name</code>	Column containing the predictions in the apply results table.  The default column name is <code>PREDICTION</code> , which is the default name created by the <code>APPLY</code> procedure (See " <a href="#">APPLY Procedure</a> ").
<code>score_criterion_column_name</code>	Column containing the scoring criterion in the apply results table. Contains the probabilities that determine the predictions.  The default column name is <code>PROBABILITY</code> , which is the default name created by the <code>APPLY</code> procedure (See " <a href="#">APPLY Procedure</a> ").
<code>score_partition_column_name</code>	Optional parameter indicating the column which contains the name of the partition. This column slices the input test results such that each partition has independent evaluation matrices computed.
<code>apply_result_schema_name</code>	Schema of the apply results table.  If null, then the user's schema is assumed.
<code>target_schema_name</code>	Schema of the table containing the known targets.  If null, then the user's schema is assumed.

### Usage Notes

- The predictive information you pass to `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` may be generated using SQL `PREDICTION` functions, the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.APPLY` procedure, or some other mechanism. As long as you pass the appropriate data, the procedure can compute the receiver operating characteristic.
- The predictions that you pass to `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` are in a table or view specified in `apply_results_table_name`.

```
CREATE TABLE apply_result_table_name AS (
    case_id_column_name          VARCHAR2,
    score_column_name           VARCHAR2,
    score_criterion_column_name VARCHAR2);
```

- The `COMPUTE_ROC_PART` table has the following columns:

**Table 44-61 COMPUTE\_ROC\_PART Output**

Column	Datatype
probability	BINARY_DOUBLE
true_positives	NUMBER
false_negatives	NUMBER
false_positives	NUMBER
true_negatives	NUMBER
true_positive_fraction	NUMBER
false_positive_fraction	NUMBER

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining Concepts* for details about the output of COMPUTE\_ROC\_PART

- ROC is typically used to determine the most desirable probability threshold. This can be done by examining the true positive fraction and the false positive fraction. The true positive fraction is the percentage of all positive cases in the test data that were correctly predicted as positive. The false positive fraction is the percentage of all negative cases in the test data that were incorrectly predicted as positive.

Given a probability threshold, the following statement returns the positive predictions in an apply result table ordered by probability.

```
SELECT case_id_column_name
       FROM apply_result_table_name
       WHERE probability > probability_threshold
       ORDER BY probability DESC;
```

- There are two approaches to identify the most desirable probability threshold. The approach you use depends on whether you know the relative cost of positive versus negative class prediction errors.

If the costs are known, then you can apply the relative costs to the ROC table to compute the minimum cost probability threshold. Suppose the relative cost ratio is: Positive Class Error Cost / Negative Class Error Cost = 20. Then execute a query as follows:

```
WITH cost AS (
  SELECT probability_threshold, 20 * false_negatives + false_positives
         cost
  FROM ROC_table
  GROUP BY probability_threshold),
minCost AS (
  SELECT min(cost) minCost
  FROM cost)
SELECT max(probability_threshold)probability_threshold
       FROM cost, minCost
       WHERE cost = minCost;
```

If relative costs are not well known, then you can simply scan the values in the ROC table (in sorted order) and make a determination about which of the displayed trade-offs (misclassified positives versus misclassified negatives) is most desirable.

```
SELECT * FROM ROC_table
       ORDER BY probability_threshold;
```

### Examples

This example uses the Naive Bayes model `nb_sh_clas_sample`, which is created by one of the Oracle Data Mining sample programs.

The following statement applies the model to the test data and stores the predictions and probabilities in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE nb_apply_results AS
  SELECT cust_id, t.prediction, t.probability
  FROM mining_data_test_v, TABLE(PREDICTION_SET(nb_sh_clas_sample USING *)) t;
```

Using the predictions and the target values from the test data, you can compute ROC as follows.

```
DECLARE
  v_area_under_curve NUMBER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.COMPUTE_ROC_PART (
    roc_area_under_curve      => v_area_under_curve,
    apply_result_table_name   => 'nb_apply_results',
    target_table_name         => 'mining_data_test_v',
    case_id_column_name       => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name        => 'affinity_card',
    roc_table_name            => 'nb_roc',
    positive_target_value     => '1',
    score_column_name         => 'PREDICTION',
    score_criterion_column_name => 'PROBABILITY');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**** AREA UNDER ROC CURVE ****: ' ||
    ROUND(v_area_under_curve,4));
END;
```

The resulting AUC and a selection of columns from the ROC table are shown as follows.

```
**** AREA UNDER ROC CURVE ****: .8212

SELECT PROBABILITY, TRUE_POSITIVE_FRACTION, FALSE_POSITIVE_FRACTION
       FROM NB_ROC;
```

PROBABILITY	TRUE_POSITIVE_FRACTION	FALSE_POSITIVE_FRACTION
.00000	1	1
.50018	.826589595	.227902946
.53851	.823699422	.221837088
.54991	.820809249	.217504333
.55628	.815028902	.215771231
.55628	.817919075	.215771231

```

.57563          .800578035          .214904679
.57563          .812138728          .214904679
.
.
.

```

## 44.7.11 CREATE\_MODEL Procedure

This procedure creates a mining model with a given mining function.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL (
    model_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    mining_function     IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    settings_table_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    settings_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_list          IN TRANSFORM_LIST DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 44-62 CREATE\_MODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [ <i>schema_name</i> ]. <i>model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used. See the Usage Notes for model naming restrictions.
mining_function	The mining function. Values are listed in <a href="#">Table 44-3</a> .
data_table_name	Table or view containing the build data
case_id_column_name	Case identifier column in the build data.
target_column_name	For supervised models, the target column in the build data. NULL for unsupervised models.
settings_table_name	Table containing build settings for the model. NULL if there is no settings table (only default settings are used).
data_schema_name	Schema hosting the build data. If NULL, then the user's schema is assumed.
settings_schema_name	Schema hosting the settings table. If NULL then the user's schema is assumed.

**Table 44-62 (Cont.) CREATE\_MODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xform_list	<p>A list of transformations to be used in addition to or instead of automatic transformations, depending on the value of the PREP_AUTO setting. (See "<a href="#">Automatic Data Preparation</a>".)</p> <p>The datatype of xform_list is TRANSFORM_LIST, which consists of records of type TRANSFORM_REC. Each TRANSFORM_REC specifies the transformation information for a single attribute.</p> <pre> TYPE   TRANSFORM_REC    IS RECORD (     attribute_name  VARCHAR2(4000),     attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000),     expression      EXPRESSION_REC,     reverse_expression EXPRESSION_REC,     attribute_spec   VARCHAR2(4000)); </pre> <p>The expression field stores a SQL expression for transforming the attribute. The reverse_expression field stores a SQL expression for reversing the transformation in model details and, if the attribute is a target, in the results of scoring. The SQL expressions are manipulated by routines in the DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM package:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">SET_EXPRESSION Procedure</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">GET_EXPRESSION Function</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SET_TRANSFORM Procedure</a></li> </ul> <p>The attribute_spec field identifies individualized treatment for the attribute. See the Usage Notes for details.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for details about the TRANSFORM_REC type.</p>

### Usage Notes

1. You can use the attribute\_spec field of the xform\_list argument to identify an attribute as unstructured text or to disable Automatic Data Preparation for the attribute. The attribute\_spec can have the following values:

- **TEXT:** Indicates that the attribute contains unstructured text. The TEXT value may optionally be followed by POLICY\_NAME, TOKEN\_TYPE, MAX\_FEATURES, and MIN\_DOCUMENTS parameters.

TOKEN\_TYPE has the following possible values: NORMAL, STEM, THEME, SYNONYM, BIGRAM, STEM\_BIGRAM. SYNONYM may be optionally followed by a thesaurus name in square brackets.

MAX\_FEATURES specifies the maximum number of tokens extracted from the text.

MIN\_DOCUMENTS specifies the minimal number of documents in which every selected token shall occur. (For information about creating a text policy, see CTX\_DDL.CREATE\_POLICY in *Oracle Text Reference*).

Oracle Data Mining can process columns of VARCHAR2/CHAR, CLOB, BLOB, and BFILE as text. If the column is VARCHAR2 or CHAR and you do not specify TEXT, Oracle Data Mining will process the column as categorical data. If the column is CLOB, then Oracle Data Mining will process it as text by default (You do not

need to specify it as `TEXT`. However, you do need to provide an Oracle Text Policy in the settings). If the column is `BLOB` or `BFILE`, you must specify it as `TEXT`, otherwise `CREATE_MODEL` will return an error.

If you specify `TEXT` for a nested column or for an attribute in a nested column, `CREATE_MODEL` will return an error.

- `NOPREP`: Disables ADP for the attribute. When ADP is `OFF`, the `NOPREP` value is ignored.

You can specify `NOPREP` for a nested column, but not for an attribute in a nested column. If you specify `NOPREP` for an attribute in a nested column when ADP is on, `CREATE_MODEL` will return an error.

2. You can obtain information about a model by querying the Data Dictionary views.

```
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODELS
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_ATTRIBUTES
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_SETTINGS
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_VIEWS
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_PARTITIONS
ALL/USER/DBA_MINING_MODEL_XFORMS
```

You can obtain information about model attributes by querying the model details through model views. Refer to *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

3. The naming rules for models are more restrictive than the naming rules for most database schema objects. A model name must satisfy the following additional requirements:

- It must be 123 or fewer characters long.
- It must be a nonquoted identifier. Oracle requires that nonquoted identifiers contain only alphanumeric characters, the underscore (`_`), dollar sign (`$`), and pound sign (`#`); the initial character must be alphabetic. Oracle strongly discourages the use of the dollar sign and pound sign in nonquoted literals.

Naming requirements for schema objects are fully documented in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

4. To build a partitioned model, you must provide additional settings.

The setting for partitioning columns are as follows:

```
INSERT INTO settings_table VALUES ('ODMS_PARTITION_COLUMNS', 'GENDER,
AGE');
```

To set user-defined partition number for a model, the setting is as follows:

```
INSERT INTO settings_table VALUES ('ODMS_MAX_PARTITIONS', '10');
```

The default value for maximum number of partitions is 1000.

5. By passing an `xform_list` to `CREATE_MODEL`, you can specify a list of transformations to be performed on the input data. If the `PREP_AUTO` setting is `ON`, the transformations are used in addition to the automatic transformations. If the `PREP_AUTO` setting is `OFF`, the specified transformations are the only ones implemented by the model. In both cases, transformation definitions are embedded in the model and executed automatically whenever the model is

applied. See "[Automatic Data Preparation](#)". Other transforms that can be specified with `xform_list` include `FORCE_IN`. Refer to *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

### Examples

The first example builds a Classification model using the Support Vector Machine algorithm.

```
-- Create the settings table
CREATE TABLE svm_model_settings (
  setting_name VARCHAR2(30),
  setting_value VARCHAR2(30));

-- Populate the settings table
-- Specify SVM. By default, Naive Bayes is used for classification.
-- Specify ADP. By default, ADP is not used.
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO svm_model_settings (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
    (dbms_data_mining.algo_name, dbms_data_mining.algo_support_vector_machines);
  INSERT INTO svm_model_settings (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
    (dbms_data_mining.prep_auto, dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on);
  COMMIT;
END;
/
-- Create the model using the specified settings
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name          => 'svm_model',
    mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data_build_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => 'affinity_card',
    settings_table_name => 'svm_model_settings');
END;
/
```

You can display the model settings with the following query:

```
SELECT * FROM user_mining_model_settings
       WHERE model_name IN 'SVM_MODEL';
```

MODEL_NAME	SETTING_NAME	SETTING_VALUE	SETTING
SVM_MODEL	ALGO_NAME	ALGO_SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES	INPUT
SVM_MODEL	SVMS_STD_DEV	3.004524	DEFAULT
SVM_MODEL	PREP_AUTO	ON	INPUT
SVM_MODEL	SVMS_COMPLEXITY_FACTOR	1.887389	DEFAULT
SVM_MODEL	SVMS_KERNEL_FUNCTION	SVMS_LINEAR	DEFAULT
SVM_MODEL	SVMS_CONV_TOLERANCE	.001	DEFAULT

The following is an example of querying a model view instead of the older `GEL_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM` routine.

```
SELECT target_value, attribute_name, attribute_value, coefficient FROM
DM$VLSVM_MODEL;
```



The second example creates an Anomaly Detection model. Anomaly Detection uses SVM Classification without a target. This example uses the same settings table created for the SVM Classification model in the first example.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name          => 'anomaly_detect_model',
    mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data_build_v',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => null,
    settings_table_name => 'svm_model_settings');
END;
/
```

This query shows that the models created in these examples are the only ones in your schema.

```
SELECT model_name, mining_function, algorithm FROM user_mining_models;
```

MODEL_NAME	MINING_FUNCTION	ALGORITHM
SVM_MODEL	CLASSIFICATION	SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES
ANOMALY_DETECT_MODEL	CLASSIFICATION	SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES

This query shows that only the SVM Classification model has a target.

```
SELECT model_name, attribute_name, attribute_type, target
       FROM user_mining_model_attributes
       WHERE target = 'YES';
```

MODEL_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_TYPE	TARGET
SVM_MODEL	AFFINITY_CARD	CATEGORICAL	YES

## 44.7.12 CREATE\_MODEL2 Procedure

The CREATE\_MODEL2 procedure is an alternate procedure to the CREATE\_MODEL procedure, which enables creating a model without extra persistence stages. In the CREATE\_MODEL procedure, the input is a table or a view and if such an object is not already present, the user must create it. By using the CREATE\_MODEL2 procedure, the user does not need to create such transient database objects.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL2 (
  model_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  mining_function     IN VARCHAR2,
  data_query          IN CLOB,
  set_list            IN SETTING_LIST,
  case_id_column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  target_column_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_list          IN TRANSFORM_LIST DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-63 CREATE\_MODEL2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then the current schema is used. See the Usage Notes, <a href="#">CREATE_MODEL Procedure</a> for model naming restrictions.
mining_function	The mining function. Values are listed in <a href="#">DBMS_DATA_MINING — Mining Function Settings</a> .
data_query	A query which provides training data for building the model.
set_list	Specifies the SETTING_LIST SETTING_LIST is a table of CLOB index by VARCHAR2(30); Where the index is the setting name and the CLOB is the setting value for that name.
case_id_column_name	Case identifier column in the build data.
target_column_name	For supervised models, the target column in the build data. NULL for unsupervised models.
xform_list	Refer to <a href="#">CREATE_MODEL Procedure</a> .

## Usage Notes

Refer to [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#) for Usage Notes.

## Examples

The following example uses the Support Vector Machine algorithm.

```

declare
  v_setlst DBMS_DATA_MINING.SETTING_LIST;

BEGIN
  v_setlst(dbms_data_mining.algo_name) :=
dbms_data_mining.algo_support_vector_machines;
  v_setlst(dbms_data_mining.prep_auto) := dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on;

DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL2(
  model_name          => 'svm_model',
  mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
  data_query          => 'select * from mining_data_build_v',
  data_table_name     => 'mining_data_build_v',
  case_id_column_name=> 'cust_id',
  target_column_name => 'affinity_card',
  set_list            => v_setlst,
  case_id_column_name=> 'cust_id',
  target_column_name => 'affinity_card');
END;
/

```

## 44.7.13 Create Model Using Registration Information

Create model function fetches the setting information from JSON object.

### Usage Notes

If an algorithm is registered, user can create model using the registered algorithm name. Since all R scripts and default setting values are already registered, providing the value through the setting table is not necessary. This makes the use of this algorithm easier.

### Examples

The first example builds a Classification model using the GLM algorithm.

```
CREATE TABLE GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL (

    setting_name VARCHAR2(30),
    setting_value VARCHAR2(4000));
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL VALUES
        ('ALGO_EXTENSIBLE_LANG', 'R');
    INSERT INTO GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL VALUES
        (dbms_data_mining.ralg_registration_algo_name, 't1');
    INSERT INTO GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL VALUES
        (dbms_data_mining.odms_formula,
        'AGE + EDUCATION + HOUSEHOLD_SIZE + OCCUPATION');
    INSERT INTO GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL VALUES
        ('RALG_PARAMETER_FAMILY', 'binomial(logit) ');
END;
/
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
        model_name           => 'GLM_RDEMO_CLASSIFICATION',
        mining_function      => dbms_data_mining.classification,
        data_table_name     => 'mining_data_build_v',
        case_id_column_name => 'CUST_ID',
        target_column_name  => 'AFFINITY_CARD',
        settings_table_name => 'GLM_RDEMO_SETTINGS_CL');
END;
/
```

## 44.7.14 DROP\_ALGORITHM Procedure

This function is used to drop the registered algorithm information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.DROP_ALGORITHM (algorithm_name IN VARCHAR2(30),
                                cascade         IN BOOLEAN default FALSE)
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-64 DROP\_ALGORITHM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
algorithm_name	Name of the algorithm.
cascade	If the cascade option is TRUE, all the models with this algorithms are forced to drop. There after, the algorithm is dropped. The default value is FALSE.

## Usage Note

- To drop a mining model, you must be the owner or you must have the `ROADMIN` privilege. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about privileges for data mining.
- Make sure a model is not built on the algorithm, then drop the algorithm from the system table.
- If you try to drop an algorithm with a model built on it, then an error is displayed.

## 44.7.15 DROP\_PARTITION Procedure

The `DROP_PARTITION` procedure drops a single partition that is specified in the parameter `partition_name`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.DROP_PARTITION (
    model_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name       IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-65 DROP\_PARTITION Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
model_name	Name of the mining model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Name of the partition that must be dropped.

## 44.7.16 DROP\_MODEL Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified mining model.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.DROP_MODEL (model_name IN VARCHAR2,
                             force       IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-66 DROP\_MODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the mining model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, your own schema is used.
force	Forces the mining model to be dropped even if it is invalid. A mining model may be invalid if a serious system error interrupted the model build process.

## Usage Note

To drop a mining model, you must be the owner or you must have the `DROP ANY MINING MODEL` privilege. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about privileges for data mining.

## Example

You can use the following command to delete a valid mining model named `nb_sh_clas_sample` that exists in your schema.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.DROP_MODEL(model_name => 'nb_sh_clas_sample');
END;
/
```

## 44.7.17 EXPORT\_MODEL Procedure

This procedure exports the specified data mining models to a dump file set.

To import the models from the dump file set, use the [IMPORT\\_MODEL Procedure](#). `EXPORT_MODEL` and `IMPORT_MODEL` use Oracle Data Pump technology.

When Oracle Data Pump is used to export/import an entire schema or database, the mining models in the schema or database are included. However, `EXPORT_MODEL` and `IMPORT_MODEL` are the only utilities that support the export/import of individual models.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Utilities* for information about Oracle Data Pump

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for more information about exporting and importing mining models

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL (
  filename           IN VARCHAR2,
  directory          IN VARCHAR2,
  model_filter       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  filesize           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  operation          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
remote_link    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
jobname       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-67 EXPORT\_MODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
filename	<p>Name of the dump file set to which the models should be exported. The name must be unique within the schema.</p> <p>The dump file set can contain one or more files. The number of files in a dump file set is determined by the size of the models being exported (both metadata and data) and a specified or estimated maximum file size. You can specify the file size in the <code>filesize</code> parameter, or you can use the <code>operation</code> parameter to cause Oracle Data Pump to estimate the file size. If the size of the models to export is greater than the maximum file size, one or more additional files are created.</p> <p>When the export operation completes successfully, the name of the dump file set is automatically expanded to <code>filename01.dmp</code>, even if there is only one file in the dump set. If there are additional files, they are named sequentially as <code>filename02.dmp</code>, <code>filename03.dmp</code>, and so forth.</p>
directory	<p>Name of a pre-defined directory object that specifies where the dump file set should be created.</p> <p>The exporting user must have read/write privileges on the directory object and on the file system directory that it identifies.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for information about directory objects.</p>
model_filter	<p>Optional parameter that specifies which model or models to export. If you do not specify a value for <code>model_filter</code>, all models in the schema are exported. You can also specify <code>NULL</code> (the default) or <code>'ALL'</code> to export all models.</p> <p>You can export individual models by name and groups of models based on mining function or algorithm. For instance, you could export all regression models or all Naive Bayes models. Examples are provided in <a href="#">Table 44-68</a>.</p>
filesize	<p>Optional parameter that specifies the maximum size of a file in the dump file set. The size may be specified in bytes, kilobytes (K), megabytes (M), or gigabytes (G). The default size is 50 MB.</p> <p>If the size of the models to export is larger than <code>filesize</code>, one or more additional files are created within the dump set. See the description of the <code>filename</code> parameter for more information.</p>
operation	<p>Optional parameter that specifies whether or not to estimate the size of the files in the dump set. By default the size is not estimated and the value of the <code>filesize</code> parameter determines the size of the files.</p> <p>You can specify either of the following values for <code>operation</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>'EXPORT'</code> — Export all or the specified models. (Default)</li> <li><code>'ESTIMATE'</code> — Estimate the size of the exporting models.</li> </ul>

**Table 44-67 (Cont.) EXPORT\_MODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remote_link	Optional parameter that specifies the name of a database link to a remote system. The default value is NULL. A database link is a schema object in a local database that enables access to objects in a remote database. When you specify a value for remote_link, you can export the models in the remote database. The EXP_FULL_DATABASE role is required for exporting the remote models. The EXP_FULL_DATABASE privilege, the CREATE DATABASE LINK privilege, and other privileges may also be required.
jobname	Optional parameter that specifies the name of the export job. By default, the name has the form <i>username_exp_nnnn</i> , where <i>nnnn</i> is a number. For example, a job name in the SCOTT schema might be SCOTT_exp_134.  If you specify a job name, it must be unique within the schema. The maximum length of the job name is 30 characters.  A log file for the export job, named <i>jobname.log</i> , is created in the same directory as the dump file set.

**Usage Notes**

The model\_filter parameter specifies which models to export. You can list the models by name, or you can specify all models that have the same mining function or algorithm. You can query the USER\_MINING\_MODELS view to list the models in your schema.

SQL> describe user\_mining\_models

Name	Null?	Type
MODEL_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MINING_FUNCTION		VARCHAR2(30)
ALGORITHM		VARCHAR2(30)
CREATION_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
BUILD_DURATION		NUMBER
MODEL_SIZE		NUMBER
COMMENTS		VARCHAR2(4000)

Examples of model filters are provided in [Table 44-68](#).

**Table 44-68 Sample Values for the Model Filter Parameter**

Sample Value	Meaning
'mymodel'	Export the model named mymodel
'name= 'mymodel''	Export the model named mymodel
'name IN ('mymodel2','mymodel3')'	Export the models named mymodel2 and mymodel3
'ALGORITHM_NAME = 'NAIVE_BAYES''	Export all Naive Bayes models. See <a href="#">Table 44-5</a> for a list of algorithm names.
'FUNCTION_NAME = 'CLASSIFICATION''	Export all classification models. See <a href="#">Table 44-3</a> for a list of mining functions.

## Examples

1. The following statement exports all the models in the DMUSER3 schema to a dump file set called `models_out` in the directory `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/log`. This directory is mapped to a directory object called `DATA_PUMP_DIR`. The DMUSER3 user has read/write access to the directory and to the directory object.

```
SQL>execute dbms_data_mining.export_model ('models_out', 'DATA_PUMP_DIR');
```

You can exit SQL\*Plus and list the resulting dump file and log file.

```
SQL>EXIT
>cd $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/log
>ls
>DMUSER3_exp_1027.log  models_out01.dmp
```

2. The following example uses the same directory object and is executed by the same user. This example exports the models called `NMF_SH_SAMPLE` and `SVMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE` to a different dump file set in the same directory.

```
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL ( 'models2_out', 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
      'name in ('NMF_SH_SAMPLE', 'SVMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE')');
```

```
SQL>EXIT
>cd $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/log
>ls
>DMUSER3_exp_1027.log  models_out01.dmp
  DMUSER3_exp_924.log  models2_out01.dmp
```

3. The following examples show how to export models with specific algorithm and mining function names.

```
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL('algo.dmp', 'DM_DUMP',
      'ALGORITHM_NAME IN ('O_CLUSTER', 'GENERALIZED_LINEAR_MODEL',
      'SUPPORT_VECTOR_MACHINES', 'NAIVE_BAYES')');
```

```
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL('func.dmp', 'DM_DUMP',
      'FUNCTION_NAME IN (CLASSIFICATION, CLUSTERING, FEATURE_EXTRACTION)');
```

## 44.7.18 EXPORT\_SERMODEL Procedure

This procedure exports the model in a serialized format so that they can be moved to another platform for scoring.

When exporting a model in serialized format, the user must pass in an empty BLOB locator and specify the model name to be exported. If the model is partitioned, the user can optionally select an individual partition to export, otherwise all partitions are exported. The returned BLOB contains the content that can be deployed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_SERMODEL (
  model_data      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  model_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 44-69 EXPORT\_SERMODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_data	Provides serialized model data.
model_name	Name of the mining model in the form <i>[schema_name.]model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Name of the partition that must be exported.

## Examples

The following statement exports all the models in a serialized format.

```
DECLARE
  v_blob blob;
BEGIN
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(v_blob, FALSE);
  dbms_data_mining.export_sermodel(v_blob, 'MY_MODEL');
  -- save v_blob somewhere (e.g., bfile, etc.)
  dbms_lob.freetemporary(v_blob);
END;
/
```

### See Also:

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for more information about exporting and importing mining models

## 44.7.19 FETCH\_JSON\_SCHEMA Procedure

User can fetch and read JSON schema from the ALL\_MINING\_ALGORITHMS view. This function returns the pre-registered JSON schema for R extensible algorithms.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.FETCH_JSON_SCHEMA RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-70 FETCH\_JSON\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
RETURN	This function returns the pre-registered JSON schema for R extensibility. The default value is CLOB.

### Usage Note

If a user wants to register a new algorithm using the algorithm registration function, they must fetch and follow the pre-registered JSON schema using this function, when they create the required JSON object metadata, and then pass it to the registration function.

## 44.7.20 GET\_ASSOCIATION\_RULES Function

The `GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES` function returns the rules produced by an Association model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

You can specify filtering criteria to `GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES` to return a subset of the rules. Filtering criteria can improve the performance of the table function. If the number of rules is large, then the greatest performance improvement will result from specifying the `topn` parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_association_rules(
    model_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    topn            IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    rule_id         IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    min_confidence  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    min_support     IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    max_rule_length IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    min_rule_length IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    sort_order      IN ORA_MINING_VARCHAR2_NT DEFAULT NULL,
    antecedent_items IN DM_ITEMS DEFAULT NULL,
    consequent_items IN DM_ITEMS DEFAULT NULL,
    min_lift        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_Rules PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-71 GET\_ASSOCIATION\_RULES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>model_name</code>	Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.  This is the only required parameter of <code>GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES</code> . All other parameters specify optional filters on the rules to return.
<code>topn</code>	Returns the <i>n</i> top rules ordered by confidence and then support, both descending. If you specify a sort order, then the top <i>n</i> rules are derived after the sort is performed.  If <code>topn</code> is specified and no maximum or minimum rule length is specified, then the only columns allowed in the sort order are <code>RULE_CONFIDENCE</code> and <code>RULE_SUPPORT</code> . If <code>topn</code> is specified and a maximum or minimum rule length is specified, then <code>RULE_CONFIDENCE</code> , <code>RULE_SUPPORT</code> , and <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> are allowed in the sort order.
<code>rule_id</code>	Identifier of the rule to return. If you specify a value for <code>rule_id</code> , do not specify values for the other filtering parameters.

**Table 44-71 (Cont.) GET\_ASSOCIATION\_RULES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>min_confidence</code>	Returns the rules with confidence greater than or equal to this number.
<code>min_support</code>	Returns the rules with support greater than or equal to this number.
<code>max_rule_length</code>	Returns the rules with a length less than or equal to this number. Rule length refers to the number of items in the rule (See <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> in <a href="#">Table 44-72</a> ). For example, in the rule <code>A=&gt;B</code> (if A, then B), the number of items is 2. If <code>max_rule_length</code> is specified, then the <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> column is permitted in the sort order.
<code>min_rule_length</code>	Returns the rules with a length greater than or equal to this number. See <code>max_rule_length</code> for a description of rule length. If <code>min_rule_length</code> is specified, then the <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> column is permitted in the sort order.
<code>sort_order</code>	Sorts the rules by the values in one or more of the returned columns. Specify one or more column names, each followed by <code>ASC</code> for ascending order or <code>DESC</code> for descending order. (See <a href="#">Table 44-72</a> for the column names.) For example, to sort the result set in descending order first by the <code>NUMBER_OF_ITEMS</code> column, then by the <code>RULE_CONFIDENCE</code> column, you must specify: <pre>ORA_MINING_VARCHAR2_NT( 'NUMBER_OF_ITEMS DESC' ,                         'RULE_CONFIDENCE DESC' )</pre> If you specify <code>topn</code> , the results will vary depending on the sort order. By default, the results are sorted by Confidence in descending order, then by Support in descending order.
<code>antecedent_items</code>	Returns the rules with these items in the antecedent.
<code>consequent_items</code>	Returns the rules with this item in the consequent.
<code>min_lift</code>	Returns the rules with lift greater than or equal to this number.
<code>partition_name</code>	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

### Return Values

The object type returned by `GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES` is described in [Table 44-72](#). For descriptions of each field, see the Usage Notes.

**Table 44-72 GET\_ASSOCIATION RULES Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_RULES	<p>A set of rows of type DM_RULE. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(rule_id          INTEGER,  antecedent       DM_PREDICATES,  consequent       DM_PREDICATES,  rule_support     NUMBER,  rule_confidence  NUMBER,  rule_lift        NUMBER,  antecedent_support NUMBER,  consequent_support NUMBER,  number_of_items  INTEGER )</pre>
DM_PREDICATE S	<p>The antecedent and consequent columns each return nested tables of type DM_PREDICATES. The rows, of type DM_PREDICATE, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name   VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000),  conditional_operator CHAR(2)/*=, &lt;&gt;, &lt;, &gt;, &lt;=, &gt;=*/,  attribute_num_value NUMBER,  attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_support NUMBER,  attribute_confidence NUMBER)</pre>

**Usage Notes**

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM\_RULES. For information on Data Mining data types and piped output from table functions, see "Datatypes".
2. The columns returned by GET\_ASSOCIATION\_RULES are described as follows:

Column in DM_RULES	Description
rule_id	Unique identifier of the rule

Column in DM_RULES	Description
antecedent	<p>The independent condition in the rule. When this condition exists, the dependent condition in the consequent also exists.</p> <p>The condition is a combination of attribute values called a predicate (DM_PREDICATE). The predicate specifies a condition for each attribute. The condition may specify equality (=), inequality (&lt;&gt;), greater than (&gt;), less than (&lt;), greater than or equal to (&gt;=), or less than or equal to (&lt;=) a given value.</p> <p>Support and Confidence for each attribute condition in the antecedent is returned in the predicate. Support is the number of transactions that satisfy the antecedent. Confidence is the likelihood that a transaction will satisfy the antecedent.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The occurrence of the attribute as a DM_PREDICATE indicates the presence of the item in the transaction. The actual value for attribute_num_value or attribute_str_value is meaningless. For example, the following predicate indicates that 'Mouse Pad' is present in the transaction <i>even though</i> the attribute value is NULL.</p> <pre>DM_PREDICATE('PROD_NAME',               'Mouse Pad', '= ', NULL, NULL, NULL,               NULL))</pre>
consequent	<p>The dependent condition in the rule. This condition exists when the antecedent exists.</p> <p>The consequent, like the antecedent, is a predicate (DM_PREDICATE).</p> <p>Support and confidence for each attribute condition in the consequent is returned in the predicate. Support is the number of transactions that satisfy the consequent. Confidence is the likelihood that a transaction will satisfy the consequent.</p>
rule_support	The number of transactions that satisfy the rule.
rule_confidence	The likelihood of a transaction satisfying the rule.
rule_lift	The degree of improvement in the prediction over random chance when the rule is satisfied.
antecedent_support	The ratio of the number of transactions that satisfy the antecedent to the total number of transactions.
consequent_support	The ratio of the number of transactions that satisfy the consequent to the total number of transactions.
number_of_items	The total number of attributes referenced in the antecedent and consequent of the rule.

### Examples

The following example demonstrates an Association model build followed by several invocations of the GET\_ASSOCIATION\_RULES table function:

```
-- prepare a settings table to override default settings
CREATE TABLE market_settings AS
SELECT *
  FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_DEFAULT_SETTINGS)
 WHERE setting_name LIKE 'ASSO_%';
BEGIN
-- update the value of the minimum confidence
```

```

UPDATE market_settings
  SET setting_value = TO_CHAR(0.081)
  WHERE setting_name = DBMS_DATA_MINING.asso_min_confidence;

-- build an AR model
DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
  model_name => 'market_model',
  function => DBMS_DATA_MINING.ASSOCIATION,
  data_table_name => 'market_build',
  case_id_column_name => 'item_id',
  target_column_name => NULL,
  settings_table_name => 'market_settings');
END;
/
-- View the (unformatted) rules
SELECT rule_id, antecedent, consequent, rule_support,
       rule_confidence
  FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES('market_model'));

```

In the previous example, you view all rules. To view just the top 20 rules, use the following statement.

```

-- View the top 20 (unformatted) rules
SELECT rule_id, antecedent, consequent, rule_support,
       rule_confidence
  FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES('market_model', 20));

```

The following query uses the Association model AR\_SH\_SAMPLE, which is created from one of the Oracle Data Mining sample programs:

```

SELECT * FROM TABLE (
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_ASSOCIATION_RULES (
    'AR_SH_SAMPLE', 10, NULL, 0.5, 0.01, 2, 1,
    ORA_MINING_VARCHAR2_NT (
      'NUMBER_OF_ITEMS DESC', 'RULE_CONFIDENCE DESC', 'RULE_SUPPORT DESC'),
    DM_ITEMS(DM_ITEM('CUSTPRODS', 'Mouse Pad', 1, NULL),
              DM_ITEM('CUSTPRODS', 'Standard Mouse', 1, NULL)),
    DM_ITEMS(DM_ITEM('CUSTPRODS', 'Extension Cable', 1, NULL)));

```

The query returns three rules, shown as follows:

```

13 DM_PREDICATES(
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Mouse Pad', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL),
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Standard Mouse', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
DM_PREDICATES(
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Extension Cable', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
.15532      .84393  2.7075      .18404      .3117  2

11 DM_PREDICATES(
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Standard Mouse', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
DM_PREDICATES(
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Extension Cable', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
.18085      .56291  1.8059      .32128      .3117  1

9  DM_PREDICATES(
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Mouse Pad', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
DM_PREDICATES(
  DM_PREDICATE('CUSTPRODS', 'Extension Cable', '= ', 1, NULL, NULL, NULL))
.17766      .55116  1.7682      .32234      .3117  1

```

 **See Also:**

[Table 44-72](#) for the DM\_RULE column data types.

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about the sample programs.

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for Model Detail Views.

## 44.7.21 GET\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSETS Function

The GET\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSETS function returns a set of rows that represent the frequent itemsets from an Association model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

For a detailed description of frequent itemsets, consult *Oracle Data Mining Concepts*.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_frequent_itemsets(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    topn IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    max_itemset_length IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_ItemSets PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-73 GET\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSETS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
topn	When not NULL, return the top <i>n</i> rows ordered by support in descending order
max_itemset_length	Maximum length of an item set.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

 **Note:**

The partition\_name columns applies only when the model is partitioned.

## Return Values

**Table 44-74 GET\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSETS Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_ITEMSETS	A set of rows of type DM_ITEMSET. The rows have the following columns:  <pre>(partition_name  VARCHAR2(128) itemsets_id      NUMBER, items            DM_ITEMS, support          NUMBER, number_of_items  NUMBER)</pre>



### Note:

The `partition_name` columns applies only when the model is partitioned.

The `items` column returns a nested table of type DM\_ITEMS. The rows have type DM\_ITEM:

```
(attribute_name  VARCHAR2(4000),
attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000),
attribute_num_value NUMBER,
attribute_str_value VARCHAR2(4000))
```

## Usage Notes

This table function pipes out rows of type DM\_ITEMSETS. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".

## Examples

The following example demonstrates an Association model build followed by an invocation of GET\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSETS table function from Oracle SQL.

```
-- prepare a settings table to override default settings
CREATE TABLE market_settings AS

    SELECT *

    FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_DEFAULT_SETTINGS)
    WHERE setting_name LIKE 'ASSO_%';
BEGIN
-- update the value of the minimum confidence
UPDATE market_settings
    SET setting_value = TO_CHAR(0.081)
    WHERE setting_name = DBMS_DATA_MINING.asso_min_confidence;

/* build a AR model */
DBMS_DATA_MINING.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name          => 'market_model',
    function            => DBMS_DATA_MINING.ASSOCIATION,
    data_table_name     => 'market_build',
    case_id_column_name => 'item_id',
```



```

target_column_name => NULL,
settings_table_name => 'market_settings');
END;
/

-- View the (unformatted) Itemsets from SQL*Plus
SELECT itemset_id, items, support, number_of_items
FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS('market_model'));

```

In the example above, you view all itemsets. To view just the top 20 itemsets, use the following statement:

```

-- View the top 20 (unformatted) Itemsets from SQL*Plus
SELECT itemset_id, items, support, number_of_items
FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_FREQUENT_ITEMSETS('market_model', 20));

```



### See Also:

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.22 GET\_MODEL\_COST\_MATRIX Function

The `GET_*` interfaces are replaced by model views, and Oracle recommends that users leverage the views instead. The `GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX` function is replaced by the `DM$VC` prefixed view, Scoring Cost Matrix. The cost matrix used when building a Decision Tree is made available by the `DM$VM` prefixed view, Decision Tree Build Cost Matrix.

Refer to Model Detail View for Classification Algorithm.

The `GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX` function returns the rows of a cost matrix associated with the specified model.

By default, this function returns the scoring cost matrix that was added to the model with the `ADD_COST_MATRIX` procedure. If you wish to obtain the cost matrix used to create a model, specify `cost_matrix_type_create` as the `matrix_type`. See [Table 44-75](#).

See also [ADD\\_COST\\_MATRIX Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_COST_MATRIX (
    model_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    matrix_type          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT cost_matrix_type_score)
    partition_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN DM_COST_MATRIX PIPELINED;

```

### Parameters

**Table 44-75** GET\_MODEL\_COST\_MATRIX Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>model_name</code>	Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name].model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.

**Table 44-75 (Cont.) GET\_MODEL\_COST\_MATRIX Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
matrix_type	The type of cost matrix. COST_MATRIX_TYPE_SCORE — cost matrix used for scoring. (Default.) COST_MATRIX_TYPE_CREATE — cost matrix used to create the model (Decision Tree only).
partition_name	Name of the partition in a partitioned model

### Return Values

**Table 44-76 GET\_MODEL\_COST\_MATRIX Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_COST_MATRIX	A set of rows of type DM_COST_ELEMENT. The rows have the following columns:  actual                    VARCHAR2(4000), NUMBER, predicted VARCHAR2(4000), cost                    NUMBER)

### Usage Notes

Only Decision Tree models can be built with a cost matrix. If you want to build a Decision Tree model with a cost matrix, specify the cost matrix table name in the CLAS\_COST\_TABLE\_NAME setting in the settings table for the model. See [Table 44-7](#).

The cost matrix used to create a Decision Tree model becomes the default scoring matrix for the model. If you want to specify different costs for scoring, you can use the REMOVE\_COST\_MATRIX procedure to remove the cost matrix and the ADD\_COST\_MATRIX procedure to add a new one.

The GET\_MODEL\_COST\_MATRIX may return either the build or scoring cost matrix defined for a model or model partition.

If you do not specify a partitioned model name, then an error is displayed.

### Example

This example returns the scoring cost matrix associated with the Naive Bayes model NB\_SH\_CLAS\_SAMPLE.

```
column actual format a10
column predicted format a10
SELECT *
      FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.get_model_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample'))
      ORDER BY predicted, actual;
```

```
ACTUAL        PREDICTED    COST
-----
0            0            .00
1            0            .75
0            1            .25
1            1            .00
```

## 44.7.23 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_AI Function

The GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_AI function returns a set of rows that provide the details of an Attribute Importance model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_ai(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN dm_ranked_attributes pipelined;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-77 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_AI Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

### Return Values

**Table 44-78 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_AI Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description								
DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTES	A set of rows of type DM_RANKED_ATTRIBUTE. The rows have the following columns: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>(attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_subname</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>importance_value</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>rank</td> <td>NUMBER(38))</td> </tr> </table>	(attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000,	attribute_subname	VARCHAR2(4000),	importance_value	NUMBER,	rank	NUMBER(38))
(attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000,								
attribute_subname	VARCHAR2(4000),								
importance_value	NUMBER,								
rank	NUMBER(38))								

### Examples

The following example returns model details for the Attribute Importance model AI\_SH\_sample, which was created by the sample program dmaidemo.sql. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

```
SELECT attribute_name, importance_value, rank
FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_AI('AI_SH_sample'))
ORDER BY RANK;
```

ATTRIBUTE_NAME	IMPORTANCE_VALUE	RANK
HOUSEHOLD_SIZE	.151685183	1
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS	.145294546	2
YRS_RESIDENCE	.07838928	3
AGE	.075027496	4
Y_BOX_GAMES	.063039952	5
EDUCATION	.059605314	6
HOME_THEATER_PACKAGE	.056458722	7

OCCUPATION	.054652937	8
CUST_GENDER	.035264741	9
BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION	.019204751	10
PRINTER_SUPPLIES	0	11
OS_DOC_SET_KANJI	-.00050013	12
FLAT_PANEL_MONITOR	-.00509564	13
BULK_PACK_DISKETTES	-.00540822	14
COUNTRY_NAME	-.01201116	15
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL	-.03951311	16

## 44.7.24 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM Function

The GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM function returns a set of rows that provide statistics about the clusters produced by an Expectation Maximization model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

By default, the EM algorithm groups components into high-level clusters, and GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM returns only the high-level clusters with their hierarchies. Alternatively, you can configure EM model to disable the grouping of components into high-level clusters. In this case, GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM returns the components themselves as clusters with their hierarchies. See [Table 44-12](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_em(
    model_name VARCHAR2,
    cluster_id NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    centroid NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    histogram NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    rules NUMBER DEFAULT 2,
    attribute_subname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    topn_attributes NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN dm_clusters PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-79** GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form <i>[schema_name.]model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
cluster_id	The ID of a cluster in the model. When a valid cluster ID is specified, only the details of this cluster are returned. Otherwise, the details for all clusters are returned.
attribute	The name of an attribute. When a valid attribute name is specified, only the details of this attribute are returned. Otherwise, the details for all attributes are returned.
centroid	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Details about centroids are returned (default)</li> <li>0: Details about centroids are not returned</li> </ul>

**Table 44-79 (Cont.) GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
histogram	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1: Details about histograms are returned (default)</li> <li>• 0: Details about histograms are not returned</li> </ul>
rules	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2: Details about rules are returned (default)</li> <li>• 1: Rule summaries are returned</li> <li>• 0: No information about rules is returned</li> </ul>
attribute_subname	The name of a nested attribute. The full name of a nested attribute has the form: <i>attribute_name.attribute_subname</i> where <i>attribute_name</i> is the name of the column and <i>attribute_subname</i> is the name of the nested attribute in that column. If the attribute is not nested, then <i>attribute_subname</i> is null.
topn_attributes	Restricts the number of attributes returned in the centroid, histogram, and rules objects. Only the <i>n</i> attributes with the highest confidence values in the rules are returned.  If the number of attributes included in the rules is less than <i>topn</i> , then, up to <i>n</i> additional attributes in alphabetical order are returned.  If both the <i>attribute</i> and <i>topn_attributes</i> parameters are specified, then <i>topn_attributes</i> is ignored.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

### Usage Notes

1. For information on Data Mining datatypes and Return Values for Clustering Algorithms piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".
2. GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.
3. When cluster statistics are disabled (EMCS\_CLUSTER\_STATISTICS is set to EMCS\_CLUS\_STATS\_DISABLE), GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM does not return centroids, histograms, or rules. Only taxonomy (hierarchy) and cluster counts are returned.
4. When the *partition\_name* is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

### Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.25 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_COMP Function

The GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_COMP table function returns a set of rows that provide details about the parameters of an Expectation Maximization model. Starting from

Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_em_comp(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_EM_COMPONENT_SET PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-80 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_COMP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, your own schema is used.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model to retrieve details for.

### Return Values

**Table 44-81 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_COMP Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description														
DM_EM_COMPONENT_SET	A set of rows of type DM_EM_COMPONENT. The rows have the following columns: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>info_type</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>component_id</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cluster_id</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>covariate_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_value</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>value</td> <td>NUMBER )</td> </tr> </table>	info_type	VARCHAR2(30),	component_id	NUMBER,	cluster_id	NUMBER,	attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000),	covariate_name	VARCHAR2(4000),	attribute_value	VARCHAR2(4000),	value	NUMBER )
info_type	VARCHAR2(30),														
component_id	NUMBER,														
cluster_id	NUMBER,														
attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000),														
covariate_name	VARCHAR2(4000),														
attribute_value	VARCHAR2(4000),														
value	NUMBER )														

### Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM\_EM\_COMPONENT. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".

The columns in each row returned by GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_COMP are described as follows:

Column in DM_EM_COMPONENT	Description
info_type	The type of information in the row. The following information types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cluster</li> <li>• prior</li> <li>• mean</li> <li>• covariance</li> <li>• frequency</li> </ul>

Column in DM_EM_COMPONENT	Description
component_id	Unique identifier of a component
cluster_id	Unique identifier of the high-level leaf cluster for each component
attribute_name	Name of an original attribute or a derived feature ID. The derived feature ID is used in models built on data with nested columns. The derived feature definitions can be obtained from the <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM_PROJ Function</a> .
covariate_name	Name of an original attribute or a derived feature ID used in variance/covariance definition
attribute_value	Categorical value or bin interval for binned numerical attributes
value	Encodes different information depending on the value of info_type, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cluster — The value field is NULL</li> <li>prior — The value field returns the component prior</li> <li>mean — The value field returns the mean of the attribute specified in attribute_name</li> <li>covariance — The value field returns the covariance of the attributes specified in attribute_name and covariate_name. Using the same attribute in attribute_name and covariate_name, returns the variance.</li> <li>frequency— The value field returns the multivalued Bernoulli frequency parameter for the attribute/value combination specified by attribute_name and attribute_value</li> </ul> See Usage Note 2 for details.

2. The following table shows which fields are used for each info\_type. The blank cells represent NULLS.

info_type	component_id	cluster_id	attribute_name	covariate_name	attribute_value	value
cluster	X	X				
prior	X	X				X
mean	X	X	X			X
covariance	X	X	X	X		X
frequency	X	X	X		X	X

3. GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.
4. When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

### Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.26 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_PROJ Function

The GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_PROJ function returns a set of rows that provide statistics about the projections produced by an Expectation Maximization model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_em_proj(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_EM_PROJECTION_SET PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-82** GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_PROJ Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model

### Return Values

**Table 44-83** GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_PROJ Function Return Values

Return Value	Description										
DM_EM_PROJECTION_SET	A set of rows of type DM_EM_PROJECTION. The rows have the following columns: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>(feature_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_subname</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_value</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>coefficient</td> <td>NUMBER )</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">See Usage Notes for details.</p>	(feature_name	VARCHAR2(4000),	attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000),	attribute_subname	VARCHAR2(4000),	attribute_value	VARCHAR2(4000),	coefficient	NUMBER )
(feature_name	VARCHAR2(4000),										
attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000),										
attribute_subname	VARCHAR2(4000),										
attribute_value	VARCHAR2(4000),										
coefficient	NUMBER )										

### Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM\_EM\_PROJECTION. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".

The columns in each row returned by GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_EM\_PROJ are described as follows:



Column in DM_EM_PROJECTION	Description
feature_name	Name of a derived feature. The feature maps to the attribute_name returned by the <a href="#">GET_MODEL_DETAILS_EM Function</a> .
attribute_name	Name of a column in the build data
attribute_subname	Subname in a nested column
attribute_value	Categorical value
coefficient	Projection coefficient. The representation is sparse; only the non-zero coefficients are returned.

2. GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.

The coefficients are related to the transformed, not the original, attributes. When returned directly with the model details, the coefficients may not provide meaningful information.

3. When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

#### Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.27 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_GLM Function

The GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_GLM function returns the coefficient statistics for a Generalized Linear Model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

The same set of statistics is returned for both linear and Logistic Regression, but statistics that do not apply to the mining function are returned as NULL. For more details, see the Usage Notes.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_glm(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_GLM_Coeff_Set PIPELINED;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 44-84 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_GLM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form <i>[schema_name.]model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model

## Return Values

**Table 44-85 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_GLM Return Values**

Return Value	Description																																
DM_GLM_COEFF_SET	<p>A set of rows of type DM_GLM_COEFF. The rows have the following columns:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>class</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_subname</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>attribute_value</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>feature_expression</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>coefficient</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>std_error</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>test_statistic</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>p_value</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIF</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>std_coefficient</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lower_coeff_limit</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>upper_coeff_limit</td> <td>NUMBER,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>exp_coefficient</td> <td>BINARY_DOUBLE,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>exp_lower_coeff_limit</td> <td>BINARY_DOUBLE,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>exp_upper_coeff_limit</td> <td>BINARY_DOUBLE)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	class	VARCHAR2(4000),	attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000),	attribute_subname	VARCHAR2(4000),	attribute_value	VARCHAR2(4000),	feature_expression	VARCHAR2(4000),	coefficient	NUMBER,	std_error	NUMBER,	test_statistic	NUMBER,	p_value	NUMBER,	VIF	NUMBER,	std_coefficient	NUMBER,	lower_coeff_limit	NUMBER,	upper_coeff_limit	NUMBER,	exp_coefficient	BINARY_DOUBLE,	exp_lower_coeff_limit	BINARY_DOUBLE,	exp_upper_coeff_limit	BINARY_DOUBLE)
class	VARCHAR2(4000),																																
attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000),																																
attribute_subname	VARCHAR2(4000),																																
attribute_value	VARCHAR2(4000),																																
feature_expression	VARCHAR2(4000),																																
coefficient	NUMBER,																																
std_error	NUMBER,																																
test_statistic	NUMBER,																																
p_value	NUMBER,																																
VIF	NUMBER,																																
std_coefficient	NUMBER,																																
lower_coeff_limit	NUMBER,																																
upper_coeff_limit	NUMBER,																																
exp_coefficient	BINARY_DOUBLE,																																
exp_lower_coeff_limit	BINARY_DOUBLE,																																
exp_upper_coeff_limit	BINARY_DOUBLE)																																

GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_GLM returns a row of statistics for each attribute and one extra row for the intercept, which is identified by a null value in the attribute name. Each row has the DM\_GLM\_COEFF datatype. The statistics are described in [Table 44-86](#).

**Table 44-86 DM\_GLM\_COEFF Datatype Description**

Column	Description
class	<p>The non-reference target class for Logistic Regression. The model is built to predict the probability of this class.</p> <p>The other class (the reference class) is specified in the model setting GLMS_REFERENCE_CLASS_NAME. See <a href="#">Table 44-18</a>.</p> <p>For Linear Regression, class is null.</p>
attribute_name	<p>The attribute name when there is no subname, or first part of the attribute name when there is a subname. The value of attribute_name is also the name of the column in the case table that is the source for this attribute.</p> <p>For the intercept, attribute_name is null. Intercepts are equivalent to the bias term in SVM models.</p>
attribute_subname	<p>The name of an attribute in a nested table. The full name of a nested attribute has the form:</p> <p><i>attribute_name.attribute_subname</i></p> <p>where <i>attribute_name</i> is the name of the nested column in the case table that is the source for this attribute.</p> <p>If the attribute is not nested, then attribute_subname is null. If the attribute is an intercept, then both the attribute_name and the attribute_subname are null.</p>

**Table 44-86 (Cont.) DM\_GLM\_COEFF Datatype Description**

Column	Description
attribute_value	The value of the attribute (categorical attribute only). For numeric attributes, attribute_value is null.
feature_expression	The feature name constructed by the algorithm when feature generation is enabled and higher-order features are found. If feature selection is not enabled, then the feature name is simply the fully-qualified attribute name ( <i>attribute_name.attribute_subname</i> if the attribute is in a nested column). For categorical attributes, the algorithm constructs a feature name that has the following form: <i>fully-qualified_attribute_name.attribute_value</i> For numeric attributes, the algorithm constructs a name for the higher-order feature by taking the product of the resulting values: <i>(attrib1)*(attrib2)*.....</i> where <i>attrib1</i> and <i>attrib2</i> are fully-qualified attribute names.
coefficient	The linear coefficient estimate.
std_error	Standard error of the coefficient estimate.
test_statistic	For Linear Regression, the t-value of the coefficient estimate. For Logistic Regression, the Wald chi-square value of the coefficient estimate.
p-value	Probability of the test_statistic. Used to analyze the significance of specific attributes in the model.
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor. The value is zero for the intercept. For Logistic Regression, VIF is null. VIF is not computed if the solver is Cholesky.
std_coefficient	Standardized estimate of the coefficient.
lower_coeff_limit	Lower confidence bound of the coefficient.
upper_coeff_limit	Upper confidence bound of the coefficient.
exp_coefficient	Exponentiated coefficient for Logistic Regression. For Linear Regression, exp_coefficient is null.
exp_lower_coeff_limit	Exponentiated coefficient for lower confidence bound of the coefficient for Logistic Regression. For Linear Regression, exp_lower_coeff_limit is null.
exp_upper_coeff_limit	Exponentiated coefficient for upper confidence bound of the coefficient for Logistic Regression. For Linear Regression, exp_lower_coeff_limit is null.

### Usage Notes

Not all statistics are necessarily returned for each coefficient. Statistics will be null if:

- They do not apply to the mining function. For example, exp\_coefficient does not apply to Linear Regression.
- They cannot be computed from a theoretical standpoint. For information on ridge regression, see [Table 44-18](#).

- They cannot be computed because of limitations in system resources.
- Their values would be infinity.
- When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

### Examples

The following example returns some of the model details for the GLM Regression model `GLMR_SH_Regr_sample`, which was created by the sample program `dmglrdem.sql`. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

```
SET line 120
SET pages 99
column attribute_name format a30
column attribute_subname format a20
column attribute_value format a20
col coefficient format 990.9999
col std_error format 990.9999
SQL> SELECT * FROM
(SELECT attribute_name, attribute_value, coefficient, std_error
 FROM DM$VDGLMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE order by 1,2)
WHERE rownum < 11;
```

ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE	COEFFICIENT	STD_ERROR
AFFINITY_CARD		-0.5797	0.5283
BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION		-0.4689	3.8872
BULK_PACK_DISKETTES		-0.9819	2.5430
COUNTRY_NAME	Argentina	-1.2020	1.1876
COUNTRY_NAME	Australia	-0.0071	5.1146
COUNTRY_NAME	Brazil	5.2931	1.9233
COUNTRY_NAME	Canada	4.0191	2.4108
COUNTRY_NAME	China	0.8706	3.5889
COUNTRY_NAME	Denmark	-2.9822	3.1803
COUNTRY_NAME	France	-1.1044	7.1811

### Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.28 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_GLOBAL Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_GLOBAL` function returns statistics about the model as a whole. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

Global details are available for Generalized Linear Models, Association Rules, Singular Value Decomposition, and Expectation Maximization. There are new Global model views which show global information for all algorithms. Oracle recommends that users leverage the views instead. Refer to Model Details View Global.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_global(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_model_global_details PIPELINED;
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-87 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_GLOBAL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

## Return Values

**Table 44-88 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_GLOBAL Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAILS	A collection of rows of type DM_MODEL_GLOBAL_DETAIL. The rows have the following columns:  (global_detail_name VARCHAR2(30), global_detail_value NUMBER)

## Examples

The following example returns the global model details for the GLM Regression model GLMR\_SH\_Regr\_sample, which was created by the sample program dmglrdem.sql. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

```
SELECT *
  FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.get_model_details_global(
            'GLMR_SH_Regr_sample'))
ORDER BY global_detail_name;
GLOBAL_DETAIL_NAME          GLOBAL_DETAIL_VALUE
-----
ADJUSTED_R_SQUARE          .731412557
AIC                          5931.814
COEFF_VAR                   18.1711243
CORRECTED_TOTAL_DF         1499
CORRECTED_TOT_SS           278740.504
DEPENDENT_MEAN              38.892
ERROR_DF                     1433
ERROR_MEAN_SQUARE           49.9440956
ERROR_SUM_SQUARES           71569.8891
F_VALUE                      62.8492452
GMSEP                        52.280819
HOCKING_SP                   .034877162
J_P                           52.1749319
MODEL_CONVERGED              1
MODEL_DF                     66
MODEL_F_P_VALUE              0
MODEL_MEAN_SQUARE           3138.94871
MODEL_SUM_SQUARES           207170.615
NUM_PARAMS                   67
NUM_ROWS                     1500
ROOT_MEAN_SQ                 7.06711367
R_SQ                          .743238288
```

```
SBIC                                6287.79977
VALID_COVARIANCE_MATRIX            1
```

### Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.29 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_KM Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a *k*-Means clustering model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

You can provide input to `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM` to request specific information about the model, thus improving the performance of the query. If you do not specify filtering parameters, then `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM` returns all the information about the model.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_km(
    model_name VARCHAR2,
    cluster_id NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    centroid NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    histogram NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    rules NUMBER DEFAULT 2,
    attribute_subname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    topn_attributes NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN dm_clusters PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-89 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_KM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>model_name</code>	Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
<code>cluster_id</code>	The ID of a cluster in the model. When a valid cluster ID is specified, only the details of this cluster are returned. Otherwise the details for all clusters are returned.
<code>attribute</code>	The name of an attribute. When a valid attribute name is specified, only the details of this attribute are returned. Otherwise, the details for all attributes are returned.
<code>centroid</code>	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1: Details about centroids are returned (default)</li> <li>• 0: Details about centroids are not returned</li> </ul>
<code>histogram</code>	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1: Details about histograms are returned (default)</li> <li>• 0: Details about histograms are not returned</li> </ul>
<code>rules</code>	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2: Details about rules are returned (default)</li> <li>• 1: Rule summaries are returned</li> <li>• 0: No information about rules is returned</li> </ul>

**Table 44-89 (Cont.) GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_KM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute_subname	The name of a nested attribute. The full name of a nested attribute has the form: <i>attribute_name.attribute_subname</i> where <i>attribute_name</i> is the name of the column and <i>attribute_subname</i> is the name of the nested attribute in that column. If the attribute is not nested, <i>attribute_subname</i> is null.
topn_attributes	Restricts the number of attributes returned in the centroid, histogram, and rules objects. Only the <i>n</i> attributes with the highest confidence values in the rules are returned. If the number of attributes included in the rules is less than <i>topn</i> , then up to <i>n</i> additional attributes in alphabetical order are returned. If both the <i>attribute</i> and <i>topn_attributes</i> parameters are specified, then <i>topn_attributes</i> is ignored.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

### Usage Notes

1. The table function pipes out rows of type `DM_CLUSTERS`. For information on Data Mining datatypes and Return Value for Clustering Algorithms piped output from table functions, see "Datatypes".
2. When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

### Examples

The following example returns model details for the *k*-Means clustering model `KM_SH_Clus_sample`, which was created by the sample program `dmkmdemo.sql`. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

```
SELECT T.id          clu_id,
       T.record_count rec_cnt,
       T.parent      parent,
       T.tree_level  tree_level,
       T.dispersion  dispersion
FROM (SELECT *
      FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_KM(
                  'KM_SH_Clus_sample'))
      ORDER BY id) T
WHERE ROWNUM < 6;
```

CLU_ID	REC_CNT	PARENT	TREE_LEVEL	DISPERSION
1	1500		1	5.9152211
2	638	1	2	3.98458982
3	862	1	2	5.83732097
4	376	3	3	5.05192137
5	486	3	3	5.42901522

## Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

### 44.7.30 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_NB Function

The GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_NB function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a Naive Bayes model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_nb(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_NB_Details PIPELINED;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 44-90 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_NB Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model

#### Return Values

**Table 44-91 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_NB Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_NB_DETAILS	<p>A set of rows of type DM_NB_DETAIL. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(target_attribute_name          VARCHAR2(30),  target_attribute_str_value     VARCHAR2(4000),  target_attribute_num_value     NUMBER,  prior_probability              NUMBER,  conditionals                   DM_CONDITIONALS)</pre> <p>The conditionals column of DM_NB_DETAIL returns a nested table of type DM_CONDITIONALS. The rows, of type DM_CONDITIONAL, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name                 VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_subname              VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_str_value             VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_num_value            NUMBER,  conditional_probability        NUMBER)</pre>

#### Usage Notes

- The table function pipes out rows of type DM\_NB\_DETAILS. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".



- When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

### Examples

The following query is from the sample program `dmnbdemo.sql`. It returns model details about the model `NB_SH_Clas_sample`. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

The query creates labels from the bin boundary tables that were used to bin the training data. It replaces the attribute values with the labels. For numeric bins, the labels are (`lower_boundary,upper_boundary`]; for categorical bins, the label matches the value it represents. (This method of categorical label representation will only work for cases where one value corresponds to one bin.) The target was not binned.

```
WITH
  bin_label_view AS (
    SELECT col, bin, (DECODE(bin,'1','[','(') || lv || ',' || val || ']') label
      FROM (SELECT col,
                  bin,
                  LAST_VALUE(val) OVER (
                    PARTITION BY col ORDER BY val
                    ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND 1 PRECEDING) lv,
                  val
            FROM nb_sh_sample_num)
    UNION ALL
    SELECT col, bin, val label
      FROM nb_sh_sample_cat
  ),
  model_details AS (
    SELECT T.target_attribute_name                                tname,
           NVL(TO_CHAR(T.target_attribute_num_value,T.target_attribute_str_value))
    tval,
           C.attribute_name                                     pname,
           NVL(L.label, NVL(C.attribute_str_value, C.attribute_num_value)) pval,
           T.prior_probability                                priorp,
           C.conditional_probability                          condp
      FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NB('NB_SH_Clas_sample')) T,
           TABLE(T.conditionals) C,
           bin_label_view L
    WHERE C.attribute_name = L.col (+) AND
           (NVL(C.attribute_str_value,C.attribute_num_value) = L.bin(+))
    ORDER BY 1,2,3,4,5,6
  )
  SELECT tname, tval, pname, pval, priorp, condp
     FROM model_details
    WHERE ROWNUM < 11;
```

TNAME	TVAL	PNAME	PVAL	PRIORP	CONDP
AFFINITY_CARD	0	AGE	(24,30]	.6500	.1714
AFFINITY_CARD	0	AGE	(30,35]	.6500	.1509
AFFINITY_CARD	0	AGE	(35,40]	.6500	.1125
AFFINITY_CARD	0	AGE	(40,46]	.6500	.1134
AFFINITY_CARD	0	AGE	(46,53]	.6500	.1071
AFFINITY_CARD	0	AGE	(53,90]	.6500	.1312
AFFINITY_CARD	0	AGE	[17,24]	.6500	.2134
AFFINITY_CARD	0	BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION	0	.6500	.1500
AFFINITY_CARD	0	BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION	1	.6500	.8500
AFFINITY_CARD	0	BULK_PACK_DISKETTES	0	.6500	.3670

## Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

### 44.7.31 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_NMF Function

The GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_NMF function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a Non-Negative Matrix Factorization model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_nmf(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_NMF_Feature_Set PIPELINED;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 44-92 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_NMF Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model

#### Return Values

**Table 44-93 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_NMF Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_NMF_FEATURE_SET	<p>A set of rows of DM_NMF_FEATURE. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(feature_id          NUMBER,  mapped_feature_id   VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_set       DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE_SET)</pre> <p>The attribute_set column of DM_NMF_FEATURE returns a nested table of type DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE_SET. The rows, of type DM_NMF_ATTRIBUTE, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name      VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_subname    VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_value      VARCHAR2(4000),  coefficient          NUMBER)</pre>

#### Usage Notes

- The table function pipes out rows of type DM\_NMF\_FEATURE\_SET. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".
- When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

## Examples

The following example returns model details for the feature extraction model NMF\_SH\_Sample, which was created by the sample program dnmmdemo.sql. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

```
SELECT * FROM (
SELECT F.feature_id,
       A.attribute_name,
       A.attribute_value,
       A.coefficient
  FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_NMF('NMF_SH_Sample')) F,
       TABLE(F.attribute_set) A
 ORDER BY feature_id,attribute_name,attribute_value
) WHERE ROWNUM < 11;
```

FEATURE_ID	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	ATTRIBUTE_VALUE	COEFFICIENT
1	AFFINITY_CARD		.051208078859308
1	AGE		.0390513260041573
1	BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION		.0512734004239326
1	BULK_PACK_DISKETTES		.232471260895683
1	COUNTRY_NAME	Argentina	.00766817464479959
1	COUNTRY_NAME	Australia	.000157637881096675
1	COUNTRY_NAME	Brazil	.0031409632415604
1	COUNTRY_NAME	Canada	.00144213099311427
1	COUNTRY_NAME	China	.000102279310968754
1	COUNTRY_NAME	Denmark	.000242424084307513

## Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.32 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_OC Function

The GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_OC function returns a set of rows that provide the details of an O-Cluster clustering model. The rows are an enumeration of the Clustering patterns generated during the creation of the model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

You can provide input to GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_OC to request specific information about the model, thus improving the performance of the query. If you do not specify filtering parameters, then GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_OC returns all the information about the model.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_oc(
  model_name VARCHAR2,
  cluster_id NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  centroid NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  histogram NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  rules NUMBER DEFAULT 2,
  topn_attributes NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN dm_clusters PIPELINED;
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-94 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_OC Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form <i>[schema_name.]model_name</i> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
cluster_id	The ID of a cluster in the model. When a valid cluster ID is specified, only the details of this cluster are returned. Otherwise the details for all clusters are returned.
attribute	The name of an attribute. When a valid attribute name is specified, only the details of this attribute are returned. Otherwise, the details for all attributes are returned
centroid	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Details about centroids are returned (default)</li> <li>0: Details about centroids are not returned</li> </ul>
histogram	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Details about histograms are returned (default)</li> <li>0: Details about histograms are not returned</li> </ul>
rules	This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2: Details about rules are returned (default)</li> <li>1: Rule summaries are returned</li> <li>0: No information about rules is returned</li> </ul>
topn_attributes	Restricts the number of attributes returned in the centroid, histogram, and rules objects. Only the <i>n</i> attributes with the highest confidence values in the rules are returned.  If the number of attributes included in the rules is less than <i>topn</i> , then up to <i>n</i> additional attributes in alphabetical order are returned.  If both the <i>attribute</i> and <i>topn_attributes</i> parameters are specified, then <i>topn_attributes</i> is ignored.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

## Usage Notes

1. For information about Data Mining datatypes and Return Values for Clustering Algorithms piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".
2. When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

## Examples

The following example returns model details for the clustering model `OC_SH_Clus_sample`, which was created by the sample program `dmocdemo.sql`. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

For each cluster in this example, the split predicate indicates the attribute and the condition used to assign records to the cluster's children during model build. It provides an important piece of information on how the population within a cluster can be divided up into two smaller clusters.

```

SELECT clu_id, attribute_name, op, s_value
  FROM (SELECT a.id clu_id, sp.attribute_name, sp.conditional_operator op,
             sp.attribute_str_value s_value
        FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_OC(
             'OC_SH_Clus_sample')) a,
        TABLE(a.split_predicate) sp
        ORDER BY a.id, op, s_value)
 WHERE ROWNUM < 11;

```

CLU_ID	ATTRIBUTE_NAME	OP	S_VALUE
1	OCCUPATION	IN	?
1	OCCUPATION	IN	Armed-F
1	OCCUPATION	IN	Cleric.
1	OCCUPATION	IN	Crafts
2	OCCUPATION	IN	?
2	OCCUPATION	IN	Armed-F
2	OCCUPATION	IN	Cleric.
3	OCCUPATION	IN	Exec.
3	OCCUPATION	IN	Farming
3	OCCUPATION	IN	Handler

### Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.33 GET\_MODEL\_SETTINGS Function

The `GET_MODEL_SETTINGS` function returns the settings used to build the given model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Static Data Dictionary Views: ALL\_ALL\_TABLES to ALL\_OUTLINES" in *Oracle Database Reference*.

### Syntax

```

FUNCTION get_model_settings(model_name IN VARCHAR2)
  RETURN DM_Model_Settings PIPELINED;

```

### Parameters

**Table 44-95** GET\_MODEL\_SETTINGS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.

## Return Values

**Table 44-96 GET\_MODEL\_SETTINGS Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description						
DM_MODEL_SETTINGS	A set of rows of type DM_MODEL_SETTINGS. The rows have the following columns:  DM_MODEL_SETTINGS TABLE OF SYS.DM_MODEL_SETTING <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SETTING_NAME</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SETTING_VALUE</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Type	SETTING_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	SETTING_VALUE	VARCHAR2(4000)
Name	Type						
SETTING_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)						
SETTING_VALUE	VARCHAR2(4000)						

## Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM\_MODEL\_SETTINGS. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "[DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING Datatypes](#)".
2. The setting names/values include both those specified by the user and any defaults assigned by the build process.

## Examples

The following example returns model model settings for an example Naive Bayes model.

SETTING_NAME	SETTING_VALUE
ALGO_NAME	ALGO_NAIVE_BAYES
PREP_AUTO	ON
ODMS_MAX_PARTITIONS	1000
NABS_SINGLETON_THRESHOLD	0
CLAS_WEIGHTS_BALANCED	OFF
NABS_PAIRWISE_THRESHOLD	0
ODMS_PARTITION_COLUMNS	GENDER, Y_BOX_GAMES
ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_TREATMENT	ODMS_MISSING_VALUE_AUTO
ODMS_SAMPLING	ODMS_SAMPLING_DISABLE

9 rows selected.

## Related Topics

- [Oracle Database Reference](#)

## 44.7.34 GET\_MODEL\_SIGNATURE Function

The GET\_MODEL\_SIGNATURE function returns the list of columns from the build input table that were used by the build process to train the model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Static Data Dictionary Views: ALL\_ALL\_TABLES to ALL\_OUTLINES" in *Oracle Database Reference*.

## Syntax

```
FUNCTION get_model_signature (model_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DM_Model_Signature PIPELINED;
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-97 GET\_MODEL\_SIGNATURE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.

## Return Values

**Table 44-98 GET\_MODEL\_SIGNATURE Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE	<p>A set of rows of type DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre> DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE TABLE OF SYS.DM_MODEL_SIGNATURE_ATTRIBUTE       Name                               Type ----- ATTRIBUTE_NAME                          VARCHAR2(130) ATTRIBUTE_TYPE                           VARCHAR2(106) </pre>

## Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM\_MODEL\_SIGNATURE. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see ["DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING Datatypes"](#).
2. The signature names or types include only those attributes used by the build process.

## Examples

The following example returns model settings for an example Naive Bayes model.

```

ATTRIBUTE_NAME          ATTRIBUTE_TYPE
-----
AGE                     NUMBER
ANNUAL_INCOME           NUMBER
AVERAGE__ITEMS_PURCHASED  NUMBER
BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION  NUMBER
BULK_PACK_DISKETTES     NUMBER
BULK_PURCH_AVE_AMT     NUMBER
DISABLE_COOKIES        NUMBER
EDUCATION               VARCHAR2
FLAT_PANEL_MONITOR     NUMBER
GENDER                  VARCHAR2
HOME_THEATER_PACKAGE   NUMBER
HOUSEHOLD_SIZE         VARCHAR2

```

MAILING_LIST	NUMBER
MARITAL_STATUS	VARCHAR2
NO_DIFFERENT_KIND_ITEMS	NUMBER
OCCUPATION	VARCHAR2
OS_DOC_SET_KANJI	NUMBER
PETS	NUMBER
PRINTER_SUPPLIES	NUMBER
PROMO_RESPOND	NUMBER
SHIPPING_ADDRESS_COUNTRY	VARCHAR2
SR_CITIZEN	NUMBER
TOP_REASON_FOR_SHOPPING	VARCHAR2
WKS_SINCE_LAST_PURCH	NUMBER
WORKCLASS	VARCHAR2
YRS_RESIDENCE	NUMBER
Y_BOX_GAMES	NUMBER

27 rows selected.

### Related Topics

- [Oracle Database Reference](#)

## 44.7.35 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_SVD Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVD` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a Singular Value Decomposition model. Oracle recommends to use model details view settings. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

Refer to Model Details View for Singular Value Decomposition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_svd(
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,
    matrix_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_SVD_MATRIX_Set PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-99** GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_SVD Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>model_name</code>	Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
<code>matrix_type</code>	Specifies which of the three SVD matrix types to return. Values are: U, S, V, and NULL. When <code>matrix_type</code> is null (default), all matrices are returned.  The U matrix is only computed when the <code>SVDS_U_MATRIX_OUTPUT</code> setting is enabled. It is not computed by default. If the model does not contain U matrices and you set <code>matrix_type</code> to U, an empty set of rows is returned. See <a href="#">Table 44-26</a> .
<code>partition_name</code>	A partition in a partitioned model.



## Return Values

**Table 44-100 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_SVD Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_SVD_MATRIX_SET	<p>A set of rows of type DM_SVD_MATRIX. The rows have the following columns:</p> <pre>(matrix_type      CHAR(1),  feature_id       NUMBER,  mapped_feature_id VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_name   VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000),  case_id         VARCHAR2(4000),  value           NUMBER,  variance        NUMBER,  pct_cum_variance NUMBER)</pre> <p style="text-align: center;">See Usage Notes for details.</p>

## Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM\_SVD\_MATRIX. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "[Datatypes](#)".

The columns in each row returned by GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_SVD are described as follows:

Column in DM_SVD_MATRIX_SET	Description
matrix_type	The type of matrix. Possible values are <b>S</b> , <b>V</b> , and <b>U</b> . This field is never null.
feature_id	The feature that the matrix entry refers to.
mapped_feature_id	A descriptive name for the feature.
attribute_name	Column name in the <b>V</b> matrix component bases. This field is null for the <b>S</b> and <b>U</b> matrices.
attribute_subname	Subname in the <b>V</b> matrix component bases. This is relevant only in the case of a nested column. This field is null for the <b>S</b> and <b>U</b> matrices.
case_id	Unique identifier of the row in the build data described by the <b>U</b> matrix projection. This field is null for the <b>S</b> and <b>V</b> matrices.
value	The matrix entry value.
variance	The variance explained by a component. It is non-null only for <b>S</b> matrix entries. This column is non-null only for <b>S</b> matrix entries and for SVD models with setting <code>dbms_data_mining.svds_scoring_mode</code> set to <code>dbms_data_mining.svds_scoring_pca</code> and the build data is centered, either manually or because the setting <code>dbms_data_mining.prep_auto</code> is set to <code>dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on</code> .

Column in DM_SVD_MATRIX_SET	Description
pct_cum_variance	The percent cumulative variance explained by the components thus far. The components are ranked by the explained variance in descending order.  This column is non-null only for <b>S</b> matrix entries and for SVD models with setting <code>dbms_data_mining.svds_scoring_mode</code> set to <code>dbms_data_mining.svds_scoring_pca</code> and the build data is centered, either manually or because the setting <code>dbms_data_mining.prep_auto</code> is set to <code>dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on</code> .

- The output of `GET_MODEL_DETAILS` is in sparse format. Zero values are not returned. Only the diagonal elements of the **S** matrix, the non-zero coefficients in the **V** matrix bases, and the non-zero **U** matrix projections are returned.  
  
There is one exception: If the data row does not produce non-zero **U** Matrix projections, the case ID for that row is returned with `NULL` for the `feature_id` and `value`. This is done to avoid losing any records from the original data.
- `GET_MODEL_DETAILS` functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.
- When the value is `NULL` for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the preferred partition name.

#### Related Topics

- Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.36 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_SVM Function

The `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM` function returns a set of rows that provide the details of a linear Support Vector Machine (SVM) model. If invoked for nonlinear SVM, it returns `ORA-40215`. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Model Detail Views" in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

In linear SVM models, only nonzero coefficients are stored. This reduces storage and speeds up model loading. As a result, if an attribute is missing in the coefficient list returned by `GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM`, then the coefficient of this attribute should be interpreted as zero.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_svm(
    model_name    VARCHAR2,
    reverse_coef  NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    partition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DM_SVM_Linear_Coeff_Set PIPELINED;
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-101 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_SVM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
reverse_coef	Whether or not GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM should transform the attribute coefficients using the original attribute transformations.  When reverse_coef is set to 0 (default), GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM returns the coefficients directly from the model without applying transformations.  When reverse_coef is set to 1, GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM transforms the coefficients and bias by applying the normalization shifts and scales that were generated using automatic data preparation.  See Usage Note 4.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

## Return Values

**Table 44-102 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_SVM Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF_SET	A set of rows of type DM_SVM_LINEAR_COEFF. The rows have the following columns:  <pre>(class          VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_set   DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE_SET)</pre> <p>The attribute_set column returns a nested table of type DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE_SET. The rows, of type DM_SVM_ATTRIBUTE, have the following columns:</p> <pre>(attribute_name  VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_subname VARCHAR2(4000),  attribute_value  VARCHAR2(4000),  coefficient      NUMBER)</pre> <p>See Usage Notes.</p>

## Usage Notes

1. This table function pipes out rows of type DM\_SVM\_LINEAR\_COEFF. For information on Data Mining datatypes and piped output from table functions, see "Datatypes".
2. The class column of DM\_SVM\_LINEAR\_COEFF contains Classification target values. For SVM Regression models, class is null. For each Classification target value, a set of coefficients is returned. For Binary Classification, one-class Classification, and Regression models, only a single set of coefficients is returned.
3. The attribute\_value column in DM\_SVM\_ATTRIBUTE\_SET is used for categorical attributes.

4. GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS functions preserve model transparency by automatically reversing the transformations applied during the build process. Thus the attributes returned in the model details are the original attributes (or a close approximation of the original attributes) used to build the model.

The coefficients are related to the transformed, not the original, attributes. When returned directly with the model details, the coefficients may not provide meaningful information. If you want GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_SVM to transform the coefficients such that they relate to the original attributes, set the `reverse_coef` parameter to 1.

5. When the value is NULL for a partitioned model, an exception is thrown. When the value is not null, it must contain the desired partition name.

### Examples

The following example returns model details for the SVM Classification model `SVMC_SH_Clas_sample`, which was created by the sample program `dmsvcdem.sql`. For information about the sample programs, see *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

```
WITH
  mod_dtls AS (
    SELECT *
      FROM TABLE(DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_MODEL_DETAILS_SVM('SVMC_SH_Clas_sample'))
  ),
  model_details AS (
    SELECT D.class, A.attribute_name, A.attribute_value, A.coefficient
      FROM mod_dtls D,
           TABLE(D.attribute_set) A
     ORDER BY D.class, ABS(A.coefficient) DESC
  )
SELECT class, attribute_name aname, attribute_value aval, coefficient coeff
  FROM model_details
 WHERE ROWNUM < 11;
```

CLASS	ANAME	AVAL	COEFF
1			-2.85
1	BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION		1.11
1	OCCUPATION	Other	-.94
1	HOUSEHOLD_SIZE	4-5	.88
1	CUST_MARITAL_STATUS	Married	.82
1	YRS_RESIDENCE		.76
1	HOUSEHOLD_SIZE	6-8	-.74
1	OCCUPATION	Exec.	.71
1	EDUCATION	11th	-.71
1	EDUCATION	Masters	.63

### Related Topics

- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 44.7.37 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_XML Function

This function returns an XML object that provides the details of a Decision Tree model.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_details_xml(
  model_name IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN XMLType;
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-103 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_XML Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
partition_name	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model.

## Return Values

**Table 44-104 GET\_MODEL\_DETAILS\_XML Function Return Value**

Return Value	Description
XMLTYPE	<p>The XML definition for the Decision Tree model. See "XMLTYPE" for details.</p> <p>The XML definition conforms to the Data Mining Group Predictive Model Markup Language (PMML) version 2.1 specification. The specification is available at <a href="http://www.dmg.org">http://www.dmg.org</a>.</p> <p>If a nested attribute is used as a splitter, the attribute will appear in the XML document as field="&lt;column_name&gt;'.&lt;subname&gt;", as opposed to the non-nested attributes which appear in the document as field="&lt;column_name&gt;".</p>

### Note:

The column names are surrounded by single quotes and a period separates the column\_name from the subname.

The rest of the document style remains unchanged.

## Usage Notes

Special characters that cannot be displayed by Oracle XML are converted to '#'.

## Examples

The following statements in SQL\*Plus return the details of the Decision Tree model dt\_sh\_clas\_sample. This model is created by the program dmdtdemo.sql, one of the sample data mining programs provided with Oracle Database Examples.

Note: The "&quot;" characters you will see in the XML output are a result of SQL\*Plus behavior. To display the XML in proper format, cut and past it into a file and open the file in a browser.

```
column dt_details format a320
SELECT
  dbms_data_mining.get_model_details_xml('dt_sh_clas_sample')
```

```
AS DT_DETAILS
FROM dual;
```

```
DT_DETAILS
```

```
-----
<PMML version="2.1">
  <Header copyright="Copyright (c) 2004, Oracle Corporation. All rights
    reserved."/>
  <DataDictionary numberOfFields="9">
    <DataField name="AFFINITY_CARD" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="AGE" optype="continuous"/>
    <DataField name="BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION" optype="continuous"/>
    <DataField name="CUST_MARITAL_STATUS" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="EDUCATION" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="HOUSEHOLD_SIZE" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="OCCUPATION" optype="categorical"/>
    <DataField name="YRS_RESIDENCE" optype="continuous"/>
    <DataField name="Y_BOX_GAMES" optype="continuous"/>
  </DataDictionary>
  <TreeModel modelName="DT_SH_CLAS_SAMPLE" functionName="classification"
    splitCharacteristic="binarySplit">
    <Extension name="buildSettings">
      <Setting name="TREE_IMPURITY_METRIC" value="TREE_IMPURITY_GINI"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MAX_DEPTH" value="7"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MINPCT_NODE" value=".05"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MINPCT_SPLIT" value=".1"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MINREC_NODE" value="10"/>
      <Setting name="TREE_TERM_MINREC_SPLIT" value="20"/>
    <costMatrix>
      <costElement>
        <actualValue>0</actualValue>
        <predictedValue>0</predictedValue>
        <cost>0</cost>
      </costElement>
      <costElement>
        <actualValue>0</actualValue>
        <predictedValue>1</predictedValue>
        <cost>1</cost>
      </costElement>
      <costElement>
        <actualValue>1</actualValue>
        <predictedValue>0</predictedValue>
        <cost>8</cost>
      </costElement>
      <costElement>
        <actualValue>1</actualValue>
        <predictedValue>1</predictedValue>
        <cost>0</cost>
      </costElement>
    </costMatrix>
  </Extension>
</MiningSchema>
.
.
.
.
.
</Node>
</Node>
```

```
</TreeModel>  
</PMML>
```

## 44.7.38 GET\_MODEL\_TRANSFORMATIONS Function

This function returns the transformation expressions embedded in the specified model. Starting from Oracle Database 12c Release 2, this function is deprecated. See "Static Data Dictionary Views: ALL\_ALL\_TABLES to ALL\_OUTLINES" in *Oracle Database Reference*.

All GET\_\* interfaces are replaced by model views, and Oracle recommends that users reference the model views to retrieve the relevant information. The GET\_MODEL\_TRANSFORMATIONS function is replaced by the following:

- USER(/DBA/ALL)\_MINING\_MODEL\_XFORMS: provides the user-embedded transformations
- DM\$VX prefixed model view: provides text feature extraction information
- D\$VN prefixed mode view: provides normalization and missing value information
- DM\$VB: provides binning information



### See Also:

"About Transformation Lists" in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Operational Notes](#)

"[GET\\_TRANSFORM\\_LIST Procedure](#)"

"[CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#)"

"ALL\_MINING\_MODEL\_XFORMS" in *Oracle Database Reference*

"DBA\_MINING\_MODEL\_XFORMS" in *Oracle Database Reference*

"USER\_MINING\_MODEL\_XFORMS" in *Oracle Database Reference*

Model Details View for Binning

Normalization and Missing Value Handling

Data Preparation for Text Features

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.get_model_transformations(  
    model_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN DM_Transforms PIPELINED;
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-105 GET\_MODEL\_TRANSFORMATIONS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>model_name</code>	Indicates the name of the model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.
<code>partition_name</code>	Specifies a partition in a partitioned model

## Return Values

**Table 44-106 GET\_MODEL\_TRANSFORMATIONS Function Return Value**

Return Value	Description								
<code>DM_TRANSFORMS</code>	<p>The transformation expressions embedded in <code>model_name</code>.</p> <p>The <code>DM_TRANSFORMS</code> type is a table of <code>DM_TRANSFORM</code> objects. Each <code>DM_TRANSFORM</code> has these fields:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><code>attribute_name</code></td> <td><code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>attribute_subname</code></td> <td><code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>expression</code></td> <td><code>CLOB</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>reverse_expression</code></td> <td><code>CLOB</code></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<code>attribute_name</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code>	<code>attribute_subname</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code>	<code>expression</code>	<code>CLOB</code>	<code>reverse_expression</code>	<code>CLOB</code>
<code>attribute_name</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code>								
<code>attribute_subname</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code>								
<code>expression</code>	<code>CLOB</code>								
<code>reverse_expression</code>	<code>CLOB</code>								

## Usage Notes

When Automatic Data Preparation (ADP) is enabled, both automatic and user-defined transformations may be associated with an attribute. In this case, the user-defined transformations are evaluated before the automatic transformations.

When invoked for a partitioned model, the `partition_name` parameter must be specified.

## Examples

In this example, several columns in the `SH.CUSTOMERS` table are used to create a Naive Bayes model. A transformation expression is specified for one of the columns. The model does not use ADP.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                   NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                     VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                     NUMBER
```

```
CREATE TABLE settings_nb(
  setting_name VARCHAR2(30),
  setting_value VARCHAR2(30));
```



```

BEGIN
  INSERT INTO settings_nb (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
    (dbms_data_mining.algo_name, dbms_data_mining.algo_naive_bayes);
  INSERT INTO settings_nb (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
    (dbms_data_mining.prep_auto, dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_off);
  COMMIT;
END;
/
DECLARE
  mining_data_xforms  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (
    xform_list          => mining_data_xforms,
    attribute_name      => 'cust_year_of_birth',
    attribute_subname   => null,
    expression          => 'cust_year_of_birth + 10',
    reverse_expression  => 'cust_year_of_birth - 10');
  dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL (
    model_name          => 'new_model',
    mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => 'cust_income_level',
    settings_table_name => 'settings_nb',
    data_schema_name    => null,
    settings_schema_name => null,
    xform_list          => mining_data_xforms );
END;
/
SELECT attribute_name, TO_CHAR(expression), TO_CHAR(reverse_expression)
       FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('new_model'));

ATTRIBUTE_NAME      TO_CHAR(EXPRESSION)      TO_CHAR(REVERSE_EXPRESSION)
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH  cust_year_of_birth + 10      cust_year_of_birth - 10

```

### Related Topics

- [Oracle Database Reference](#)

## 44.7.39 GET\_TRANSFORM\_LIST Procedure

This procedure converts transformation expressions specified as `DM_TRANSFORMS` to a transformation list (`TRANSFORM_LIST`) that can be used in creating a model.

`DM_TRANSFORMS` is returned by the `GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS` function.

You can also use routines in the `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` package to construct a transformation list.



### See Also:

“About Transformation Lists” in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM](#)

“[GET\\_MODEL\\_TRANSFORMATIONS](#) Function”

“[CREATE\\_MODEL](#) Procedure”

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.GET_TRANSFORM_LIST (
    xform_list          OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    model_xforms       IN  DM_TRANSFORMS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-107 GET\_TRANSFORM\_LIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xform_list	<p>A list of transformation specifications that can be embedded in a model. Accepted as a parameter to the <a href="#">CREATE_MODEL Procedure</a>.</p> <p>The TRANSFORM_LIST type is a table of TRANSFORM_REC objects. Each TRANSFORM_REC has these fields:</p> <pre>attribute_name      VARCHAR2(30) attribute_subname   VARCHAR2(4000) expression          EXPRESSION_REC reverse_expression  EXPRESSION_REC attribute_spec      VARCHAR2(4000)</pre> <p>For details about the TRANSFORM_LIST collection type, see <a href="#">Table 45-1</a>.</p>
model_xforms	<p>A list of embedded transformation expressions returned by the <a href="#">GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS Function</a> for a specific model.</p> <p>The DM_TRANSFORMS type is a table of DM_TRANSFORM objects. Each DM_TRANSFORM has these fields:</p> <pre>attribute_name      VARCHAR2(4000) attribute_subname   VARCHAR2(4000) expression          CLOB reverse_expression  CLOB</pre>

## Examples

In this example, a model `mod1` is trained using several columns in the `SH.CUSTOMERS` table. The model uses ADP, which automatically bins one of the columns.

A second model `mod2` is trained on the same data without ADP, but it uses a transformation list that was obtained from `mod1`. As a result, both `mod1` and `mod2` have the same embedded transformation expression.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                       NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                          VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                          NUMBER
```

```
CREATE TABLE setmod1(setting_name VARCHAR2(30),setting_value VARCHAR2(30));
BEGIN
```

```

INSERT INTO setmod1 VALUES (dbms_data_mining.algo_name, dbms_data_mining.algo_naive_bayes);
INSERT INTO setmod1 VALUES (dbms_data_mining.prep_auto,dbms_data_mining.prep_auto_on);
dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL (
    model_name           => 'mod1',
    mining_function      => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name  => 'cust_income_level',
    settings_table_name => 'setmod1');
COMMIT;
END;
/
CREATE TABLE setmod2(setting_name VARCHAR2(30),setting_value VARCHAR2(30));
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO setmod2
        VALUES (dbms_data_mining.algo_name, dbms_data_mining.algo_naive_bayes);
COMMIT;
END;
/
DECLARE
    v_xform_list          dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
    dmxf                  DM_TRANSFORMS;
BEGIN
    EXECUTE IMMEDIATE
        'SELECT dm_transform(attribute_name, attribute_subname,expression, reverse_expression)
        FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS (''mod1''))'
        BULK COLLECT INTO dmxf;
    dbms_data_mining.GET_TRANSFORM_LIST (
        xform_list          => v_xform_list,
        model_xforms       => dmxf);
    dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
        model_name         => 'mod2',
        mining_function    => dbms_data_mining.classification,
        data_table_name   => 'mining_data',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name => 'cust_income_level',
        settings_table_name => 'setmod2',
        xform_list         => v_xform_list);
END;
/

-- Transformation expression embedded in mod1
SELECT TO_CHAR(expression) FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('mod1'));

TO_CHAR(EXPRESSION)
-----
CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1915 THEN 0 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1915 THEN 0
WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1920.5 THEN 1 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1924.5 THEN 2
.
.
.
.5 THEN 29 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" IS NOT NULL THEN 30 END

-- Transformation expression embedded in mod2
SELECT TO_CHAR(expression) FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('mod2'));

TO_CHAR(EXPRESSION)
-----
CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1915 THEN 0 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1915 THEN 0
WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1920.5 THEN 1 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1924.5 THEN 2
.

```

```

.
.
.5 THEN 29 WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" IS NOT NULL THEN 30 END

-- Reverse transformation expression embedded in mod1
SELECT TO_CHAR(reverse_expression) FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('mod1'));

TO_CHAR(REVERSE_EXPRESSION)
-----
DECODE("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",0,'( ; 1915), [1915; 1915]',1,'(1915; 1920.5]',2,'(1
920.5; 1924.5]',3,'(1924.5; 1928.5]',4,'(1928.5; 1932.5]',5,'(1932.5; 1936.5]',6
.
.
.
8,'(1987.5; 1988.5]',29,'(1988.5; 1989.5]',30,'(1989.5; )',NULL,'NULL')

-- Reverse transformation expression embedded in mod2
SELECT TO_CHAR(reverse_expression) FROM TABLE (dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('mod2'));

TO_CHAR(REVERSE_EXPRESSION)
-----
DECODE("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",0,'( ; 1915), [1915; 1915]',1,'(1915; 1920.5]',2,'(1
920.5; 1924.5]',3,'(1924.5; 1928.5]',4,'(1928.5; 1932.5]',5,'(1932.5; 1936.5]',6
.
.
.
8,'(1987.5; 1988.5]',29,'(1988.5; 1989.5]',30,'(1989.5; )',NULL,'NULL')

```

## 44.7.40 IMPORT\_MODEL Procedure

This procedure imports one or more data mining models. The procedure is overloaded. You can call it to import mining models from a dump file set, or you can call it to import a single mining model from a PMML document.

### Import from a dump file set

You can import mining models from a dump file set that was created by the [EXPORT\\_MODEL Procedure](#). `IMPORT_MODEL` and `EXPORT_MODEL` use Oracle Data Pump technology to export to and import from a dump file set.

When Oracle Data Pump is used directly to export/import an entire schema or database, the mining models in the schema or database are included. `EXPORT_MODEL` and `IMPORT_MODEL` export/import mining models only.

### Import from PMML

You can import a mining model represented in Predictive Model Markup Language (PMML). The model must be of type `RegressionModel`, either linear regression or binary logistic regression.

PMML is an XML-based standard specified by the Data Mining Group (<http://www.dmg.org>). Applications that are PMML-compliant can deploy PMML-compliant models that were created by any vendor. Oracle Data Mining supports the core features of PMML 3.1 for regression models.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for more information about exporting and importing mining models

*Oracle Database Utilities* for information about Oracle Data Pump

<http://www.dmg.org/faq.html> for more information about PMML

## Syntax

Imports a mining model from a dump file set:

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL (
    filename          IN  VARCHAR2,
    directory         IN  VARCHAR2,
    model_filter      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    operation         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    remote_link       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    jobname           IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    schema_remap      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    tablespace_remap IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Imports a mining model from a PMML document:

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL (
    model_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
    pmml_doc          IN  XMLTYPE,
    strict_check      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-108** IMPORT\_MODEL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
filename	Name of the dump file set from which the models should be imported. The dump file set must have been created by the EXPORT_MODEL procedure or the expdp export utility of Oracle Data Pump.  The dump file set can contain one or more files. (Refer to "EXPORT_MODEL Procedure" for details.) If the dump file set contains multiple files, you can specify 'filename%U' instead of listing them. For example, if your dump file set contains 3 files, archive01.dmp, archive02.dmp, and archive03.dmp, you can import them by specifying 'archive%U'.
directory	Name of a pre-defined directory object that specifies where the dump file set is located. Both the exporting and the importing user must have read/write access to the directory object and to the file system directory that it identifies.  Note: The target database must also have read/write access to the file system directory.

**Table 44-108 (Cont.) IMPORT\_MODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_filter	<p>Optional parameter that specifies one or more models to import. If you do not specify a value for <code>model_filter</code>, all models in the dump file set are imported. You can also specify <code>NULL</code> (the default) or <code>'ALL'</code> to import all models.</p> <p>The value of <code>model_filter</code> can be one or more model names. The following are valid filters.</p> <pre>'mymodel1'</pre> <pre>'name IN ('mymodel2','mymodel3')'</pre> <p>The first causes <code>IMPORT_MODEL</code> to import a single model named <code>mymodel1</code>. The second causes <code>IMPORT_MODEL</code> to import two models, <code>mymodel2</code> and <code>mymodel3</code>.</p>
operation	<p>Optional parameter that specifies whether to import the models or the SQL statements that create the models. By default, the models are imported.</p> <p>You can specify either of the following values for <code>operation</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'IMPORT' — Import the models (Default)</li> <li>'SQL_FILE' — Write the SQL DDL for creating the models to a text file. The text file is named <code>job_name.sql</code> and is located in the dump set directory.</li> </ul>
remote_link	<p>Optional parameter that specifies the name of a database link to a remote system. The default value is <code>NULL</code>. A database link is a schema object in a local database that enables access to objects in a remote database. When you specify a value for <code>remote_link</code>, you can import models into the local database from the remote database. The import is fileless; no dump file is involved. The <code>IMP_FULL_DATABASE</code> role is required for importing the remote models. The <code>EXP_FULL_DATABASE</code> privilege, the <code>CREATE DATABASE LINK</code> privilege, and other privileges may also be required. (See Example 2.)</p>
jobname	<p>Optional parameter that specifies the name of the import job. By default, the name has the form <code>username_imp_nnnn</code>, where <code>nnnn</code> is a number. For example, a job name in the <code>SCOTT</code> schema might be <code>SCOTT_imp_134</code>.</p> <p>If you specify a job name, it must be unique within the schema. The maximum length of the job name is 30 characters.</p> <p>A log file for the import job, named <code>jobname.log</code>, is created in the same directory as the dump file set.</p>
schema_remap	<p>Optional parameter for importing into a different schema. By default, models are exported and imported within the same schema.</p> <p>If the dump file set belongs to a different schema, you must specify a schema mapping in the form <code>export_user:import_user</code>. For example, you would specify <code>'SCOTT:MARY'</code> to import a model exported by <code>SCOTT</code> into the <code>MARY</code> schema.</p> <p>Note: In some cases, you may need to have the <code>IMP_FULL_DATABASE</code> privilege or the <code>SYS</code> role to import a model from a different schema.</p>

**Table 44-108 (Cont.) IMPORT\_MODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_remap	<p>Optional parameter for importing into a different tablespace. By default, models are exported and imported within the same tablespace.</p> <p>If the dump file set belongs to a different tablespace, you must specify a tablespace mapping in the form <i>export_tablespace:import_tablespace</i>. For example, you would specify 'TBLSPC01:TBLSPC02' to import a model that was exported from tablespace TBLSPC01 into tablespace TBLSPC02.</p> <p>Note: In some cases, you may need to have the <code>IMP_FULL_DATABASE</code> privilege or the <code>SYS</code> role to import a model from a different tablespace.</p>
model_name	Name for the new model that will be created in the database as a result of an import from PMML. The name must be unique within the user's schema.
pmmldoc	The PMML document representing the model to be imported. The PMML document has an <code>XMLTYPE</code> object type. See "XMLTYPE" for details.
strict_check	<p>Whether or not an error occurs when the PMML document contains sections that are not part of core PMML (for example, Output or Targets). Oracle Data Mining supports only core PMML; any non-core features may affect the scoring representation.</p> <p>If the PMML does not strictly conform to core PMML and <code>strict_check</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then <code>IMPORT_MODEL</code> returns an error. If <code>strict_check</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), then the error is suppressed. The model may be imported and scored.</p>

### Examples

- This example shows a model being exported and imported within the schema `dmuser2`. Then the same model is imported into the `dmuser3` schema. The `dmuser3` user has the `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` privilege. The `dmuser2` user has been assigned the `USER2` tablespace; `dmuser3` has been assigned the `USER3` tablespace.

```
SQL> connect dmuser2
Enter password: dmuser2_password
Connected.
SQL> select model_name from user_mining_models;

MODEL_NAME
-----
NMF_SH_SAMPLE
SVMO_SH_CLAS_SAMPLE
SVMR_SH_REGR_SAMPLE

-- export the model called NMF_SH_SAMPLE to a dump file in same schema
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.EXPORT_MODEL (
        filename =>'NMF_SH_SAMPLE_out',
        directory =>'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
        model_filter => 'name = 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE''');

-- import the model back into the same schema
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL (
        filename => 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE_out01.dmp',
        directory => 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
        model_filter => 'name = 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE''');
```

```
-- connect as different user
-- import same model into that schema
SQL> connect dmuser3
Enter password: dmuser3_password
Connected.
SQL>EXECUTE DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL (
    filename => 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE_out01.dmp',
    directory => 'DATA_PUMP_DIR',
    model_filter => 'name = 'NMF_SH_SAMPLE'',
    operation =>'IMPORT',
    remote_link => NULL,
    jobname => 'nmf_imp_job',
    schema_remap => 'dmuser2:dmuser3',
    tablespace_remap => 'USER2:USER3');
```

The following example shows user MARY importing all models from a dump file, model\_exp\_001.dmp, which was created by user SCOTT. User MARY has been assigned a tablespace named USER2; user SCOTT was assigned the tablespace USERS when the models were exported into the dump file model\_exp\_001.dmp. The dump file is located in the file system directory mapped to a directory object called DM\_DUMP. If user MARY does not have IMP\_FULL\_DATABASE privileges, IMPORT\_MODEL will raise an error.

```
-- import all models
DECLARE
    file_name VARCHAR2(40);
BEGIN
    file_name := 'model_exp_001.dmp';
    DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL(
        filename=> 'file_name',
        directory=>'DM_DUMP',
        schema_remap=>'SCOTT:MARY',
        tablespace_remap=>'USERS:USER2');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(
        'DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_MODEL of all models from SCOTT done!');
END;
/
```

2. This example shows how the user xuser could import the model dmuser.r1mod from a remote database. The SQL\*Net connection alias for the remote database is R1DB. The user xuser is assigned the SYSAUX tablespace; the user dmuser is assigned the TBS\_1 tablespace.

```
CONNECT / AS SYSDBA;
GRANT CREATE DATABASE LINK TO xuser;
GRANT imp_full_database TO xuser;
CONNECT xuser/xuserpassword
CREATE DATABASE LINK dmuser_link
    CONNECT TO dmuser IDENTIFIED BY dmuserpassword USING 'R1DB';
EXEC dbms_data_mining.import_model (
    NULL,
    'DMUSER_DIR',
    'R1MOD',
    remote_link => 'DMUSER_LINK', schema_remap => 'DMUSER:XUSER',
    tablespace_remap => 'TBS_1:SYSAUX' );
SELECT name FROM dm_user_models;

NAME
-----
R1MOD
```



- This example shows how a PMML document called `SamplePMML1.xml` could be imported from a location referenced by directory object `PMMLDIR` into the schema of the current user. The imported model will be called `PMMLMODEL1`.

```
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining.import_model ('PMMLMODEL1',
    XMLType (bfilename ('PMMLDIR', 'SamplePMML1.xml'),
      nls_charset_id ('AL32UTF8')
    ));
END;
```

## 44.7.41 IMPORT\_SERMODEL Procedure

This procedure imports the serialized format of the model back into a database.

The import routine takes the serialized content in the `BLOB` and the name of the model to be created with the content. This import does not create model views or tables that are needed for querying model details. The import procedure only provides the ability to score the model.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.IMPORT_SERMODEL (
  model_data      IN BLOB,
  model_name      IN VARCHAR2,);
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-109** IMPORT\_SERMODEL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>model_data</code>	Provides model data in <code>BLOB</code> format.
<code>model_name</code>	Name of the mining model in the form <code>[schema_name.]model_name</code> . If you do not specify a schema, then your own schema is used.

### Examples

The following statement imports the serialized format of the models.

```
declare
  v_blob blob;
BEGIN
  dbms_lob.createtemporary(v_blob, FALSE);
  -- fill in v_blob from somewhere (e.g., bfile, etc.)
  dbms_data_mining.import_sermodel(v_blob, 'MY_MODEL');
  dbms_lob.freetemporary(v_blob);
END;
/
```

### Related Topics

- [EXPORT\\_SERMODEL Procedure](#)  
This procedure exports the model in a serialized format so that they can be moved to another platform for scoring.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for more information about exporting and importing mining models

## 44.7.42 JSON Schema for R Extensible Algorithm

Follow JSON schema when creating a new JSON object with flexibility.

### Usage Note

Some flexibility when creating a new JSON object are as follows:

- Partial registration is allowed. For example, detail function can be missing.
- Different orders are allowed. For example, detail function can be written before build function or after the build function.

### Example 44-1 JSON Schema

JSON schema 1.1 for R extensible algorithm:

```
{
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "algo_name_display": { "type" : "object",
                          "properties" : {
                            "language" : { "type" :
"string",
"enum" : ["English", "Spanish", "French"],
"default" : "English"},
                            "name" : { "type" :
"string"}}
    },
    "function_language": {"type": "string" },
    "mining_function": {
      "type" : "array",
      "items" : [
        { "type" : "object",
          "properties" : {
            "mining_function_name" : { "type" : "string"},
            "build_function": {
              "type": "object",
              "properties": {
                "function_body": { "type": "CLOB" }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

```

    },
    "detail_function": {
        "type": "array",
        "items": [
            { "type": "object",
              "properties": {
                "function_body": { "type": "CLOB" },
                "view_columns": { "type": "array",
                                "items": { "type": "string" } }
              }
            }
        ]
    },
    "items": {
        "type": "object",
        "properties": {
            "name": { "type": "string" },
            "type": { "type": "string",
                    "enum": [ "VARCHAR2",
                              "NUMBER",
                              "DATE",
                              "BOOLEAN" ]
                  }
        }
    }
}

}

}

}

}

},

"score_function": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "function_body": { "type": "CLOB" }
    }
},
"weight_function": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "function_body": { "type": "CLOB" },
    }
}
}]]
},

"algo_setting": {

```

```

        "type" : "array",
        "items" : [
            { "type" : "object",
              "properties" : {
                "name" : { "type" : "string"},
                "name_display": { "type" : "object",
                                  "properties" : {
                                    "language" :
{ "type" : "string",
  "enum" : ["English", "Spanish", "French"],
  "default" : "English"},
                                  "name" :
{ "type" : "string"}}
                },
              "type" : { "type" : "string",
                        "enum" : ["string", "integer",
"number", "boolean"]},
              "optional": { "type" : "BOOLEAN",
                            "default" : "FALSE"},
              "value" : { "type" : "string"},
              "min_value" : { "type": "object",
                              "properties": {
                                "min_value":
{"type": "number"},
                                "inclusive":
{ "type": "boolean",
  "default" : TRUE},
                              }
              },
              "max_value" : { "type": "object",
                              "properties": {
                                "max_value":
{"type": "number"},
                                "inclusive":
{ "type": "boolean",
  "default" : TRUE},
                              }
              },
            "categorical choices" : { "type": "array",
                                      "items":
{
  "type": "string"
}
              },
            "description_display": { "type" : "object",

```



```

"dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value_mean_mode",
    "categorical choices" :
[   "dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value_mean_mode",

"dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value_auto",

"dbms_data_mining.odms_missing_value_delete_row"],
    "description"          : {"English",
                              "how
to treat missing values"}
    },
{"name"                    : "RALG_PARAMETER_FAMILY",
 "name_display"           : {"English",
 "RALG_PARAMETER_FAMILY"},
 "type"                   : "string",
 "optional"                : "TRUE",
 "value"                   : "",
 "description"             : {"English", "R family
parameter in build function"}
},
],
}

```

### 44.7.43 REGISTER\_ALGORITHM Procedure

User can register a new algorithm by providing algorithm name, mining function, and all other algorithm metadata to this function.

#### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING.REGISTER_ALGORITHM (
    algorithm_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    algorithm_metadata      IN CLOB,
    algorithm_description   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

#### Parameters

**Table 44-110 REGISTER\_ALGORITHM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
algorithm_name	Name of the algorithm.
algorithm_metadata	Metadata of the algorithm.
algorithm_description	Description of the algorithm.

#### Usage Notes

The registration procedure performs the following:

- Checks whether algorithm\_metadata has correct JSON syntax.
- Checks whether the input JSON object follows the predefined JSON schema.
- Checks whether current user has RQADMIN privilege.

- Checks duplicate algorithms such that the same algorithm is not registered twice.
- Checks for missing entries. For example, algorithm name, algorithm type, metadata, and build function.

### Register Algorithms After the JSON Object Is Created

SQL users can register new algorithms by following the given procedure:

Create a JSON object following JSON schema and pass it to REGISTER\_ALGORITHM procedure.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.register_algorithm(
    algorithm_name      => 't1',
    algorithm_metadata  =>
      '{"function_language" : "R",
       "mining_function" :
         { "mining_function_name" : "CLASSIFICATION",
           "build_function" : {"function_body": "function(dat, formula,
family) { set.seed(1234);
                                     mod <- glm(formula = formula,
data=dat,
family=eval(parse(text=family)));
mod}}",
           "score_function" : {"function_body": "function(mod, dat) {
                                     res <- predict(mod, newdata =
dat, type=''response'');
                                     res2=data.frame(1-res, res);
res2}}"}',
    algorithm_description => 't1');
END;
/
```

## 44.7.44 RANK\_APPLY Procedure

This procedure ranks the results of an APPLY operation based on a top-N specification for predictive and descriptive model results.

For classification models, you can provide a cost matrix as input, and obtain the ranked results with costs applied to the predictions.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.RANK_APPLY (
  apply_result_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  case_id_column_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  score_column_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  score_criterion_column_name IN VARCHAR2,
  ranked_apply_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  top_N                       IN NUMBER (38) DEFAULT 1,
  cost_matrix_table_name      IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_result_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  cost_matrix_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 44-111 RANK\_APPLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
apply_result_table_name	Name of the table or view containing the results of an APPLY operation on the test data set (see Usage Notes)
case_id_column_name	Name of the case identifier column. This must be the same as the one used for generating APPLY results.
score_column_name	Name of the prediction column in the apply results table
score_criterion_column_name	Name of the probability column in the apply results table
ranked_apply_result_table_name	Name of the table containing the ranked apply results
top_N	Top N predictions to be considered from the APPLY results for precision recall computation
cost_matrix_table_name	Name of the cost matrix table
apply_result_schema_name	Name of the schema hosting the APPLY results table
cost_matrix_schema_name	Name of the schema hosting the cost matrix table

## Usage Notes

You can use `RANK_APPLY` to generate ranked apply results, based on a top-N filter and also with application of cost for predictions, if the model was built with costs.

The behavior of `RANK_APPLY` is similar to that of `APPLY` with respect to other DDL-like operations such as `CREATE_MODEL`, `DROP_MODEL`, and `RENAME_MODEL`. The procedure does not depend on the model; the only input of relevance is the apply results generated in a fixed schema table from `APPLY`.

The main intended use of `RANK_APPLY` is for the generation of the final `APPLY` results against the scoring data in a production setting. You can apply the model against test data using `APPLY`, compute various test metrics against various cost matrix tables, and use the candidate cost matrix for `RANK_APPLY`.

The schema for the apply results from each of the supported algorithms is listed in subsequent sections. The `case_id` column will be the same case identifier column as that of the apply results.

### Classification Models — NB and SVM

For numerical targets, the ranked results table will have the definition as shown:

```
(case_id      VARCHAR2/NUMBER,
 prediction   NUMBER,
 probability  NUMBER,
 cost        NUMBER,
 rank        INTEGER)
```



For categorical targets, the ranked results table will have the following definition:

```
(case_id      VARCHAR2/NUMBER,
prediction    VARCHAR2,
probability   NUMBER,
cost         NUMBER,
rank         INTEGER)
```

### Clustering Using *k*-Means or O-Cluster

Clustering is an unsupervised mining function, and hence there are no targets. The results of an `APPLY` operation contains simply the cluster identifier corresponding to a case, and the associated probability. Cost matrix is not considered here. The ranked results table will have the definition as shown, and contains the cluster ids ranked by top-N.

```
(case_id      VARCHAR2/NUMBER,
cluster_id    NUMBER,
probability   NUMBER,
rank         INTEGER)
```

### Feature Extraction using NMF

Feature extraction is also an unsupervised mining function, and hence there are no targets. The results of an `APPLY` operation contains simply the feature identifier corresponding to a case, and the associated match quality. Cost matrix is not considered here. The ranked results table will have the definition as shown, and contains the feature ids ranked by top-N.

```
(case_id      VARCHAR2/NUMBER,
feature_id    NUMBER,
match_quality NUMBER,
rank         INTEGER)
```

### Examples

```
BEGIN
/* build a model with name census_model.
 * (See example under CREATE_MODEL)
 */

/* if training data was pre-processed in any manner,
 * perform the same pre-processing steps on apply
 * data also.
 * (See examples in the section on DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM)
 */

/* apply the model to data to be scored */
DBMS_DATA_MINING.RANK_APPLY(
  apply_result_table_name => 'census_apply_result',
  case_id_column_name     => 'person_id',
  score_column_name       => 'prediction',
  score_criterion_column_name => 'probability'
  ranked_apply_result_tab_name => 'census_ranked_apply_result',
  top_N                   => 3,
  cost_matrix_table_name  => 'census_cost_matrix');
END;
/

-- View Ranked Apply Results
```

```
SELECT *
FROM census_ranked_apply_result;
```

## 44.7.45 REMOVE\_COST\_MATRIX Procedure

The REMOVE\_COST\_MATRIX procedure removes the default scoring matrix from a classification model.

### See Also:

- ["ADD\\_COST\\_MATRIX Procedure"](#)
- ["REMOVE\\_COST\\_MATRIX Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.REMOVE_COST_MATRIX (
    model_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-112 Remove\_Cost\_Matrix Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
model_name	Name of the model in the form [schema_name.]model_name. If you do not specify a schema, your own schema is used.

### Usage Notes

If the model is not in your schema, then REMOVE\_COST\_MATRIX requires the ALTER ANY MINING MODEL system privilege or the ALTER object privilege for the mining model.

### Example

The Naive Bayes model NB\_SH\_CLAS\_SAMPLE has an associated cost matrix that can be used for scoring the model.

```
SQL>SELECT *
FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.get_model_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample'))
ORDER BY predicted, actual;
```

```
ACTUAL    PREDICTED    COST
-----
0         0             0
1         0            .75
0         1            .25
1         1             0
```

You can remove the cost matrix with REMOVE\_COST\_MATRIX.

```
SQL>EXECUTE dbms_data_mining.remove_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample');
```

```
SQL>SELECT *
FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.get_model_cost_matrix('nb_sh_clas_sample'))
```

```
ORDER BY predicted, actual;

no rows selected
```

## 44.7.46 RENAME\_MODEL Procedure

This procedure changes the name of the mining model indicated by *model\_name* to the name that you specify as *new\_model\_name*.

If a model with *new\_model\_name* already exists, then the procedure optionally renames *new\_model\_name* to *versioned\_model\_name* before renaming *model\_name* to *new\_model\_name*.

The model name is in the form [*schema\_name*].*model\_name*. If you do not specify a schema, your own schema is used. For mining model naming restrictions, see the Usage Notes for "[CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#)".

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING.RENAME_MODEL (
    model_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    new_model_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    versioned_model_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 44-113 RENAME\_MODEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<i>model_name</i>	Model to be renamed.
<i>new_model_name</i>	New name for the model <i>model_name</i> .
<i>versioned_model_name</i>	New name for the model <i>new_model_name</i> if it already exists.

### Usage Notes

If you attempt to rename a model while it is being applied, then the model will be renamed but the apply operation will return indeterminate results.

### Examples

- This example changes the name of model `census_model` to `census_model_2012`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.RENAME_MODEL(
    model_name      => 'census_model',
    new_model_name  => 'census_model_2012');
END;
/
```

- In this example, there are two classification models in the user's schema: `clas_mod`, the working model, and `clas_mod_tst`, a test model. The `RENAME_MODEL` procedure preserves `clas_mod` as `clas_mod_old` and makes the test model the new working model.

```
SELECT model_name FROM user_mining_models;
MODEL_NAME
-----
```

```
CLAS_MOD
CLAS_MOD_TST

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING.RENAME_MODEL(
    model_name      => 'clas_mod_tst',
    new_model_name  => 'clas_mod',
    versioned_model_name => 'clas_mod_old');
END;
/

SELECT model_name FROM user_mining_models;
MODEL_NAME
-----
CLAS_MOD
CLAS_MOD_OLD
```

# DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM

DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM implements a set of transformations that are commonly used in data mining.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Datatypes](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING](#)
- *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*

## 45.1 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Overview

A transformation is a SQL expression that modifies the data in one or more columns.

Data must typically undergo certain transformations before it can be used to build a mining model. Many data mining algorithms have specific transformation requirements.

Data that will be scored must be transformed in the same way as the data that was used to create (train) the model.

### External or Embedded Transformations

DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM offers two approaches to implementing transformations. For a given model, you can either:

- Create a list of transformation expressions and pass it to the [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#)
- or*
- Create a view that implements the transformations and pass the name of the view to the [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#)

If you create a transformation list and pass it to CREATE\_MODEL, the transformation expressions are embedded in the model and automatically implemented whenever the model is applied.

If you create a view, the transformation expressions are external to the model. You will need to re-create the transformations whenever you apply the model.

**Note:**

Embedded transformations significantly enhance the model's usability while simplifying the process of model management.

### Automatic Transformations

Oracle Data Mining supports an Automatic Data Preparation (ADP) mode. When ADP is enabled, most algorithm-specific transformations are *automatically* embedded. Any additional transformations must be explicitly provided in an embedded transformation list or in a view.

If ADP is enabled and you create a model with a transformation list, both sets of transformations are embedded. The model will execute the user-specified transformations from the transformation list before executing the automatic transformations specified by ADP.

Within a transformation list, you can selectively disable ADP for individual attributes.

**See Also:**

["Automatic Data Preparation"](#) in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING](#)

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for a more information about ADP

["DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM-About Transformation Lists"](#)

### Transformations in DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM

The transformations supported by `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM` are summarized in this section.

#### Binning

Binning refers to the mapping of continuous or discrete values to discrete values of reduced cardinality.

- Supervised Binning (Categorical and Numerical)  
Binning is based on intrinsic relationships in the data as determined by a decision tree model.  
See ["INSERT\\_BIN\\_SUPER Procedure"](#).
- Top-N Frequency Categorical Binning  
Binning is based on the number of cases in each category.  
See ["INSERT\\_BIN\\_CAT\\_FREQ Procedure"](#)
- Equi-Width Numerical Binning  
Binning is based on equal-range partitions.

See "[INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#)".

- Quantile Numerical Binning

Binning is based on quantiles computed using the SQL `NTILE` function.

See "[INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_QTILE Procedure](#)".

### Linear Normalization

Normalization is the process of scaling continuous values down to a specific range, often between zero and one. Normalization transforms each numerical value by subtracting a number (the **shift**) and dividing the result by another number (the **scale**).

```
x_new = (x_old-shift)/scale
```

- Min-Max Normalization

Normalization is based on the minimum and maximum with the following shift and scale:

```
shift = min  
scale = max-min
```

See "[INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_MINMAX Procedure](#)".

- Scale Normalization

Normalization is based on the minimum and maximum with the following shift and scale:

```
shift = 0  
scale = max{abs(max), abs(min)}
```

See "[INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_SCALE Procedure](#)".

- Z-Score Normalization

Normalization is based on the mean and standard deviation with the following shift and scale:

```
shift = mean  
scale = standard_deviation
```

See "[INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_ZSCORE Procedure](#)".

### Outlier Treatment

An outlier is a numerical value that is located far from the rest of the data. Outliers can artificially skew the results of data mining.

- Winsorizing

Outliers are replaced with the nearest value that is not an outlier.

See "[INSERT\\_CLIP\\_WINSOR\\_TAIL Procedure](#)".

- Trimming

Outliers are set to `NULL`.

See "[INSERT\\_CLIP\\_TRIM\\_TAIL Procedure](#)".

### Missing Value Treatment

Missing data may indicate sparsity or it may indicate that some values are missing at random. DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM supports the following transformations for minimizing the effects of missing values:

- Missing numerical values are replaced with the mean.  
See "[INSERT\\_MISS\\_NUM\\_MEAN Procedure](#)".
- Missing categorical values are replaced with the mode.  
See "[INSERT\\_MISS\\_CAT\\_MODE Procedure](#)".



#### Note:

Oracle Data Mining also has default mechanisms for handling missing data. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details.

## 45.2 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Operational Notes

The DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM package offers a flexible framework for specifying data transformations. If you choose to embed transformations in the model (the preferred method), you create a **transformation list** object and pass it to the CREATE\_MODEL Procedure. If you choose to transform the data without embedding, you create a view.

When specified in a transformation list, the transformation expressions are executed by the model. When specified in a view, the transformation expressions are executed by the view.

### Transformation Definitions

Transformation definitions are used to generate the SQL expressions that transform the data. For example, the transformation definitions for normalizing a numeric column are the shift and scale values for that data.

With the DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM package, you can call procedures to compute the transformation definitions, or you can compute them yourself, or you can do both.

### Transformation Definition Tables

DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM provides **INSERT** procedures that compute transformation definitions and insert them in transformation definition tables. You can modify the values in the transformation definition tables or populate them yourself.

**XFORM** routines use populated definition tables to transform data in external views. **STACK** routines use populated definition tables to build transformation lists.

To specify transformations based on definition tables, follow these steps:

1. Use **CREATE** routines to create transformation definition tables.

The tables have columns to hold the transformation definitions for a given type of transformation. For example, the [CREATE\\_BIN\\_NUM Procedure](#) creates a



definition table that has a column for storing data values and another column for storing the associated bin identifiers.

2. Use **INSERT** routines to compute and insert transformation definitions in the tables.

Each **INSERT** routine uses a specific technique for computing the transformation definitions. For example, the [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) computes bin boundaries by identifying the minimum and maximum values then setting the bin boundaries at equal intervals.

3. Use **STACK** or **XFORM** routines to generate transformation expressions based on the information in the definition tables:
  - Use **STACK** routines to add the transformation expressions to a transformation list. Pass the transformation list to the [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#). The transformation expressions will be assembled into one long SQL query and embedded in the model.
  - Use **XFORM** routines to execute the transformation expressions within a view. The transformations will be external to the model and will need to be re-created whenever the model is applied to new data.

### Transformations Without Definition Tables

**STACK** routines are not the only method for adding transformation expressions to a transformation list. You can also build a transformation list without using definition tables.

To specify transformations without using definition tables, follow these steps:

1. Write a SQL expression for transforming an attribute.
2. Write a SQL expression for reversing the transformation. (See "Reverse Transformations and Model Transparency" in "[DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM-About Transformation Lists](#)".)
3. Determine whether or not to disable ADP for the attribute. By default ADP is enabled for the attribute if it is specified for the model. (See "Disabling Automatic Data Preparation" in "[DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM - About Transformation Lists](#)".)
4. Specify the SQL expressions and ADP instructions in a call to the [SET\\_TRANSFORM Procedure](#), which adds the information to a transformation list.
5. Repeat steps 1 through 4 for each attribute that you wish to transform.
6. Pass the transformation list to the [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#). The transformation expressions will be assembled into one long SQL query and embedded in the model.

#### Note:

SQL expressions that you specify with **SET\_TRANSFORM** must fit within a **VARCHAR2**. To specify a longer expression, you can use the [SET\\_EXPRESSION Procedure](#). With **SET\_EXPRESSION**, you can build an expression by appending rows to a **VARCHAR2** array.

## About Stacking

Transformation lists are built by stacking transformation records. Transformation lists are evaluated from bottom to top. Each transformation expression depends on the result of the transformation expression below it in the stack.

## Related Topics

- [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#)  
This procedure creates a mining model with a given mining function.
- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM — About Transformation Lists](#)  
The elements of a transformation list are **transformation records**. Each transformation record provides all the information needed by the model for managing the transformation of a single attribute.
- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM — About Stacking and Stack Procedures](#)  
Transformation lists are built by stacking transformation records. Transformation lists are evaluated from bottom to top. Each transformation expression depends on the result of the transformation expression below it in the stack.
- [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM — Nested Data Transformations](#)  
The `CREATE` routines create transformation definition tables that include two columns, `col` and `att`, for identifying attributes. The column `col` holds the name of a column in the data table. If the data column is not nested, then `att` is null, and the name of the attribute is `col`. If the data column is nested, then `att` holds the name of the nested attribute, and the name of the attribute is `col.att`.

## 45.2.1 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM — About Transformation Lists

The elements of a transformation list are **transformation records**. Each transformation record provides all the information needed by the model for managing the transformation of a single attribute.

Each transformation record includes the following fields:

- *attribute\_name* — Name of the column of data to be transformed
- *attribute\_subname* — Name of the nested attribute if *attribute\_name* is a nested column, otherwise `NULL`
- *expression* — SQL expression for transforming the attribute
- *reverse\_expression* — SQL expression for reversing the transformation
- *attribute\_spec* — Identifies special treatment for the attribute during the model build. See [Table 45-33](#) for details.

 **See Also:**

- [Table 45-1](#) for details about the `TRANSFORM_LIST` and `TRANSFORM_REC` object types
- [SET\\_TRANSFORM Procedure](#)
- [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#)

### Reverse Transformations and Model Transparency

An algorithm manipulates transformed attributes to train and score a model. The transformed attributes, however, may not be meaningful to an end user. For example, if attribute *x* has been transformed into bins 1 — 4, the bin names 1, 2, 3, and 4 are manipulated by the algorithm, but a user is probably not interested in the model details about bins 1 — 4 or in predicting the numbers 1 — 4.

To return original attribute values in model details and predictions, you can provide a reverse expression in the transformation record for the attribute. For example, if you specify the transformation expression `'log(10, y)'` for attribute *y*, you could specify the reverse transformation expression `'power(10, y)'`.

Reverse transformations enable **model transparency**. They make internal processing transparent to the user.

 **Note:**

`STACK` procedures automatically reverse normalization transformations, but they do not provide a mechanism for reversing binning, clipping, or missing value transformations.

You can use the `DBMS_DATA_MINING.ALTER_REVERSE_EXPRESSION` procedure to specify or update reverse transformations expressions for an existing model.

 **See Also:**

[Table 45-1](#)  
["ALTER\\_REVERSE\\_EXPRESSION Procedure"](#)  
["Summary of DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING Subprograms"](#) for links to the model details functions

### Disabling Automatic Data Preparation

ADP is controlled by a model-specific setting (`PREP_AUTO`). The `PREP_AUTO` setting affects all model attributes unless you disable it for individual attributes.

If ADP is enabled and you set *attribute\_spec* to NOPREP, only the transformations that you specify for that attribute will be evaluated. If ADP is enabled and you do *not* set *attribute\_spec* to NOPREP, the automatic transformations will be evaluated *after* the transformations that you specify for the attribute.

If ADP is not enabled for the model, the *attribute\_spec* field of the transformation record is ignored.



#### See Also:

"[Automatic Data Preparation](#)" for information about the `PREP_AUTO` setting

### Adding Transformation Records to a Transformation List

A transformation list is a stack of transformation records. When a new transformation record is added, it is appended to the top of the stack. (See "[About Stacking](#)" for details.)

When you use `SET_TRANSFORM` to add a transformation record to a transformation list, you can specify values for all the fields in the transformation record.

When you use `STACK` procedures to add transformation records to a transformation list, only the transformation expression field is populated. For normalization transformations, the reverse transformation expression field is also populated.

You can use both `STACK` procedures and `SET_TRANSFORM` to build one transformation list. Each `STACK` procedure call adds transformation records for all the attributes in a specified transformation definition table. Each `SET_TRANSFORM` call adds a transformation record for a single attribute.

## 45.2.2 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM — About Stacking and Stack Procedures

Transformation lists are built by stacking transformation records. Transformation lists are evaluated from bottom to top. Each transformation expression depends on the result of the transformation expression below it in the stack.

### Stack Procedures

`STACK` procedures create transformation records from the information in transformation definition tables. For example `STACK_BIN_NUM` builds a transformation record for each attribute specified in a definition table for numeric binning. `STACK` procedures stack the transformation records as follows:

- If an attribute is specified in the definition table but not in the transformation list, the `STACK` procedure creates a transformation record, computes the reverse transformation (if possible), inserts the transformation and reverse transformation in the transformation record, and appends the transformation record to the top of the transformation list.
- If an attribute is specified in the transformation list but not in the definition table, the `STACK` procedure takes no action.

- If an attribute is specified in the definition table *and* in the transformation list, the `STACK` procedure stacks the transformation expression from the definition table on top of the transformation expression in the transformation record and updates the reverse transformation. See [Table 45-1](#) and [Example 45-4](#).

#### Example 45-1 Stacking a Clipping Transformation

This example shows how `STACK_CLIP Procedure` would add transformation records to a transformation list. Note that the clipping transformations are not reversed in `COL1` and `COL2` after stacking (as described in "Reverse Transformations and Model Transparency" in "DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM-About Transformation Lists").

Refer to:

- [CREATE\\_CLIP Procedure](#) — Creates the definition table
- [INSERT\\_CLIP\\_TRIM\\_TAIL Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [INSERT\\_CLIP\\_WINSOR\\_TAIL Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [Table 45-1](#) — Describes the structure of the transformation list (`TRANSFORM_LIST` object)

Assume a clipping definition table populated as follows.

col	att	lcut	lval	rcut	rval
COL1	null	-1.5	-1.5	4.5	4.5
COL2	null	0	0	1	1

Assume the following transformation list before stacking.

```

-----
transformation record #1:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL1
    attribute_subname   = null
    expression          = log(10, COL1)
    reverse_expression  = power(10, COL1)
-----
transformation record #2:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL3
    attribute_subname   = null
    expression          = ln(COL3)
    reverse_expression  = exp(COL3)

```

After stacking, the transformation list is as follows.

```

-----
transformation record #1:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL1
    attribute_subname   = null
    expression          = CASE WHEN log(10, COL1) < -1.5 THEN -1.5
                        WHEN log(10, COL1) > 4.5 THEN 4.5
                        ELSE log(10, COL1)
                        END;
    reverse_expression  = power(10, COL1)
-----

```

```

transformation record #2:
-----
attribute_name      = COL3
attribute_subname   = null
expression          = ln(COL3)
reverse_expression  = exp(COL3)
-----
transformation record #3:
-----
attribute_name      = COL2
attribute_subname   = null
expression          = CASE WHEN COL2 < 0 THEN 0
                        WHEN COL2 > 1 THEN 1
                        ELSE COL2
                        END;
reverse_expression  = null

```

## 45.2.3 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM — Nested Data Transformations

The `CREATE` routines create transformation definition tables that include two columns, `col` and `att`, for identifying attributes. The column `col` holds the name of a column in the data table. If the data column is not nested, then `att` is null, and the name of the attribute is `col`. If the data column is nested, then `att` holds the name of the nested attribute, and the name of the attribute is `col.att`.

The `INSERT` and `XFORM` routines ignore the `att` column in the definition tables. Neither the `INSERT` nor the `XFORM` routines support nested data.

Only the `STACK` procedures and `SET_TRANSFORM` support nested data. Nested data transformations are always embedded in the model.

feature 322331-1 Native doubles in DMFs

Nested columns in Oracle Data Mining can have the following types:

```

DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS
DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS
DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLES
DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOATS

```

### See Also:

"Constants"

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about nested attributes in Oracle Data Mining

### Specifying Nested Attributes in a Transformation Record

A transformation record (`TRANSFORM_REC`) includes two fields, `attribute_name` and `attribute_subname`, for identifying the attribute. The field `attribute_name` holds the name of a column in the data table. If the data column is not nested, then `attribute_subname` is null, and the name of the attribute is `attribute_name`. If the

data column is nested, then `attribute_subname` holds the name of the nested attribute, and the name of the attribute is `attribute_name.attribute_subname`.

### Transforming Individual Nested Attributes

You can specify different transformations for different attributes in a nested column, and you can specify a default transformation for all the remaining attributes in the column. To specify a default nested transformation, specify null in the `attribute_name` field and the name of the nested column in the `attribute_subname` field as shown in [Example 45-2](#). Note that the keyword `VALUE` is used to represent the value of a nested attribute in a transformation expression.

#### Example 45-2 Transforming a Nested Column

The following statement transforms two of the nested attributes in `COL_N1`. Attribute `ATTR1` is transformed with normalization; Attribute `ATTR2` is set to null, which causes attribute removal transformation (`ATTR2` is not used in training the model). All the remaining attributes in `COL_N1` are divided by 10.

```
DECLARE
  stk dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    stk, 'COL_N1', 'ATTR1', '(VALUE - (-1.5))/20', 'VALUE *20 + (-1.5)');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    stk, 'COL_N1', 'ATTR2', NULL, NULL);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    stk, NULL, 'COL_N1', 'VALUE/10', 'VALUE*10');
END;
/
```

The following SQL is generated from this statement.

```
CAST(MULTISET(SELECT DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
  "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
  DECODE("ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
    'ATTR1', ("VALUE" - (-1.5))/20,
    "VALUE"/10))
  FROM TABLE("COL_N1")
  WHERE "ATTRIBUTE_NAME" IS NOT IN ('ATTR2'))
  AS DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS)
```

If transformations are not specified for `COL_N1.ATTR1` and `COL_N1.ATTR2`, then the default transformation is used for all the attributes in `COL_N1`, and the resulting SQL does not include a `DECODE`.

```
CAST(MULTISET(SELECT DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
  "ATTRIBUTE_NAME",
  "VALUE"/10)
  FROM TABLE("COL_N1"))
  AS DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS)
```

Since `DECODE` is limited to 256 arguments, multiple `DECODE` functions are nested to support an arbitrary number of individual nested attribute specifications.

### Adding a Nested Column

You can specify a transformation that adds a nested column to the data, as shown in [Example 45-3](#).

**Example 45-3 Adding a Nested Column to a Transformation List**

```

DECLARE
  v_xlst dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(v_xlst,
    'YOB_CREDLIM', NULL,
    'dm_nested_numericals(
      dm_nested_numerical(
        'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH', cust_year_of_birth),
      dm_nested_numerical(
        'CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT', cust_credit_limit))',
    NULL);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    v_xlst, 'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH', NULL, NULL, NULL);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM(
    v_xlst, 'CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT', NULL, NULL, NULL);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK(
    v_xlst, 'mining_data', 'mining_data_v');
END;
/

set long 2000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_V';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID", "CUST_POSTAL_CODE", dm_nested_numericals(
  dm_nested_numerical(
    'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH', cust_year_of_birth),
  dm_nested_numerical(
    'CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT', cust_credit_limit)) "YOB_CREDLIM" FROM mining_data

SELECT * FROM mining_data_v WHERE cust_id = 104500;

CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE YOB_CREDLIM(ATTRIBUTE_NAME, VALUE)
-----
104500 68524           DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS(DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
                        'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH', 1962),
                        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL('CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT', 15000))

```

**Stacking Nested Transformations**

[Example 45-4](#) shows how the [STACK\\_NORM\\_LIN Procedure](#) would add transformation records for nested column COL\_N to a transformation list.

**Refer to:**

- [CREATE\\_NORM\\_LIN Procedure](#) — Creates the definition table
- [INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_MINMAX Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_SCALE Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_ZSCORE Procedure](#) — Inserts definitions in the table
- [Table 45-1](#) — Describes the structure of the transformation list

**Example 45-4 Stacking a Nested Normalization Transformation**

**Assume a linear normalization definition table populated as follows.**



col	att	shift	scale
COL_N	ATT2	0	20
null	COL_N	0	10

**Assume the following transformation list before stacking.**

```

-----
transformation record #1:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL_N
    attribute_subname   = ATT1
    expression          = log(10, VALUE)
    reverse_expression  = power(10, VALUE)
-----
transformation record #2:
-----
    attribute_name      = null
    attribute_subname   = COL_N
    expression          = ln(VALUE)
    reverse_expression  = exp(VALUE)

```

**After stacking, the transformation list is as follows.**

```

-----
transformation record #1:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL_N
    attribute_subname   = ATT1
    expression          = (log(10, VALUE) - 0)/10
    reverse_expression  = power(10, VALUE*10 + 0)
-----
transformation record #2:
-----
    attribute_name      = NULL
    attribute_subname   = COL_N
    expression          = (ln(VALUE)- 0)/10
    reverse_expression  = exp(VALUE *10 + 0)
-----
transformation record #3:
-----
    attribute_name      = COL_N
    attribute_subname   = ATT2
    expression          = (ln(VALUE) - 0)/20
    reverse_expression  = exp(VALUE * 20 + 0)

```

## 45.3 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Security Model

The DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM package is owned by user SYS and is installed as part of database installation. Execution privilege on the package is granted to public. The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user).

The DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM.INSERT\_\* procedures have a *data\_table\_name* parameter that enables the user to provide the input data for transformation purposes. The value of *data\_table\_name* can be the name of a physical table or a view. The *data\_table\_name* parameter can also accept an inline query.

 **Note:**

Because an inline query can be used to specify the data for transformation, Oracle strongly recommends that the calling routine perform any necessary SQL injection checks on the input string.

 **See Also:**

"Operational Notes" for a description of the `DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_*` procedures

## 45.4 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Datatypes

DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM defines the datatypes described in the following table.

**Table 45-1 Datatypes in DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM**

List Type	List Elements	Description
<code>COLUMN_LIST</code>	<code>VARRAY(1000) OF varchar2(32)</code>	<p><code>COLUMN_LIST</code> stores quoted and non-quoted identifiers for column names.</p> <p><code>COLUMN_LIST</code> is the datatype of the <code>exclude_list</code> parameter in the <code>INSERT</code> procedures. See "<a href="#">INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a>" for an example.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference</i> for information about populating <code>VARRAY</code> structures.</p>

**Table 45-1 (Cont.) Datatypes in DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM**

List Type	List Elements	Description
<b>DESCRIBE_LIST</b>	<pre> DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB2  TYPE desc_tab2 IS TABLE OF desc_rec2 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER  TYPE desc_rec2 IS RECORD (   col_type          BINARY_INTEGER :=   0,   col_max_len      BINARY_INTEGER :=   0,   col_name         VARCHAR2(32767) :=   '',   col_name_len     BINARY_INTEGER :=   0,   col_schema_name  VARCHAR2(32)   :=   '',   col_schema_name_len BINARY_INTEGER :=   0,   col_precision   BINARY_INTEGER :=   0,   col_scale       BINARY_INTEGER :=   0,   col_charsetid   BINARY_INTEGER :=   0,   col_charsetform BINARY_INTEGER :=   0,   col_null_ok     BOOLEAN := TRUE);           </pre>	<p>DESCRIBE_LIST describes the columns of the data table after the transformation list has been applied. A DESCRIBE_LIST is returned by the <a href="#">DESCRIBE_STACK Procedure</a>.</p> <p>The DESC_TAB2 and DESC_REC2 types are defined in the DBMS_SQL package. See "DESC_REC2 Record Type".</p> <p>The col_type field of DESC_REC2 identifies the datatype of the column. The datatype is expressed as a numeric constant that represents a built-in datatype. For example, a 1 indicates a variable length character string. The codes for Oracle built-in datatypes are listed in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i>. The codes for the Oracle Data Mining nested types are described in "Constants".</p> <p>The col_name field of DESC_REC2 identifies the column name. It may be populated with a column name, an alias, or an expression. If the column name is a SELECT expression, it may be very long. If the expression is longer than 30 bytes, it cannot be used in a view unless it is given an alias.</p>

**Table 45-1 (Cont.) Datatypes in DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM**

List Type	List Elements	Description
TRANSFORM_LIST	<p>TABLE OF transform_rec</p> <pre> TYPE transform_rec IS RECORD (   attribute_name      VARCHAR2(30),   attribute_subname   VARCHAR2(4000),   expression          EXPRESSION_REC,   reverse_expression  EXPRESSION_REC,   attribute_spec      VARCHAR2(4000));  TYPE expression_rec IS RECORD (   lstmt              DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A,   lb                 BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,   ub                 BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);  TYPE varchar2a IS TABLE OF   VARCHAR2(32767)   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;</pre>	<p>TRANSFORM_LIST is a list of transformations that can be embedded in a model. A TRANSFORM_LIST is accepted as an argument by the <a href="#">CREATE_MODEL Procedure</a>.</p> <p>Each element in a TRANSFORM_LIST is a TRANSFORM_REC that specifies how to transform a single attribute. The attribute_name is a column name. The attribute_subname is the nested attribute name if the column is nested, otherwise attribute_subname is null.</p> <p>The expression field holds a SQL expression for transforming the attribute. See "<a href="#">About Transformation Lists</a>" for an explanation of reverse expressions.</p> <p>The attribute_spec field can be used to cause the attribute to be handled in a specific way during the model build. See <a href="#">Table 45-33</a> for details.</p> <p>The expressions in a TRANSFORM_REC have type EXPRESSION_REC. The lstmt field stores a VARCHAR2A, which is a table of VARCHAR2(32767). The VARCHAR2A datatype allows transformation expressions to be very long, as they can be broken up across multiple rows of VARCHAR2. The VARCHAR2A type is defined in the DBMS_SQL package. See "VARCHAR2A Table Type".</p> <p>The ub (upper bound) and lb (lower bound) fields indicate how many rows there are in the VARCHAR2A table. If ub &lt; lb (default) the EXPRESSION_REC is empty; if lb=ub=1 there is one row; if lb=1 and ub=2 there are 2 rows, and so on.</p>

## 45.5 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Constants

DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM defines the constants described in the following table.

**Table 45-2 Constants in DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM**

Constant	Value	Description
NEST_NUM_COL_TYPE	100001	<p>Indicates that an attribute in the transformation list comes from a row in a column of DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS.</p> <p>Nested numerical attributes are defined as follows:</p> <pre> attribute_name      VARCHAR2(4000) value               NUMBER</pre>

**Table 45-2 (Cont.) Constants in DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM**

Constant	Value	Description				
NEST_CAT_COL_TYPE	100002	Indicates that an attribute in the transformation list comes from a row in a column of DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS. Nested categorical attributes are defined as follows:  <table border="0"> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>value</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table>	attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000)	value	VARCHAR2(4000)
attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000)					
value	VARCHAR2(4000)					
NEST_BD_COL_TYPE	100003	Indicates that an attribute in the transformation list comes from a row in a column of DM_NESTED_BINARY_DOUBLES. Nested binary double attributes are defined as follows:  <table border="0"> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>value</td> <td>BINARY_DOUBLE</td> </tr> </table>	attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000)	value	BINARY_DOUBLE
attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000)					
value	BINARY_DOUBLE					
NEST_BF_COL_TYPE	100004	Indicates that an attribute in the transformation list comes from a row in a column of DM_NESTED_BINARY_FLOATS.  <table border="0"> <tr> <td>attribute_name</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>value</td> <td>BINARY_FLOAT</td> </tr> </table>	attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000)	value	BINARY_FLOAT
attribute_name	VARCHAR2(4000)					
value	BINARY_FLOAT					



**See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about nested data in Oracle Data Mining

## 45.6 Summary of DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 45-3 DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure</a>	Creates a transformation definition table for categorical binning
<a href="#">CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure</a>	Creates a transformation definition table for numerical binning
<a href="#">CREATE_CLIP Procedure</a>	Creates a transformation definition table for clipping
<a href="#">CREATE_COL_REM Procedure</a>	Creates a transformation definition table for column removal
<a href="#">CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure</a>	Creates a transformation definition table for categorical missing value treatment
<a href="#">CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure</a>	Creates a transformation definition table for numerical missing values treatment

**Table 45-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure</a>	Creates a transformation definition table for linear normalization
<a href="#">DESCRIBE_STACK Procedure</a>	Describes the transformation list
<a href="#">GET_EXPRESSION Function</a>	Returns a VARCHAR2 chunk from a transformation expression
<a href="#">INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a>	Inserts numeric automatic equi-width binning definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ Procedure</a>	Inserts categorical frequency-based binning definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a>	Inserts numeric equi-width binning definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE Procedure</a>	Inserts numeric quantile binning expressions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure</a>	Inserts supervised binning definitions in numerical and categorical transformation definition tables
<a href="#">INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL Procedure</a>	Inserts numerical trimming definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL Procedure</a>	Inserts numerical winsorizing definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure</a>	Inserts categorical missing value treatment definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure</a>	Inserts numerical missing value treatment definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX Procedure</a>	Inserts linear min-max normalization definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE Procedure</a>	Inserts linear scale normalization definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE Procedure</a>	Inserts linear zscore normalization definitions in a transformation definition table
<a href="#">SET_EXPRESSION Procedure</a>	Adds a VARCHAR2 chunk to an expression
<a href="#">SET_TRANSFORM Procedure</a>	Adds a transformation record to a transformation list
<a href="#">STACK_BIN_CAT Procedure</a>	Adds a categorical binning expression to a transformation list
<a href="#">STACK_BIN_NUM Procedure</a>	Adds a numerical binning expression to a transformation list
<a href="#">STACK_CLIP Procedure</a>	Adds a clipping expression to a transformation list
<a href="#">STACK_COL_REM Procedure</a>	Adds a column removal expression to a transformation list
<a href="#">STACK_MISS_CAT Procedure</a>	Adds a categorical missing value treatment expression to a transformation list
<a href="#">STACK_MISS_NUM Procedure</a>	Adds a numerical missing value treatment expression to a transformation list
<a href="#">STACK_NORM_LIN Procedure</a>	Adds a linear normalization expression to a transformation list
<a href="#">XFORM_BIN_CAT Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with categorical binning transformations

**Table 45-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">XFORM_BIN_NUM Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with numerical binning transformations
<a href="#">XFORM_CLIP Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with clipping transformations
<a href="#">XFORM_COL_REM Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with column removal transformations
<a href="#">XFORM_EXPR_NUM Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with the specified numeric transformations
<a href="#">XFORM_EXPR_STR Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with the specified categorical transformations
<a href="#">XFORM_MISS_CAT Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with categorical missing value treatment
<a href="#">XFORM_MISS_NUM Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with numerical missing value treatment
<a href="#">XFORM_NORM_LIN Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the data table with linear normalization transformations
<a href="#">XFORM_STACK Procedure</a>	Creates a view of the transformation list

## 45.6.1 CREATE\_BIN\_CAT Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for categorical binning.

The columns are described in the following table.

**Table 45-4 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Categorical Binning**

Name	Datatype	Description
col	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of a column of categorical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> .
att	VARCHAR2(4000)	The attribute subname if <i>col</i> is a nested column. If <i>col</i> is nested, the attribute name is <i>col.att</i> . If <i>col</i> is not nested, <i>att</i> is null.
val	VARCHAR2(4000)	Values of the attribute
bin	VARCHAR2(4000)	Bin assignments for the values

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_BIN_CAT (
    bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    bin_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

## Parameters

**Table 45-5 CREATE\_BIN\_CAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>bin_table_name</code>	Name of the transformation definition table to be created
<code>bin_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about categorical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the following procedures to populate the transformation definition table:
  - [INSERT\\_BIN\\_CAT\\_FREQ Procedure](#) — frequency-based binning
  - [INSERT\\_BIN\\_SUPER Procedure](#) — supervised binning

### See Also:

"Binning" in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Overview](#)  
"Operational Notes"

## Examples

The following statement creates a table called `bin_cat_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with bin assignments for categorical attributes.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_BIN_CAT('bin_cat_xtbl');
END;
/
DESCRIBE bin_cat_xtbl
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
COL                                     VARCHA2(30)
ATT                                     VARCHA2(4000)
VAL                                     VARCHA2(4000)
BIN                                     VARCHA2(4000)
```

## 45.6.2 CREATE\_BIN\_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for numerical binning. The columns are described in the following table.



**Table 45-6 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Numerical Binning**

Name	Datatype	Description
col	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of a column of numerical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> .
att	VARCHAR2(4000)	The attribute subname if <i>col</i> is a nested column. If <i>col</i> is nested, the attribute name is <i>col.att</i> . If <i>col</i> is not nested, <i>att</i> is null.
val	NUMBER	Values of the attribute
bin	VARCHAR2(4000)	Bin assignments for the values

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    bin_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-7 CREATE\_BIN\_NUM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
bin_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table to be created
bin_schema_name	Schema of <i>bin_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the following procedures to populate the transformation definition table:
  - [INSERT\\_AUTOBIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) — automatic equi-width binning
  - [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) — user-specified equi-width binning
  - [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_QTILE Procedure](#) — quantile binning
  - [INSERT\\_BIN\\_SUPER Procedure](#) — supervised binning

 **See Also:**

"Binning" in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Overview](#)  
"Operational Notes"

### Examples

The following statement creates a table called `bin_num_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with bin assignments for numerical attributes.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_BIN_NUM('bin_num_xtbl');
END;
/
```

```
DESCRIBE bin_num_xtbl
```

Name	Null?	Type
COL		VARCHAR2(30)
ATT		VARCHAR2(4000)
VAL		NUMBER
BIN		VARCHAR2(4000)

## 45.6.3 CREATE\_CLIP Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for clipping or winsorizing to minimize the effect of outliers.

The columns are described in the following table.

**Table 45-8 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Clipping or Winsorizing**

Name	Datatype	Description
<code>col</code>	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of a column of numerical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> .
<code>att</code>	VARCHAR2(4000)	The attribute subname if <code>col</code> is a nested column of <code>DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS</code> . If <code>col</code> is nested, the attribute name is <code>col.att</code> . If <code>col</code> is not nested, <code>att</code> is null.
<code>lcut</code>	NUMBER	The lowest typical value for the attribute. If the attribute values were plotted on an <i>xy</i> axis, <code>lcut</code> would be the left-most boundary of the range of values considered typical for this attribute. Any values to the left of <code>lcut</code> are outliers.
<code>lval</code>	NUMBER	Value assigned to an outlier to the left of <code>lcut</code>

**Table 45-8 (Cont.) Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Clipping or Winsorizing**

Name	Datatype	Description
<i>rcut</i>	NUMBER	The highest typical value for the attribute If the attribute values were plotted on an <i>xy</i> axis, <i>rcut</i> would be the right-most boundary of the range of values considered typical for this attribute. Any values to the right of <i>rcut</i> are outliers.
<i>rval</i>	NUMBER	Value assigned to an outlier to the right of <i>rcut</i>

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_CLIP (
    clip_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    clip_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-9 CREATE\_CLIP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<i>clip_table_name</i>	Name of the transformation definition table to be created
<i>clip_schema_name</i>	Schema of <i>clip_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the following procedures to populate the transformation definition table:
  - [INSERT\\_CLIP\\_TRIM\\_TAIL Procedure](#) — replaces outliers with nulls
  - [INSERT\\_CLIP\\_WINSOR\\_TAIL Procedure](#) — replaces outliers with an average value

#### See Also:

"Outlier Treatment" in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Overview](#)  
"Operational Notes"

## Examples

The following statement creates a table called `clip_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with clipping instructions for numerical attributes.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_CLIP('clip_xtbl');
END;
/
```

```
DESCRIBE clip_xtbl
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
COL                                          VARCHAR2(30)
ATT                                          VARCHAR2(4000)
LCUT                                NUMBER
LVAL                                NUMBER
RCUT                                NUMBER
RVAL                                NUMBER
```

## 45.6.4 CREATE\_COL\_REM Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for removing columns from the data table.

The columns are described in the following table.

**Table 45-10 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Column Removal**

Name	Datatype	Description
<code>col</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	Name of a column of data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> .
<code>att</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code>	The attribute subname if <code>col</code> is nested ( <code>DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS</code> or <code>DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS</code> ). If <code>col</code> is nested, the attribute name is <code>col.att</code> . If <code>col</code> is not nested, <code>att</code> is null.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_COL_REM (
  rem_table_name          VARCHAR2,
  rem_schema_name        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-11 CREATE\_COL\_REM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rem_table_name</code>	Name of the transformation definition table to be created

**Table 45-11 (Cont.) CREATE\_COL\_REM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rem_schema_name	Schema of <i>rem_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

**Usage Notes**

1. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
2. See "[Operational Notes](#)".

**Examples**

The following statement creates a table called *rem\_att\_xtbl* in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with the names of attributes to exclude from the data to be mined.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_COL_REM ('rem_att_xtbl');
END;
/
DESCRIBE rem_att_xtbl
Name                                Null?      Type
-----
COL                                  VARCHA2(30)
ATT                                  VARCHA2(4000)
```

## 45.6.5 CREATE\_MISS\_CAT Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for replacing categorical missing values.

The columns are described in the following table.

**Table 45-12 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Categorical Missing Value Treatment**

Name	Datatype	Description
col	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of a column of categorical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> .
att	VARCHAR2(4000)	The attribute subname if <i>col</i> is a nested column of DM_NESTED_CATEGORICALS. If <i>col</i> is nested, the attribute name is <i>col.att</i> . If <i>col</i> is not nested, <i>att</i> is null.
val	VARCHAR2(4000)	Replacement for missing values in the attribute

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_CAT (
    miss_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    miss_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

## Parameters

**Table 45-13 CREATE\_MISS\_CAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
miss_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table to be created
miss_schema_name	Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about categorical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the [INSERT\\_MISS\\_CAT\\_MODE Procedure](#) to populate the transformation definition table.



### See Also:

"Missing Value Treatment" in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Overview](#)

"Operational Notes"

## Examples

The following statement creates a table called `miss_cat_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with values for missing data in categorical attributes.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_CAT('miss_cat_xtbl');
END;
/

DESCRIBE miss_cat_xtbl
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
COL                                V        VARCHAR2(30)
ATT                                V        VARCHAR2(4000)
VAL                                V        VARCHAR2(4000)
```

## 45.6.6 CREATE\_MISS\_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for replacing numerical missing values.

The columns are described in [Table 45-14](#).

**Table 45-14 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Numerical Missing Value Treatment**

Name	Datatype	Description
col	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of a column of numerical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> .
att	VARCHAR2(4000)	The attribute subname if <i>col</i> is a nested column of DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS. If <i>col</i> is nested, the attribute name is <i>col.att</i> . If <i>col</i> is not nested, <i>att</i> is null.
val	NUMBER	Replacement for missing values in the attribute

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    miss_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-15 CREATE\_MISS\_NUM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
miss_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table to be created
miss_schema_name	Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the [INSERT\\_MISS\\_NUM\\_MEAN Procedure](#) to populate the transformation definition table.

 **See Also:**

"Missing Value Treatment" in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Overview](#)

"Operational Notes"

**Example**

The following statement creates a table called `miss_num_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with values for missing data in numerical attributes.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_NUM('miss_num_xtbl');
END;
/

DESCRIBE miss_num_xtbl
Name                                         Null?    Type
-----
COL                                         VARCHA2(30)
ATT                                         VARCHA2(4000)
VAL                                         NUMBER
```

## 45.6.7 CREATE\_NORM\_LIN Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation definition table for linear normalization.

The columns are described in [Table 45-16](#).

**Table 45-16 Columns in a Transformation Definition Table for Linear Normalization**

Name	Datatype	Description
<code>col</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	Name of a column of numerical data. If the column is not nested, the column name is also the attribute name. For information about attribute names, see <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> .
<code>att</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(4000)</code>	The attribute subname if <code>col</code> is a nested column of <code>DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS</code> . If <code>col</code> is nested, the attribute name is <code>col.att</code> . If <code>col</code> is not nested, <code>att</code> is null.
<code>shift</code>	<code>NUMBER</code>	A constant to subtract from the attribute values
<code>scale</code>	<code>NUMBER</code>	A constant by which to divide the shifted values

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_NORM_LIN (
  norm_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  norm_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```



## Parameters

**Table 45-17 CREATE\_NORM\_LIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
norm_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table to be created
norm_schema_name	Schema of <i>norm_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. See "[Nested Data Transformations](#)" for information about transformation definition tables and nested data.
3. You can use the following procedures to populate the transformation definition table:
  - [INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_MINMAX Procedure](#) — Uses linear min-max normalization
  - [INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_SCALE Procedure](#) — Uses linear scale normalization
  - [INSERT\\_NORM\\_LIN\\_ZSCORE Procedure](#) — Uses linear zscore normalization

### See Also:

"Linear Normalization" in [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Overview](#)  
 "Operational Notes"

## Examples

The following statement creates a table called `norm_xtbl` in the current schema. The table has columns that can be populated with shift and scale values for normalizing numerical attributes.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_NORM_LIN('norm_xtbl');
END;
/
```

```
DESCRIBE norm_xtbl
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
COL                                          VARCHAR2(30)
ATT                                          VARCHAR2(4000)
SHIFT                              NUMBER
SCALE                              NUMBER
```

## 45.6.8 DESCRIBE\_STACK Procedure

This procedure describes the columns of the data table after a list of transformations has been applied.

Only the columns that are specified in the transformation list are transformed. The remaining columns in the data table are included in the output without changes.

To create a view of the data table after the transformations have been applied, use the [XFORM\\_STACK Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.DESCRIBE_STACK (
    xform_list          IN  TRANSFORM_LIST,
    data_table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    describe_list       OUT DESCRIBE_LIST,
    data_schema_name    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-18 DESCRIBE\_STACK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xform_list</code>	A list of transformations. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the <code>TRANSFORM_LIST</code> object type.
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
<code>describe_list</code>	Descriptions of the columns in the data table after the transformations specified in <code>xform_list</code> have been applied. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the <code>DESCRIBE_LIST</code> object type.
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)" for information about transformation lists and embedded transformations.

### Examples

This example shows the column name and datatype, the column name length, and the column maximum length for the view `dmuser.cust_info` after the transformation list has been applied. All the transformations are user-specified. The results of `DESCRIBE_STACK` do not include one of the columns in the original table, because the `SET_TRANSFORM` procedure sets that column to `NULL`.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW cust_info AS
    SELECT a.cust_id, c.country_id, c.cust_year_of_birth,
           CAST(COLLECT(DM_Nested_Numerical(
                b.prod_name, 1))
                AS DM_Nested_Numericals) custprods
    FROM sh.sales a, sh.products b, sh.customers c
    WHERE a.prod_id = b.prod_id AND
           a.cust_id=c.cust_id and
           a.cust_id between 100001 AND 105000
```

```

GROUP BY a.cust_id, country_id, cust_year_of_birth;

describe cust_info
Name                                         Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                                     NOT NULL NUMBER
COUNTRY_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                         NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUSTPRODS                                  SYS.DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS

DECLARE
  cust_stack  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
  cust_cols   dbms_data_mining_transform.DESCRIBE_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (cust_stack,
    'country_id', NULL, 'country_id/10', 'country_id*10');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (cust_stack,
    'cust_year_of_birth', NULL, NULL, NULL);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_TRANSFORM (cust_stack,
    'custprods', 'Mouse Pad', 'value*100', 'value/100');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.DESCRIBE_STACK(
    xform_list => cust_stack,
    data_table_name => 'cust_info',
    describe_list => cust_cols);
  dbms_output.put_line('====');
  for i in 1..cust_cols.COUNT loop
    dbms_output.put_line('COLUMN_NAME:      | | cust_cols(i).col_name);
    dbms_output.put_line('COLUMN_TYPE:      | | cust_cols(i).col_type);
    dbms_output.put_line('COLUMN_NAME_LEN: | | cust_cols(i).col_name_len);
    dbms_output.put_line('COLUMN_MAX_LEN:  | | cust_cols(i).col_max_len);
    dbms_output.put_line('====');
  END loop;
END;
/
====
COLUMN_NAME:      CUST_ID
COLUMN_TYPE:      2
COLUMN_NAME_LEN:  7
COLUMN_MAX_LEN:   22
====
COLUMN_NAME:      COUNTRY_ID
COLUMN_TYPE:      2
COLUMN_NAME_LEN:  10
COLUMN_MAX_LEN:   22
====
COLUMN_NAME:      CUSTPRODS
COLUMN_TYPE:      100001
COLUMN_NAME_LEN:  9
COLUMN_MAX_LEN:   40
====

```

## 45.6.9 GET\_EXPRESSION Function

This function returns a row from a VARCHAR2 array that stores a transformation expression. The array is built by calls to the SET\_EXPRESSION Procedure.

The array can be used for specifying SQL expressions that are too long to be used with the SET\_TRANSFORM Procedure.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.GET_EXPRESSION (
    expression          IN EXPRESSION_REC,
    chunk_num          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 45-19 GET\_EXPRESSION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
expression	An expression record (EXPRESSION_REC) that specifies a transformation expression or a reverse transformation expression for an attribute. Each expression record includes a VARCHAR2 array and index fields for specifying upper and lower boundaries within the array.  There are two EXPRESSION_REC fields within a transformation record (TRANSFORM_REC): one for the transformation expression; the other for the reverse transformation expression.  See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the EXPRESSION_REC type.
chunk	A VARCHAR2 chunk (row) to be appended to <i>expression</i> .

## Usage Notes

1. Chunk numbering starts with one. For chunks outside of the range, the return value is null. When a chunk number is null the whole expression is returned as a string. If the expression is too big, a VALUE\_ERROR is raised.
2. See "[About Transformation Lists](#)".
3. See "[Operational Notes](#)".

## Examples

See the example for the [SET\\_EXPRESSION Procedure](#).

## Related Topics

- [SET\\_EXPRESSION Procedure](#)  
This procedure appends a row to a VARCHAR2 array that stores a SQL expression.
- [SET\\_TRANSFORM Procedure](#)  
This procedure appends the transformation instructions for an attribute to a transformation list.

## 45.6.10 INSERT\_AUTOBIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH Procedure

This procedure performs numerical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table. The procedure identifies the minimum and maximum values and computes the bin boundaries at equal intervals.

INSERT\_AUTOBIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH computes the number of bins separately for each column. If you want to use equi-width binning with the same number of bins for each column, use the [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#).

INSERT\_AUTOBIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH bins all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH (
    bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    bin_num             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3,
    max_bin_num        IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 100,
    exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    round_num          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
    sample_size        IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 50000,
    bin_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rem_table_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rem_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-20 INSERT\_AUTOBIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description						
bin_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIN</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_BIN_NUM creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH.</p>	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	VAL	NUMBER	BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
VAL	NUMBER						
BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)						
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed						
bin_num	Minimum number of bins. If <i>bin_num</i> is 0 or NULL, it is ignored. The default value of <i>bin_num</i> is 3.						
max_bin_num	Maximum number of bins. If <i>max_bin_num</i> is 0 or NULL, it is ignored. The default value of <i>max_bin_num</i> is 100.						
exclude_list	List of numerical columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns in the data source are binned. The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2',  ...'coln')</pre>						
round_num	Specifies how to round the number in the VAL column of the transformation definition table. When <i>round_num</i> is positive, it specifies the most significant digits to retain. When <i>round_num</i> is negative, it specifies the least significant digits to remove. In both cases, the result is rounded to the specified number of digits. See the Usage Notes for an example. The default value of <i>round_num</i> is 6.						

**Table 45-20 (Cont.) INSERT\_AUTOBIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>sample_size</code>	Size of the data sample. If <code>sample_size</code> is less than the total number of non-NULL values in the column, then <code>sample_size</code> is used instead of the SQL COUNT function in computing the number of bins. If <code>sample_size</code> is 0 or NULL, it is ignored. See the Usage Notes. The default value of <code>sample_size</code> is 50,000.
<code>bin_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>rem_table_name</code>	Name of a transformation definition table for column removal. The table must have the columns described in "CREATE_COL_REM Procedure". INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH ignores columns with all nulls or only one unique value. If you specify a value for <code>rem_table_name</code> , these columns are removed from the mining data. If you do not specify a value for <code>rem_table_name</code> , these unbinned columns remain in the data.
<code>rem_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>rem_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

**Usage Notes**

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. INSERT\_AUTOBIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH computes the number of bins for a column based on the number of non-null values (COUNT), the maximum (MAX), the minimum (MIN), the standard deviation (STDDEV), and the constant C=3.49/0.9:

$$N = \text{floor}(\text{power}(\text{COUNT}, 1/3) * (\text{max} - \text{min}) / (c * \text{dev}))$$

If the `sample_size` parameter is specified, it is used instead of COUNT.

See *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about the COUNT, MAX, MIN, STDDEV, FLOOR, and POWER functions.

3. INSERT\_AUTOBIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH uses absolute values to compute the number of bins. The sign of the parameters `bin_num`, `max_bin_num`, and `sample_size` has no effect on the result.
4. In computing the number of bins, INSERT\_AUTOBIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH evaluates the following criteria in the following order:
  - a. The minimum number of bins (`bin_num`)
  - b. The maximum number of bins (`max_bin_num`)
  - c. The maximum number of bins for integer columns, calculated as the number of distinct values in the range `max-min+1`.
5. The `round_num` parameter controls the rounding of column values in the transformation definition table, as follows:

**For a value of 308.162:**  
 when `round_num = 1`      result is 300

```

when round_num = 2      result is 310
when round_num = 3      result is 308
when round_num = 0      result is 308.162
when round_num = -1     result is 308.16
when round_num = -2     result is 308.2

```

### Examples

In this example, `INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` computes the bin boundaries for the `cust_year_of_birth` column in `sh.customers` and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_BIN\\_NUM Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table. The [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#) embeds the transformation list in a new model called `nb_model`.

The transformation and reverse transformation expressions embedded in `nb_model` are returned by the [GET\\_MODEL\\_TRANSFORMATIONS Function](#).

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_postal_code
  FROM sh.customers;

```

```

DESCRIBE mining_data

```

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)

```

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num => 3,
    max_bin_num => 5,
    exclude_list => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

```

```

set numwidth 4
column val off
SELECT col, val, bin FROM bin_tbl
  ORDER BY val ASC;

```

COL	VAL	BIN
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1913	
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1928	1
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1944	2
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1959	3
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1975	4
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1990	5

```

DECLARE
  year_birth_xform dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl',
    xform_list => year_birth_xform);
  dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(

```

```

        model_name           => 'nb_model',
        mining_function      => dbms_data_mining.classification,
        data_table_name      => 'mining_data',
        case_id_column_name  => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name   => 'cust_postal_code',
        settings_table_name  => null,
        data_schema_name     => null,
        settings_schema_name => null,
        xform_list           => year_birth_xform);
END;
/

SELECT attribute_name
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

ATTRIBUTE_NAME
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH

SELECT expression
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

EXPRESSION
-----
CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1913 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" <=1928.4
 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" <=1943.8 THEN '2' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"
 <=1959.2 THEN '3' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" <=1974.6 THEN '4' WHEN
 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" <=1990 THEN '5' END

SELECT reverse_expression
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

REVERSE_EXPRESSION
-----
DECODE("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH", '5', '(1974.6; 1990]', '1', '[1913; 1928.4]', '2', '(1928
.4; 1943.8]', '3', '(1943.8; 1959.2]', '4', '(1959.2; 1974.6]', NULL, '( ; 1913), (199
0; ), NULL')

```

## 45.6.11 INSERT\_BIN\_CAT\_FREQ Procedure

This procedure performs categorical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table. The procedure computes the bin boundaries based on frequency.

INSERT\_BIN\_CAT\_FREQ bins all the CHAR and VARCHAR2 columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ (
    bin_table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name         IN VARCHAR2,
    bin_num                 IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 9,
    exclude_list            IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    default_num             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 2,
    bin_support             IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    bin_schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```



## Parameters

**Table 45-21 INSERT\_BIN\_CAT\_FREQ Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description						
bin_table_name	<p>Name of the transformation definition table for categorical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIN</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_BIN_CAT creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ.</p>	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	VAL	VARCHAR2(4000)	BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
VAL	VARCHAR2(4000)						
BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)						
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed						
bin_num	<p>The number of bins to fill using frequency-based binning. The total number of bins will be <i>bin_num</i>+1. The additional bin is the default bin. Classes that are not assigned to a frequency-based bin will be assigned to the default bin.</p> <p>The default binning order is from highest to lowest: the most frequently occurring class is assigned to the first bin, the second most frequently occurring class is assigned to the second bin, and so on. You can reverse the binning order by specifying a negative number for <i>bin_num</i>. The negative sign causes the binning order to be from lowest to highest.</p> <p>If the total number of distinct values (classes) in the column is less than <i>bin_num</i>, then a separate bin will be created for each value and the default bin will be empty.</p> <p>If you specify NULL or 0 for <i>bin_num</i>, no binning is performed.</p> <p>The default value of <i>bin_num</i> is 9.</p>						
exclude_list	<p>List of categorical columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i>, all categorical columns in the data source are binned.</p> <p>The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;">dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2',  ...'coln')</pre>						
default_num	<p>The number of class occurrences (rows of the same class) required for assignment to the default bin</p> <p>By default, <i>default_num</i> is the minimum number of occurrences required for assignment to the default bin. For example, if <i>default_num</i> is 3 and a given class occurs only once, it will not be assigned to the default bin. You can change the occurrence requirement from minimum to maximum by specifying a negative number for <i>default_num</i>. For example, if <i>default_num</i> is -3 and a given class occurs only once, it <i>will</i> be assigned to the default bin, but a class that occurs four or more times will not be included.</p> <p>If you specify NULL or 0 for <i>default_bin</i>, there are no requirements for assignment to the default bin.</p> <p>The default value of <i>default_num</i> is 2.</p>						

**Table 45-21 (Cont.) INSERT\_BIN\_CAT\_FREQ Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
bin_support	<p>The number of class occurrences (rows of the same class) required for assignment to a frequency-based bin. <i>bin_support</i> is expressed as a fraction of the total number of rows.</p> <p>By default, <i>bin_support</i> is the minimum percentage required for assignment to a frequency-based bin. For example, if there are twenty rows of data and you specify .2 for <i>bin_support</i>, then there must be four or more occurrences of a class (.2*20) in order for it to be assigned to a frequency-based bin. You can change <i>bin_support</i> from a minimum percentage to a maximum percentage by specifying a negative number for <i>bin_support</i>. For example, if there are twenty rows of data and you specify -.2 for <i>bin_support</i>, then there must be four or less occurrences of a class in order for it to be assigned to a frequency-based bin.</p> <p>Classes that occur less than a positive <i>bin_support</i> or more than a negative <i>bin_support</i> will be assigned to the default bin.</p> <p>If you specify NULL or 0 for <i>bin_support</i>, then there is no support requirement for frequency-based binning.</p> <p>The default value of <i>bin_support</i> is NULL.</p>
bin_schema_name	Schema of <i>bin_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

**Usage Notes**

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about categorical data.
2. If values occur with the same frequency, INSERT\_BIN\_CAT\_FREQ assigns them in descending order when binning is from most to least frequent, or in ascending order when binning is from least to most frequent.

**Examples**

1. In this example, INSERT\_BIN\_CAT\_FREQ computes the bin boundaries for the cust\_postal\_code and cust\_city columns in sh.customers and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_BIN\\_CAT Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table, and the [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#) embeds the transformation list in a new model called nb\_model.

The transformation and reverse transformation expressions embedded in nb\_model are returned by the [GET\\_MODEL\\_TRANSFORMATIONS Function](#).

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_postal_code, cust_city
FROM sh.customers;
```

```
DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                               Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                   NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
```

```

CUST_POSTAL_CODE          NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CITY                 NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_CAT(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_1');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_1',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num        => 4);
END;
/

column col format a18
column val format a15
column bin format a10
SELECT col, val, bin
       FROM bin_tbl_1
       ORDER BY col ASC, bin ASC;

COL                VAL                BIN
-----
CUST_CITY          Los Angeles      1
CUST_CITY          Greenwich        2
CUST_CITY          Killarney         3
CUST_CITY          Montara           4
CUST_CITY
CUST_POSTAL_CODE  38082           1
CUST_POSTAL_CODE  63736           2
CUST_POSTAL_CODE  55787           3
CUST_POSTAL_CODE  78558           4
CUST_POSTAL_CODE

DECLARE
  city_xform  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_CAT (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_1',
    xform_list     => city_xform);
  dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
    model_name     => 'nb_model',
    mining_function => dbms_data_mining.classification,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name => 'cust_city',
    settings_table_name => null,
    data_schema_name  => null,
    settings_schema_name => null,
    xform_list       => city_xform);
END;
/

SELECT attribute_name
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

ATTRIBUTE_NAME
-----
CUST_CITY
CUST_POSTAL_CODE

SELECT expression

```

```

FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

EXPRESSION
-----
DECODE("CUST_CITY", 'Greenwich', '2', 'Killarney', '3', 'Los Angeles', '1',
'Montara', '4', NULL, NULL, '5')
DECODE("CUST_POSTAL_CODE", '38082', '1', '55787', '3', '63736', '2', '78558', '4', NULL, NULL, '5')

SELECT reverse_expression
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('nb_model'));

REVERSE_EXPRESSION
-----
DECODE("CUST_CITY", '2', ''Greenwich'', '3', ''Killarney'', '1',
''Los Angeles'', '4', ''Montara'', NULL, 'NULL', '5', 'DEFAULT')
DECODE("CUST_POSTAL_CODE", '1', ''38082'', '3', ''55787'', '2', ''63736'',
'4', ''78558'', NULL, 'NULL', '5', 'DEFAULT')

```

2. The binning order in example 1 is from most frequent to least frequent. The following example shows reverse order binning (least frequent to most frequent). The binning order is reversed by setting *bin\_num* to -4 instead of 4.

```

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_CAT(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_reverse');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ (
    bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl_reverse',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num         => -4);
END;
/

column col format a20
SELECT col, val, bin
       FROM bin_tbl_reverse
       ORDER BY col ASC, bin ASC;

```

COL	VAL	BIN
CUST_CITY	Tokyo	1
CUST_CITY	Sliedrecht	2
CUST_CITY	Haarlem	3
CUST_CITY	Diemen	4
CUST_CITY		5
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	49358	1
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	80563	2
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	74903	3
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	71349	4
CUST_POSTAL_CODE		5

## 45.6.12 INSERT\_BIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH Procedure

This procedure performs numerical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table. The procedure identifies the minimum and maximum values and computes the bin boundaries at equal intervals.

INSERT\_BIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH computes a specified number of bins (*n*) and assigns (*max-min*)/*n* values to each bin. The number of bins is the same for each column. If you want to use equi-width binning, but you want the number of bins to be calculated on a per-column basis, use the [INSERT\\_AUTOBIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#).

INSERT\_BIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH bins all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH (
    bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    bin_num             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 10,
    exclude_list        IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    round_num           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
    bin_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-22 INSERT\_BIN\_NUM\_EQWIDTH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description						
bin_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIN</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> CREATE_BIN_NUM creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH.	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	VAL	NUMBER	BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
VAL	NUMBER						
BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)						
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed						
bin_num	Number of bins. No binning occurs if <i>bin_num</i> is 0 or NULL. The default number of bins is 10.						
exclude_list	List of numerical columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns in the data source are binned. The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2',  ...'coln')</pre>						
round_num	Specifies how to round the number in the VAL column of the transformation definition table. When <i>round_num</i> is positive, it specifies the most significant digits to retain. When <i>round_num</i> is negative, it specifies the least significant digits to remove. In both cases, the result is rounded to the specified number of digits. See the Usage Notes for an example. The default value of <i>round_num</i> is 6.						
bin_schema_name	Schema of <i>bin_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						

## Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. The `round_num` parameter controls the rounding of column values in the transformation definition table, as follows:

**For a value of 308.162:**

```

when round_num = 1      result is 300
when round_num = 2      result is 310
when round_num = 3      result is 308
when round_num = 0      result is 308.162
when round_num = -1     result is 308.16
when round_num = -2     result is 308.2
    
```

3. `INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` ignores columns with all NULL values or only one unique value.

## Examples

In this example, `INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH` computes the bin boundaries for the `affinity_card` column in `mining_data_build` and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_BIN\\_NUM Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table. The [CREATE\\_MODEL Procedure](#) embeds the transformation list in a new model called `glm_model`.

The transformation and reverse transformation expressions embedded in `glm_model` are returned by the [GET\\_MODEL\\_TRANSFORMATIONS Function](#).

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_income_level, cust_gender, affinity_card
    FROM mining_data_build;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                   VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_GENDER                          VARCHAR2(1)
AFFINITY_CARD                        NUMBER(10)

BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM(
        bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        bin_num         => 4,
        exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

set numwidth 10
column val off
column col format a20
column bin format a10
SELECT col, val, bin FROM bin_tbl
    ORDER BY val ASC;
    
```

```

COL                                VAL  BIN
-----
AFFINITY_CARD                      0
AFFINITY_CARD                      .25  1
AFFINITY_CARD                      .5   2
AFFINITY_CARD                      .75  3
AFFINITY_CARD                      1   4

CREATE TABLE glmsettings(
    setting_name VARCHAR2(30),
    setting_value VARCHAR2(30));

BEGIN
    INSERT INTO glmsettings (setting_name, setting_value) VALUES
        (dbms_data_mining.algo_name,
         dbms_data_mining.algo_generalized_linear_model);
    COMMIT;
END;
/

DECLARE
    xforms dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM (
        bin_table_name      => 'bin_tbl',
        xform_list          => xforms,
        literal_flag        => TRUE);
    dbms_data_mining.CREATE_MODEL(
        model_name          => 'glm_model',
        mining_function     => dbms_data_mining.regression,
        data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
        case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
        target_column_name  => 'affinity_card',
        settings_table_name => 'glmsettings',
        data_schema_name    => null,
        settings_schema_name => null,
        xform_list          => xforms);
END;
/

SELECT attribute_name
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('glm_model'));

ATTRIBUTE_NAME
-----
AFFINITY_CARD

SELECT expression
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('glm_model'));

EXPRESSION
-----
CASE WHEN "AFFINITY_CARD"<0 THEN NULL WHEN "AFFINITY_CARD"<=.25 THEN 1 WHEN
"AFFINITY_CARD"<=.5 THEN 2 WHEN "AFFINITY_CARD"<=.75 THEN 3 WHEN
"AFFINITY_CARD"<=1 THEN 4 END

SELECT reverse_expression
       FROM TABLE(dbms_data_mining.GET_MODEL_TRANSFORMATIONS('glm_model'));

REVERSE_EXPRESSION
-----

```

```
DECODE("AFFINITY_CARD",4,'(.75; 1]',1,'[0; .25]',2,'(.25; .5]',3,'(.5; .75]',
NULL,'( ; 0), (1; ), NULL')
```

## 45.6.13 INSERT\_BIN\_NUM\_QTILE Procedure

This procedure performs numerical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table. The procedure calls the SQL `NTILE` function to order the data and divide it equally into the specified number of bins (quantiles).

`INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE` bins all the `NUMBER` and `FLOAT` columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE (
  bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  bin_num             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 10,
  exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  bin_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-23** INSERT\_BIN\_NUM\_QTILE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description						
<code>bin_table_name</code>	Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIN</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> <code>CREATE_BIN_NUM</code> creates an additional column, <code>ATT</code> , which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by <code>INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE</code> .	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	VAL	NUMBER	BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
VAL	NUMBER						
BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)						
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed						
<code>bin_num</code>	Number of bins. No binning occurs if <code>bin_num</code> is 0 or <code>NULL</code> . The default number of bins is 10.						
<code>exclude_list</code>	List of numerical columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <code>exclude_list</code> , all numerical columns in the data source are binned. The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2',  ...'coln')</pre>						
<code>bin_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						



### Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. After dividing the data into quantiles, the `NTILE` function distributes any remainder values one for each quantile, starting with the first. See *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for details.
3. Columns with all `NULL` values are ignored by `INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE`.

### Examples

In this example, `INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE` computes the bin boundaries for the `cust_year_of_birth` and `cust_credit_limit` columns in `sh.customers` and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_BIN\\_NUM Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in `STACK_VIEW`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_credit_limit, cust_city
    FROM sh.customers;
```

```
DESCRIBE mining_data
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----		
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)

```

BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM(
        bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_NUM_QTILE (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        bin_num => 3,
        exclude_list => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

set numwidth 8
column val off
column col format a20
column bin format a10
SELECT col, val, bin
    FROM bin_tbl
    ORDER BY col ASC, val ASC;
```

COL	VAL	BIN
-----		
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT	1500	
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT	3000	1
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT	9000	2
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT	15000	3
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1913	
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1949	1

```

CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH      1965 2
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH      1990 3

DECLARE
  xforms  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name      => 'bin_tbl',
    xform_list          => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list          => xforms,
    data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name     => 'stack_view');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name in 'STACK_VIEW';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1913 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1949 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1965 THEN '2' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1990 THEN '3' END "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",CASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<1500 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=3000 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=9000 THEN '2' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=15000 THEN '3' END "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT", "CUST_CITY" FROM mining_data

```

## 45.6.14 INSERT\_BIN\_SUPER Procedure

This procedure performs numerical and categorical binning and inserts the transformation definitions in transformation definition tables. The procedure computes bin boundaries based on intrinsic relationships between predictors and a target.

INSERT\_BIN\_SUPER uses an intelligent binning technique known as **supervised binning**. It builds a single-predictor decision tree and derives the bin boundaries from splits within the tree.

INSERT\_BIN\_SUPER bins all the VARCHAR2, CHAR, NUMBER, and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_BIN_SUPER (
  num_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  cat_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  target_column_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  max_bin_num         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1000,
  exclude_list        IN COLUMN_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  num_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  cat_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  rem_table_name      IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  rem_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 45-24 INSERT\_BIN\_SUPER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description						
num_table_name	<p>Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>VNUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIN</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_BIN_NUM creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_BIN_SUPER.</p>	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	VAL	VNUMBER	BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
VAL	VNUMBER						
BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)						
cat_table_name	<p>Name of the transformation definition table for categorical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BIN</td> <td>VARCHAR2(4000)</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_BIN_CAT creates an additional column, ATT, which is used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_BIN_SUPER.</p>	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	VAL	VARCHAR2(4000)	BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
VAL	VARCHAR2(4000)						
BIN	VARCHAR2(4000)						
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed						
target_column_name	Name of a column to be used as the target for the decision tree models						
max_bin_num	The maximum number of bins. The default is 1000.						
exclude_list	<p>List of columns to be excluded from the binning process. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i>, all numerical and categorical columns in the data source are binned.</p> <p>The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1', 'col2',  ... 'coln')</pre>						
num_schema_name	Schema of <i>num_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						
cat_schema_name	Schema of <i>cat_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						
rem_table_name	Name of a column removal definition table. The table must have the columns described in " <a href="#">CREATE_COL_REM Procedure</a> ". You can use CREATE_COL_REM to create the table. See Usage Notes.						
rem_schema_name	Schema of <i>rem_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						

## Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical and categorical data.
2. Columns that have no significant splits are not binned. You can remove the unbinned columns from the mining data by specifying a column removal definition table. If you do not specify a column removal definition table, the unbinned columns remain in the mining data.
3. See *Oracle Data Mining Concepts* to learn more about decision trees in Oracle Data Mining

## Examples

In this example, `INSERT_BIN_SUPER` computes the bin boundaries for predictors of `cust_credit_limit` and inserts the transformations in transformation definition tables. One predictor is numerical, the other is categorical. (`INSERT_BIN_SUPER` determines that the `cust_postal_code` column is not a significant predictor.) `STACK` procedures create transformation lists from the contents of the definition tables.

The SQL expressions that compute the transformations are shown in the views `MINING_DATA_STACK_NUM` and `MINING_DATA_STACK_CAT`. The views are for display purposes only; they cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_marital_status,
         cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers;
```

```
DESCRIBE mining_data
```

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

```
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_NUM(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_CAT(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_COL_REM(
    rem_table_name => 'rem_tbl');
END;
```

```
/
```

```
BEGIN
  COMMIT;
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_SUPER (
    num_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl',
    cat_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    target_column_name => 'cust_credit_limit',
    max_bin_num => 4,
    exclude_list => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'),
    num_schema_name => 'dmuser',
    cat_schema_name => 'dmuser',
```

```

        data_schema_name => 'dmuser',
        rem_table_name   => 'rem_tbl',
        rem_schema_name  => 'dmuser');
    COMMIT;
END;
/

set numwidth 8
column val off
SELECT col, val, bin FROM bin_num_tbl
       ORDER BY bin ASC;

COL                VAL BIN
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1923.5 1
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1923.5 1
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1945.5 2
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1980.5 3
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH          4

column val on
column val format a20
SELECT col, val, bin FROM bin_cat_tbl
       ORDER BY bin ASC;

COL                VAL                BIN
-----
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS married                1
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS single                2
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Mar-AF                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Mabsent                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Divorc.                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Married                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Widowed                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS NeverM                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS Separ.                3
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS divorced                4
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS widow                4

SELECT col from rem_tbl;

COL
-----
CUST_POSTAL_CODE

DECLARE
    xforms_num      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
    xforms_cat      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_NUM (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl',
        xform_list     => xforms_num);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list     => xforms_num,
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_num');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_CAT (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
        xform_list     => xforms_cat);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list     => xforms_cat,

```

```

        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_cat');
    END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK_NUM';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<1923.5 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_
OF_BIRTH"<=1923.5 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1945.5 THEN '2' WHEN "CUST
_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"<=1980.5 THEN '3' WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" IS NOT NULL THEN '4'
END "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH","CUST_MARITAL_STATUS","CUST_POSTAL_CODE","CUST_CREDIT_L
IMIT" FROM mining_data

SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK_CAT';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",DECODE("CUST_MARITAL_STATUS",'Divorc.','3'
,'Mabsent','3','Mar-AF','3','Married','3','NeverM','3','Separ.','3','Widowed','3
','divorced','4','married','1','single','2','widow','4') "CUST_MARITAL_STATUS","
CUST_POSTAL_CODE","CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM mining_data

```

## 45.6.15 INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL Procedure

This procedure replaces numeric outliers with nulls and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL computes the boundaries of the data based on a specified percentage. It removes the values that fall outside the boundaries (tail values) from the data. If you wish to replace the tail values instead of removing them, use the [INSERT\\_CLIP\\_WINSOR\\_TAIL Procedure](#).

INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL clips all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL (
    clip_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    tail_frac            IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0.025,
    exclude_list         IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    clip_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 45-25 INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description										
<code>clip_table_name</code>	<p>Name of the transformation definition table for numerical clipping. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_CLIP Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LCUT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LVAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RCUT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RVAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_CLIP creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL.</p>	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	LCUT	NUMBER	LVAL	NUMBER	RCUT	NUMBER	RVAL	NUMBER
COL	VARCHAR2(30)										
LCUT	NUMBER										
LVAL	NUMBER										
RCUT	NUMBER										
RVAL	NUMBER										
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed										
<code>tail_frac</code>	<p>The percentage of non-null values to be designated as outliers at each end of the data. For example, if <code>tail_frac</code> is .01, then 1% of the data at the low end and 1% of the data at the high end will be treated as outliers.</p> <p>If <code>tail_frac</code> is greater than or equal to .5, no clipping occurs.</p> <p>The default value of <code>tail_frac</code> is 0.025.</p>										
<code>exclude_list</code>	<p>List of numerical columns to be excluded from the clipping process. If you do not specify <code>exclude_list</code>, all numerical columns in the data are clipped.</p> <p>The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2',  ...'coln')</pre>										
<code>clip_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>clip_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.										
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.										

## Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. The DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM package provides two clipping procedures: INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL and INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL. Both procedures compute the boundaries as follows:
  - Count the number of non-null values,  $n$ , and sort them in ascending order
  - Calculate the number of outliers,  $t$ , as  $n * tail\_frac$
  - Define the lower boundary  $lcut$  as the value at position  $1 + floor(t)$
  - Define the upper boundary  $rcut$  as the value at position  $n - floor(t)$

(The SQL FLOOR function returns the largest integer less than or equal to  $t$ .)

- All values that are  $\leq lcut$  or  $\geq rcut$  are designated as outliers.

INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL replaces the outliers with nulls, effectively removing them from the data.

INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL assigns  $lcut$  to the low outliers and  $rcut$  to the high outliers.

### Examples

In this example, INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL trims 10% of the data in two columns (5% from the high end and 5% from the low end) and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_CLIP Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the trimming is shown in the view MINING\_DATA\_STACK. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_credit_limit, cust_city
    FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                   NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                     NUMBER
CUST_CITY                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_CLIP(
        clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_CLIP_TRIM_TAIL(
        clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        tail_frac       => 0.05,
        exclude_list    => DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/

SELECT col, lcut, lval, rcut, rval
    FROM clip_tbl
    ORDER BY col ASC;

COL                LCUT    LVAL    RCUT    RVAL
-----
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT    1500          11000
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH  1934          1982

DECLARE
    xforms          dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_CLIP (
        clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
        xform_list       => xforms);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list       => xforms,
        data_table_name  => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name  => 'mining_data_stack');
```



```

END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" < 1934 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_YEAR
_OF_BIRTH" > 1982 THEN NULL ELSE "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" END "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",C
ASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" < 1500 THEN NULL WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" > 11000 T
HEN NULL ELSE "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" END "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT","CUST_CITY" FROM minin
g_data

```

## 45.6.16 INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL Procedure

This procedure replaces numeric outliers with the upper or lower boundary values. It inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL computes the boundaries of the data based on a specified percentage. It replaces the values that fall outside the boundaries (tail values) with the related boundary value. If you wish to set tail values to null, use the [INSERT\\_CLIP\\_TRIM\\_TAIL Procedure](#).

INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL clips all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL (
  clip_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  tail_frac            IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0.025,
  exclude_list         IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  clip_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 45-26** INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description										
clip_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for numerical clipping. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_CLIP Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="1" data-bbox="698 1554 1006 1711"> <tbody> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LCUT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LVAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RCUT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RVAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> CREATE_CLIP creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL.	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	LCUT	NUMBER	LVAL	NUMBER	RCUT	NUMBER	RVAL	NUMBER
COL	VARCHAR2(30)										
LCUT	NUMBER										
LVAL	NUMBER										
RCUT	NUMBER										
RVAL	NUMBER										
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed										

**Table 45-26 (Cont.) INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>tail_frac</code>	<p>The percentage of non-null values to be designated as outliers at each end of the data. For example, if <code>tail_frac</code> is .01, then 1% of the data at the low end and 1% of the data at the high end will be treated as outliers.</p> <p>If <code>tail_frac</code> is greater than or equal to .5, no clipping occurs.</p> <p>The default value of <code>tail_frac</code> is 0.025.</p>
<code>exclude_list</code>	<p>List of numerical columns to be excluded from the clipping process. If you do not specify <code>exclude_list</code>, all numerical columns in the data are clipped.</p> <p>The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2',  ...'coln')</pre>
<code>clip_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>clip_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. The DBMS\_DATA\_MINING\_TRANSFORM package provides two clipping procedures: INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL and INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL. Both procedures compute the boundaries as follows:
  - Count the number of non-null values, *n*, and sort them in ascending order
  - Calculate the number of outliers, *t*, as  $n * tail\_frac$
  - Define the lower boundary *lcut* as the value at position  $1 + floor(t)$
  - Define the upper boundary *rcut* as the value at position  $n - floor(t)$

(The SQL FLOOR function returns the largest integer less than or equal to *t*.)

  - All values that are  $\leq lcut$  or  $\geq rcut$  are designated as outliers.

INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL assigns *lcut* to the low outliers and *rcut* to the high outliers.

INSERT\_CLIP\_TRIM\_TAIL replaces the outliers with nulls, effectively removing them from the data.

### Examples

In this example, INSERT\_CLIP\_WINSOR\_TAIL winsorizes 10% of the data in two columns (5% from the high end, and 5% from the low end) and inserts the transformations in a transformation definition table. The STACK\_CLIP Procedure creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view MINING\_DATA\_STACK. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_credit_limit, cust_city
  FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
```

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)

```
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_CLIP(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_CLIP_WINSOR_TAIL(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    tail_frac => 0.05,
    exclude_list => DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
```

```
/
```

```
SELECT col, lcut, lval, rcut, rval FROM clip_tbl
  ORDER BY col ASC;
```

COL	LCUT	LVAL	RCUT	RVAL
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT	1500	1500	11000	11000
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	1934	1934	1982	1982

```
DECLARE
  xforms      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
```

```
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_CLIP (
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    xform_list => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
```

```
/
```

```
set long 3000
```

```
SQL> SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';
```

```
TEXT
```

```
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",CASE WHEN "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" < 1934 THEN 1934 WHEN "CUST_YEAR
_OF_BIRTH" > 1982 THEN 1982 ELSE "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH" END "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",C
ASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" < 1500 THEN 1500 WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" > 11000 T
HEN 11000 ELSE "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" END "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT","CUST_CITY" FROM mini
ng_data
```

## 45.6.17 INSERT\_MISS\_CAT\_MODE Procedure

This procedure replaces missing categorical values with the value that occurs most frequently in the column (the mode). It inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT\_MISS\_CAT\_MODE replaces missing values in all VARCHAR2 and CHAR columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE (
    miss_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    miss_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-27** INSERT\_MISS\_CAT\_MODE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
miss_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for categorical missing value treatment. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required:  <div style="margin-left: 2em;">COL            VARCHAR2(30)</div> <div style="margin-left: 2em;">VAL            VARCHAR2(4000)</div> CREATE_MISS_CAT creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE.
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
exclude_list	List of categorical columns to be excluded from missing value treatment. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all categorical columns are transformed.  The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:  <div style="margin-left: 2em;">dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1', 'col2',   ... 'coln')</div>
miss_schema_name	Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about categorical data.
2. If you wish to replace categorical missing values with a value other than the mode, you can edit the transformation definition table.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about default missing value treatment in Oracle Data Mining

**Example**

In this example, `INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE` computes missing value treatment for `cust_city` and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_MISS\\_CAT Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_city
  FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
```

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)

```
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_miss_cat(
    miss_table_name => 'missc_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_miss_cat_mode(
    miss_table_name => 'missc_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data');
END;
```

```
/
```

```
SELECT stats_mode(cust_city) FROM mining_data;
```

```
STATS_MODE(CUST_CITY)
```

```
-----
Los Angeles
```

```
SELECT col, val
  from missc_tbl;
```

```
COL                                VAL
```

```
-----
CUST_CITY                          Los Angeles
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
  xforms          dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_MISS_CAT (
    miss_table_name => 'missc_tbl',
    xform_list      => xforms);
```

```
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
```

```

        xform_view_name    => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",NVL("CUST_CITY", 'Los Angeles') "CUST_CITY"
FROM mining_data

```

## 45.6.18 INSERT\_MISS\_NUM\_MEAN Procedure

This procedure replaces missing numerical values with the average (the mean) and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT\_MISS\_NUM\_MEAN replaces missing values in all NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN (
    miss_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    exclude_list       IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    round_num          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
    miss_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 45-28** INSERT\_MISS\_NUM\_MEAN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description				
miss_table_name	<p>Name of the transformation definition table for numerical missing value treatment. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table.</p> <p>The following columns are required by INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAL</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_MISS_NUM creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN.</p>	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	VAL	NUMBER
COL	VARCHAR2(30)				
VAL	NUMBER				
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed				
exclude_list	<p>List of numerical columns to be excluded from missing value treatment. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i>, all numerical columns are transformed.</p> <p>The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ... 'coln')</pre>				

**Table 45-28 (Cont.) INSERT\_MISS\_NUM\_MEAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
round_num	The number of significant digits to use for the mean. The default number is 6.
miss_schema_name	Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

1. See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.
2. If you wish to replace numerical missing values with a value other than the mean, you can edit the transformation definition table.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for information about default missing value treatment in Oracle Data Mining

### Example

In this example, `INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN` computes missing value treatment for `cust_year_of_birth` and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_MISS\\_NUM Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_city
  FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                       NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
CUST_CITY                                 NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_miss_num(
    miss_table_name => 'missn_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_miss_num_mean(
    miss_table_name => 'missn_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list   => DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/
```

```

set numwidth 4
column val off
SELECT col, val
  FROM missn_tbl;

COL                VAL
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH 1957

SELECT avg(cust_year_of_birth) FROM mining_data;

AVG(CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH)
-----
                        1957

DECLARE
  xforms      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name => 'missn_tbl',
    xform_list      => xforms);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => xforms,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID", NVL("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",1957.4) "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH", "CUST_CIT
Y" FROM mining_data

```

## 45.6.19 INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_MINMAX Procedure

This procedure performs linear normalization and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_MINMAX computes the minimum and maximum values from the data and sets the value of *shift* and *scale* as follows:

```

shift = min
scale = max - min

```

Normalization is computed as:

$$x_{new} = (x_{old} - shift) / scale$$

INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_MINMAX rounds the value of *scale* to a specified number of significant digits before storing it in the transformation definition table.

INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_MINMAX normalizes all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.



## Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX (
    norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    exclude_list         IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    round_num            IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
    norm_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 45-29** *INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_MINMAX Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description						
norm_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHIFT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCALE</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> CREATE_NORM_LIN creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX.	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	SHIFT	NUMBER	SCALE	NUMBER
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
SHIFT	NUMBER						
SCALE	NUMBER						
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed						
exclude_list	List of numerical columns to be excluded from normalization. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns are transformed. The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2',  ...'coln')</pre>						
round_num	The number of significant digits to use for the minimum and maximum. The default number is 6.						
norm_schema_name	Schema of <i>norm_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						

## Usage Notes

See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.

## Examples

In this example, INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_MINMAX normalizes the *cust\_year\_of\_birth* column and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_NORM\\_LIN Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view MINING\_DATA\_STACK. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_gender, cust_year_of_birth
    FROM sh.customers;

describe mining_data
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_GENDER                             NOT NULL CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                       NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_NORM_LIN(
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX(
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST( 'cust_id'),
        round_num       => 3);
END;
/

SELECT col, shift, scale FROM norm_tbl;

COL                SHIFT        SCALE
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH          1910          77

DECLARE
    xforms          dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_NORM_LIN (
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
        xform_list      => xforms);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list      => xforms,
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID", "CUST_GENDER", ("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1910)/77 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRT
H" FROM mining_data

```

## 45.6.20 INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_SCALE Procedure

This procedure performs linear normalization and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

`INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE` computes the minimum and maximum values from the data and sets the value of *shift* and *scale* as follows:

```

shift = 0
scale = max(abs(max), abs(min))

```

Normalization is computed as:

$$x_{new} = (x_{old})/scale$$

INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_SCALE rounds the value of *scale* to a specified number of significant digits before storing it in the transformation definition table.

INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_SCALE normalizes all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data source unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE (
    norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    exclude_list         IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    round_num            IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
    norm_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-30 INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_SCALE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description						
norm_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHIFT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCALE</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> <p>CREATE_NORM_LIN creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE.</p>	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	SHIFT	NUMBER	SCALE	NUMBER
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
SHIFT	NUMBER						
SCALE	NUMBER						
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed						
exclude_list	List of numerical columns to be excluded from normalization. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns are transformed. <p>The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is:</p> <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1', 'col2',  ... 'coln')</pre>						
round_num	The number of significant digits to use for <i>scale</i> . The default number is 6.						
norm_schema_name	Schema of <i>norm_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.						

### Usage Notes

See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.

## Examples

In this example, `INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE` normalizes the `cust_year_of_birth` column and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_NORM\\_LIN Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_gender, cust_year_of_birth
    FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_GENDER                           NOT NULL CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                     NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_NORM_LIN(
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_NORM_LIN_SCALE(
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        exclude_list    => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST( 'cust_id'),
        round_num       => 3);
END;
/

SELECT col, shift, scale FROM norm_tbl;

COL                SHIFT SCALE
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH      0 1990

DECLARE
    xforms          dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_NORM_LIN (
        norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
        xform_list      => xforms);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list      => xforms,
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID", "CUST_GENDER", ("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-0)/1990 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH
" FROM mining_data
```

## 45.6.21 INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_ZSCORE Procedure

This procedure performs linear normalization and inserts the transformation definitions in a transformation definition table.

INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_ZSCORE computes the mean and the standard deviation from the data and sets the value of *shift* and *scale* as follows:

```
shift = mean
scale = stddev
```

Normalization is computed as:

$$x_{new} = (x_{old} - shift) / scale$$

INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_ZSCORE rounds the value of *scale* to a specified number of significant digits before storing it in the transformation definition table.

INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_ZSCORE normalizes all the NUMBER and FLOAT columns in the data unless you specify a list of columns to ignore.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE (
    norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    exclude_list         IN COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
    round_num           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 6,
    norm_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-31 INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_ZSCORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description						
norm_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The following columns are required: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>COL</td> <td>VARCHAR2(30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHIFT</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCALE</td> <td>NUMBER</td> </tr> </table> CREATE_NORM_LIN creates an additional column, ATT, which may be used for specifying nested attributes. This column is not used by INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE.	COL	VARCHAR2(30)	SHIFT	NUMBER	SCALE	NUMBER
COL	VARCHAR2(30)						
SHIFT	NUMBER						
SCALE	NUMBER						
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed						
exclude_list	List of numerical columns to be excluded from normalization. If you do not specify <i>exclude_list</i> , all numerical columns are transformed. The format of <i>exclude_list</i> is: <pre>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1', 'col2',  ...'coln')</pre>						

**Table 45-31 (Cont.) INSERT\_NORM\_LIN\_ZSCORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
round_num	The number of significant digits to use for <i>scale</i> . The default number is 6.
norm_schema_name	Schema of <i>norm_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

See *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for details about numerical data.

### Examples

In this example, `INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE` normalizes the `cust_year_of_birth` column and inserts the transformation in a transformation definition table. The [STACK\\_NORM\\_LIN Procedure](#) creates a transformation list from the contents of the definition table.

The SQL expression that computes the transformation is shown in the view `MINING_DATA_STACK`. The view is for display purposes only; it cannot be used to embed the transformations in a model.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_gender, cust_year_of_birth
  FROM sh.customers;

DESCRIBE mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_GENDER                          NOT NULL CHAR(1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                   NOT NULL NUMBER(4)

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_NORM_LIN(
    norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_NORM_LIN_ZSCORE(
    norm_table_name => 'norm_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST( 'cust_id'),
    round_num      => 3);
END;
/

SELECT col, shift, scale FROM norm_tbl;

COL                               SHIFT SCALE
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                1960    15

DECLARE
  xforms      dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_NORM_LIN (
```

```

        norm_table_name    => 'norm_tbl',
        xform_list         => xforms);
dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list            => xforms,
    data_table_name      => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name      => 'mining_data_stack');
END;
/

set long 3000
SQL> SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_STACK';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_GENDER",("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1960)/15 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRT
H" FROM mining_data

```

## 45.6.22 SET\_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure appends a row to a VARCHAR2 array that stores a SQL expression.

The array can be used for specifying a transformation expression that is too long to be used with the [SET\\_TRANSFORM Procedure](#).

The [GET\\_EXPRESSION Function](#) returns a row in the array.

When you use SET\_EXPRESSION to build a transformation expression, you must build a corresponding reverse transformation expression, create a transformation record, and add the transformation record to a transformation list.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.SET_EXPRESSION (
    expression    IN OUT NOCOPY EXPRESSION_REC,
    chunk         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 45-32 SET\_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
expression	An expression record (EXPRESSION_REC) that specifies a transformation expression or a reverse transformation expression for an attribute. Each expression record includes a VARCHAR2 array and index fields for specifying upper and lower boundaries within the array.  There are two EXPRESSION_REC fields within a transformation record (TRANSFORM_REC): one for the transformation expression; the other for the reverse transformation expression.  See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the EXPRESSION_REC type.
chunk	A VARCHAR2 chunk (row) to be appended to <i>expression</i> .

### Notes

1. You can pass NULL in the *chunk* argument to SET\_EXPRESSION to clear the previous chunk. The default value of *chunk* is NULL.
2. See "[About Transformation Lists](#)".

## 3. See "Operational Notes".

**Examples**

In this example, two calls to `SET_EXPRESSION` construct a transformation expression and two calls construct the reverse transformation.

**Note:**

This example is for illustration purposes only. It shows how `SET_EXPRESSION` appends the text provided in *chunk* to the text that already exists in *expression*. The `SET_EXPRESSION` procedure is meant for constructing very long transformation expressions that cannot be specified in a `VARCHAR2` argument to `SET_TRANSFORM`.

Similarly while transformation lists are intended for embedding in a model, the transformation list `v_xlst` is shown in an external view for illustration purposes.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers;

DECLARE
  v_expr dbms_data_mining_transform.EXPRESSION_REC;
  v_rexp dbms_data_mining_transform.EXPRESSION_REC;
  v_xrec dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_REC;
  v_xlst dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST :=
    dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST(NULL);
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_EXPRESSION(
    EXPRESSION => v_expr,
    CHUNK      => '("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1910)');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_EXPRESSION(
    EXPRESSION => v_expr,
    CHUNK      => '/77');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_EXPRESSION(
    EXPRESSION => v_rexp,
    CHUNK      => '"CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"*77');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.SET_EXPRESSION(
    EXPRESSION => v_rexp,
    CHUNK      => '+1910');

  v_xrec := null;
  v_xrec.attribute_name := 'CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH';
  v_xrec.expression := v_expr;
  v_xrec.reverse_expression := v_rexp;
  v_xlst.TRIM;
  v_xlst.extend(1);
  v_xlst(1) := v_xrec;

  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => v_xlst,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'v_xlst_view');

  dbms_output.put_line('====');
```



```

FOR i IN l.v_xlst.count LOOP
  dbms_output.put_line('ATTR: '||v_xlst(i).attribute_name);
  dbms_output.put_line('SUBN: '||v_xlst(i).attribute_subname);
  FOR j IN v_xlst(i).expression.lb..v_xlst(i).expression.ub LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line('EXPR: '||v_xlst(i).expression.lstmt(j));
  END LOOP;
  FOR j IN v_xlst(i).reverse_expression.lb..
    v_xlst(i).reverse_expression.ub LOOP
    dbms_output.put_line('REXP: '||v_xlst(i).reverse_expression.lstmt(j));
  END LOOP;
  dbms_output.put_line('====');
END LOOP;
END;
/
====
ATTR: CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH
SUBN:
EXPR: ("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1910)
EXPR: /77
REXP: "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"*77
REXP: +1910
====

```

## 45.6.23 SET\_TRANSFORM Procedure

This procedure appends the transformation instructions for an attribute to a transformation list.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.SET_TRANSFORM (
  xform_list           IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
  attribute_name       VARCHAR2,
  attribute_subname    VARCHAR2,
  expression           VARCHAR2,
  reverse_expression   VARCHAR2,
  attribute_spec       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 45-33 SET\_TRANSFORM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xform_list	A transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type.
attribute_name	Name of the attribute to be transformed
attribute_subname	Name of the nested attribute if <i>attribute_name</i> is a nested column, otherwise NULL.
expression	A SQL expression that specifies the transformation of the attribute.
reverse_expression	A SQL expression that reverses the transformation for readability in model details and in the target of a supervised model (if the attribute is a target)

**Table 45-33 (Cont.) SET\_TRANSFORM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute_spec	<p>One or more keywords that identify special treatment for the attribute during model build. Values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NOPREP</b> — When ADP is on, prevents automatic transformation of the attribute. If ADP is not on, this value has no effect.</li> <li>• <b>TEXT</b> — Causes the attribute to be treated as unstructured text data</li> <li>• <b>FORCE_IN</b> — Forces the inclusion of the attribute in the model build. Applies only to GLM models with feature selection enabled (<code>ftr_selection_enable = yes</code>). Feature selection is disabled by default.</li> </ul> <p>If the model is not using GLM with feature selection, this value has no effect.</p> <p>See "Specifying Transformation Instructions for an Attribute" in <i>Oracle Data Mining User's Guide</i> for more information about <code>attribute_spec</code>.</p>

#### Usage Notes

1. See the following relevant sections in "[Operational Notes](#)":
  - About Transformation Lists
  - Nested Data Transformations
2. As shown in the following example, you can eliminate an attribute by specifying a null transformation expression and reverse expression. You can also use the STACK interface to remove a column ([CREATE\\_COL\\_REM Procedure](#) and [STACK\\_COL\\_REM Procedure](#)).

## 45.6.24 STACK\_BIN\_CAT Procedure

This procedure adds categorical binning transformations to a transformation list.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_BIN_CAT (
    bin_table_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
    xform_list          IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    literal_flag        IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    bin_schema_name     IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

Table 45-34 STACK\_BIN\_CAT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>bin_table_name</code>	Name of the transformation definition table for categorical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>STACK_BIN_CAT</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for categorical binning or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-4</a>
<code>xform_list</code>	A transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the <code>TRANSFORM_LIST</code> object type.
<code>literal_flag</code>	Indicates whether the values in the <code>bin</code> column in the transformation definition table are valid SQL literals. When <code>literal_flag</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), the bin identifiers will be transformed to SQL literals by surrounding them with single quotes.  Set <code>literal_flag</code> to <code>TRUE</code> if the bin identifiers are numbers that should have a numeric datatype, as is the case for an O-Cluster model. See " <a href="#">INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a> " for an example.
<code>bin_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"
- "[About Stacking](#)"
- "[Nested Data Transformations](#)"

## Examples

This example shows how a binning transformation for the categorical column `cust_postal_code` could be added to a stack called `mining_data_stack`.

 **Note:**

This example invokes the [XFORM\\_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE or REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
     FROM sh.customers
```

```

        WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100100;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_BIN_CAT ('bin_cat_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_BIN_CAT_FREQ (
        bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        bin_num        => 3);
    END;
/
DECLARE
    MINING_DATA_STACK  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_CAT (
        bin_table_name      => 'bin_cat_tbl',
        xform_list          => mining_data_stack);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list          => mining_data_stack,
        data_table_name     => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name     => 'mining_data_stack_view');
    END;
/
-- Before transformation
column cust_postal_code format a16
SELECT * from mining_data
        WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100053
        ORDER BY cust_id;

    CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
    -----
    100050 76486                1500
    100051 73216                9000
    100052 69499                5000
    100053 45704                7000

-- After transformation
SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
        WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100053
        ORDER BY cust_id;

    CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
    -----
    100050 4                    1500
    100051 1                    9000
    100052 4                    5000
    100053 4                    7000

```

## 45.6.25 STACK\_BIN\_NUM Procedure

This procedure adds numerical binning transformations to a transformation list.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
    xform_list          IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    literal_flag        IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    bin_schema_name     IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 45-35** STACK\_BIN\_NUM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>bin_table_name</code>	Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>STACK_BIN_NUM</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for numerical binning or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-6</a> .
<code>xform_list</code>	A transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the <code>TRANSFORM_LIST</code> object type.
<code>literal_flag</code>	Indicates whether the values in the <code>bin</code> column in the transformation definition table are valid SQL literals. When <code>literal_flag</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), the bin identifiers will be transformed to SQL literals by surrounding them with single quotes.  Set <code>literal_flag</code> to <code>TRUE</code> if the bin identifiers are numbers that should have a numeric datatype, as is the case for an O-Cluster model. See " <a href="#">INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a> " for an example.
<code>bin_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"
- "[About Stacking](#)"
- "[Nested Data Transformations](#)"

## Examples

This example shows how a binning transformation for the numerical column `cust_credit_limit` could be added to a stack called `mining_data_stack`.

### Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM\\_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
```

```

        FROM sh.customers
        WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 and 100100;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.create_bin_num ('bin_num_tbl');
    dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_bin_num_qtile (
        bin_table_name    => 'bin_num_tbl',
        data_table_name   => 'mining_data',
        bin_num           => 5,
        exclude_list     => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
/
DECLARE
    MINING_DATA_STACK    dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_BIN_CAT (
        bin_table_name    => 'bin_num_tbl',
        xform_list        => mining_data_stack);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list        => mining_data_stack,
        data_table_name   => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name   => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
-- Before transformation
SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, ROUND(cust_credit_limit) FROM mining_data
    WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100055
    ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID    CUST_POSTAL_CODE    ROUND(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----
100050     76486                1500
100051     73216                9000
100052     69499                5000
100053     45704                7000
100055     74673                11000
100055     74673                11000

-- After transformation
SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, ROUND(cust_credit_limit)
    FROM mining_data_stack_view
    WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100055
    ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID    CUST_POSTAL_CODE    ROUND(CUST_CREDIT_LIMITT)
-----
100050     76486
100051     73216                2
100052     69499                1
100053     45704
100054     88021                3
100055     74673                3

```

## 45.6.26 STACK\_CLIP Procedure

This procedure adds clipping transformations to a transformation list.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_CLIP (
    clip_table_name     IN          VARCHAR2,
    xform_list          IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    clip_schema_name    IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 45-36** STACK\_CLIP Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
clip_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for clipping. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_CLIP Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call STACK_CLIP. To populate the table, you can use one of the INSERT procedures for clipping or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-8</a>
xform_list	A transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type.
clip_schema_name	Schema of <i>clip_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

See [DBMS\\_DATA\\_MINING\\_TRANSFORM Operational Notes](#). The following sections are especially relevant:

- “About Transformation Lists”
- “About Stacking”
- “Nested Data Transformations”

## Examples

This example shows how a clipping transformation for the numerical column *cust\_credit\_limit* could be added to a stack called *mining\_data\_stack*.

 **Note:**

This example invokes the [XFORM\\_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. XFORM\_STACK simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the STACK procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to CREATE\_MODEL in the *xform\_list* parameter. See [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
  FROM sh.customers
  WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100100;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_clip ('clip_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_clip_winsor_tail (
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    tail_frac       => 0.25,
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
END;
```

```

END;
/
DECLARE
    MINING_DATA_STACK  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
    dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_CLIP (
        clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
        xform_list      => mining_data_stack);
    dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
        xform_list      => mining_data_stack,
        data_table_name => 'mining_data',
        xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
-- Before transformation
SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, round(cust_credit_limit)
   FROM mining_data
   WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100054
   ORDER BY cust_id;

CUST_ID  CUST_POSTAL_CODE  ROUND(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----  -
100050   76486              1500
100051   73216              9000
100052   69499              5000
100053   45704              7000
100054   88021              11000

-- After transformation
SELECT cust_id, cust_postal_code, round(cust_credit_limit)
   FROM mining_data_stack_view
   WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100054
   ORDER BY cust_id;

CUST_ID  CUST_POSTAL_CODE  ROUND(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----  -
100050   76486              5000
100051   73216              9000
100052   69499              5000
100053   45704              7000
100054   88021              11000

```

## 45.6.27 STACK\_COL\_REM Procedure

This procedure adds column removal transformations to a transformation list.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_COL_REM (
    rem_table_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
    xform_list          IN OUT NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    rem_schema_name     IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```



## Parameters

**Table 45-37** STACK\_COL\_REM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
rem_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for column removal. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_COL_REM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. See <a href="#">Table 45-10</a> .  The table must be populated with column names before you call STACK_COL_REM. The <a href="#">INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure</a> and the <a href="#">INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a> can optionally be used to populate the table. You can also use SQL INSERT statements.
xform_list	A transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type.
rem_schema_name	Schema of <i>rem_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"
- "[About Stacking](#)"
- "[Nested Data Transformations](#)"

## Examples

This example shows how the column `cust_credit_limit` could be removed in a transformation list called `mining_data_stack`.

### Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM\\_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. XFORM\_STACK simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the STACK procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to CREATE\_MODEL in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, country_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
     FROM sh.customers;

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_col_rem ('rem_tbl');
END;
/

INSERT into rem_tbl VALUES (upper('cust_postal_code'), null);

DECLARE
```

```

MINING_DATA_STACK dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.stack_col_rem (
    rem_table_name => 'rem_tbl',
    xform_list     => mining_data_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list     => mining_data_stack,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM mining_data
  WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100051
  ORDER BY cust_id;

CUST_ID  COUNTRY_ID  CUST_POSTAL_CODE  CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----  -
100050      52773      76486                1500
100051      52790      73216                9000

SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
  WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100050 AND 100051
  ORDER BY cust_id;

CUST_ID  COUNTRY_ID  CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----  -
100050      52773          1500
100051      52790          9000

```

## 45.6.28 STACK\_MISS\_CAT Procedure

This procedure adds categorical missing value transformations to a transformation list.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_MISS_CAT (
  miss_table_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  xform_list       IN OUT  NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
  miss_schema_name IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 45-38** STACK\_MISS\_CAT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
miss_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for categorical missing value treatment. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call STACK_MISS_CAT. To populate the table, you can use the <a href="#">INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure</a> or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-12</a> .
xform_list	A transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type.
miss_schema_name	Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"
- "[About Stacking](#)"
- "[Nested Data Transformations](#)"

## Examples

This example shows how the missing values in the column `cust_marital_status` could be replaced with the mode in a transformation list called `mining_data_stack`.

### Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM\\_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, country_id, cust_marital_status
     FROM sh.customers
     where cust_id BETWEEN 1 AND 10;

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_miss_cat ('miss_cat_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_miss_cat_mode ('miss_cat_tbl', 'mining_data');
END;
/

DECLARE
  MINING_DATA_STACK  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.stack_miss_cat (
    miss_table_name => 'miss_cat_tbl',
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
SELECT * FROM mining_data
       ORDER BY cust_id;

```

CUST_ID	COUNTRY_ID	CUST_MARITAL_STATUS
1	52789	
2	52778	
3	52770	
4	52770	
5	52789	

```

6      52769    single
7      52790    single
8      52790    married
9      52770    divorced
10     52790    widow

```

```

SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
ORDER By cust_id;

```

```

CUST_ID  COUNTRY_ID  CUST_MARITAL_STATUS
-----  -
1         52789       single
2         52778       single
3         52770       single
4         52770       single
5         52789       single
6         52769       single
7         52790       single
8         52790       married
9         52770       divorced
10        52790       widow

```

## 45.6.29 STACK\_MISS\_NUM Procedure

This procedure adds numeric missing value transformations to a transformation list.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    xform_list           IN OUT  NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
    miss_schema_name     IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 45-39** STACK\_MISS\_NUM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
miss_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for numerical missing value treatment. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call STACK_MISS_NUM. To populate the table, you can use the <a href="#">INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure</a> or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-14</a> .
xform_list	A transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type.
miss_schema_name	Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)". The following sections are especially relevant:

- "[About Transformation Lists](#)"
- "[About Stacking](#)"

- "Nested Data Transformations"

### Examples

This example shows how the missing values in the column `cust_credit_limit` could be replaced with the mean in a transformation list called `mining_data_stack`.

#### Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM\\_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
describe mining_data
Name                                                    Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                                NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                                     NUMBER

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_miss_num ('miss_num_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_miss_num_mean ('miss_num_tbl','mining_data');
END;
/
SELECT * FROM miss_num_tbl;

COL           ATT           VAL
-----
CUST_ID              5.5
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT   185.71

DECLARE
  MINING_DATA_STACK  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.STACK_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name => 'miss_num_tbl',
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');
END;
/
-- Before transformation
SELECT * FROM mining_data
  ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
      1              100
      2
      3              200
      4
      5              150
      6              400
```

```

7          150
8
9          100
10         200

-- After transformation
SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
1          100
2          185.71
3          200
4          185.71
5          150
6          400
7          150
8          185.71
9          100
10         200

```

### 45.6.30 STACK\_NORM\_LIN Procedure

This procedure adds linear normalization transformations to a transformation list.

#### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.STACK_NORM_LIN (
  norm_table_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  xform_list       IN OUT  NOCOPY TRANSFORM_LIST,
  norm_schema_name IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

#### Parameters

**Table 45-40** STACK\_NORM\_LIN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
norm_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call STACK_NORM_LIN. To populate the table, you can use one of the INSERT procedures for normalization or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-16</a> .
xform_list	A transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type.
norm_schema_name	Schema of <i>norm_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

#### Usage Notes

See "Operational Notes". The following sections are especially relevant:

- ["About Transformation Lists"](#)
- ["About Stacking"](#)

- "Nested Data Transformations"

### Examples

This example shows how the column `cust_credit_limit` could be normalized in a transformation list called `mining_data_stack`.

#### Note:

This example invokes the [XFORM\\_STACK Procedure](#) to show how the data is transformed by the stack. `XFORM_STACK` simply generates an external view of the transformed data. The actual purpose of the `STACK` procedures is to assemble a list of transformations for embedding in a model. The transformations are passed to `CREATE_MODEL` in the `xform_list` parameter. See [INSERT\\_BIN\\_NUM\\_EQWIDTH Procedure](#) for an example.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
  SELECT cust_id, country_id, cust_postal_code, cust_credit_limit
     FROM sh.customers;

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_norm_lin ('norm_lin_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_norm_lin_minmax (
    norm_table_name => 'norm_lin_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list   => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id',
                                                                'country_id'));

END;
/
SELECT * FROM norm_lin_tbl;
COL          ATT      SHIFT  SCALE
-----
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT          1500  13500

DECLARE
  MINING_DATA_STACK  dbms_data_mining_transform.TRANSFORM_LIST;
BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.stack_norm_lin (
    norm_table_name => 'norm_lin_tbl',
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack);
  dbms_data_mining_transform.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list      => mining_data_stack,
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_stack_view');

END;
/
SELECT * FROM mining_data
  WHERE cust_id between 1 and 10
     ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID COUNTRY_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE      CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
1         52789  30828                          9000
2         52778  86319                         10000
3         52770  88666                          1500
4         52770  87551                          1500
5         52789  59200                          1500
6         52769  77287                          1500
7         52790  38763                          1500
```

```

      8      52790 58488      3000
      9      52770 63033      3000
     10      52790 52602      3000

```

```

SELECT * FROM mining_data_stack_view
WHERE cust_id between 1 and 10
ORDER BY cust_id;
CUST_ID COUNTRY_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE      CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
      1      52789 30828      .55556
      2      52778 86319      .62963
      3      52770 88666      0
      4      52770 87551      0
      5      52789 59200      0
      6      52769 77287      0
      7      52790 38763      0
      8      52790 58488      .11111
      9      52770 63033      .11111
     10      52790 52602      .11111

```

### 45.6.31 XFORM\_BIN\_CAT Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the categorical binning transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

#### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_BIN_CAT (
  bin_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  xform_view_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  literal_flag        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  bin_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

#### Parameters

**Table 45-41 XFORM\_BIN\_CAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>bin_table_name</code>	Name of the transformation definition table for categorical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_CAT Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>XFORM_BIN_CAT</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for categorical binning or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-4</a> .
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed.
<code>xform_view_name</code>	Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>bin_table_name</code> .



**Table 45-41 (Cont.) XFORM\_BIN\_CAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>literal_flag</code>	Indicates whether the values in the <code>bin</code> column in the transformation definition table are valid SQL literals. When <code>literal_flag</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), the bin identifiers will be transformed to SQL literals by surrounding them with single quotes.  Set <code>literal_flag</code> to <code>TRUE</code> if the bin identifiers are numbers that should have a numeric datatype, as is the case for an O-Cluster model.  See " <a href="#">INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a> " for an example.
<code>bin_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>xform_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

### Examples

This example creates a view that bins the `cust_postal_code` column. The data source consists of three columns from `sh.customer`.

```
describe mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                    NUMBER

SELECT * FROM mining_data WHERE cust_id between 104066 and 104069;

      CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
104066 69776
7000
104067 52602
9000
104068 55787
11000
104069 55977
5000

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_bin_cat(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_bin_cat_freq(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_cat_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num         => 10);
```

```

dbms_data_mining_transform.xform_bin_cat(
    bin_table_name    => 'bin_cat_tbl',
    data_table_name   => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name   => 'bin_cat_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM bin_cat_view WHERE cust_id between 104066 and 104069;

    CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
-----
      104066 6
7000
      104067 11
9000
      104068 3
11000
      104069 11
5000

SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'BIN_CAT_VIEW';

TEXT

-----

SELECT
"CUST_ID",DECODE("CUST_POSTAL_CODE", '38082', '1', '45704', '9', '48346', '5', '
55787', '3', '63736', '2', '67843', '7', '69776', '6', '72860', '10', '78558', '4', '80841',
'8', NULL, NULL, '11') "CUST_POSTAL_CODE", "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM
mining_data

```

## 45.6.32 XFORM\_BIN\_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the numerical binning transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_BIN_NUM (
    bin_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    literal_flag      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    bin_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 45-42 XFORM\_BIN\_NUM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>bin_table_name</code>	Name of the transformation definition table for numerical binning. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_BIN_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>XFORM_BIN_NUM</code> . To populate the table, you can use one of the <code>INSERT</code> procedures for numerical binning or you can write your own SQL. See " <a href="#">Table 45-6</a> ".
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
<code>xform_view_name</code>	Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>bin_table_name</code> .
<code>literal_flag</code>	Indicates whether the values in the <code>bin</code> column in the transformation definition table are valid SQL literals. When <code>literal_flag</code> is <code>FALSE</code> (the default), the bin identifiers will be transformed to SQL literals by surrounding them with single quotes. Set <code>literal_flag</code> to <code>TRUE</code> if the bin identifiers are numbers that should have a numeric datatype, as is the case for an O-Cluster model. See " <a href="#">INSERT_BIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a> " for an example.
<code>bin_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>bin_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>xform_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

## Examples

This example creates a view that bins the `cust_credit_limit` column. The data source consists of three columns from `sh.customer`.

```
describe mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                    NUMBER

column cust_credit_limit off
SELECT * FROM mining_data WHERE cust_id between 104066 and 104069;

      CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
```

```

-----
    104066 69776
7000
    104067 52602
9000
    104068 55787
11000
    104069 55977
5000

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_bin_num(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_autobin_num_eqwidth(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    bin_num => 5,
    max_bin_num => 10,
    exclude_list => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
  dbms_data_mining_transform.xform_bin_num(
    bin_table_name => 'bin_num_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'mining_data_view');

END;
/
describe mining_data_view
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                         NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                        VARCHAR2(2)

col cust_credit_limit on
col cust_credit_limit format a25
SELECT * FROM mining_data_view WHERE cust_id between 104066 and 104069;

    CUST_ID CUST_POSTAL_CODE
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
    104066 69776
5
    104067 52602
6
    104068 55787
8
    104069 55977
3

set long 2000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'MINING_DATA_VIEW';

TEXT
-----

SELECT "CUST_ID", "CUST_POSTAL_CODE", CASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<1500 THEN
NULL
  WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=2850 THEN '1' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=4200 THEN
'2'
  WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=5550 THEN '3' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=6900 THEN

```

```
'4'
  WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=8250 THEN '5' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=9600 THEN
'6'
  WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=10950 THEN '7' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=12300 THEN
'
8' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=13650 THEN '9' WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT"<=15000
THEN
  '10' END "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM
mining_data
```

### 45.6.33 XFORM\_CLIP Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the clipping transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_CLIP (
  clip_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  xform_view_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  clip_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2,DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 45-43 XFORM\_CLIP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
clip_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for clipping. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_CLIP Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call XFORM_CLIP. To populate the table, you can use one of the INSERT procedures for clipping you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-8</a> .
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
xform_view_name	Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <i>data_table_name</i> with the transformations specified in <i>clip_table_name</i> .
clip_schema_name	Schema of <i>clip_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
xform_schema_name	Schema of <i>xform_view_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

#### Examples

This example creates a view that clips the `cust_credit_limit` column. The data source consists of three columns from `sh.customer`.

```

describe mining_data
Name                               Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                     NUMBER

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.create_clip(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.insert_clip_trim_tail(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    tail_frac       => 0.05,
    exclude_list    => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('cust_id'));
  dbms_data_mining_transform.xform_clip(
    clip_table_name => 'clip_tbl',
    data_table_name => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name => 'clip_view');
END;
/
describe clip_view
Name                               Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_POSTAL_CODE                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                     NUMBER

SELECT MIN(cust_credit_limit), MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM mining_data;

MIN(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT) MAX(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----
                1500                15000

SELECT MIN(cust_credit_limit), MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM clip_view;

MIN(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT) MAX(CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT)
-----
                1500                11000

set long 2000
SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'CLIP_VIEW';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID","CUST_POSTAL_CODE",CASE WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" < 1500 THEN NU
LL WHEN "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" > 11000 THEN NULL ELSE "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" END "CUST
_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM mining_data

```

## 45.6.34 XFORM\_COL\_REM Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the column removal transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are removed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_COL_REM (
  rem_table_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name IN      VARCHAR2,

```

```

xform_view_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
rem_schema_name  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
data_schema_name IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
xform_schema_name IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 45-44 XFORM\_COL\_REM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rem_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for column removal. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_COL_REM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. See <a href="#">Table 45-10</a> .  The table must be populated with column names before you call XFORM_COL_REM. The <a href="#">INSERT_BIN_SUPER Procedure</a> and the <a href="#">INSERT_AUTOBIN_NUM_EQWIDTH Procedure</a> can optionally be used to populate the table. You can also use SQL INSERT statements.
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
xform_view_name	Name of the view to be created. The view presents the columns in <i>data_table_name</i> that are not specified in <i>rem_table_name</i> .
rem_schema_name	Schema of <i>rem_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
xform_schema_name	Schema of <i>xform_view_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

## Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

## Examples

This example creates a view that includes all but one column from the table `customers` in the current schema.

```

describe customers
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                    VARCHAR2(20)
OCCUPATION                              VARCHAR2(21)
AGE                                     NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE                           NUMBER

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_COL_REM ('colrem_xtbl');
END;
/
INSERT INTO colrem_xtbl VALUES('CUST_MARITAL_STATUS', null);

```

NOTE: This currently doesn't work. See bug 9310319

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_COL_REM (
    rem_table_name      => 'colrem_xtbl',
    data_table_name     => 'customers',
    xform_view_name     => 'colrem_view');
END;
/
describe colrem_view

```

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
OCCUPATION		VARCHAR2(21)
AGE		NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE		NUMBER

### 45.6.35 XFORM\_EXPR\_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the specified numeric transformations. Only the columns that you specify are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

#### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_EXPR_NUM (
  expr_pattern      IN      VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  xform_view_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  exclude_list     IN      COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  include_list     IN      COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  col_pattern      IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ':col',
  data_schema_name IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_schema_name IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

#### Parameters

**Table 45-45 XFORM\_EXPR\_NUM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>expr_pattern</code>	A numeric transformation expression
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
<code>xform_view_name</code>	Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>expr_pattern</code> and <code>col_pattern</code> .
<code>exclude_list</code>	List of numerical columns to exclude. If NULL, no numerical columns are excluded. The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is: <code>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ...'coln')</code>



**Table 45-45 (Cont.) XFORM\_EXPR\_NUM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
include_list	List of numeric columns to include. If NULL, all numeric columns are included. The format of <i>include_list</i> is:  dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ... 'coln')
col_pattern	The value within <i>expr_pattern</i> that will be replaced with a column name. The value of <i>col_pattern</i> is case-sensitive. The default value of <i>col_pattern</i> is ':col'
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
xform_schema_name	Schema of <i>xform_view_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

1. The XFORM\_EXPR\_NUM procedure constructs numeric transformation expressions from the specified expression pattern (*expr\_pattern*) by replacing every occurrence of the specified column pattern (*col\_pattern*) with an actual column name.

XFORM\_EXPR\_NUM uses the SQL REPLACE function to construct the transformation expressions.

```
REPLACE (expr_pattern,col_pattern,'column_name') || 'column_name'
```

If there is a column match, then the replacement is made in the transformation expression; if there is not a match, then the column is used without transformation.

#### See:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for information about the REPLACE function

2. Because of the include and exclude list parameters, the XFORM\_EXPR\_NUM and XFORM\_EXPR\_STR procedures allow you to easily specify individual columns for transformation within large data sets. The other XFORM\_\* procedures support an exclude list only. In these procedures, you must enumerate every column that you do not want to transform.
3. See "Operational Notes"

### Examples

This example creates a view that transforms the datatype of numeric columns.

```
describe customers
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
```

```

CUST_ID                                NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                    VARCHAR2(20)
OCCUPATION                              VARCHAR2(21)
AGE                                     NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE                           NUMBER

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_EXPR_NUM(
    expr_pattern      => 'to_char(:col)',
    data_table_name   => 'customers',
    xform_view_name   => 'cust_nonum_view',
    exclude_list      => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST( 'cust_id'),
    include_list      => null,
    col_pattern       => ':col');
END;
/
describe cust_nonum_view
Name                                Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                  VARCHAR2(20)
OCCUPATION                           VARCHAR2(21)
AGE                                  VARCHAR2(40)
YRS_RESIDENCE                        VARCHAR2(40)

```

## 45.6.36 XFORM\_EXPR\_STR Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the specified categorical transformations. Only the columns that you specify are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_EXPR_STR (
  expr_pattern      IN      VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name   IN      VARCHAR2,
  xform_view_name   IN      VARCHAR2,
  exclude_list      IN      COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  include_list      IN      COLUMN_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  col_pattern       IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ':col',
  data_schema_name  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_schema_name IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 45-46 XFORM\_EXPR\_STR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>expr_pattern</code>	A character transformation expression
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
<code>xform_view_name</code>	Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>expr_pattern</code> and <code>col_pattern</code> .

**Table 45-46 (Cont.) XFORM\_EXPR\_STR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>exclude_list</code>	List of categorical columns to exclude. If NULL, no categorical columns are excluded. The format of <code>exclude_list</code> is:  <code>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ... 'coln')</code>
<code>include_list</code>	List of character columns to include. If NULL, all character columns are included. The format of <code>include_list</code> is:  <code>dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST('col1','col2', ... 'coln')</code>
<code>col_pattern</code>	The value within <code>expr_pattern</code> that will be replaced with a column name. The value of <code>col_pattern</code> is case-sensitive. The default value of <code>col_pattern</code> is <code>':col'</code>
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>xform_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

1. The XFORM\_EXPR\_STR procedure constructs character transformation expressions from the specified expression pattern (`expr_pattern`) by replacing every occurrence of the specified column pattern (`col_pattern`) with an actual column name.

XFORM\_EXPR\_STR uses the SQL REPLACE function to construct the transformation expressions.

```
REPLACE (expr_pattern,col_pattern,"column_name") || "column_name"
```

If there is a column match, then the replacement is made in the transformation expression; if there is not a match, then the column is used without transformation.

#### See:

*Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about the REPLACE function

2. Because of the include and exclude list parameters, the XFORM\_EXPR\_STR and XFORM\_EXPR\_NUM procedures allow you to easily specify individual columns for transformation within large data sets. The other XFORM\_\* procedures support an exclude list only. In these procedures, you must enumerate every column that you do not want to transform.
3. See "[Operational Notes](#)"

## Examples

This example creates a view that transforms character columns to upper case.

```

describe customers
Name                                     Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                     VARCHAR2(20)
OCCUPATION                               VARCHAR2(21)
AGE                                       NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE                            NUMBER

SELECT cust_id, cust_marital_status, occupation FROM customers
       WHERE cust_id > 102995
       ORDER BY cust_id desc;

CUST_ID CUST_MARITAL_STATUS OCCUPATION
-----
103000 Divorc.             Cleric.
102999 Married             Cleric.
102998 Married             Exec.
102997 Married             Exec.
102996 NeverM             Other

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_EXPR_STR(
    expr_pattern           => 'upper(:col)',
    data_table_name       => 'customers',
    xform_view_name       => 'cust_upcase_view');
END;
/
describe cust_upcase_view
Name                                     Null?   Type
-----
CUST_ID                                 NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS                     VARCHAR2(20)
OCCUPATION                               VARCHAR2(21)
AGE                                       NUMBER
YRS_RESIDENCE                            NUMBER

SELECT cust_id, cust_marital_status, occupation FROM cust_upcase_view
       WHERE cust_id > 102995
       ORDER BY cust_id desc;

CUST_ID CUST_MARITAL_STATUS OCCUPATION
-----
103000 DIVORC.             CLERIC.
102999 MARRIED             CLERIC.
102998 MARRIED             EXEC.
102997 MARRIED             EXEC.
102996 NEVERM             OTHER

```

## 45.6.37 XFORM\_MISS\_CAT Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the categorical missing value treatment transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in

the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_MISS_CAT (
  miss_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  xform_view_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  miss_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xform_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL;
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-47 XFORM\_MISS\_CAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>miss_table_name</code>	Name of the transformation definition table for categorical missing value treatment. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_MISS_CAT Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call <code>XFORM_MISS_CAT</code> . To populate the table, you can use the <a href="#">INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE Procedure</a> or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-12</a> .
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
<code>xform_view_name</code>	Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <code>data_table_name</code> with the transformations specified in <code>miss_table_name</code> .
<code>miss_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>miss_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>data_table_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
<code>xform_schema_name</code>	Schema of <code>xform_view_name</code> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

### Examples

This example creates a view that replaces missing categorical values with the mode.

```
SELECT * FROM geog;
```

```
REG_ID REGION
```

```
-----
1 NE
2 SW
3 SE
4 SW
5
6 NE
7 NW
8 NW
```

```

9
10
11 SE
12 SE
13 NW
14 SE
15 SE

SELECT STATS_MODE(region) FROM geog;

STATS_MODE(REGION)
-----
SE

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_CAT('misscat_xtbl');
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_MISS_CAT_MODE (
    miss_table_name      => 'misscat_xtbl',
    data_table_name      => 'geog' );
END;
/

SELECT col, val FROM misscat_xtbl;

COL          VAL
-----
REGION      SE

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_MISS_CAT (
    miss_table_name      => 'misscat_xtbl',
    data_table_name      => 'geog',
    xform_view_name      => 'geogxf_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM geogxf_view;

REG_ID REGION
-----
1 NE
2 SW
3 SE
4 SW
5 SE
6 NE
7 NW
8 NW
9 SE
10 SE
11 SE
12 SE
13 NW
14 SE
15 SE

```

## 45.6.38 XFORM\_MISS\_NUM Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the numerical missing value treatment transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    miss_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL;
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-48 XFORM\_MISS\_NUM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
miss_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for numerical missing value treatment. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_MISS_NUM Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call XFORM_MISS_NUM. To populate the table, you can use the <a href="#">INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN Procedure</a> or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-14</a> .
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
xform_view_name	Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <i>data_table_name</i> with the transformations specified in <i>miss_table_name</i> .
miss_schema_name	Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
xform_schema_name	Schema of <i>xform_view_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

### Examples

This example creates a view that replaces missing numerical values with the mean.

```
SELECT * FROM items;
```

```
ITEM_ID      QTY
-----
aa           200
bb           200
```

```

cc          250
dd
ee
ff          100
gg          250
hh          200
ii
jj          200

SELECT AVG(qty) FROM items;

AVG(QTY)
-----
      200

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.CREATE_MISS_NUM('missnum_xtbl');
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.INSERT_MISS_NUM_MEAN (
    miss_table_name      => 'missnum_xtbl',
    data_table_name     => 'items' );
END;
/

SELECT col, val FROM missnum_xtbl;

COL          VAL
-----
QTY          200

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_MISS_NUM (
    miss_table_name      => 'missnum_xtbl',
    data_table_name     => 'items',
    xform_view_name     => 'items_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM items_view;

ITEM_ID      QTY
-----
aa           200
bb           200
cc           250
dd           200
ee           200
ff           100
gg           250
hh           200
ii           200
jj           200

```

## 45.6.39 XFORM\_NORM\_LIN Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the linear normalization transformations specified in a definition table. Only the columns that are specified in



the definition table are transformed; the remaining columns from the data table are present in the view, but they are not changed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_NORM_LIN (
    norm_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    norm_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    data_schema_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-49 XFORM\_NORM\_LIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
norm_table_name	Name of the transformation definition table for linear normalization. You can use the <a href="#">CREATE_NORM_LIN Procedure</a> to create the definition table. The table must be populated with transformation definitions before you call XFORM_NORM_LIN. To populate the table, you can use one of the INSERT procedures for normalization or you can write your own SQL. See <a href="#">Table 45-12</a> .
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
xform_view_name	Name of the view to be created. The view presents columns in <i>data_table_name</i> with the transformations specified in <i>miss_table_name</i> .
norm_schema_name	Schema of <i>miss_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
xform_schema_name	Schema of <i>xform_view_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

See "[Operational Notes](#)".

### Examples

This example creates a view that normalizes the *cust\_year\_of\_birth* and *cust\_credit\_limit* columns. The data source consists of three columns from *sh.customer*.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mining_data AS
    SELECT cust_id, cust_year_of_birth, cust_credit_limit
    FROM sh.customers;
```

```
describe mining_data
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CUST_ID                            NOT NULL NUMBER
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                  NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
```

```

CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                                NUMBER

SELECT * FROM mining_data WHERE cust_id > 104495
        ORDER BY cust_year_of_birth;

CUST_ID CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
104496          1947          3000
104498          1954         10000
104500          1962         15000
104499          1970          3000
104497          1976          3000

BEGIN
  dbms_data_mining_transform.CREATE_NORM_LIN(
    norm_table_name      => 'normx_tbl');
  dbms_data_mining_transform.INSERT_NORM_LIN_MINMAX(
    norm_table_name      => 'normx_tbl',
    data_table_name      => 'mining_data',
    exclude_list        => dbms_data_mining_transform.COLUMN_LIST( 'cust_id'),
    round_num           => 3);
END;
/

SELECT col, shift, scale FROM normx_tbl;

COL                                SHIFT    SCALE
-----
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH                  1910     77
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                   1500   13500

BEGIN
  DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_NORM_LIN (
    norm_table_name      => 'normx_tbl',
    data_table_name      => 'mining_data',
    xform_view_name      => 'norm_view');
END;
/

SELECT * FROM norm_view WHERE cust_id > 104495
        ORDER BY cust_year_of_birth;

CUST_ID CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT
-----
104496          .4805195          .1111111
104498          .5714286          .6296296
104500          .6753247           1
104499          .7792208          .1111111
104497          .8571429          .1111111

set long 2000
SQL> SELECT text FROM user_views WHERE view_name IN 'NORM_VIEW';

TEXT
-----
SELECT "CUST_ID",("CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH"-1910)/77 "CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH",("CUST
_CREDIT_LIMIT"-1500)/13500 "CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT" FROM mining_data

```

## 45.6.40 XFORM\_STACK Procedure

This procedure creates a view that implements the transformations specified by the stack. Only the columns and nested attributes that are specified in the stack are transformed. Any remaining columns and nested attributes from the data table appear in the view without changes.

To create a list of objects that describe the transformed columns, use the [DESCRIBE\\_STACK Procedure](#).

### See Also:

["Overview"](#)

*Oracle Data Mining User's Guide* for more information about data mining attributes

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATA_MINING_TRANSFORM.XFORM_STACK (
    xform_list          IN      TRANSFORM_list,
    data_table_name     IN      VARCHAR2,
    xform_view_name     IN      VARCHAR2,
    data_schema_name    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    xform_schema_name   IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 45-50 XFORM\_STACK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xform_list	The transformation list. See <a href="#">Table 45-1</a> for a description of the TRANSFORM_LIST object type.
data_table_name	Name of the table containing the data to be transformed
xform_view_name	Name of the view to be created. The view applies the transformations in <i>xform_list</i> to <i>data_table_name</i> .
data_schema_name	Schema of <i>data_table_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.
xform_schema_name	Schema of <i>xform_view_name</i> . If no schema is specified, the current schema is used.

### Usage Notes

See ["Operational Notes"](#). The following sections are especially relevant:

- ["About Transformation Lists"](#)
- ["About Stacking"](#)
- ["Nested Data Transformations"](#)



```

        'SIMM- 16MB PCMCIAII card', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'Keyboard Wrist Rest', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        '18" Flat Panel Graphics Monitor', 1),
        DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL(
        'O/S Documentation Set - English', 1))

```

-- Same two rows of data with transformations

```
SELECT * FROM cust_xform_view WHERE cust_id BETWEEN 100010 AND 100011;
```

CUST_ID	COUNTRY_ID	C	CUSTPRODS(ATTRIBUTE_NAME, VALUE)
100010	5279	5	DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS( DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL( '18" Flat Panel Graphics Monitor', 1), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL( 'SIMM- 16MB PCMCIAII card', 1))
100011	5277.5	4	DM_NESTED_NUMERICALS( DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL( 'External 8X CD-ROM', 1), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL( <b>'Mouse Pad', 100</b> ), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL( 'SIMM- 16MB PCMCIAII card', 1), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL( 'Keyboard Wrist Rest', 1), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL( '18" Flat Panel Graphics Monitor', 1), DM_NESTED_NUMERICAL( 'O/S Documentation Set - English', 1))

# DBMS\_DATAPUMP

The `DBMS_DATAPUMP` package is used to move all, or part of, a database between databases, including both data and metadata.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Utilities* for more information on the concepts behind the `DBMS_DATAPUMP` API, how it works, and how it is implemented in the Data Pump Export and Import utilities

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DATAPUMP Subprograms](#)

## 46.1 DBMS\_DATAPUMP Overview

`DBMS_DATAPUMP` provides the following support and functionality.

- The source and target databases can have different hardware, operating systems, character sets, time zones, and versions.
- All object types and datatypes existing in Oracle Database 11g and higher are supported.
- Data and metadata can be transferred between databases without using any intermediary files.
- A subset of a database can be moved based upon object type and names of objects.
- Schema names, data file names, tablespace names, and data can be transformed at import time.
- Previously aborted export and import jobs can be restarted without duplicating or omitting any data or metadata from the original job.
- The resources applied to an export or import job can be modified.
- Data in an Oracle proprietary format can be unloaded and loaded.

## 46.2 DBMS\_DATAPUMP Security Model

Security for the DBMS\_DATAPUMP package is implemented through roles.

The DATAPUMP\_EXP\_FULL\_DATABASE and DATAPUMP\_IMP\_FULL\_DATABASE roles allow privileged users to take full advantage of the API. The Data Pump API will use these roles to determine whether privileged application roles should be assigned to the processes comprising the job.

- DATAPUMP\_EXP\_FULL\_DATABASE

The DATAPUMP\_EXP\_FULL\_DATABASE role affects only Export operations. It allows users running these operations to do the following:

- Perform the operation outside of the scope of their schema
- Monitor jobs that were initiated by another user
- Export objects (for example, TABLESPACE definitions) that unprivileged users cannot reference

Although the SYS schema does not have the DATAPUMP\_EXP\_FULL\_DATABASE role assigned to it, all security checks performed by Data Pump that require the DATAPUMP\_EXP\_FULL\_DATABASE role will also grant access to the SYS schema.

- DATAPUMP\_IMP\_FULL\_DATABASE

The DATAPUMP\_IMP\_FULL\_DATABASE role affects only Import and SQL\_FILE operations. It allows users running these operations to do the following:

- Perform the operation outside of the scope of their schema
- Monitor jobs that were initiated by another user
- Import objects (for example, DIRECTORY definitions) that unprivileged users cannot create

Although the SYS schema does not have the DATAPUMP\_IMP\_FULL\_DATABASE role assigned to it, all security checks performed by Data Pump that require the DATAPUMP\_IMP\_FULL\_DATABASE role will also grant access to the SYS schema.

## 46.3 DBMS\_DATAPUMP Constants

There are several public constants defined for use with the DBMS\_DATAPUMP.GET\_STATUS procedure. All such constants are defined as part of the DBMS\_DATAPUMP package. Any references to these constants must be prefixed by DBMS\_DATAPUMP, and followed by the symbols in the following lists:

### Mask Bit Definitions

The following mask bit definitions are used for controlling the return of data through the DBMS\_DATAPUMP.GET\_STATUS procedure.

- `KU$_STATUS_WIP` CONSTANT BINARY\_INTEGER := 1;
- `KU$_STATUS_JOB_DESC` CONSTANT BINARY\_INTEGER := 2;
- `KU$_STATUS_JOB_STATUS` CONSTANT BINARY\_INTEGER := 4;
- `KU$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR` CONSTANT BINARY\_INTEGER := 8;

## Dump File Type Definitions

The following definitions are used for identifying types of dump files returned through the `DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_STATUS` procedure.

- `KU$_DUMPFILTYPE_DISK` CONSTANT BINARY\_INTEGER := 0;
- `KU$_DUMPFILTYPE_TEMPLATE` CONSTANT BINARY\_INTEGER := 3;

## 46.4 DBMS\_DATAPUMP Data Structures

The `DBMS_DATAPUMP` package defines `OBJECT` types. The types described in this section are defined in the `SYS` schema for use by the `GET_STATUS` function. *The way in which these types are defined and used may be different than what you are accustomed to. Be sure to read this section carefully.*

The collection of types defined for use with the `GET_STATUS` procedure are version-specific and include version information in the names of the types. Once introduced, these types will always be provided and supported in future versions of Oracle Database and will not change. However, in future releases of Oracle Database, new versions of these types might be created that provide new or different information. The new versions of these types will have different version information embedded in the type names.

For example, in Oracle Database 12c, Release 1 (12.1), there is a `sys.ku$_Status1210` type, and in the next Oracle Database release, there could be a `sys.ku$_Status1310` type defined. Both types could be used with the `GET_STATUS` procedure.

Public synonyms have been defined for each of the types used with the `GET_STATUS` procedure. This makes it easier to use the types and means that you do not have to be concerned with changes to the actual type names or schemas where they reside. Oracle recommends that you use these synonyms whenever possible.

For each of the types, there is a version-specific synonym and a generic synonym. For example, the version-specific synonym `ku$_Status1210` is defined for the `sys.ku$_Status1210` type.

The generic synonym always describes the latest version of that type. For example, in Oracle Database 12c, Release 1 (12.1), the generic synonym `ku$_Status` is defined as `ku$_Status1210`. In a future release, there might be a `ku$_Status1310` synonym for `sys.ku$_Status1310`. Because the `ku$_Status` generic synonym always points to the latest definition, it would then point to `ku$_Status1310` rather than to `ku$_Status1210`.

The choice of whether to use version-specific synonyms or generic synonyms makes a significant difference in how you work. Using version-specific names protects your code from changes in future releases of Oracle Database because those types will continue to exist and be supported. However, access to new information will require code changes to use new synonym names for each of the types. Using the generic names implies that you always want the latest definition of the types and are prepared to deal with changes in different releases of Oracle Database.

When the version of Oracle Database that you are using changes, any C code that accesses types through generic synonym names will need to be recompiled.



 **Note:**

Languages other than PL/SQL must ensure that their type definitions are properly aligned with the version-specific definitions.

 **See Also:**

[GET\\_STATUS Procedure](#) for additional information about how types are used

## Data Structures — Object Types

The DBMS\_DATAPUMP package defines the following kinds of OBJECT types:

- Worker Status Types
- Log Entry and Error Types
- Job Status Types
- Job Description Types
- Status Types

### Worker Status Types

The worker status types describe what each worker process in a job is doing. The schema, object name, and object type of an object being processed will be provided. For workers processing user data, the partition name for a partitioned table (if any), the number of bytes processed in the partition, and the number of rows processed in the partition are also returned. Workers processing metadata provide status on the last object that was processed. No status for idle threads is returned.

The `percent_done` refers to the amount completed for the current data item being processed. It is not updated for metadata objects.

The worker status types are defined as follows:

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$WorkerStatus1010 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(30),    -- Schema name
    name             VARCHAR2(4000),  -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200),  -- Object type
    partition        VARCHAR2(30),    -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,        -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects    NUMBER,        -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows   NUMBER,        -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes  NUMBER,        -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done     NUMBER          -- Percent done current object
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$WorkerStatus1010
FOR sys.ku$WorkerStatus1010;
```

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1020 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(30),    -- Schema name
    name             VARCHAR2(4000),  -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200),   -- Object type
    partition        VARCHAR2(30),    -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,         -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects    NUMBER,         -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows   NUMBER,         -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes  NUMBER,         -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done     NUMBER,         -- Percent done current object
    degree           NUMBER          -- Degree of parallelism
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatus1020
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1020;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1120 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(30),    -- Schema name
    name             VARCHAR2(4000),  -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200),   -- Object type
    partition        VARCHAR2(30),    -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,         -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects    NUMBER,         -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows   NUMBER,         -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes  NUMBER,         -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done     NUMBER,         -- Percent done current object
    degree           NUMBER,         -- Degree of parallelism
    instance_id      NUMBER          -- Instance ID where running
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatus1120
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1120;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1210 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number    NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name     VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process name
    state            VARCHAR2(30),    -- Worker process state
    schema           VARCHAR2(30),    -- Schema name
    name             VARCHAR2(4000),  -- Object name
    object_type      VARCHAR2(200),   -- Object type
    partition        VARCHAR2(30),    -- Partition name
    completed_objects NUMBER,         -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects    NUMBER,         -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows   NUMBER,         -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes  NUMBER,         -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done     NUMBER,         -- Percent done current object
    degree           NUMBER,         -- Degree of parallelism
    instance_id      NUMBER,         -- Instance ID where running
    instance_name    VARCHAR2(60),    -- Instance Name where running
    host_name        VARCHAR2(64)     -- Host name where running
)
```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatus1210
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1210;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1220 AS OBJECT
(
    worker_number      NUMBER,          -- Worker process identifier
    process_name       VARCHAR2(128), -- Worker process name
    state              VARCHAR2(30), -- Worker process state
    schema             VARCHAR2(128), -- Schema name
    name               VARCHAR2(4000), -- Object name
    object_type        VARCHAR2(200), -- Object type
    partition          VARCHAR2(128), -- Partition name
    completed_objects  NUMBER,          -- Completed number of objects
    total_objects      NUMBER,          -- Total number of objects
    completed_rows     NUMBER,          -- Number of rows completed
    completed_bytes    NUMBER,          -- Number of bytes completed
    percent_done       NUMBER,          -- Percent done current object
    degree             NUMBER,          -- Degree of parallelism
    instance_id        NUMBER,          -- Instance ID where running
    instance_name      VARCHAR2(60), -- Instance Name where running
    host_name          VARCHAR2(101), -- Host name where running
    access_method      VARCHAR2(16), -- Access Method of object
    obj_start_time     DATE,           -- Object start time
    obj_status         DATE             -- Object status at current time
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatus1220
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1220;

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatus FOR ku$_WorkerStatus1220;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1010 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1010
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1020 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1020
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1120 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1120
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1210 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1210
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1220 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_WorkerStatus1220

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatusList1010
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatusList1020
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1020;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatusList1120
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1120;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatusList1210
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1210;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatusList1220
FOR sys.ku$_WorkerStatusList1220;

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_WorkerStatusList
FOR ku$_WorkerStatusList1220;

```

## Log Entry and Error Types

These types provide informational and error text to attached clients and the log stream. The `ku$LogLine.errorNumber` type is set to `NULL` for informational messages but is specified for error messages. Each log entry may contain several lines of text messages.

The log entry and error types are defined as follows:

```

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_LogLine1010 AS OBJECT (
    logLineNumber    NUMBER,
    errorNumber      NUMBER,
    LogText          VARCHAR2(2000))

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogLine1010 FOR sys.ku$_LogLine1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogLine1020 FOR sys.ku$_LogLine1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogLine FOR ku$_LogLine1010;
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_LogEntry1010 AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_LogLine1010

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogEntry1010 FOR sys.ku$_LogEntry1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogEntry1020 FOR sys.ku$_LogEntry1010;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_LogEntry FOR ku$_LogEntry1010;

```

## Job Status Types

The job status type returns status about a job. Usually, the status concerns a running job but it could also be about a stopped job when a client attaches. It is typically requested at attach time, when the client explicitly requests status from interactive mode and every N seconds when the client has requested status periodically.

The job status types are defined as follows (percent\_done applies to data only):

```

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobStatus1010 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase             NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    worker_status_list ku$_WorkerStatusList1010, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$_DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus1010 FOR sys.ku$_JobStatus1010;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobStatus1020 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase             NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    worker_status_list ku$_WorkerStatusList1020, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$_DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$JobStatus1020 FOR sys.ku$JobStatus1020;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$JobStatus1120 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase             NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    worker_status_list ku$WorkerStatusList1120, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$JobStatus1120 FOR sys.ku$JobStatus1120;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$JobStatus1210 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase             NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    worker_status_list ku$WorkerStatusList1210, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$JobStatus1210 FOR sys.ku$JobStatus1210;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$JobStatus1220 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(128),         -- Name of the job
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    bytes_processed   NUMBER,                -- Bytes so far
    total_bytes       NUMBER,                -- Total bytes for job
    percent_done      NUMBER,                -- Percent done
    degree            NUMBER,                -- Of job parallelism
    error_count       NUMBER,                -- #errors so far
    state             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current job state
    phase             NUMBER,                -- Job phase
    restart_count     NUMBER,                -- #Job restarts
    heartbeat         NUMBER,                -- Job heartbeat
    worker_status_list ku$WorkerStatusList1220, -- For (non-idle)
                                                    -- job worker processes
    files             ku$DumpFileSet1010    -- Dump file info
)
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus1220 FOR sys.ku$_JobStatus1220;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobStatus FOR ku$_JobStatus1220;
```

## Job Description Types

The job description type holds all the environmental information about the job such as parameter settings and dump file set members. There are a couple of subordinate types required as well.

The job description types are defined as follows:

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobDesc1010 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name      VARCHAR2(30),          -- The job name
    guid          RAW(16),              -- The job GUID
    operation     VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode      VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    remote_link   VARCHAR2(4000),        -- DB link, if any
    owner         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Job owner
    instance     VARCHAR2(16),          -- The instance name
    db_version    VARCHAR2(30),          -- Version of objects
    creator_privs VARCHAR2(30),          -- Privs of job
    start_time    DATE,                 -- This job start time
    max_degree    NUMBER,                -- Max. parallelism
    log_file      VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Log file name
    sql_file      VARCHAR2(4000),        -- SQL file name
    params        ku$_ParamValues1010    -- Parameter list
)
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobDesc1010 FOR sys.ku$_JobDesc1010;
```

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_JobDesc1020 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name      VARCHAR2(30),          -- The job name
    guid          RAW(16),              -- The job GUID
    operation     VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode      VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    remote_link   VARCHAR2(4000),        -- DB link, if any
    owner         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Job owner
    platform     VARCHAR2(101),          -- Current job platform
    exp_platform  VARCHAR2(101),          -- Export platform
    global_name   VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Current global name
    exp_global_name VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Export global name
    instance     VARCHAR2(16),          -- The instance name
    db_version    VARCHAR2(30),          -- Version of objects
    exp_db_version VARCHAR2(30),          -- Export version
    scn           NUMBER,                -- Job SCN
    creator_privs VARCHAR2(30),          -- Privs of job
    start_time    DATE,                 -- This job start time
    exp_start_time DATE,                 -- Export start time
    term_reason   NUMBER,                -- Job termination code
    max_degree    NUMBER,                -- Max. parallelism
    log_file      VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Log file name
    sql_file      VARCHAR2(4000),        -- SQL file name
    params        ku$_ParamValues1010    -- Parameter list
)
```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$JobDesc1020 FOR sys.ku$JobDesc1020;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$JobDesc1210 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(30),          -- The job name
    guid              RAW(16),              -- The job GUID
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    remote_link       VARCHAR2(4000),        -- DB link, if any
    owner             VARCHAR2(30),          -- Job owner
    platform          VARCHAR2(101),         -- Current job platform
    exp_platform      VARCHAR2(101),         -- Export platform
    global_name       VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Current global name
    exp_global_name   VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Export global name
    instance          VARCHAR2(16),          -- The instance name
    db_version        VARCHAR2(30),          -- Cur. server software
version
    exp_db_version    VARCHAR2(30),          -- Export svr. software
version
    job_version       VARCHAR2(30),          -- Negotiated data version
    scn               NUMBER,               -- Job SCN
    creator_privs     VARCHAR2(30),          -- Privs of job
    start_time        DATE,                 -- This job start time
    exp_start_time    DATE,                 -- Export start time
    term_reason       NUMBER,               -- Job termination code
    max_degree        NUMBER,               -- Max. parallelism
    timezone          VARCHAR2(64),          -- Cur. server timezone
    exp_timezone      VARCHAR2(64),          -- Exp. server timezone
    tstz_version      NUMBER,               -- Cur. server timezone
version
    exp_tstz_version  NUMBER,               -- Exp. server timezone
    endianness        VARCHAR2(16),          -- Cur. platform's endianness
    exp_endianness    VARCHAR2(16),          -- Exp. platform's endianness
-- endianness is 'BIG' or 'LITTLE'
    charset           VARCHAR2(28),          -- Cur. server charset
    exp_charset       VARCHAR2(28),          -- Exp. server charset
charset
    ncharset          VARCHAR2(28),          -- Cur. server national
charset
    exp_ncharset      VARCHAR2(28),          -- Exp. server national
    log_file          VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Log file name
    sql_file          VARCHAR2(4000),        -- SQL file name
    params            ku$ParamValues1010    -- Parameter list
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$JobDesc1210 FOR sys.ku$JobDesc1210;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$JobDesc1220 IS OBJECT
(
    job_name          VARCHAR2(128),         -- The job name
    guid              RAW(16),              -- The job GUID
    operation         VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current operation
    job_mode          VARCHAR2(30),          -- Current mode
    remote_link       VARCHAR2(4000),        -- DB link, if any
    owner             VARCHAR2(128),         -- Job owner
    platform          VARCHAR2(101),         -- Current job platform
    exp_platform      VARCHAR2(101),         -- Export platform
    global_name       VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Current global name
    exp_global_name   VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Export global name
    instance          VARCHAR2(60),          -- The instance name

```

```

version          db_version    VARCHAR2(60),          -- Cur. server software
                  exp_db_version VARCHAR2(60),          -- Export svr. software
version          job_version    VARCHAR2(60),          -- Negotiated data version
                  scn            NUMBER,              -- Job SCN
                  creator_privs  VARCHAR2(30),         -- Privs of job
                  start_time     DATE,                -- This job start time
                  exp_start_time DATE,                -- Export start time
                  term_reason    NUMBER,              -- Job termination code
                  max_degree     NUMBER,              -- Max. parallelism
                  timezone       VARCHAR2(64),         -- Cur. server timezone
                  exp_timezone   VARCHAR2(64),         -- Exp. server timezone
                  tstz_version   NUMBER,              -- Cur. server timezone
version          exp_tstz_version NUMBER,            -- Exp. server timezone
                  endianness     VARCHAR2(16),         -- Cur. platform's endianness
                  exp_endianness VARCHAR2(16),         -- Exp. platform's endianness
-- endianness is 'BIG' or 'LITTLE'
                  charset        VARCHAR2(28),         -- Cur. server charset
                  exp_charset    VARCHAR2(28),         -- Exp. server charset
                  ncharset       VARCHAR2(28),         -- Cur. server national
charset          exp_ncharset    VARCHAR2(28),         -- Exp. server national
charset          log_file       VARCHAR2(4000),        -- Log file name
                  sql_file      VARCHAR2(4000),        -- SQL file name
                  params        ku$_ParamValues1010    -- Parameter list
)

```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobDesc1220 FOR sys.ku$_JobDesc1220;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_JobDesc FOR ku$_JobDesc1220;
```

## Status Types

The status type is an aggregate of some the previous types defined and is the return value for the `GET_STATUS` call. The mask attribute indicates which types of information are being returned to the caller. It is created by a client's shadow process from information it retrieves off the status queue or directly from the master table.

For errors, the `ku$_LogEntry` that is returned has already had its log lines ordered for proper output. That is, the original `ku$_LogEntry` objects have been ordered from outermost context to innermost.

The status types are defined as follows:

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1010 IS OBJECT
(
    mask          NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip           ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description ku$_JobDesc1010, -- Complete job description
    job_status    ku$_JobStatus1010, -- Detailed job status
    error        ku$_LogEntry1010 -- Multi-level context errors
)

```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1010 FOR sys.ku$_Status1010;
```

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1020 IS OBJECT
(
    mask          NUMBER,          -- Status types present

```



```

        wip          ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
        job_description ku$_JobDesc1020, -- Complete job description
        job_status    ku$_JobStatus1020,-- Detailed job status
        error        ku$_LogEntry1010 -- Multi-level context errors
    )

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1020 FOR sys.ku$_Status1020;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1120 IS OBJECT
(
    mask          NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip          ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description ku$_JobDesc1020, -- Complete job description
    job_status    ku$_JobStatus1120,-- Detailed job status
    error        ku$_LogEntry1010 -- Multi-level context errors
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1120 FOR sys.ku$_Status1120;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1210 IS OBJECT
(
    mask          NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip          ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description ku$_JobDesc1210, -- Complete job description
    job_status    ku$_JobStatus1210,-- Detailed job status
    error        ku$_LogEntry1010 -- Multi-level context errors
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1210 FOR sys.ku$_Status1210;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_Status1220 IS OBJECT
(
    mask          NUMBER,          -- Status types present
    wip          ku$_LogEntry1010, -- Work in progress
    job_description ku$_JobDesc1220, -- Complete job description
    job_status    ku$_JobStatus1220,-- Detailed job status
    error        ku$_LogEntry1010 -- Multi-level context errors
)

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status1220 FOR sys.ku$_Status1220;

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_Status FOR ku$_Status1220;

```

## 46.5 Summary of DBMS\_DATAPUMP Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_DATAPUMP subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 46-1 DBMS\_DATAPUMP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_FILE Procedure</a>	Adds dump files to the dump file set for an Export, Import, or SQL_FILE operation. In addition to dump files, other types of files can also be added by using the FILETYPE parameter provided with this procedure.
<a href="#">ATTACH Function</a>	Used to gain access to a Data Pump job that is in the Defining, Executing, Idling, or Stopped state

**Table 46-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_DATAPUMP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DATA_FILTER Procedures</a>	Specifies restrictions on the rows that are to be retrieved
<a href="#">DATA_REMAP Procedure</a>	Specifies transformations to be applied to column data as it is exported from, or imported into, a database.
<a href="#">DETACH Procedure</a>	Specifies that the user has no further interest in using the handle
<a href="#">GET_DUMPFILE_INFO Procedure</a>	Retrieves information about a specified dump file
<a href="#">GET_STATUS Procedure</a>	Monitors the status of a job or waits for the completion of a job or for more details on API errors
<a href="#">LOG_ENTRY Procedure</a>	Inserts a message into the log file
<a href="#">METADATA_FILTER Procedure</a>	Provides filters that allow you to restrict the items that are included in a job
<a href="#">METADATA_REMAP Procedure</a>	Specifies a remapping to be applied to objects as they are processed in the specified job
<a href="#">METADATA_TRANSFORM Procedure</a>	Specifies transformations to be applied to objects as they are processed in the specified job
<a href="#">OPEN Function</a>	Declares a new job using the Data Pump API, the handle returned being used as a parameter for calls to all other procedures (but not to the ATTACH function)
<a href="#">SET_PARALLEL Procedure</a>	Adjusts the degree of parallelism within a job
<a href="#">SET_PARAMETER Procedures</a>	Specifies job-processing options
<a href="#">START_JOB Procedure</a>	Begins or resumes execution of a job
<a href="#">STOP_JOB Procedure</a>	Terminates a job, but optionally, preserves the state of the job
<a href="#">WAIT_FOR_JOB Procedure</a>	Runs a job until it either completes normally or stops for some other reason

## 46.5.1 ADD\_FILE Procedure

This procedure adds files to the dump file set for an Export, Import, or `SQL_FILE` operation or specifies the log file or the output file for a `SQL_FILE` operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.ADD_FILE (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    filename   IN VARCHAR2,
    directory  IN VARCHAR2,
    filesize   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    filetype   IN NUMBER DEFAULT DBMS_DATAPUMP.KU$_FILE_TYPE_DUMP_FILE,
    reusefile  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 46-2 ADD\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the OPEN or ATTACH function.
filename	The name of the file being added. filename must be a simple filename without any directory path information. For dump files, the filename can include a substitution variable. See the following table for a description of available substitution variables.
directory	The name of a directory object within the database that is used to locate filename. A directory must be specified.
filesize	The size of the dump file that is being added. It may be specified as the number of bytes, number of kilobytes (if followed by K), number of megabytes (if followed by M), number of gigabytes (if followed by G) or number of terabytes (if followed by T). An Export operation will write no more than the specified number of bytes to the file. Once the file is full, it will be closed. If there is insufficient space on the device to write the specified number of bytes, the Export operation will fail, but it can be restarted. If not specified, filesize will default to an unlimited size. For Import and SQL_FILE operations, filesize is ignored. The minimum value for filesize is ten times the default Data Pump block size, which is 4 kilobytes. A filesize can only be specified for dump files.
filetype	The type of the file to be added. The legal values are as follows and must be preceded by DBMS_DATAPUMP.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KU\$_FILE_TYPE_DUMP_FILE (dump file for a job)</li> <li>KU\$_FILE_TYPE_LOG_FILE (log file for a job)</li> <li>KU\$_FILE_TYPE_SQL_FILE (output for SQL_FILE job)</li> </ul>
reusefile	If 0, a preexisting file will cause an error. If 1, a preexisting file will be overwritten. If NULL, the default action for the file type will be applied (that is, dump files will not be overwritten). This parameter should only be non-NULL for dump files. The reusefile parameter is restricted to export jobs.

## Substitution Variables

**Table 46-3 Substitution Variables Available for the Filename Parameter on DBMS\_DATAPUMP.ADD\_FILE**

Substitution Variable	Description
%U	The %U is expanded in the resulting file names into a two-character, fixed-width, incrementing integer starting at 01. For example, the dump filename of export%U would cause export01, export02, export03, and so on, to be created depending on how many files are needed to perform the export. For filenames containing the % character, the % must be represented as %% to avoid ambiguity.
%d, %D	Specifies the current day of the month from the Gregorian calendar in format DD. Note: This substitution variable cannot be used in an import file name.

**Table 46-3 (Cont.) Substitution Variables Available for the Filename Parameter on DBMS\_DATAPUMP.ADD\_FILE**

Substitution Variable	Description
%m, %M	Specifies the month in the Gregorian calendar in format MM. Note: This substitution variable cannot be used in an import file name.
%t, %T	Specifies the year, month, and day in the Gregorian calendar in this format: YYYYMMDD. Note: This substitution variable cannot be used in an import file name.
%l, %L	Specifies a system-generated unique file name. The file names can contain a substitution variable (%L), which implies that multiple files may be generated. The substitution variable is expanded in the resulting file names into a 2-digit, fixed-width, incrementing integer starting at 01 and ending at 99 which is the same as (%U). In addition, the substitution variable is expanded in the resulting file names into a 3-digit to 10-digit, variable-width, incrementing integers starting at 100 and ending at 2147483646. The width field is determined by the number of digits in the integer.  For example if the current integer was 1, exp%Uaa%U.dmp would resolve to  exp01aa01.dmp exp02aa02.dmp  and so forth up until 99. Then, the next file name would have 3 digits substituted:  exp100aa100.dmp exp101aa101.dmp  and so forth up until 999 where the next file would have 4 digits substituted. The substitution will continue up to the largest number substitution allowed, which is 2147483646.
%y, %Y	Specifies the year in this format: YYYY. Note: This substitution variable cannot be used in an import file name.

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_HANDLE. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- INVALID\_ARGVAL. An invalid value was supplied for an input parameter.
- INVALID\_STATE. The job is completing, or the job is past the defining state for an import or SQL\_FILE job or is past the defining state for LOG and SQL files.
- INVALID\_OPERATION. A dump file was specified for a Network Import or ESTIMATE\_ONLY export operation.
- SUCCESS\_WITH\_INFO. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the GET\_STATUS procedure.
- NO\_SUCH\_JOB. The specified job does not exist.

## Usage Notes

- Adds files to a Data Pump job. Three types of files may be added to jobs: Dump files to contain the data that is being moved, log files to record the messages associated with an operation, and SQL files to record the output of a SQL\_FILE operation. Log and SQL files will overwrite previously existing files. Dump files will never overwrite previously existing files. Instead, an error will be generated.
- Import and SQL\_FILE operations require that all dump files be specified during the definition phase of the job. For Export operations, dump files can be added at any time. For example, if the user ascertains that the file space is running low during an Export, additional dump files may be added through this API. If the specified dump file already exists for an Export operation and `reusefile` is not set to 1, an error will be returned.
- For Export operations, the parallelism setting should be less than or equal to the number of dump files in the dump file set. If there are not enough dump files, the job will not be able to maximize parallelism to the degree specified by the `SET_PARALLEL` procedure.
- For Import operations, the parallelism setting should also be less than or equal to the number of dump files in the dump file set. If there are not enough dump files, the performance will not be optimal as multiple threads of execution try to access the same dump file.
- If the substitution variable (`%U`) is included in a filename, multiple dump files may be specified through a single call to `ADD_FILE`. For Export operations, the new dump files will be created as they are needed. Enough dump files will be created to allow all of the processes specified by the current `SET_PARALLEL` value to be active. If one of the dump files fills, it will be closed and a new dump file (with a new generated name) will be created to take its place. If multiple `ADD_FILES` with substitution variables have been specified for dump files in a job, they will be used to generate dump files in a round robin fashion. For example, if `expa%U`, `expb%U` and `expc%U` were all specified for a job having a parallelism of 6, the initial dump files created would look like: `expa01`, `expb01`, `expc01`, `expa02`, `expb02`, and `expc02`.
- If presented with dump file specifications, `expa%U`, `expb%U` and `expc%U`, an Import or SQL\_FILE operation will begin by attempting to open the dump files, `expa01`, `expb01`, and `expc01`. If the dump file containing the master table is not found in this set, the operation will expand its search for dump files by incrementing the substitution variable and looking up the new filenames (for example, `expa02`, `expb02`, and `expc02`). The DataPump API will keep expanding the search until it locates the dump file containing the master table. If the DataPump API determines that the dump file does not exist or is not part of the current dump set at any iteration, the DataPump API will stop incrementing the substitution variable for the dump file specification that was in error. Once the master table is found, the master table will be used to ascertain when all of dump files in the dump file set have been located.

## 46.5.2 ATTACH Function

This function gains access to a previously-created job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.ATTACH(  
    job_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

    job_owner    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 46-4 ATTACH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of the job. The default is the job name owned by the user who is specified in the <code>job_owner</code> parameter (assuming that user has only one job in the Defining, Executing, or Idling states).
job_owner	The user who originally started the job. If NULL, the value defaults to the owner of the current session. To specify a job owner other than yourself, you must have either the <code>DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE</code> role (for export operations) or the <code>DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE</code> role (for import and <code>SQL_FILE</code> operations). Being a privileged user allows you to monitor another user's job, but you cannot restart another user's job.

## Return Values

An opaque handle for the job. This handle is used as input to the following procedures: `ADD_FILE`, `DATA_FILTER`, `DETACH`, `GET_STATUS`, `LOG_ENTRY`, `METADATA_FILTER`, `METADATA_REMAP`, `METADATA_TRANSFORM`, `SET_PARALLEL`, `SET_PARAMETER`, `START_JOB`, `STOP_JOB`, and `WAIT_FOR_JOB`.

## Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. An invalid value was supplied for an input parameter.
- `OBJECT_NOT_FOUND`. The specified job no longer exists or the user specified a job owned by another schema, but the user did not have the `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` or `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The function succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

## Usage Notes

- If the job was in the Stopped state, the job is placed into the Idling state. Once the `ATTACH` succeeds, you can monitor the progress of the job or control the job. The stream of `KU$_STATUS_WIP` and `KU$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR` messages returned through the `GET_STATUS` procedure will be returned to the newly attached job starting at the approximate time of the client's attachment. There will be no repeating of status and error messages that were processed before the client attached to a job.
- If you want to perform a second attach to a job, you must do so from a different session.
- If the `ATTACH` fails, use a null handle in a subsequent call to `GET_STATUS` for more information about the failure.

## 46.5.3 DATA\_FILTER Procedures

This procedure specifies restrictions on the rows that are to be retrieved.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DATA_FILTER (
  handle      IN NUMBER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  value       IN NUMBER,
  table_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DATA_FILTER(
  handle      IN NUMBER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  value       IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DATA_FILTER(
  handle      IN NUMBER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  value       IN CLOB,
  table_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-5 DATA\_FILTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle that is returned from the OPEN function
name	The name of the filter
value	The value of the filter
table_name	The name of the table on which the data filter is applied. If no table name is supplied, the filter applies to all tables in the job.
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the table on which the filter is applied. If no schema name is specified, the filter applies to all schemas in the job. If you supply a schema name you must also supply a table name.

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL. There can be several reasons for this message:
  - A bad filter name is specified
  - The mode is TRANSPORTABLE, which does not support data filters
  - The specified table does not exist
  - The filter has already been set for the specified values of schema\_name and table\_name

- **INVALID\_STATE.** The user called `DATA_FILTER` when the job was not in the Defining state.
- **INCONSISTENT\_ARGS.** The `value` parameter is missing or its datatype does not match the filter name. Or a schema name was supplied, but not a table name.
- **PRIVILEGE\_ERROR.** A schema name was supplied, but the user did not have the `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` or `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role.
- **SUCCESS\_WITH\_INFO.** The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- **NO\_SUCH\_JOB.** The specified job does not exist.

### Usage Notes

- Each data filter can only appear once in each table (for example, you cannot supply multiple `SUBQUERY` filters to a table) or once in each job. If different filters using the same name are applied to both a particular table and to the whole job, the filter parameter supplied for the specific table will take precedence.

With the exception of the `INCLUDE_ROWS` filter, data filters are not supported on tables having nested tables or domain indexes defined upon them. Data filters are not supported in jobs performed in Transportable Tablespace mode.

The available data filters are described in [Table 46-6](#).

**Table 46-6 Data Filters**

Name	Datatype	Operations that Support Filter	Description
<code>INCLUDE_ROWS</code>	NUMBER	EXPORT, IMPORT	If nonzero, this filter specifies that user data for the specified table should be included in the job. The default is 1.



**Table 46-6 (Cont.) Data Filters**

Name	Datatype	Operations that Support Filter	Description
PARTITION_EXPR	TEXT	EXPORT, IMPORT	<p>In this description, the information about partitions also applies to subpartitions.</p> <p>For Export jobs, these filters specify which partitions are unloaded from the database. For Import jobs, they specify which table partitions are loaded into the database. Partition names are included in the job if their names satisfy the specified expression (for PARTITION_EXPR) or are included in the list (for PARTITION_LIST). Whereas the expression version of the filter offers more flexibility, the list version provides for full validation of the partition names.</p> <p>Double quotation marks around partition names are required only if the partition names contain special characters.</p> <p>PARTITION_EXPR is not supported on jobs across a network link.</p> <p>Default=All partitions are processed</p>
SAMPLE	NUMBER	EXPORT, IMPORT	<p>For Export jobs, specifies a percentage for sampling the data blocks to be moved. This filter allows subsets of large tables to be extracted for testing purposes.</p>
SUBQUERY	TEXT	EXPORT, IMPORT	<p>Specifies a subquery that is added to the end of the SELECT statement for the table. If you specify a WHERE clause in the subquery, you can restrict the rows that are selected.</p> <p>Specifying an ORDER BY clause orders the rows dumped in the export which improves performance when migrating from heap-organized tables to index-organized tables.</p>

## 46.5.4 DATA\_REMAP Procedure

This procedure specifies transformations to be applied to column data as it is exported from, or imported into, a database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DATA_REMAP(
  handle          IN NUMBER,
  name            IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  column          IN VARCHAR2,
  remap_function  IN VARCHAR2,
  schema         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-7 DATA\_REMAP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle of the current job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to an OPEN function.
name	The name of the remap
table_name	The table containing the column to be remapped
column	The name of the column to be remapped
remap_function	The meaning of remap_function is dependent upon the value of name. See <a href="#">Table 46-8</a> for a list of possible names.
schema	The schema containing the column to be remapped. If NULL, the remapping applies to all schemas moved in the job that contain the specified table.

### Exceptions

- **INVALID\_ARGVAL.** The mode is transportable (which does not support data modifications) or it has specified that no data to be included in the job. An invalid remap name was supplied.
- **INVALID\_OPERATION.** Data remaps are only supported for Export and Import operations.
- **INVALID\_STATE.** The DATA\_REMAP procedure was called after the job started (that is, it was not in the defining state).
- **NO\_SUCH\_JOB.** The job handle is no longer valid.

### Usage Notes

- The DATA\_REMAP procedure is only supported for Export and Import operations. It allows you to manipulate user data being exported or imported. The name of the remap determines the remap operation to be performed.
- For export operations, you might wish to define a data remap to obscure sensitive data such as credit card numbers from a dump file, but leave the remainder of the

data so that it can be read. To accomplish this, the remapping should convert each unique source number into a distinct generated number. So that the mapping is consistent across the dump file set, the same function should be called for every column that contains the credit card number.

- For import operations, you might wish to define a data remap to reset the primary key when data is being merged into an existing table that contains colliding primary keys. A single remapping function should be provided for all columns defining or referencing the primary key to ensure that remapping is consistent.

 **Note:**

If the called function uses package state variables, then to ensure that remapping is performed consistently across all tables, the job should be run with a SET\_PARALLEL value of 1 and no restart operations should be performed.

The Data Remap functions are listed in [Table 46-8](#).

**Table 46-8 Names of Data Remap Functions**

Name	Meaning of remap_function	Meaning
COLUMN_FUNCTION	String having the format: [schema.]package.function	The name parameter references a PL/SQL package function which is called to modify the data for the specified column. The function accepts a single parameter, which has the same datatype as the remapped column, and returns a value having the same datatype as the remapped column. Note that the default for the schema is the schema of the user performing the export.

## 46.5.5 DETACH Procedure

This procedure specifies that the user has no further interest in using the handle.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.DETACH(
    handle IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 46-9 DETACH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle of the job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either an OPEN or ATTACH function.

## Exceptions

- INVALID\_HANDLE. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- SUCCESS\_WITH\_INFO. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the GET\_STATUS procedure.
- NO\_SUCH\_JOB. The specified job does not exist.

## Usage Notes

- Through this call, you specify that you have no further interest in using the handle. Resources associated with a completed job cannot be reclaimed until all users are detached from the job. An implicit detach from a handle is performed when the user's session is exited or aborted. An implicit detach from a handle is also performed upon the expiration of the timeout associated with a STOP\_JOB that was applied to the job referenced by the handle. All previously allocated DBMS\_DATAPUMP handles are released when an instance is restarted.

## 46.5.6 GET\_DUMPFILE\_INFO Procedure

This procedure retrieves information about a specified dump file.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_DUMPFILE_INFO(
  filename    IN VARCHAR2,
  directory   IN VARCHAR2,
  info_table  OUT ku$_dumpfile_info,
  filetype    OUT NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 46-10 GET\_DUMPFILE\_INFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
filename	A simple filename with no directory path information
directory	A directory object that specifies where the file can be found
info_table	A PL/SQL table for storing information about the dump file
filetype	The type of file (Data Pump dump file, original Export dump file, external tables dump file, or unknown)

## Exceptions

The `GET_DUMPFILE_INFO` procedure is a utility routine that operates outside the context of any Data Pump job. Exceptions are handled differently for this procedure than for procedures associated in some way with a Data Pump job. A full exception stack should be available directly, without the need to call the `GET_STATUS` procedure to retrieve the detailed information. The exception for this procedure is as follows:

- `NO_DUMPFILE_INFO`. Unable to retrieve dump file information as specified.

## Usage Notes

You can use the `GET_DUMPFILE_INFO` procedure to request information about a specific file. If the file is not recognized as any type of dump file, then a filetype of 0 (zero) is returned and the dump file info\_table remains empty.

A filetype value of 1 indicates a Data Pump dump file. A filetype value of 2 indicates an original Export dump file. A filetype value of 3 indicates an external tables dump file. In all cases, the dump file info\_table will be populated with information retrieved from the dump file header. Rows of this table consist of item code and value pairs, where the item code indicates the type of information and the value column is a `VARCHAR2` containing the actual data (converted to a string in some cases). The table is defined as follows:

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_dumpfile_item IS OBJECT (
    item_code      NUMBER,           -- Identifies header item
    value          VARCHAR2(2048)    -- Text string value)/

GRANT EXECUTE ON sys.ku$_dumpfile_item TO PUBLIC;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_dumpfile_item FOR sys.ku$_dumpfile_item;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_dumpfile_info AS TABLE OF sys.ku$_dumpfile_item/

GRANT EXECUTE ON sys.ku$_dumpfile_info TO PUBLIC;
CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_dumpfile_info FOR sys.ku$_dumpfile_info;
```

The item codes, which can easily be extended to provide more information as needed, are currently defined as shown in [Table 46-11](#) (prepended with the package name, `DBMS_DATAPUMP`). Assume the following with regard to these item codes:

- Unless otherwise stated, all item codes may be returned only for Oracle Data Pump and external tables dump files (filetypes 1 and 3).
- Unless otherwise stated, all item codes have been available since Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2).

**Table 46-11 Item Codes For the DBMS\_DATAPUMP.GET\_DUMPFILE\_INFO Procedure**

Item Code	Description
<code>KU\$_DFHDR_FILE_VERSION</code>	The internal file version of the dump file.
<code>KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PRESENT</code>	If the Data Pump master table is present in the dump file, then the value for this item code is 1; otherwise the value is 0. Returned only for filetype 1.
<code>KU\$_DFHDR_GUID</code>	A unique identifier assigned to the Data Pump export job or the external tables unload job that produced the dump file. For a multifile dump set, each file in the set has the same value for this item code.

**Table 46-11 (Cont.) Item Codes For the DBMS\_DATAPUMP.GET\_DUMPFILE\_INFO Procedure**

Item Code	Description
KU\$_DFHDR_FILE_NUMBER	A numeric identifier assigned to the dump file. Each dump file in a multifile dump set has its own identifier, unique only within the dump set.
KU\$_DFHDR_CHARSET_ID	A numeric code that represents the character set in use at the source system when the dump file was created. Returned for all filetypes.
KU\$_DFHDR_CREATION_DATE	The date and time that the dump file was created.
KU\$_DFHDR_FLAGS	Internal flag values.
KU\$_DFHDR_JOB_NAME	The name assigned to the export job that created the dump file. Returned only for filetype 1.
KU\$_DFHDR_PLATFORM	The operating system name of the source system on which the dump file was created.
KU\$_DFHDR_INSTANCE	The instance name of the source system on which the dump file was created.
KU\$_DFHDR_LANGUAGE	The language name that corresponds to the character set of the source system where the export dump file was created.
KU\$_DFHDR_BLOCKSIZE	The blocksize, in bytes, of the dump file.
KU\$_DFHDR_DIRPATH	If direct path mode was used when the dump file was created, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0. Returned only for filetype 2.
KU\$_DFHDR_METADATA_COMPRESSED	If the system metadata is stored in the dump file in compressed format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0. Returned only for filetype 1.
KU\$_DFHDR_DB_VERSION	The database job version used to create the dump file. Returned for all filetypes.
KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PIECE_COUNT	The Data Pump master table may be split into multiple pieces and written to multiple dump files in the set, one piece per file. The value returned for this item code indicates the number of dump files that contain pieces of the master table. The value for this item code is only meaningful if the Data Pump master table is present in the dump file, as indicated by the item code KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PRESENT. Returned only for filetype 1. Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).
KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PIECE_NUMBER	The Data Pump master table may be split into multiple pieces and written to multiple dump files in the set, one piece per file. The value returned for this item code indicates which master table piece is contained in the dump file. The value for this item code is only meaningful if the Data Pump master table is present in the dump file, as indicated by the item code KU\$_DFHDR_MASTER_PRESENT. Returned only for filetype 1. Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).
KU\$_DFHDR_DATA_COMPRESSED	If the table data is stored in the dump file in compressed format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0. Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).

**Table 46-11 (Cont.) Item Codes For the DBMS\_DATAPUMP.GET\_DUMPFILE\_INFO Procedure**

Item Code	Description
KU\$_DFHDR_METADATA_ENCRYPTED	<p>If the system metadata is stored in the dump file in encrypted format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0.</p> <p>Returned only for filetype 1.</p> <p>Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).</p>
KU\$_DFHDR_DATA_ENCRYPTED	<p>If the table data is stored in the dump file in encrypted format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0.</p> <p>Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).</p>
KU\$_DFHDR_COLUMNS_ENCRYPTED	<p>If encrypted column data is stored in the dump file in encrypted format, then the value for this item code is 1, otherwise the value is 0.</p> <p>Returned only for filetype 1.</p> <p>Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).</p>
KU\$_DFHDR_ENCRYPTION_MODE	<p>The encryption mode indicates whether a user-provided password or the Oracle Encryption Wallet was used to encrypt data written to the dump file. The possible values returned for this item code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_ENCMODE_NONE No data was written to the dump file in encrypted format.</li> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_ENCMODE_PASSWORD Data was written to the dump file in encrypted format using a provided password.</li> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_ENCMODE_DUAL Data was written to the dump file in encrypted format using both a provided password as well as an Oracle Encryption Wallet.</li> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_ENCMODE_TRANS Data was written to the dump file in encrypted format transparently using an Oracle Encryption Wallet.</li> </ul> <p>Only available since Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1).</p>
KU\$_DFHDR_COMPRESSION_ALG	<p>The compression algorithm used when writing system metadata and/or table data to the dump file in compressed format. The possible values returned for this item code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_NONE No data was written to the dump file in compressed format.</li> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_BASIC Data was written to the dump file in compressed format using an internal algorithm. This is the default algorithm used since Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2).</li> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_LOW Data was written to the dump file in compressed format using the LOW algorithm.</li> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_MEDIUM Data was written to the dump file in compressed format using the MEDIUM algorithm.</li> <li>• KU\$_DFHDR_CMPALG_HIGH Data was written to the dump file in compressed format using the HIGH algorithm.</li> </ul> <p>Only available since Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1).</p>

## 46.5.7 GET\_STATUS Procedure

This procedure monitors the status of a job or waits for the completion of a job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.GET_STATUS(
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    mask        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    timeout     IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    job_state   OUT VARCHAR2,
    status      OUT ku$_Status);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-12 GET\_STATUS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. A null handle can be used to retrieve error information after <code>OPEN</code> and <code>ATTACH</code> failures.
mask	A bit mask that indicates which of four types of information to return: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>KU\$_STATUS_WIP</code></li> <li><code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_DESC</code></li> <li><code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_STATUS</code></li> <li><code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR</code></li> </ul> Each status has a numerical value. You can request multiple types of information by adding together different combinations of values.
timeout	Maximum number of seconds to wait before returning to the user. A value of 0 requests an immediate return. A value of -1 requests an infinite wait. If <code>KU\$_STATUS_WIP</code> or <code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR</code> information is requested and becomes available during the timeout period, then the procedure returns before the timeout period is over.
job_state	Current state of the job. If only the job state is needed, it is much more efficient to use this parameter than to retrieve the full <code>ku\$_Status</code> structure.
status	A <code>ku\$_Status</code> is returned. The <code>ku\$_Status</code> mask indicates what kind of information is included. This could be none if only <code>KU\$_STATUS_WIP</code> or <code>KU\$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR</code> information is requested and the timeout period expires.

### Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_VALUE`. The mask or timeout contains an illegal value.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.



## Usage Notes

The `GET_STATUS` procedure is used to monitor the progress of an ongoing job and to receive error notification. You can request various type of information using the mask parameter. The `KU$_STATUS_JOB_DESC` and `KU$_STATUS_JOB_STATUS` values are classified as synchronous information because the information resides in the master table. The `KU$_STATUS_WIP` and `KU$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR` values are classified as asynchronous because the messages that embody these types of information can be generated at any time by various layers in the Data Pump architecture.

- If synchronous information *only* is requested, the interface will ignore the timeout parameter and simply return the requested information.
- If asynchronous information is requested, the interface will wait a *maximum* of timeout seconds before returning to the client. If a message of the requested asynchronous information type is received, the call will complete prior to timeout seconds. If synchronous information was also requested, it will be returned whenever the procedure returns.
- If the `job_state` returned by `GET_STATUS` does not indicate a terminating job, it is possible that the job could still terminate before the next call to `GET_STATUS`. This would result in an `INVALID_HANDLE` exception. Alternatively, the job could terminate during the call to `GET_STATUS`, which would result in a `NO_SUCH_JOB` exception. Callers should be prepared to handle these cases.

## Error Handling

There are two types of error scenarios that need to be handled using the `GET_STATUS` procedure:

- Errors resulting from other procedure calls: For example, the `SET_PARAMETER` procedure may produce an `INCONSISTENT_ARGS` exception. The client should immediately call `GET_STATUS` with `mask=8` (errors) and `timeout=0`. The returned `ku$_Status.error` will contain a `ku$_LogEntry` that describes the inconsistency in more detail.
- Errors resulting from events asynchronous to the client(s): An example might be `Table already exists` when trying to create a table. The `ku$_Status.error` will contain a `ku$_LogEntry` with all error lines (from all processing layers that added context about the error) properly ordered.

After a job has begun, a client's main processing loop will typically consist of a call to `GET_STATUS` with an infinite timeout (-1) "listening" for `KU$_STATUS_WIP` and `KU$_STATUS_JOB_ERROR` messages. If status was requested, then `JOB_STATUS` information will also be in the request.

When the `ku$_Status` is interpreted, the following guidelines should be used:

- `ku$_Status.ku$_JobStatus.percent_done` refers only to the amount of data that has been processed in a job. Metadata is not considered in the calculation. It is determined using the following formulas:
  - `EXPORT` or `network IMPORT`-- $(\text{bytes\_processed}/\text{estimated\_bytes}) * 100$
  - `IMPORT`-- $(\text{bytes\_processed}/\text{total\_expected\_bytes}) * 100$
  - `SQL_FILE` or `estimate-only EXPORT`--0.00 if not done or 100.00 if done

The effects of the `QUERY` and `PARTITION_EXPR` data filters are not considered in computing `percent_done`.

It is expected that the status returned will be transformed by the caller into more user-friendly status. For example, when `percent done` is not zero, an estimate of completion time could be produced using the following formula:

$$((\text{SYSDATE} - \text{start time}) / \text{ku\_Status.ku\_JobStatus.percent\_done}) * 100$$

- The caller should not use `ku\_Status.ku\_JobStatus.percent\_done` for determining whether the job has completed. Instead, the caller should only rely on the state of the job as found in `job\_state`.

## 46.5.8 LOG\_ENTRY Procedure

This procedure inserts a message into the log file.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.LOG_ENTRY(
    handle          IN NUMBER,
    message         IN VARCHAR2
    log_file_only  IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-13 LOG\_ENTRY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>handle</code>	The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function.
<code>message</code>	A text line to be added to the log file
<code>log_file_only</code>	Specified text should be written only to the log file. It should not be returned in <code>GET_STATUS</code> work-in-progress ( <code>KU_STATUS_WIP</code> ) messages.

### Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

### Usage Notes

The message is added to the log file. If `log_file_only` is zero (the default), the message is also broadcast as a `KU_STATUS_WIP` message through the `GET_STATUS` procedure to all users attached to the job.

The `LOG_ENTRY` procedure allows applications to tailor the log stream to match the abstractions provided by the application. For example, the command-line interface supports `INCLUDE` and `EXCLUDE` parameters defined by the user. Identifying these values as calls to the underlying `METADATA_FILTER` procedure would be confusing to

users. Instead, the command-line interface can enter text into the log describing the settings for the `INCLUDE` and `EXCLUDE` parameters.

Lines entered in the log stream from `LOG_ENTRY` are prefixed by the string, `;;;`

## 46.5.9 METADATA\_FILTER Procedure

This procedure provides filters that allow you to restrict the items that are included in a job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_FILTER(
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN VARCHAR2,
    object_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_FILTER(
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN CLOB,
    object_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-14** METADATA\_FILTER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from the <code>OPEN</code> function
name	The name of the filter. See <a href="#">Table 46-15</a> for descriptions of the available filters.
value	The value of the filter
object_path	The object path to which the filter applies. If the default is used, the filter applies to all applicable objects. Lists of the object paths supported for each mode are contained in the catalog views for <code>DATABASE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> , <code>SCHEMA_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> , and <code>TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> . (Note that the <code>TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS</code> view is applicable to both Table and Tablespace mode because their object paths are the same.)  For an import operation, object paths reference the mode used to create the dump file rather than the mode being used for the import.

[Table 46-15](#) describes the name, the object type, and the meaning of the filters available with the `METADATA_FILTER` procedure. The datatype for all the filters is a text expression. All operations support all filters.

**Table 46-15 Filters Provided by METADATA\_FILTER Procedure**

Name	Object Type	Meaning
NAME_EXPR NAME_LIST	Named objects	Defines which object names are included in the job. You use the object type parameter to limit the filter to a particular object type.  For Table mode, identifies which tables are to be processed.
SCHEMA_EXPR SCHEMA_LIST	Schema objects	Restricts the job to objects whose owning schema name is satisfied by the expression.  For Table mode, only a single SCHEMA_EXPR filter is supported. If specified, it must only specify a single schema (for example, 'IN ('SCOTT')').  For Schema mode, identifies which users are to be processed.
TABSPACE_EXPR TABSPACE_LIST	TABLE, CLUSTER, INDEX, ROLLBACK_SEGMENT	Restricts the job to objects stored in a tablespace whose name is satisfied by the expression.  For Tablespace mode, identifies which tablespaces are to be processed. If a partition of an object is stored in the tablespace, the entire object is added to the job.  For Transportable mode, identifies which tablespaces are to be processed. If a table has a single partition in the tablespace set, all partitions must be in the tablespace set. An index is not included within the tablespace set unless all of its partitions are in the tablespace set. A domain index is not included in the tablespace set unless all of its secondary objects are included in the tablespace set.
INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR INCLUDE_PATH_LIST EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR EXCLUDE_PATH_LIST	All	Defines which object paths are included in, or excluded from, the job. You use these filters to select only certain object types from the database or dump file set. Objects of paths satisfying the condition are included (INCLUDE_PATH_*) or excluded (EXCLUDE_PATH_*) from the operation. The object_path parameter is not supported for these filters.
EXCLUDE_TABLES	TABLE_EXPORT	Specifies that no tables are to be exported.
VIEWS_AS_TABLES	TABLE_EXPORT	A comma-separated list of views to be exported as tables: [schema_name.]view_name[:table_name]  The filter can be called multiple times with multiple values and all values get added to a list. All views on the list are exported as tables.

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_HANDLE. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- INVALID\_ARGVAL. This exception can indicate any of the following conditions:
  - An object\_path was specified for an INCLUDE\_PATH\_EXPR or EXCLUDE\_PATH\_EXPR filter.

- The specified `object_path` is not supported for the current mode.
- The `SCHEMA_EXPR` filter specified multiple schemas for a Table mode job.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The user called the `METADATA_FILTER` procedure after the job left the defining state.
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. The filter value is of the wrong datatype or is missing.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

### Usage Notes

- Metadata filters identify a set of objects to be included or excluded from a Data Pump operation. Except for `EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR` and `INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR`, dependent objects of an identified object will be processed along with the identified object. For example, if an index is identified for inclusion by a filter, grants upon that index will also be included by the filter. Likewise, if a table is excluded by a filter, then indexes, constraints, grants and triggers upon the table will also be excluded by the filter.
- Two versions of each filter are supported: SQL expression and List. The SQL expression version of the filters offer maximum flexibility for identifying objects (for example the use of `LIKE` to support use of wild cards). The names of the expression filters are as follows:
  - `NAME_EXPR`
  - `SCHEMA_EXPR`
  - `TABLESPACE_EXPR`
  - `INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR`
  - `EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR`

The list version of the filters allow maximum validation of the filter. An error will be reported if one of the elements in the filter is not found within the source database (for Export and network-based jobs) or is not found within the dump file (for file-based Import and SQLFILE jobs). The names of the list filters are as follows:

- `NAME_LIST`
- `SCHEMA_LIST`
- `TABLESPACE_LIST`
- `INCLUDE_PATH_LIST`
- `EXCLUDE_PATH_LIST`
- Filters allow a user to restrict the items that are included in a job. For example, a user could request a full export, but without Package Specifications or Package Bodies.
- If multiple filters are specified for a object type, they are implicitly 'ANDed' together (that is, objects participating in the job must pass all of the filters applied to their object types).
- The same filter name can be specified multiple times within a job. For example, specifying `NAME_EXPR` as `'!= 'EMP''` and `NAME_EXPR` as `'!= 'DEPT''` on a

Table mode export would produce a file set containing all of the tables except for EMP and DEPT.

## 46.5.10 METADATA\_REMAP Procedure

This procedure specifies a remapping to be applied to objects as they are processed in the specified job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_REMAP (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    old_value   IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN VARCHAR2,
    object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-16 METADATA\_REMAP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle for the current job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to the OPEN function.
name	The name of the remap. See <a href="#">Table 46-17</a> for descriptions of the available remaps.
old_value	Specifies which value in the dump file set should be reset to value
value	The value of the parameter for the remap. This signifies the new value that old_value should be translated into.
object_type	Designates the object type to which the remap applies. The list of object types supported for each mode are contained in the DATABASE_EXPORT_OBJECTS, SCHEMA_EXPORT_OBJECTS, TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS, and TABLESPACE_EXPORT_OBJECTS catalog views.  By default, the remap applies to all applicable objects within the job. The object_type parameter allows a caller to specify different parameters for different object types within a job. Remaps that explicitly specify an object type override remaps that apply to all object types.

[Table 46-17](#) describes the remaps provided by the METADATA\_REMAP procedure.

**Table 46-17 Remaps Provided by the METADATA\_REMAP Procedure**

Name	Datatype	Object Type	Meaning
REMAP_SCHEMA	TEXT	Schema objects	<p>Any schema object in the job that matches the <code>object_type</code> parameter and was located in the <code>old_value</code> schema will be moved to the <code>value</code> schema.</p> <p>Privileged users can perform unrestricted schema remaps.</p> <p>Nonprivileged users can perform schema remaps only if their schema is the target schema of the remap.</p> <p>For example, SCOTT can remap his BLAKE's objects to SCOTT, but SCOTT cannot remap SCOTT's objects to BLAKE.</p>
REMAP_TABLESPACE	TEXT	TABLE, INDEX, ROLLBACK_SEGMENT, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG, TABLE_SPACE	<p>Any storage segment in the job that matches the <code>object_type</code> parameter and was located in the <code>old_value</code> tablespace will be relocated to the <code>value</code> tablespace.</p>
REMAP_DATAFILE	TEXT	LIBRARY, TABLESPACE, DIRECTORY	<p>If <code>old_value</code> and <code>value</code> are both full file specifications, then any data file reference in the job that matches the <code>object_type</code> parameter and that referenced the <code>old_value</code> data file will be redefined to use the <code>value</code> data file. If <code>old_value</code> and <code>value</code> are both directory paths, then any data file reference whose object path matches <code>old_value</code> will have its path substituted with <code>value</code>.</p>
REMAP_TABLE	TEXT	TABLE	<p>Any reference to a table in the job that matches the <code>old_value</code> table name will be replaced with the <code>value</code> table name. The <code>old_value</code> parameter may refer to a partition such as <code>employees.low</code>. This allows names for tables constructed the by <code>PARTITION_OPTIONS=DEPART</code> <code>ITION</code> parameter to be specified by the user.</p>

## Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. This message can indicate any of the following:
  - The job's mode does not include the specified `object_type`.
  - The remap has already been specified for the specified `old_value` and `object_type`.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. Remaps are only supported for `SQL_FILE` and Import operations. The job's operation was Export, which does not support the use of metadata remaps.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The user called `METADATA_REMAP` after the job had started (that is, the job was not in the defining state).
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. There was no `value` supplied or it was of the wrong datatype for the remap.
- `PRIVILEGE_ERROR`. A nonprivileged user attempted to do a `REMAP_SCHEMA` to a different user's schema or a `REMAP_DATAFILE`.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

## Usage Notes

- The `METADATA_REMAP` procedure is only supported for Import and `SQL_FILE` operations. It enables you to apply commonly desired, predefined remappings to the definition of objects as part of the transfer. If you need remaps that are not supported within this procedure, you should do a preliminary `SQL_FILE` operation to produce a SQL script corresponding to the dump file set. By editing the DDL directly and then executing it, you can produce any remappings that you need.
- Transforms for the DataPump API are a subset of the remaps implemented by the `DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAMETER` API. Multiple remaps can be defined for a single job. However, each remap defined must be unique according its parameters. That is, two remaps cannot specify conflicting or redundant remaps.

## 46.5.11 METADATA\_TRANSFORM Procedure

This procedure specifies transformations to be applied to objects as they are processed in the specified job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_TRANSFORM (  
    handle      IN NUMBER,  
    name        IN VARCHAR2,  
    value       IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.METADATA_TRANSFORM (  
    handle      IN NUMBER,  
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
```



```
value          IN NUMBER,
object_type    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 46-18 METADATA\_TRANSFORM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle for the current job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to the OPEN function.
name	The name of the transformation. See <a href="#">Table 46-19</a> for descriptions of the available transforms.
value	The value of the parameter for the transform
object_type	Designates the object type to which the transform applies. The list of object types supported for each mode are contained in the DATABASE_EXPORT_OBJECTS, SCHEMA_EXPORT_OBJECTS, TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS, and TABLESPACE_EXPORT_OBJECTS catalog views.  By default, the transform applies to all applicable objects within the job. The object_type parameter allows a caller to specify different transform parameters for different object types within a job. Transforms that explicitly specify an object type override transforms that apply to all object types.

[Table 46-19](#) describes the transforms provided by the METADATA\_TRANSFORM procedure.

**Table 46-19 Transforms Provided by the METADATA\_TRANSFORM Procedure**

Name	Datatype	Object Type	Meaning
DISABLE_ARCH IVE_LOGGING	NUMBER	TABLE INDEX	Specifies whether to disable archive logging for specified object types during import.  A value of zero (FALSE) is the default. It specifies that archive logging will take place. This is the default behavior if this transform parameter is not specified.  A non-zero (TRUE) value disables archive logging for the specified object types before data is loaded during import. If no object type is specified, then archive logging is disabled for both TABLE and INDEX object types. All other object types processed during data pump import are logged.  <b>Note:</b> If the database is in FORCE LOGGING mode, then the DISABLE_ARCHIVE_LOGGING transform does not disable logging when indexes and tables are created.

**Table 46-19 (Cont.) Transforms Provided by the METADATA\_TRANSFORM Procedure**

Name	Datatype	Object Type	Meaning
INMEMORY	NUMBER	TABLE TABLESPACE MATERIALIZED VIEWS	<p>The INMEMORY transform is related to the In-Memory Column Store (IM column store), an optional area in the SGA that stores whole tables, table partitions, and individual columns in a compressed columnar format.</p> <p>If a non-zero value (TRUE) is specified on import, then Data Pump generates an IM clause that preserves the IM setting those objects had at export time. This is the default.</p> <p>If a value of zero (FALSE) is specified on import, then Data Pump does not include an IM clause for any objects.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The INMEMORY transform is available only in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1.0.2) or higher.</p>
INMEMORY_CLAUSE USE	TEXT	TABLE TABLESPACE MATERIALIZED VIEWS	<p>The INMEMORY_CLAUSE transform is related to the In-Memory Column Store (IM column store), an optional area in the SGA that stores whole tables, table partitions, and individual columns in a compressed columnar format.</p> <p>When you specify this transform, Data Pump uses the contents of the string as the IM clause for all objects being imported that have an IM clause in their DDL. This transform is useful when you want to override the IM clause for an object in the dump file.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The INMEMORY_CLAUSE transform is available only in Oracle Database 12c Release (12.1.0.2) or higher.</p>

**Table 46-19 (Cont.) Transforms Provided by the METADATA\_TRANSFORM Procedure**

Name	Datatype	Object Type	Meaning
LOB_STORAGE	TEXT	TABLE	<p>Specifies the storage type to use for LOB segments. The options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SECUREFILE - LOB storage is returned as SECUREFILE</li> <li>• BASICFILE - LOB storage is returned as BASICFILE</li> <li>• DEFAULT - The keyword (SECUREFILE or BASICFILE) is omitted in the LOB STORE AS clause.</li> <li>• NO_CHANGE - LOB segments are created with the same storage they had in the source database. This is the default.</li> </ul> <p>Specifying this transform changes the LOB storage for all tables in the job, including tables that provide storage for materialized views.</p>
OID	NUMBER	TYPE TABLE	<p>If zero, inhibits the assignment of the exported OID during type or table creation. Instead, a new OID will be assigned.</p> <p>Use of this transform on Object Tables will cause breakage in REF columns that point to the table.</p> <p>Defaults to 1.</p>
PCTSPACE	NUMBER	TABLE INDEX TABLESPACE	<p>Specifies a percentage multiplier used to alter extent allocations and data file sizes. Used to shrink large tablespaces for testing purposes.</p> <p>Defaults to 100.</p>
SEGMENT_ATTR IBUTES	NUMBER	TABLE, INDEX	<p>If nonzero (TRUE), emit storage segment parameters.</p> <p>Defaults to 1.</p>
SEGMENT_CREA TION	NUMBER	TABLE	<p>If nonzero (TRUE), the SQL SEGMENT CREATION clause is added to the CREATE TABLE statement. That is, the CREATE TABLE statement will explicitly say either SEGMENT CREATION DEFERRED or SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE.</p> <p>If the value is FALSE, then the SEGMENT CREATION clause is omitted from the CREATE TABLE statement. Set this parameter to FALSE to use the default segment creation attributes for the table(s) being loaded.</p> <p>Defaults to nonzero (TRUE).</p>

**Table 46-19 (Cont.) Transforms Provided by the METADATA\_TRANSFORM Procedure**

Name	Datatype	Object Type	Meaning
STORAGE	NUMBER	TABLE	If nonzero (TRUE), emit storage clause. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is zero.) Defaults to nonzero (TRUE).
TABLE_COMPRESSION_CLAUSE	TEXT	TABLE	Specifies a table compression clause (for example, COMPRESS BASIC) to use when the table is created.  Specify NONE to omit the table compression clause. The table will have the default compression for the tablespace.  Specifying this transform changes the compression type for all tables in the job, including tables that provide storage for materialized views.

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_HANDLE. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- INVALID\_ARGVAL. This message can indicate any of the following:
  - The mode is transportable, which doesn't support transforms.
  - The job's mode does not include the specified `object_type`.
  - The transform has already been specified for the specified `value` and `object_type`.
- INVALID\_OPERATION. Transforms are only supported for SQL\_FILE and Import operations. The job's operation was Export which does not support the use of metadata transforms.
- INVALID\_STATE. The user called METADATA\_TRANSFORM after the job had started (that is, the job was not in the defining state).
- INCONSISTENT\_ARGS. There was no `value` supplied or it was of the wrong datatype for the transform.
- PRIVILEGE\_ERROR. A nonprivileged user attempted to do a REMAP\_SCHEMA to a different user's schema or a REMAP\_DATAFILE.
- SUCCESS\_WITH\_INFO. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the GET\_STATUS procedure.
- NO\_SUCH\_JOB. The specified job does not exist.

### Usage Notes

- The METADATA\_TRANSFORM procedure is only supported for Import and SQL\_FILE operations. It enables you to apply commonly desired, predefined transformations to the definition of objects as part of the transfer. If you need transforms that are not supported within this procedure, you should do a preliminary SQL\_FILE operation to produce a SQL script corresponding to the dump file set. By editing

the DDL directly and then executing it, you can produce any transformations that you need.

- Transforms for the DataPump API are a subset of the transforms implemented by the `DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAMETER` API. Multiple transforms can be defined for a single job. However, each transform defined must be unique according its parameters. That is, two transforms cannot specify conflicting or redundant transformations.

## 46.5.12 OPEN Function

This function is used to declare a new job using the Data Pump API.

The handle that is returned is used as a parameter for calls to all other procedures (but not to the `ATTACH` function).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.OPEN (
  operation      IN VARCHAR2,
  job_mode       IN VARCHAR2,
  remote_link    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  job_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-20 OPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Meaning
<code>operation</code>	The type of operation to be performed. <a href="#">Table 46-21</a> contains descriptions of valid operation types.
<code>job_mode</code>	The scope of the operation to be performed. <a href="#">Table 46-22</a> contains descriptions of valid modes. Specifying NULL generates an error.
<code>remote_link</code>	If the value of this parameter is non-null, it provides the name of a database link to the remote database that will be the source of data and metadata for the current job.
<code>job_name</code>	<p>The name of the job. The name is limited to 128 characters; it will be truncated if more than 128 characters are used. It may consist of printable characters and spaces. It is implicitly qualified by the schema of the user executing the <code>OPEN</code> function and must be unique to that schema (that is, there cannot be other Data Pump jobs using the same name).</p> <p>The name is used to identify the job both within the API and with other database components such as identifying the job in the <code>DBA_RESUMABLE</code> view if the job becomes suspended through lack of resources. If no name is supplied, a system generated name will be provided for the job in the following format: "SYS_&lt;OPERATION&gt;_&lt;MODE&gt;_%N" .</p> <p>The default job name is formed where %N expands to a two-digit incrementing integer starting at '01' (for example, "SYS_IMPORT_FULL_03"). The name supplied for the job will also be used to name the master table and other resources associated with the job.</p>

**Table 46-20 (Cont.) OPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Meaning
version	<p>The version of database objects to be extracted. This option is only valid for Export, network Import, and SQL_FILE operations. Database objects or attributes that are incompatible with the version will not be extracted. Legal values for this parameter are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMPATIBLE - (default) the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level and the compatibility release level for feature (as given in the V\$COMPATIBILITY view). Database compatibility must be set to 9.2 or higher.</li> <li>LATEST - the version of the metadata corresponds to the database version.</li> <li>A specific database version, for example, '11.0.0'.</li> </ul> <p>Specify a value of 12 to allow all existing database features, components, and options to be exported from Oracle Database 11g release 2 (11.2.0.3) or later into an Oracle Database 12 c Release 1 (12.1) (either a multitenant container database (CDB) or a non-CDB).</p>

[Table 46-21](#) describes the valid operation types for the OPEN function.

**Table 46-21 Valid Operation Types for the OPEN Function**

Operation	Description
EXPORT	Saves data and metadata to a dump file set or obtains an estimate of the size of the data for an operation.
IMPORT	Restores data and metadata from a dump file set or across a database link.
SQL_FILE	Displays the metadata within a dump file set, or from across a network link, as a SQL script. The location of the SQL script is specified through the ADD_FILE procedure.

[Table 46-22](#) describes the valid modes for the OPEN function.

**Table 46-22 Valid Modes for the OPEN Function**

Mode	Description
FULL	<p>Operates on the full database or full dump file set except for Oracle Database internal schemas. (Some tables from Oracle Database internal schemas may be registered to be exported and imported in full operations in order to provide consistent metadata during import.)</p> <p>The TRANSPORTABLE parameter can be set to ALWAYS during a full database export in order to move data via transportable tablespaces rather than in the Data Pump dump file.</p>
SCHEMA	Operates on a set of selected schemas. Defaults to the schema of the current user. All objects in the selected schemas are processed. In SCHEMA mode, you cannot specify Oracle-internal schemas (for example, SYS, XDB, ORDSYS, MDSYS, CTXSYS, ORDPLUGINS, or LBACSYS).

**Table 46-22 (Cont.) Valid Modes for the OPEN Function**

Mode	Description
TABLE	Operates on a set of selected tables. Defaults to all of the tables in the current user's schema. Only tables and their dependent objects are processed.
TABLESPACE	Operates on a set of selected tablespaces. No defaulting is performed. Tables that have storage in the specified tablespaces are processed in the same manner as in Table mode.
TRANSPORTABLE	Operates on metadata for tables (and their dependent objects) within a set of selected tablespaces to perform a transportable tablespace export/import.

**Return Values**

- An opaque handle for the job. This handle is used as input to the following procedures: `ADD_FILE`, `CREATE_JOB_VIEW`, `DATA_FILTER`, `DETACH`, `GET_STATUS`, `LOG_ENTRY`, `LOG_ERROR`, `METADATA_FILTER`, `METADATA_REMAP`, `METADATA_TRANSFORM`, `SET_PARALLEL`, `SET_PARAMETER`, `START_JOB`, `STOP_JOB`, and `WAIT_FOR_JOB`

**Exceptions**

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. An invalid operation or mode was specified. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `JOB_EXISTS`. A table already exists with the specified job name.
- `PRIVILEGE_ERROR`. The user does not have the necessary privileges or roles to use the specified mode.
- `INTERNAL_ERROR`. The job was created under the wrong schema or the master table was of the wrong format.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The function succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

**Usage Notes**

- When the job is created, a master table is created for the job under the caller's schema within the caller's default tablespace. A handle referencing the job is returned that attaches the current session to the job. Once attached, the handle remains valid until either an explicit or implicit detach occurs. The handle is only valid in the caller's session. Other handles can be attached to the same job from a different session by using the `ATTACH` function.
- If the call to the `OPEN` function fails, call the `GET_STATUS` procedure with a null handle to retrieve additional information about the failure.

## 46.5.13 SET\_PARALLEL Procedure

This procedure adjusts the degree of parallelism within a job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.SET_PARALLEL(  
    handle      IN NUMBER,  
    degree      IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-23** SET\_PARALLEL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the OPEN or ATTACH function.
degree	The maximum number of worker processes that can be used for the job. You use this parameter to adjust the amount of resources used for a job.

### Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. The `SET_PARALLEL` procedure is only valid for export and import operations.
- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. An invalid value was supplied for an input parameter.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

### Usage Notes

- The `SET_PARALLEL` procedure is only available in the Enterprise Edition of the Oracle database.
- The `SET_PARALLEL` procedure can be executed by any session attached to a job. The job must be in one of the following states: Defining, Idling, or Executing.
- The effect of decreasing the degree of parallelism may be delayed because ongoing work needs to find an orderly completion point before `SET_PARALLEL` can take effect.
- Decreasing the parallelism will not result in fewer worker processes associated with the job. It will only decrease the number of worker processes that will be executing at any given time.
- Increasing the parallelism will take effect immediately if there is work that can be performed in parallel.
- The degree of parallelism requested by a user may be decreased based upon settings in the resource manager or through limitations introduced by the `PROCESSES` or `SESSIONS` initialization parameters in the `init.ora` file.



- To parallelize an Export job to a degree of  $n$ , the user should supply  $n$  files in the dump file set or specify a substitution variable in a file specification. Otherwise, some of the worker processes will be idle while waiting for files.
- SQL\_FILE operations always operate with a degree of 1. Jobs running in the Transportable mode always operate with a degree of 1.

## 46.5.14 SET\_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure is used to specify job-processing options.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.SET_PARAMETER(
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.SET_PARAMETER (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-24 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to the OPEN function.
name	The name of the parameter. <a href="#">Table 46-25</a> describes the valid parameter names.
value	The value for the specified parameter

[Table 46-25](#) describes the valid options for the name parameter of the SET\_PARAMETER procedure.

**Table 46-25 Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
CLIENT_COMMAND	TEXT	All	An opaque string used to describe the current operation from the client's perspective. The command-line procedures will use this string to store the original command used to invoke the job.

**Table 46-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
COMPRESSION	TEXT	Export	<p>Allows you to trade off the size of the dump file set versus the time it takes to perform export and import operations.</p> <p>The DATA_ONLY option compresses only user data in the dump file set.</p> <p>The METADATA_ONLY option compresses only metadata in the dump file set.</p> <p>The ALL option compresses both user data and metadata.</p> <p>The NONE option stores the dump file set in an uncompressed format.</p> <p>The METADATA_ONLY and NONE options require a job version of 10.2 or later. All other options require a job version of 11.1 or later.</p> <p>Default=METADATA_ONLY</p>
COMPRESSION_ALGORITHM	TEXT	Export	<p>Indicates the compression algorithm is to be used when compressing dump file data. The choices are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC--Offers a good combination of compression ratios and speed; the algorithm used is the same as in previous versions of Oracle Data Pump.</li> <li>LOW---Least impact on backup throughput and suited for environments where CPU resources are the limiting factor.</li> <li>MEDIUM---Recommended for most environments. This option, like the BASIC option, provides a good combination of compression ratios and speed, but it uses a different algorithm than BASIC.</li> <li>HIGH--Best suited for exports over slower networks where the limiting factor is network speed.</li> </ul> <p>To use this feature, the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter must be set to at least 12.0.0.</p> <p>This feature requires that the Oracle Advanced Compression option be enabled.</p>
DATA_ACCESS_METHOD	TEXT	Export and Import	<p>Allows you to specify an alternative method to unload data if the default method does not work for some reason. The choices are AUTOMATIC, DIRECT_PATH, or EXTERNAL_TABLE. Oracle recommends that you use the default option (AUTOMATIC) whenever possible because it allows Data Pump to automatically select the most efficient method.</p>

**Table 46-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
DATA_OPTIONS	Number	Export and Import	<p>A bitmask to supply special options for processing the job. The possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KU\$_DATAOPT_SKIP_CONST_ERR</li> <li>• KU\$_DATAOPT_XMLTYPE_CLOB</li> <li>• KU\$_DATAOPT_DISABL_APPEND_HINT</li> <li>• KU\$_DATAOPT_GRP_PART_TAB</li> <li>• KU\$_DATAOPT_TRUST_EXIST_TB_PAR</li> <li>• KU\$_DATAOPT_CONT_LOAD_ON_FMT_ERR</li> </ul> <p>Export supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_XMLTYPE_CLOB. This option stores compressed XMLType columns in the dump file in CLOB format rather than as XML documents.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> XMLType stored as CLOB is deprecated as of Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1).</p> <p>Import supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_SKIP_CONST_ERR. This option specifies that if constraint violations occur while data is being imported into user tables, the rows that cause the violations will be rejected and the load will continue. If this option is not set, a constraint error will abort the loading of the entire partition (or table for unpartitioned tables). Setting this option may affect performance, especially for pre-existing tables with unique indexes or constraints.</p> <p>Import also supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_DISABL_APPEND_HINT. This option prevents the append hint from being applied to the data load. Disabling the APPEND hint can be useful if there is a small set of data objects to load that already exist in the database and some other application may be concurrently accessing one or more of the data objects.</p> <p>Data Pump Export supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_GRP_PART_TAB. This option tells Data Pump to unload all table data in one operation rather than unload each table partition as a separate operation. As a result, the definition of the table will not matter at import time because Import will see one partition of data that will be loaded into the entire table.</p> <p>Data Pump Import supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_TRUST_EXIST_TB_PAR. This option tells Data Pump to load partition data in parallel into existing tables.</p> <p>Use of the DATA_OPTIONS parameter requires that the version on the OPEN function be set to 11.1 or later.</p> <p>Default=0</p> <p>Data Pump Import supports the value KU\$_DATAOPT_CONT_LOAD_ON_FMT_ERR. This option tells Data Pump to skip forward to the start of the next granule if a stream format error is encountered while loading table data. Most stream format errors are caused by corrupt dump files. This value can be used if Data Pump encounters a stream format error and the original export database is not available to export the table data again. If Data Pump skips over data, not all data</p>

**Table 46-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
ENCRYPTION	TEXT	Export	<p>from the source database is imported potentially skipping hundreds or thousands of rows.</p> <p>Specifies what to encrypt in the dump file set, as follows:</p> <p>ALL enables encryption for all data and metadata in the export operation.</p> <p>DATA_ONLY specifies that only data is written to the dump file set in encrypted format.</p> <p>ENCRYPTED_COLUMNS_ONLY specifies that only encrypted columns are written to the dump file set in encrypted format.</p> <p>METADATA_ONLY specifies that only metadata is written to the dump file set in encrypted format.</p> <p>NONE specifies that no data is written to the dump file set in encrypted format.</p> <p>This parameter requires a job version of 11.1 or later.</p> <p>The default value depends upon the combination of encryption-related parameters that are used. To enable encryption, either ENCRYPTION or ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD or both, must be specified. If only ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD is specified, then ENCRYPTION defaults to ALL. If neither ENCRYPTION nor ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD is specified, then ENCRYPTION defaults to NONE.</p> <p>To specify ALL, DATA_ONLY, or METADATA_ONLY, the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter must be set to at least 11.1.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If the data being exported includes SecureFiles that you want to be encrypted, then you must specify ENCRYPTION=ALL to encrypt the entire dump file set. Encryption of the entire dump file set is the only way to achieve encryption security for SecureFiles during a Data Pump export operation.</p>
ENCRYPTION_ALGORITHM	TEXT	Export	<p>Identifies which cryptographic algorithm should be used to perform encryption. Possible values are AES128, AES192, and AES256.</p> <p>The ENCRYPTION_ALGORITHM parameter requires that you also specify either ENCRYPTION or ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD; otherwise an error is returned. See <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i> for information about encryption algorithms.</p> <p>This parameter requires a job version of 11.1 or later.</p> <p>Default=AES128</p>

**Table 46-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
ENCRYPTION_MODE	TEXT	Export	<p>Identifies the types of security used for encryption and decryption. The values are as follows:</p> <p><b>PASSWORD</b> requires that you provide a password when creating encrypted dump file sets. You will need to provide the same password when you import the dump file set. <b>PASSWORD</b> mode requires that you also specify the <b>ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD</b> parameter. The <b>PASSWORD</b> mode is best suited for cases in which the dump file set will be imported into a different or remote database, but which must remain secure in transit.</p> <p><b>TRANSPARENT</b> allows an encrypted dump file set to be created without any intervention from a database administrator (DBA), provided the required Oracle Encryption Wallet is available. Therefore, the <b>ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD</b> parameter is not required, and will in fact, cause an error if it is used in <b>TRANSPARENT</b> mode. This encryption mode is best suited for cases in which the dump file set will be imported into the same database from which it was exported.</p> <p><b>DUAL</b> creates a dump file set that can later be imported using either the Oracle Encryption Wallet or the password that was specified with the <b>ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD</b> parameter. <b>DUAL</b> mode is best suited for cases in which the dump file set will be imported on-site using the Oracle Encryption Wallet, but which may also need to be imported offsite where the Oracle Encryption Wallet is not available.</p> <p>When you use the <b>ENCRYPTION_MODE</b> parameter, you must also use either the <b>ENCRYPTION</b> or <b>ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD</b> parameter. Otherwise, an error is returned.</p> <p>To use <b>DUAL</b> or <b>TRANSPARENT</b> mode, the <b>COMPATIBLE</b> initialization parameter must be set to at least 11.1.</p> <p>The default mode depends on which other encryption-related parameters are used. If only <b>ENCRYPTION</b> is specified, then the default mode is <b>TRANSPARENT</b>. If <b>ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD</b> is specified and the Oracle Encryption Wallet is open, then the default is <b>DUAL</b>. If <b>ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD</b> is specified and the Oracle Encryption Wallet is closed, then the default is <b>PASSWORD</b>.</p>
ENCRYPTION_PASSWORD	TEXT	Export and Import	<p>For export operations, this parameter is required if <b>ENCRYPTION_MODE</b> is set to either <b>PASSWORD</b> or <b>DUAL</b>. It is also required for transportable export/import operations (<b>job mode=FULL</b> and <b>TRANSPORTABLE=ALWAYS</b>) when the database includes either encrypted tablespaces or tables with encrypted columns.</p>

**Table 46-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
ESTIMATE	TEXT	Export and Import	<p>Specifies that the estimate method for the size of the tables should be performed before starting the job.</p> <p>If BLOCKS, a size estimate for the user tables is calculated using the count of blocks allocated to the user tables.</p> <p>If STATISTICS, a size estimate for the user tables is calculated using the statistics associated with each table. If no statistics are available for a table, the size of the table is estimated using BLOCKS.</p> <p>The ESTIMATE parameter cannot be used in Transportable Tablespace mode.</p> <p>Default=BLOCKS</p>
ESTIMATE_ONLY	NUMBER	Export	<p>Specifies that only the estimation portion of an export job should be performed. This option is useful for estimating the size of dump files when the size of the export is unknown.</p>
FLASHBACK_SCN	NUMBER	Export and network Import	<p>System change number (SCN) to serve as transactionally consistent point for reading user data. If neither FLASHBACK_SCN nor FLASHBACK_TIME is specified, there will be no transactional consistency between partitions, except for logical standby databases and Streams targets.</p> <p>FLASHBACK_SCN is not supported in Transportable mode.</p> <p>For FLASHBACK_SCN, Data Pump supports the new 8-byte big SCNs used in Oracle Database 12c release 2 (12.2).</p>
FLASHBACK_TIME	TEXT	Export and network Import	<p>Either the date and time used to determine a consistent point for reading user data or a string of the form TO_TIMESTAMP( . . . ).</p> <p>If neither FLASHBACK_SCN nor FLASHBACK_TIME is specified, there will be no transactional consistency between partitions.</p> <p>FLASHBACK_SCN and FLASHBACK_TIME cannot both be specified for the same job. FLASHBACK_TIME is not supported in Transportable mode.</p>
INCLUDE_METADATA	NUMBER	Export and Import	<p>If nonzero, metadata for objects will be moved in addition to user table data.</p> <p>If zero, metadata for objects will not be moved. This parameter converts an Export operation into an unload of user data and an Import operation into a load of user data.</p> <p>INCLUDE_METADATA is not supported in Transportable mode.</p> <p>Default=1</p>
KEEP_MASTER	NUMBER	Export and Import	<p>Specifies whether the master table should be deleted or retained at the end of a Data Pump job that completes successfully. The master table is automatically retained for jobs that do not complete successfully.</p> <p>Default=0.</p>

**Table 46-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
LOGTIME	TEXT	Export and Import	Specifies that messages displayed during export and import operations be timestamped. Valid options are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NONE--No timestamps on status or log file messages (this is the default)</li> <li>STATUS--Timestamps on status messages only</li> <li>LOGFILE--Timestamps on log file messages only</li> <li>ALL--Timestamps on both status and log file messages</li> </ul>
MASTER_ONLY	NUMBER	Import	Indicates whether to import just the master table and then stop the job so that the contents of the master table can be examined. Default=0.
METRICS	NUMBER	Export and Import	Indicates whether additional information about the job should be reported to the Data Pump log file. Default=0.
PARTITION_OPTIONS	TEXT	Import	Specifies how partitioned tables should be handled during an import operation. The options are as follows: NONE means that partitioning is reproduced on the target database as it existed in the source database. DEPARTITION means that each partition or subpartition that contains storage in the job is reproduced as a separate unpartitioned table. Intermediate partitions that are subpartitioned are not re-created (although their subpartitions are converted into tables). The names of the resulting tables are system-generated from the original table names and partition names unless the name is overridden by the REMAP_TABLE metadata transform. MERGE means that each partitioned table is re-created in the target database as an unpartitioned table. The data from all of the source partitions is merged into a single storage segment. This option is not supported for transportable jobs or when the TRANSPORTABLE parameter is set to ALWAYS. This parameter requires a job version of 11.1 or later. Default=NONE
REUSE_DATAFILES	NUMBER	Import	Specifies whether the import job should reuse existing data files for tablespace creation. Default=0.
SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES	NUMBER	Import	If nonzero, rows will be inserted into tables having unusable indexes. SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES is not supported in Transportable mode. Default=1
SOURCE_EDITION	TEXT	Export and network Import	The application edition that will be used for determining the objects that will be unloaded for export and for network import.
STREAMS_CONFIGURATION	NUMBER	Import	Specifies whether to import any Streams metadata that may be present in the export dump file. Default=1.

**Table 46-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
TABLE_EXISTS_ACTION	TEXT	Import	<p>Specifies the action to be performed when data is loaded into a preexisting table. The possible actions are: TRUNCATE, REPLACE, APPEND, and SKIP.</p> <p>If INCLUDE_METADATA=0, only TRUNCATE and APPEND are supported.</p> <p>If TRUNCATE, rows are removed from a preexisting table before inserting rows from the Import.</p> <p>Note that if TRUNCATE is specified on tables referenced by foreign key constraints, the TRUNCATE will be modified into a REPLACE.</p> <p>If REPLACE, preexisting tables are replaced with new definitions. Before creating the new table, the old table is dropped.</p> <p>If APPEND, new rows are added to the existing rows in the table.</p> <p>If SKIP, the preexisting table is left unchanged.</p> <p>TABLE_EXISTS_ACTION is not supported in Transportable mode.</p> <p>The default is SKIP if metadata is included in the import. The default is APPEND if INCLUDE_METADATA is set to 0.</p>
TABSPACE_DATAFILE	TEXT	Import	<p>Specifies the full file specification for a data file in the transportable tablespace set. TABSPACE_DATAFILE is only valid for transportable mode imports.</p> <p>TABSPACE_DATAFILE can be specified multiple times, but the value specified for each occurrence must be different.</p>
TARGET_EDITION	TEXT	Import	<p>The application edition that will be used for determining where the objects will be loaded for import and for network import.</p>



**Table 46-25 (Cont.) Valid Options for the name Parameter in the SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Datatype	Supported Operations	Meaning
TRANSPORTABLE	TEXT	Export (and network import or full-mode import)	<p>This option is for export operations done in table mode, and also for full-mode imports and network imports. It allows the data to be moved using transportable tablespaces.</p> <p>In table-mode storage segments in the moved tablespaces that are not associated with the parent schemas (tables) will be reclaimed at import time. If individual partitions are selected in a table-mode job, only the tablespaces referenced by those partitions will be moved. During import, the moved partitions can only be reconstituted as tables by using the PARTITION_OPTIONS=DEPARTITION parameter.</p> <p>Use of the TRANSPORTABLE parameter prohibits the subsequent import of the dump file into a database at a lower version or using different character sets. Additionally, the data files may need to be converted if the target database is on a different platform.</p> <p>In table-mode, the TRANSPORTABLE parameter is not allowed if a network link is supplied on the OPEN call.</p> <p>The possible values for this parameter are as follows:  ALWAYS - data is always moved by moving data files. This option is valid only for table mode and full mode.  NEVER - data files are never used for copying user data</p> <p>This parameter requires a job version of 11.1 or later  This parameter requires a job version of 12.1 or later when the job mode is FULL.  Default=NEVER</p>
TTS_FULL_CHECK	NUMBER	Export	<p>If nonzero, verifies that a transportable tablespace set has no dependencies (specifically, IN pointers) on objects outside the set, and vice versa. Only valid for Transportable mode Exports.  Default=0</p>
USER_METADATA	NUMBER	Export and network Import	<p>For schema-mode operations, specifies that the metadata to re-create the users' schemas (for example, privilege grants to the exported schemas) should also be part of the operation if set to nonzero. Users must be privileged to explicitly set this parameter.</p> <p>The USER_METADATA parameter cannot be used in Table, Tablespace, or Transportable Tablespace mode.  Default=1 if user has DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE role; 0 otherwise.</p>

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_HANDLE. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- INVALID\_ARGVAL. This exception could be due to any of the following causes:
  - An invalid name was supplied for an input parameter
  - The wrong datatype was used for value
  - A value was not supplied

- The supplied `value` was not allowed for the specified parameter name
- A flashback parameter had been established after a different flashback parameter had already been established
- A parameter was specified that did not support duplicate definitions
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. The operation specified is invalid in this context.
- `INVALID_STATE`. The specified job is not in the Defining state.
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. Either the specified parameter is not supported for the current operation type or it is not supported for the current mode.
- `PRIVILEGE_ERROR`. The user does not have the `DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE` or `DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role required for the specified parameter.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

### Usage Notes

- The `SET_PARAMETER` procedure is used to specify optional features for the current job. See [Table 46-25](#) for a list of supported options.

## 46.5.15 START\_JOB Procedure

This procedure begins or resumes job execution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.START_JOB (
    handle          IN NUMBER,
    skip_current    IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    abort_step      IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    cluster_ok      IN NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    service_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-26 START\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>handle</code>	The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function.
<code>skip_current</code>	<p>If nonzero, causes actions that were 'in progress' on a previous execution of the job to be skipped when the job restarts. The skip will only be honored for Import jobs. This mechanism allows the user to skip actions that trigger fatal bugs and cause the premature termination of a job. Multiple actions can be skipped on a restart. The log file will identify which actions are skipped. If a domain index was being processed, all pieces of the domain index are skipped even if the error occurred in only a subcomponent of the domain index.</p> <p>A description of the actions skipped is entered into the log file. <code>skip_current</code> is ignored for the initial <code>START_JOB</code> in a job.</p> <p>If zero, no data or metadata is lost upon a restart.</p>

**Table 46-26 (Cont.) START\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abort_step	Value must be 0. Inserting values other than 0 into this argument will have unintended consequences.
cluster_ok	If = 0, all workers are started on the current instance. Otherwise, workers are started on instances usable by the job.
service_name	If specified, indicates a service name used to constrain the job to specific instances or to a specific resource group.

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_HANDLE. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- INVALID\_STATE. The causes of this exception can be any of the following:
  - No files have been defined for an Export, non-network Import, or SQL\_FILE job
  - An ADD\_FILE procedure has not been called to define the output for a SQL\_FILE job
  - A TABLESPACE\_DATAFILE parameter has not been defined for a Transportable Import job
  - A TABLESPACE\_EXPR metadata filter has not been defined for a Transportable or Tablespace mode Export or Network job
  - The dump file set on an Import or SQL\_FILE job was either incomplete or missing a master table specification
- INVALID\_OPERATION. Unable to restore master table from a dump file set.
- INTERNAL\_ERROR. An inconsistency was detected when the job was started. Additional information may be available through the GET\_STATUS procedure.
- SUCCESS\_WITH\_INFO. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the GET\_STATUS procedure.
- NO\_SUCH\_JOB. The specified job does not exist.

### Usage Notes

- When this procedure is called to request that the corresponding job be started or restarted, the state of the job is changed from either the Defining or Idling state to the Executing state.
- If the SET\_PARALLEL procedure was not called prior to the START\_JOB procedure, the initial level of parallelism used in the job will be 1. If SET\_PARALLEL was called prior to the job starting, the degree specified by the last SET\_PARALLEL call determines the parallelism for the job. On restarts, the parallelism is determined by the previous parallel setting for the job, unless it is overridden by another SET\_PARALLEL call.
- To restart a stopped job, an ATTACH function must be performed prior to executing the START\_JOB procedure.

## 46.5.16 STOP\_JOB Procedure

This procedure terminates a job, but optionally, preserves the state of the job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.STOP_JOB (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    immediate   IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    keep_master IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    delay       IN NUMBER DEFAULT 60);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-27 STOP\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle of a job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. At the end of the procedure, the user is detached from the handle.
immediate	If nonzero, the worker processes are aborted immediately. This halts the job quickly, but parts of the job will have to be rerun if the job is ever restarted. If zero, the worker processes are allowed to complete their current work item (either metadata or table data) before they are terminated. The job is placed in a Stop Pending state while the workers finish their current work.
keep_master	If nonzero, the master table is retained when the job is stopped. If zero, the master table is dropped when the job is stopped. If the master table is dropped, the job will not be restartable. If the master table is dropped during an export job, the created dump files are deleted.
delay	The number of seconds to wait until other attached sessions are forcibly detached. The delay allows other sessions attached to the job to be notified that a stop has been performed. The job keeps running until either all clients have detached or the delay has been satisfied. If no delay is specified, then the default delay is 60 seconds. If a shorter delay is used, clients might not be able to retrieve the final messages for the job through the <code>GET_STATUS</code> procedure.

### Exceptions

- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The specified handle is not attached to a Data Pump job.
- `INVALID STATE`. The job is already in the process of being stopped or completed.
- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` procedure.
- `NO_SUCH_JOB`. The specified job does not exist.

### Usage Notes

- This procedure is used to request that the corresponding job stop executing.
- The termination of a job that is in an Executing state may take several minutes to complete in an orderly fashion.

- For jobs in the Defining, Idling, or Completing states, this procedure is functionally equivalent to the `DETACH` procedure.
- Once a job is stopped, it can be restarted using the `ATTACH` function and `START_JOB` procedures, provided the master table and the dump file set are left intact.
- If the `KEEP_MASTER` parameter is not specified, and the job is in the Defining state or has a mode of Transportable, the master table is dropped. Otherwise, the master table is retained.

## 46.5.17 WAIT\_FOR\_JOB Procedure

This procedure runs a job until it either completes normally or stops for some other reason.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DATAPUMP.WAIT_FOR_JOB (
    handle      IN  NUMBER,
    job_state   OUT VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 46-28** WAIT\_FOR\_JOB Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle of the job. The current session must have previously attached to the handle through a call to either the <code>OPEN</code> or <code>ATTACH</code> function. At the end of the procedure, the user is detached from the handle.
job_state	The state of the job when it has stopped executing; either <code>STOPPED</code> or <code>COMPLETED</code> .

### Exceptions

- `SUCCESS_WITH_INFO`. The procedure succeeded, but further information is available through the `GET_STATUS` API.
- `INVALID_HANDLE`. The job handle is no longer valid.

### Usage Notes

This procedure provides the simplest mechanism for waiting for the completion of a Data Pump job. The job should be started before calling `WAIT_FOR_JOB`. When `WAIT_FOR_JOB` returns, the job will no longer be executing. If the job completed normally, the final status will be `COMPLETED`. If the job stopped executing because of a `STOP_JOB` request or an internal error, the final status will be `STOPPED`.

# DBMS\_DB\_VERSION

The `DBMS_DB_VERSION` package specifies the Oracle version numbers and other information useful for simple conditional compilation selections based on Oracle versions.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* regarding conditional compilation

This package contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Examples](#)

## 47.1 DBMS\_DB\_VERSION Overview

The `DBMS_DB_VERSION` package specifies the Oracle version numbers and other information useful for simple conditional compilation selections based on Oracle versions.

The package for the Oracle Database 12c Release 2 version is shown below.

```
PACKAGE DBMS_DB_VERSION IS
  VERSION CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 12; -- RDBMS version number
  RELEASE CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 2; -- RDBMS release number
  ver_le_9_1      CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_9_2      CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_9        CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_10_1     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_10_2     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_10       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_11_1     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_11_2     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_11       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_12_1     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  ver_le_12_2     CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
  ver_le_12       CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
END DBMS_DB_VERSION;
```

The boolean constants follow a naming convention. Each constant gives a name for a boolean expression. For example:

- `VER_LE_9_1` represents version  $\leq 9$  and release  $\leq 1$
- `VER_LE_10_2` represents version  $\leq 10$  and release  $\leq 2$

- VER\_LE\_10 represents version <= 10

A typical usage of these boolean constants is:

```

$IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_10 $THEN
    version 10 and earlier code
$ELSIF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_11 $THEN
    version 11 code
$ELSE
    version 12 and later code
$END

```

This code structure will protect any reference to the code for version 12. It also prevents the controlling package constant `DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_11` from being referenced when the program is compiled under version 10. A similar observation applies to version 11. This scheme works even though the static constant `VER_LE_11` is not defined in version 10 database because conditional compilation protects the `$ELSIF` from evaluation if `DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_10` is `TRUE`.

## 47.2 DBMS\_DB\_VERSION Constants

The `DBMS_DB_VERSION` package contains different constants for different Oracle Database releases.

The Oracle Database 12c Release 2 version of the `DBMS_DB_VERSION` package uses the constants shown in the following table.

**Table 47-1 DBMS\_DB\_VERSION Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
VERSION	PLS_INTEGER	12	Current version
RELEASE	PLS_INTEGER	2	Current release
VER_LE_9	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 9
VER_LE_9_1	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 9 and release <= 1
VER_LE_9_2	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 9 and release <= 2
VER_LE_10	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 10
VER_LE_10_1	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 10 and release <= 1
VER_LE_10_2	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=10 and release <= 2
VER_LE_11	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <= 11
VER_LE_11_1	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=11 and release <= 1
VER_LE_11_2	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=11 and release <= 2
VER_LE_12_1	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Version <=12 and release <= 1
VER_LE_12_2	BOOLEAN	TRUE	Version <=12 and release <= 2
VER_LE_12	BOOLEAN	TRUE	Version <=12

## 47.3 DBMS\_DB\_VERSION Examples

This example uses conditional compilation to guard new features.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE whetstone IS

  -- Notice that conditional compilation constructs
  -- can interrupt a regular PL/SQL statement.
  -- You can locate a conditional compilation directive anywhere
  -- there is whitespace in the regular statement.

  SUBTYPE my_real IS
    $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN NUMBER
                                $ELSE BINARY_DOUBLE
    $END;

  t  CONSTANT my_real := $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN 0.499975
                                $ELSE 0.499975d
                                $END;

  t2 CONSTANT my_real := $if DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN 2.0
                                $ELSE 2.0d
                                $END;

  x  CONSTANT my_real := $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN 1.0
                                $ELSE 1.0d
                                $END;

  y  CONSTANT my_real := $IF DBMS_DB_VERSION.VER_LE_9 $THEN 1.0
                                $ELSE 1.0d
                                $END;

  z  MY_REAL;

  PROCEDURE P(x IN my_real, y IN my_real, z OUT NOCOPY my_real) IS
    x1 my_real;
    y1 my_real;
  BEGIN
    x1 := x;
    y1 := y;
    x1 := t * (x1 + y1);
    y1 := t * (x1 + y1);
    z := (x1 + y1)/t2;
  END P;
BEGIN
  P(x, y, z);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('z = ' || z);
END whetstone;
/
```



# DBMS\_DBCOMP

The `DBMS_DBCOMP` package performs block comparison to detect lost writes or database inconsistencies between a primary database and one or more physical standby databases. It contains one procedure, `DBCMP`, which can be executed at any time. (It does not require that the `DB_LOST_WRITE_PROTECT` initialization parameter be enabled.)

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Using DBMS\\_DBCOMP](#)
- [DBMS\\_DBCOMP Security Model](#)
- [DBCMP Procedure](#)

## Related Topics

- [Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration](#)

## 48.1 Using DBMS\_DBCOMP

The `DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCMP` procedure assumes that there is one primary database and one or more physical standby databases. The databases should be at least mounted before block comparison.

### Note:

Logical standby databases, far sync instances, and cascaded standbys cannot be the target database for the `DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCMP` procedure.

While this procedure is running, you can monitor progress of the compare operation by querying the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` view. For example:

```
SQL> SELECT target_desc, sofar, totalwork FROM V$SESSION_LONGOPS WHERE
opname = 'BlockCompare';
```

The output might look as follows:

TARGET_DESC	SO FAR	TOTALWORK
-----	-----	-----
Compared Blocks	23914	340639
Lost Writes	0	0

The results can be interpreted as follows:

- The `Compared Blocks` value is the number of blocks that were scanned (including those that did not use compare callback functions). The number is the sum of all

slaves (that is, each slave is responsible for a connection between primary and standby). For example, if there are two slaves and each slave has compared 1000 blocks, then the value of `SO FAR` should be 2000.

- The `Lost Writes` value is the number of lost writes found at both the primary and the standby. Also, it is the sum of all slaves. For `Lost Writes`, the value of `SO FAR` should be always equal to the value of `TOTALWORK`.
- The value of `SO FAR` should be always less than or equal to the value of `TOTALWORK`.
- When the block compare slave processes finish, the value of `SO FAR` should be equal to the value of `TOTALWORK`.

## 48.2 DBMS\_DBCOMP Security Model

The `DBMS_DBCOMP` package runs with invoker's rights and requires the `SYSDBA` or `SYSDG` or `SYSBACKUP` privilege.

## 48.3 Summary of the DBMS\_DBCOMP Subprogram

The `DBMS_DBCOMP` package contains one procedure, `DBCMP`.

Subprogram	Description
<code>DBCMP</code> procedure	The <code>DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCMP</code> procedure performs block comparison to detect lost writes or database inconsistencies between a primary database and one or more physical standby databases. The <code>DBCMP</code> procedure can be executed on the primary or on the physical standby while the databases are mounted or open.

### 48.3.1 DBCOMP Procedure

Use `DBCMP` procedure to compare blocks on a primary database and one or more physical standby databases.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBCOMP.DBCMP (
  datafile IN varchar2,
  outputfile IN varchar2,
  block_dump IN boolean);
```

#### Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>datafile</code>	This can be a data file name or a data file number. Specify <code>'ALL'</code> to compare all data files.

Parameter	Description
outputfile	This value is used as a prefix in the name of the output file. By default, output files are placed in the dbs/ directory, but the output file argument can contain a relative directory path or an absolute directory path. See Usage Notes for descriptions of the information contained in the output file.
block_dump	This is a Boolean parameter to specify whether block content should be dumped into output files if a pair of blocks of primary and standby databases is not identical. This parameter does not guarantee that all different block pairs are dumped. The default value is FALSE.

### Usage Notes

- The output file contains the following columns:
  - **ID**: The block type. For instance, type 02 is undo block type, and 06 is KTB-managed data block type.
  - **TOTAL**: The total number of blocks in the specific block type.
  - **CORR**: The number of corrupted blocks.
  - **SKIPPED**: The number of block pairs that are skipped (ignored) without comparison, such as direct loaded blocks, RMAN optimized blocks, and flashback optimized blocks
  - **DIFFV**: The number of blocks that have different version numbers between primary and standby.
  - **SAMEV**: The number of block pairs that have the same version number between primary and standby.
  - **SAMEV&C**: The number of block pairs that have the same version and the same checksum.
  - **ENCERR**: The number of block pairs that have encryption related errors (usually because the Wallet is not open).
  - **LWLOC**: The number of lost writes on the local database.
  - **LWRMT**: The number of lost writes on the remote databases.
  - **DIFFPAIR** : The number of block pairs that have the same version but different checksum, and which the block compare callback function has concluded are different.

### Example 48-1 Example

The following is an example of using the DBMS\_DBCOMP.DBCOMP procedure.

```
declare
  Datafile_Name_or_Number varchar2(1000);
  Output_File varchar2(1000);
begin
  dbms_output.enable(1000000);
```

```
Datafile_Name_or_Number:= 'all' ;  
Output_File:='BlockCompareAll_';  
sys.dbms_dbcomp.DBCOMP(Datafile_Name_or_Number, Output_File, true);  
end;
```

# DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

## 49.1 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Overview

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface that connects the Oracle database to the DBFS client-side.

In the server, the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package is backed by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package, which includes descriptions but not actual implementations of DBFS stores.



## See Also:

- Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for a description of `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` and the DBFS architecture
- Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for conceptual information about the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package

## 49.2 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Security Model

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package runs under `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`.

## 49.3 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants

The DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT package uses various types of constants.

These are shown in the following tables:

- [Table 49-1](#)
- [Table 49-2](#)
- [Table 49-3](#)
- [Table 49-4](#)
- [Table 49-5](#)
- [Table 49-6](#)
- [Table 49-7](#)
- [Table 49-8](#)
- [Table 49-9](#)
- [Table 49-10](#)

### Path Name Constants and Types

The following constants are useful for declaring paths and item names. Paths are limited to 1024 characters and item names are limited to 256 characters.

**Table 49-1 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Path Names**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
NAME_MAX	PLS_INTEGER	256	Maximum length of an absolute path name visible to clients
NAME_T	VARCHAR2(256)	NAME_MAX	Portable alias for string that can represent component names
PATH_MAX	PLS_INTEGER	1024	Maximum length of any individual component of an absolute path name visible to clients
PATH_T	VARCHAR2(1024)	PATH_MAX	Portable alias for string that can represent path names

### ContentID Constants

Stores may expose to the user a unique identifier that represents a particular path item in the store. These identifiers are limited to 128 characters.

**Table 49-2 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - ContentID**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
CONTENT_ID_MAX	PLS_INTEGER	128	Maximum length of a store-specific provider-generated contentID that identifies a file-type content item
CONTENT_ID_T	RAW(128)	CONTENT_ID_MAX X	Portable alias for raw buffers that can represent contentID values

**Path Properties Constants**

Every path name in a store is associated with a set of properties. Each property is identified by a string "name", has a string "value" (which might be NULL if unset or undefined or unsupported by a specific store implementation) and a value "typecode" (a numeric discriminant for the actual type of value held in the "value" string.)

**Table 49-3 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Properties**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
PROPNAME_MAX	PLS_INTEGER	32	Maximum length of a property name
PROPNAME_T	VARCHAR2(32)	PROPNAME_MAX	Portable alias for string that can represent property names
PROPVAL_MAX	PLS_INTEGER	1024	Maximum length of the string value of a property
PROPVAL_T	VARCHAR2(1024)	PATH_MAX	Portable alias for string that can represent property values

**Path Name Type Constants**

Path items in a store have a item type associated with them. These types represent the kind of entry the item represents in the store.

**Table 49-4 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Path Name Types**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
TYPE_FILE	PLS_INTEGER	1	A regular file storing content (a logically linear sequence of bytes accessed as a BLOB)
TYPE_DIRECTORY	PLS_INTEGER	2	A container of other path name types, including file types

Table 49-4 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Path Name Types

Constant	Type	Value	Description
TYPE_LINK	PLS_INTEGER	3	A symbolic link (that is, an uninterpreted string value associated with a path name). Since symbolic links may represent path names that fall outside the scope of any given store (or even the entire aggregation of stores managed by the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface), or may not even represent path names, clients must be careful in creating symbolic links, and stores must be careful in trying to resolve these links internally.
TYPE_REFERENCE	PLS_INTEGER	4	A hard link which is always a valid path name alias to content
TYPE_SOCKET	PLS_INTEGER	5	UNIX domain socket created using socket interface defined as in <code>socket.h</code> with domain defined as <code>AF_UNIX</code> or <code>AF_LOCAL</code> .

### Store Feature Constants

The DBFS content API allows different store providers (and different stores) to describe themselves through a *feature set* (a bitmask indicating which features they support and which ones they do not).

Table 49-5 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

Constant	Type	Value	Description
FEATURE_FOLDERS	PLS_INTEGER	1	Set if the store supports folders (or directories) as part of hierarchical path names



Table 49-5 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

Constant	Type	Value	Description
FEATURE_FOIAI	PLS_INTEGER	2	Set if implicit folder operations within the store (performed as part of a client-requested operation) runs inside autonomous transactions. In general, the use of autonomous transactions is a compromise between (a) simplicity in the implementation and client-controlled transaction scope for all operations, at the cost of greatly reduced concurrency (FEATURE_FOIAI not set), versus (b) more complex implementation and smaller client-controlled transaction scope, at the benefit of greatly increased concurrency (FEATURE_FOIAI set).
FEATURE_NOWAIT	PLS_INTEGER	4	Set if the store allows <code>nowait</code> gets of path elements. The default behavior is to wait for row locks; if <code>nowait</code> gets are implemented, the get operation raises an ORA-54 exception if the path element is already locked by another transaction.
FEATURE_ACLS	PLS_INTEGER	8	Set if the store supports Access Control Lists (ACLs) and internal authorization or checking based on these ACLs. ACLs are standard properties but a store may do nothing more than store and retrieve the ACLs without interpreting them in any way.
FEATURE_LINKS	PLS_INTEGER	16	Set if the store supports symbolic links, and if certain types of symbolic links (specifically non-absolute path names) can be internally resolved by the store itself
FEATURE_LINK_DEREF	PLS_INTEGER	32	Set if the store supports symbolic links, and if certain types of symbolic links (specifically non-absolute path names) can be internally resolved by the store itself
FEATURE_REFERENCES	PLS_INTEGER	64	Set if the store supports hard links

Table 49-5 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

Constant	Type	Value	Description
FEATURE_LOCKING	PLS_INTEGER	128	Set if the store supports user-level locks (read-only, write-only, read-write) that can be applied on various items of the store, and if the store uses these lock settings to control various types of access to the locked items. User-level locks are orthogonal to transaction locks and persist beyond the scope of any specific transaction, session, or connection — this implies that the store itself may not be able to clean up after dangling locks, and client-applications need to perform any garbage collection.
FEATURE_LOCK_HIERARCHY	PLS_INTEGER	256	Set if the store allows a user-lock to control access to the entire sub-tree under the locked path name.
FEATURE_LOCK_CONVERT	PLS_INTEGER	512	Set if the store supports upgrade or downgrade of locks from one mode to another
FEATURE_VERSIONING	PLS_INTEGER	1024	Set if the store supports at least a linear versioning and version management. Different versions of the same path name are identified by monotonic version numbers, with a version-nonqualified path name representing the latest version.
FEATURE_VERSION_PATH	PLS_INTEGER	2048	Set if the store supports a hierarchical namespace for different versions of a path name
FEATURE_SOFT_DELETES	PLS_INTEGER	4096	Set if the store supports a "soft-delete", that is, the ability to delete a path name and make it invisible to normal operations, but retain the ability to restore the path name later (as long as it has not been overwritten by a new create operation). The store also supports purging soft-deleted path names (making them truly deleted), and navigation modes that show soft-deleted items.
FEATURE_HASHING	PLS_INTEGER	8192	Set if the store automatically computes and maintains some type of a secure hash of the contents of a path name (typically a TYPE_FILE path).

Table 49-5 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

Constant	Type	Value	Description
FEATURE_HASH_LOOKUP	PLS_INTEGER	16384	Set if the store allows "content-based addressing", that is, the ability to locate a content item based, not on its path name, but on its content hash.
FEATURE_FILTERING	PLS_INTEGER	32768	<p>Set if the store allows clients to pass a filter function (a PL/SQL function conforming to the signature below) that returns a logical boolean indicating if a given store item satisfies a selection predicate. Stores that support filtering may be able to more efficiently perform item listing, directory navigation, and deletions by embedding the filtering logic inside their implementation. If filtering is not supported, clients can retrieve more items than necessary and perform the filtering checks themselves, albeit less efficiently.</p> <p>A filter predicate is a function with the following signature:</p> <pre>function filterFunction(     path          IN   VARCHAR2,     store_name    IN   VARCHAR2,     opcode        IN   INTEGER,     item_type     IN   INTEGER,     properties    IN   DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,     content       IN   BLOB)     RETURN INTEGER;</pre> <p>Any PL/SQL function conforming to this signature can examine the contents and properties of a store item, and determine if the item satisfies the selection criterion for the current operation. Any nonzero return value results in the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface processing the item as part of the current operation; a return value that is zero or NULL results in the item being skipped from processing.</p>

Table 49-5 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Store Features

Constant	Type	Value	Description
FEATURE_SEARCHING	PLS_INTEGER	65536	Set if the store allows clients to pass a text-search filter query to locate <code>type_file</code> path names based on their content. Stores that support searching may use indexes to accelerate such searches; otherwise, clients need to build their own indexes, or else search a potentially larger set of items to locate the ones of interest for the current search.
FEATURE_ASOF	PLS_INTEGER	131072	Set if the store allows clients to use a flashback timestamp in query operations (non-mutating <a href="#">GETPATH Procedures</a> and <a href="#">LIST Function</a> ).
FEATURE_PROVIDER_PROPS	PLS_INTEGER	262144	Set if the store allows per-operation properties (that control the behavior of the store with regard to the current operation, as opposed to properties associated with individual items).
FEATURE_SNAPSHOTS	PLS_INTEGER	524288	Set if the store allows the use of named, read-only snapshots of its contents. It is up to the provider to implement snapshots using any suitable means (including creating immediate copies of the content, or using copy-on-write) and managing dependencies between snapshots and its parent content view.
FEATURE_CLONES	PLS_INTEGER	1048576	Set if the store allows the use of named, writable clones of its contents. It is up to the provider to implement clones using any suitable means (including creating immediate copies of the content, or using copy-on-write) and managing dependencies between clones and its parent content view.
FEATURE_LOCATOR	PLS_INTEGER	2097152	Set if the store allows direct access to file contents through a LOB locator. Stores that internally manipulate the file contents, perhaps by shredding or reassembling them in separate pieces, performing other transformations, and so on, cannot transparently give out a LOB locator to clients. The file contents of these stores should be accessed using the buffer-based interfaces.
FEATURE_CONTENT_ID	PLS_INTEGER	4194304	Set if the store allows a "pathless", contentID-based access to files (there is no notion of a directory, link, or reference in this model)

**Table 49-5 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Store Features**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
FEATURE_LAZY_PATH	PLS_INTEGER	8388608	Set if the store allows a lazy binding of a path name to file content elements that are otherwise identified by a contentID; this feature makes sense only in conjunction with FEATURE_CONTENT_ID

### Lock Type Constants

Stores that support locking should implement 3 types of locks: LOCK\_READ\_ONLY, LOCK\_WRITE\_ONLY, and LOCK\_READ\_WRITE.

**Table 49-6 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Lock Types**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
LOCK_READ_ONLY	PLS_INTEGER	1	Locks as read-only
LOCK_WRITE_ONLY	PLS_INTEGER	2	Locks as write-only
LOCK_READ_WRITE	PLS_INTEGER	3	Locks as read-write

### Standard Property Constants

Standard properties are well-defined, mandatory properties associated with all content path names that all stores should support (in the manner described by the content interface), with some exceptions. For example, a read-only store need not implement a `modification_time` or `creation_time`.

All standard properties informally use the `STD` namespace, which clients and stores should avoid using.

**Table 49-7 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Standard Properties**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
STD_ACCESS_TIME	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:access_time'	TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP in UTC: The time of last access of a path name's contents
STD_ACL	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:acl'	TYPECODE_VARCHAR2: The access control list (in standard ACL syntax) associated with the path name
STD_CANONICAL_PATH	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:canonical_path'	TYPECODE_VARCHAR2: The canonical store-specific path name of an item.
STD_CHANGE_TIME	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:change_time'	TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP in UTC: The time of last change to the metadata of a path name

Table 49-7 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Standard Properties

Constant	Type	Value	Description
STD_CHILDREN	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:children'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: The number of child directories/folders a directory/folder path has (this property should be available in providers that support the FEATURE_FOLDERS feature)
STD_CONTENT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:content_type'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: The client-supplied mime-type(s) (in standard RFC syntax) describing the (typically <i>type_file</i> ) path name. The content type is not necessarily interpreted by the store.
STD_CREATION_TIME	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:creation_time'	TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP in UTC: The time at which the item was created (once set, this value never changes for the lifetime of the path name)
STD_DELETED	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:deleted'	TYPECODE_NUMBER as a BOOLEAN: Set to a nonzero number if the path name has been soft-deleted but not yet purged.
STD_GUID	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:guid'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: A store-specific unique identifier for a path name. Clients must not depend on the GUID being unique across different stores, but a given ( <i>store-name, store-specific-path name</i> ) has a stable and unique GUID for its lifetime.
STD_LENGTH	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:length'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: The length of the content (BLOB) of a TYPE_FILE/TYPE_REFERENCE path, or the length of the referent of a TYPE_LINK symbolic link. Directories do not have a well-defined length and stores are free to set this property to zero, NULL, or any other value.
STD_MODIFICATION_TIME	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:modification_time'	TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP in UTC: The time of last change to the data associated with a path name. Change to the content of a TYPE_FILE/TYPE_REFERENCE path, the referent of the TYPE_LINK path, and addition or deletion of immediate children in a TYPE_DIRECTORY path, all constitute data changes.

Table 49-7 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Standard Properties

Constant	Type	Value	Description
STD_OWNER	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:owner'	TYPECODE_VARCHAR2: A client-supplied (or implicit) owner name for the path name. The owner name may be used (along with the current "principal") for access checks by stores that support ACLs, locking, or both.
STD_PARENT_GUID	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:parent_guid'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: A store-specific unique identifier for the parent of a path name. Clients must not depend on the GUID being unique across different stores, but a given ( <i>store-name</i> , <i>store-specific-path name</i> ) has a stable and unique GUID for its lifetime.  STD_PARENT_GUID(path name) == STD_GUID(parent(path name))
STD_REFERENT	VARCHAR2(32)	'std:referent'	TYPECODE_VARCHAR2: The content of the symbolic link of a TYPE_LINK path; NULL otherwise. As mentioned, the STD_REFERENT can be an arbitrary string and must not necessarily be interpreted as path name by clients (or such interpretation should be done with great care).

### Optional Property Constants

Optional properties are well-defined properties (not mandatory) associated with all content path names that all stores are free to support (but only in the manner described by the DBFS content API).

All optional properties informally use the `opt:` namespace, which clients and stores should avoid using.

Table 49-8 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Optional Properties

Constant	Type	Value	Description
OPT_HASH_TYPE	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:hash_type'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: The type of hash provided in the <code>opt_hash_value</code> property; see <a href="#">DBMS_CRYPT</a> for possible options.

**Table 49-8 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Optional Properties**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
OPT_HASH_VALUE	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:hash_value'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: The hash value of type OPT_HASH_TYPE describing the content of the path name.
OPT_LOCK_COUNT	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:lock_count'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: The number of (compatible) locks placed on a path name. If different principals are allowed to place compatible (read) locks on a path, the opt_locker must specify all lockers (with repeats so that lock counts can be correctly maintained).
OPT_LOCK_DATA	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:lock_data'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: The client-supplied user-data associated with a user-lock, uninterpreted by the store.
OPT_LOCKER	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:locker'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: One or more implicit or client-specified principals that applied a user-lock on a path name.
OPT_LOCK_STATUS	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:lock_status'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: One of the LOCK_READ_ONLY, LOCK_WRITE_ONLY, LOCK_READ_WRITE values describing the type of lock currently applied on a path name.
OPT_VERSION	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:version'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: A sequence number for linear versioning of a path name.
OPT_VERSION_PATH	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:version_path'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: A version-path name for hierarchical versioning of a path name.
OPT_CONTENT_ID	VARCHAR2(32)	'opt:content_id'	TYPECODE_NUMBER: A provider-generated store-specific unique contentID in the form of a string for a file content element (that may optionally not be associated with a path; see FEATURE_CONTENT_ID and FEATURE_LAZY_PATH).

**Property Access Flag Constants**

Content interface methods to get or set properties can use combinations of property access flags to fetch properties from different name spaces in a single interface call.



**Table 49-9 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Property Access Flags**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
PROP_NONE	PLS_INTEGER	0	None: used when the client is not interested in any properties, and is invoking the content access method for other reasons (path name existence or lockability validation, data access, and so on)
PROP_STD	PLS_INTEGER	1	Mandatory: used when the client is interested in the standard properties; all standard properties are retrieved if this flag is specified.
PROP_OPT	PLS_INTEGER	2	Optional: used when the client is interested in the optional properties; all optional properties are retrieved if this flag is specified.
PROP_USR	PLS_INTEGER	3	User-defined: used when the client is interested in the user-defined properties; all user-defined properties are retrieved if this flag is specified.
PROP_ALL	PLS_INTEGER	PROP_STD + PROP_OPT + PROP_USR;	All: an alias for the combination of all standard, optional, and user-defined properties
PROP_DATA	PLS_INTEGER	8	Content: used when the client is interested only in data access, and does not care about properties
PROP_SPC	PLS_INTEGER	16	Specific: used when the client is interested in a mix-and-match of different subsets of various property name spaces; the names of the specific properties to fetch are passed into the content interface method call as arguments, and only these property values are fetched and returned to the client. This is useful in cases where there are a very large number of properties potentially accessible, but the client is interested in only a small number of them (and knows the names of these "interesting" properties beforehand). PROP_SPC is applicable only to the various GETPATH operations. Other operations that specify properties ignore PROP_SPC specifications.

**Operation Code Constants**

All of the operations in the DBFS content API are represented as abstract opcodes.

Clients can use these opcodes to directly and explicitly by invoking the [CHECKACCESS Function](#) to verify if a particular operation can be invoked by a given principal on a particular path name.

**Table 49-10 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Operation Codes**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
OP_CREATE	PLS_INTEGER	1	Create a path item
OP_CREATEFILE	PLS_INTEGER	OP_CREATE	Create a file
OP_CREATELINK	PLS_INTEGER	OP_CREATE	Create a soft link
OP_CREATEREFERENC E	PLS_INTEGER	OP_CREATE	Create a reference (hard link)
OP_DELETE	PLS_INTEGER	2	Soft-deletion, purge, and restore operations are all represented by OP_DELETE
OP_DELETEFILE	PLS_INTEGER	OP_DELETE	Delete a file
OP_DELETEDIRECTOR Y	PLS_INTEGER	OP_DELETE	Delete a directory
OP_RESTORE	PLS_INTEGER	OP_DELETE	Restore a soft-deleted path item
OP_PURGE	PLS_INTEGER	OP_DELETE	Purge a soft-deleted path item
OP_READ	PLS_INTEGER	3	Read from a path item
OP_GET	PLS_INTEGER	OP_READ	Get a path item for either read or update operations
OP_WRITE	PLS_INTEGER	4	Write a path item
OP_PUT	PLS_INTEGER	OP_WRITE	Put (write) to a path item
OP_RENAME	PLS_INTEGER	5	Rename a path item
OP_RENAMEFROM	PLS_INTEGER	OP_RENAME	Operations performed on the source of a rename
OP_RENAMETO	PLS_INTEGER	OP_RENAME	Operations performed on the destination of a rename
OP_SETPATH	PLS_INTEGER	OP_RENAME	Set a path item name
OP_LIST	PLS_INTEGER	6	Perform a path listing
OP_SEARCH	PLS_INTEGER	7	Perform a search
OP_LOCK	PLS_INTEGER	8	Lock a path item
OP_UNLOCK	PLS_INTEGER	9	Unlock a path item

**Table 49-10 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Constants - Operation Codes**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
OP_ACL	PLS_INTEGER	10	An implicit operation invoked during an OP_CREATE or OP_PUT that specifies a STD_ACL property; the operation tests to see if the principal is allowed to set or change the ACL of a store item
OP_STORE	PLS_INTEGER	11	A catch-all category for miscellaneous store operations that do not fall under any of the other operational interfaces

## 49.4 Exceptions

DBFS content API operations can raise any one of these top-level exceptions.

**Table 49-11 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Exceptions**

Exception	Code	Description
PATH_EXISTS	64000	A specified path name already exists
INVALID_PARENT	64001	Parent of a specified path name does not exist
INVALID_PATH	64002	Specified path name does not exist, or is not valid
UNSUPPORTED_OPERATION	64003	An operation unsupported by a store was invoked
INVALID_ARGUMENTS	64004	An operation was invoked with invalid arguments
INVALID_ACCESS	64005	Access control checks failed for the current operation
LOCK_CONFLICT	64006	Current operation failed lock conflict check
INVALID_STORE	64007	An invalid store name was specified
INVALID_MOUNT	64008	An invalid mount point was specified
INVALID_PROVIDER	64009	An invalid provider-package was specified
READONLY_PATH	64010	A mutating operation was invoked on a read-only mount or store

## 49.5 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Operational Notes

This topic lists operational notes for DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT implementation, path names, and other operations.

- [Implementation](#)
- [Path Names](#)
- [Other DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT Operations](#)

## Implementation

Since the interconnection of the [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT](#) interface and the provider SPI is a 1-to-many pluggable architecture, the interface uses dynamic SQL to invoke methods in the provider SPI, this can lead to runtime errors.

There are no explicit `INIT` or `FINI` methods to indicate when the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface plugs or unplugs a particular provider SPI. Provider SPIs must be willing to auto-initialize themselves at any SPI entry-point.

All operations performed by a store provider are "stateless" in that they are complete operations unto themselves. If state is necessary to be maintained for some reason, then the state must be maintained in data structures such as auxiliary tables that can be queried as needed.

## Path Names

All path names used in the provider SPI are store-qualified in pair form (`store_name`, `pathname`) where the path name is rooted within the store namespace.

Stores and their providers that support contentID-based access (see `FEATURE_CONTENT_ID` in [Table 49-5](#)) also support a form of addressing that is not based on path names. Content items are identified by an explicit store name, a `NULL` path name, and possibly a contentID specified as a parameter or by way of the `OPT_CONTENT_ID` (see [Table 49-8](#)) property.

Not all operations are supported with contentID-based access, and applications should depend only on the simplest create or delete functionality being available.

This table lists other operations and provides links to related discussions.

## Other DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Operations

**Table 49-12 Other DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Operations**

Other Operations	See ...
Creation	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on creation operations
Deletion	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on deletion operations
Get (Retrieve) and Put (Insert)	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Get and Put operations
Rename and Move	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Rename and Move operations
Directory Navigation and Search	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Navigation and Search operations
Locking	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Locking operations
Access Check	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Access Check operations

## 49.6 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Data Structures

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package defines `RECORD` types and `TABLE` types.

### RECORD Types

- [FEATURE\\_T Record Type](#)
- [MOUNT\\_T Record Type](#)
- [PATH\\_ITEM\\_T Record Type](#)
- [PROP\\_ITEM\\_T Record Type](#)
- [PROPERTY\\_T Record Type](#)
- [STORE\\_T Record Type](#)

### TABLE Types

- [FEATURES\\_T Table Type](#)
- [MOUNTS\\_T Table Type](#)
- [PATH\\_ITEMS\\_T Table Type](#)
- [PROP\\_ITEMS\\_T Table Type](#)
- [PROPERTIES\\_T Table Type](#)
- [STORES\\_T Table Type](#)

### Usage Notes

There is an approximate correspondence between `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T` and `PROPERTY_T` — the former is a SQL object type that describes the full property tuple, while the latter is a PL/SQL record type that describes only the property value component.

Likewise, there is an approximate correspondence between `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T` and `PROPERTIES_T` — the former is a SQL nested table type, while the latter is a PL/SQL hash table type.

Dynamic SQL calling conventions force the use of SQL types, but PL/SQL code may be implemented more conveniently in terms of the hash-table types.

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface provides convenient utility functions to convert between `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T` and `PROPERTIES_T` (see `propertiesT2H` and `propertiesH2T`).

Clients can query the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface for the list of available stores, determine which store is to handle access to a given path name, and determine the feature set for the store.

## 49.6.1 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT FEATURE\_T Record Type

This type describes a store mount point and its properties.

### Syntax

```
TYPE feature_t IS RECORD (
    feature_name    VARCHAR2(32),
    feature_mask    INTEGER,
    feature_state   VARCHAR2(3));
```

### Fields

**Table 49-13** MOUNT\_T Fields

Field	Description
feature_name	Name of feature
feature_mask	Value used to mask off all other bits other than this feature in the feature value
feature_state	'YES' or 'NO' depending on whether the feature is supported on this store

## 49.6.2 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT MOUNT\_T Record Type

This type describes a store mount point and its properties.

### Syntax

```
TYPE mount_t IS RECORD (
    store_name      VARCHAR2(32),
    store_id        NUMBER,
    provider_name   VARCHAR2(32),
    provider_pkg    VARCHAR2(32),
    provider_id     NUMBER,
    provider_version VARCHAR2(32),
    store_features  INTEGER,
    store_guid      NUMBER,
    store_mount     NAME_T,
    mount_properties DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T);
```

### Fields

**Table 49-14** MOUNT\_T Fields

Field	Description
store_name	Name of store
store_id	ID of store
provider_name	Name of the content store
provider_pkg	PL/SQL package name for the content store
provider_id	Unique identifier for the content store

**Table 49-14 (Cont.) MOUNT\_T Fields**

Field	Description
provider_version	Version number for the content store
respos_features	Features supported by this content store
store_guid	Unique ID for this instance of the store
store_mount	Location at which this store instance is mounted
mount_properties	Properties for this mount point (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )

### 49.6.3 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_PATH\_ITEM\_T Record Type

A `PATH_ITEM_T` is a tuple describing a (store, mount) qualified path in a store, with all standard and optional properties associated with it.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE path_item_t IS RECORD (
  store          NAME_T,
  mount         NAME_T,
  pathname      PATH_T,
  pathtype     VARCHAR2(32),
  filedata     BLOB,
  std_access_time  TIMESTAMP,
  std_acl      VARCHAR2(1024),
  std_change_time  TIMESTAMP,
  std_children  NUMBER,
  std_content_type  VARCHAR2(1024),
  std_creation_time  TIMESTAMP,
  std_deleted   INTEGER,
  std_guid     INTEGER,
  std_modification_time  TIMESTAMP,
  std_owner    VARCHAR2(32),
  std_parent_guid  INTEGER,
  std_referent  VARCHAR2(1024),
  opt_hash_type  VARCHAR2(32),
  opt_hash_value  VARCHAR2(128),
  opt_lock_count  INTEGER,
  opt_lock_data  VARCHAR2(128),
  opt_locker    VARCHAR2(128),
  opt_lock_status  INTEGER,
  opt_version   INTEGER,
  opt_version_path  PATH_T,
  opt_content_id  CONTENT_ID_T);
```

#### Fields

**Table 49-15 PATH\_ITEM\_T Fields**

Field	Description
store	Name of store
mount	Location at which instance of store is mounted

Table 49-15 (Cont.) PATH\_ITEM\_T Fields

Field	Description
pathname	Name of path to item
pathtype	Type of object path (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )
filedata	BLOB locator that can be used to access data in the path item
std_access_time	Time of last access of a pathname's contents
std_acl	Access Control List (in standard ACL syntax)
std_change_time	Time of last change to the metadata of a path name
std_children	Number of child directories or folders a directory or folder path (this property should be available in providers that support the <code>feature_folders</code> feature).
std_content_type	One or more client-supplied mime-types (in standard RFC syntax) describing the path name which is typically of <code>type_file</code> . The content type s not necessarily interpreted by the store.
std_creation_time	Time at which the item was created. Once set, this value remains the same for the lifetime of the path name.
std_deleted	Set to a nonzero number if the path name has been soft-deleted but not yet purged (see <a href="#">Table 49-5</a> )
std_guid	Store-specific unique identifier for a path name. Clients must not depend on the GUID being unique across different stores, but a given <i>store-name</i> , <i>store-specific-pathname</i> has a stable and unique GUID for its lifetime.
std_modification_time	Time of last change to the data associated with a path name. Changes to the content of a <code>type_file</code> or <code>type_reference</code> path, the referent of the <code>type_link</code> path, and addition or deletion of immediate children in a <code>type_directory</code> path, all constitute data changes.
std_owner	Client-supplied (or implicit) owner name for the path name
std_parent_guid	Store-specific unique identifier for the parent of a path name. Clients must not depend on the GUID being unique across different stores, but a given <i>store-name</i> , <i>store-specific-pathname</i> has a stable and unique GUID for its lifetime.  <code>std_parent_guid(pathname) == std_guid(parent(pathname))</code>
std_referent	Content of the symbolic link of a <code>type_link</code> path, otherwise NULL. As mentioned before, the <code>std_referent</code> can be an arbitrary string and must not necessarily be interpreted as pathname by clients (or such interpretation should be done with great care).
opt_hash_type	Type of hash provided in the <code>opt_hash_value</code> property (see <a href="#">DBMS_CRYPTO</a> for possible options)
opt_hash_value	Hash value of type <code>opt_hash_type</code> describing the content of the path name
opt_lock_count	Number of compatible locks placed on a path name. If different principals are allowed to place compatible (read) locks on a path, the <code>opt_locker</code> must specify all lockers with repeats so that lock counts can be correctly maintained.



**Table 49-15 (Cont.) PATH\_ITEM\_T Fields**

Field	Description
opt_lock_data	Client-supplied user-data associated with a user-lock, uninterpreted by the store
opt_locker	One or more implicit or client-specified principals that applied a user-lock on a path name
opt_lock_status	One of the lock_read_only, lock_write_only, lock_read_write values describing the type of lock currently applied on a path name
opt_version	Sequence number for linear versioning of a path name
opt_version_path	Version path name for hierarchical versioning of a path name
opt_content_id	Stringified provider-generated store-specific unique contentID for a file element (that may optionally not be associated with a path (see FEATURE_CONTENT_ID and FEATURE_LAZY_PATH in <a href="#">Table 49-5</a> ))

## 49.6.4 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT PROP\_ITEM\_T Record Type

A PROP\_ITEM\_T is a tuple describing a (store, mount) qualified path in a store, with all user-defined properties associated with it, expanded out into individual (name, value, type) tuples.

### Syntax

```
TYPE prop_item_t IS RECORD (
  store          NAME_T,
  mount          NAME_T,
  pathname       PATH_T,
  property_name  PROPNAME_T,
  property_value PROPVAL_T,
  property_type  INTEGER);
```

### Fields

**Table 49-16 PROP\_ITEM\_T Fields**

Field	Description
store	Name of store
mount	Location at which instance of store is mounted
pathname	Name of path to item
property_name	Name of the property
property_value	Value of the property
property_type	PL/SQL typecode for the property value

## 49.6.5 PROPERTY\_T Record Type

This type describes a single (value, typecode) property value tuple; the property name is implied.

See [PROPERTIES\\_T Table Type](#) for more information.

### Syntax

```
TYPE property_t IS RECORD (
  propvalue   PROPVAL_T,
  typecode    INTEGER);
```

### Fields

**Table 49-17** PROPERTY\_T Fields

Field	Description
propvalue	Value of property
typecode	Typecode

## 49.6.6 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT STORE\_T Record Type

This type describes a store registered with and managed by the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT interface.

### Syntax

```
TYPE store_t IS RECORD (
  store_name      VARCHAR2(32),
  store_id        NUMBER,
  provider_name   VARCHAR2(32),
  provider_pkg    VARCHAR2(32),
  provider_id     NUMBER,
  provider_version VARCHAR2(32),
  store_features  INTEGER,
  store_guid      NUMBER);
```

### Fields

**Table 49-18** STORET\_T Fields

Field	Description
store_name	Name of store
store_id	ID of store
provider_name	Name of the content store
provider_pkg	PL/SQL package name for the content store
provider_id	Unique identifier for the content store
provider_version	Version number for the content store
respos_features	Features supported by this content store

**Table 49-18 (Cont.) STORET\_T Fields**

Field	Description
store_guid	Unique ID for this instance of the store

## 49.6.7 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT FEATURES\_T Table Type

A table type of FEATURE\_T Record Type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE features_t IS TABLE OF feature_t;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT FEATURE\\_T Record Type](#)  
This type describes a store mount point and its properties.

## 49.6.8 MOUNTS\_T Table Type

A table type of MOUNT\_T Record Type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE mounts_t IS TABLE OF mount_t;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT MOUNT\\_T Record Type](#)  
This type describes a store mount point and its properties.

## 49.6.9 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT PATH\_ITEMS\_T Table Type

A table type of PATH\_ITEM\_T Record Type

### Syntax

```
TYPE path_items_t IS TABLE OF path_item_t;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT PATH\\_ITEM\\_T Record Type](#)  
A PATH\_ITEM\_T is a tuple describing a (store, mount) qualified path in a store, with all standard and optional properties associated with it.

## 49.6.10 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT PROP\_ITEMS\_T Table Type

A table type of PATH\_ITEM\_T Record Type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE prop_items_t IS TABLE OF prop_item_t;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT PATH\\_ITEM\\_T Record Type](#)  
A `PATH_ITEM_T` is a tuple describing a (store, mount) qualified path in a store, with all standard and optional properties associated with it.

## 49.6.11 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT PROPERTIES\_T Table Type

This is a name-indexed hash table of property tuples. The implicit hash-table association between the index and the value allows the client to build up the full `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T` tuples for a `PROPERTIES_T`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE properties_t IS TABLE OF property_t INDEX BY propname_t;
```

## 49.6.12 STORES\_T Table Type

This type describes a store registered with and managed by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.

### Syntax

```
TYPE stores_t IS TABLE OF store_t;
```

## 49.7 Summary of DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Subprograms

This table lists and describes the subprograms used in the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` Package.

**Table 49-19 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CHECKACCESS Function</a>	Reports if the user ( <i>principal</i> ) can perform the specified operation on the given path
<a href="#">CHECKSPI Functions and Procedures</a>	Checks if a user-provided package implements all of the <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI</code> subprograms with the proper signatures, and reports on the conformance.
<a href="#">CREATEDIRECTORY Procedures</a>	Creates a directory
<a href="#">CREATEFILE Procedures</a>	Creates a file
<a href="#">CREATELINK Procedures</a>	Creates a new reference to the source file system element
<a href="#">CREATEREFERENCE Procedures</a>	Creates a physical link to an already existing file system element
<a href="#">DECODEFEATURES Function</a>	Given a feature bit set integer value, returns a <code>FEATURES_T</code> table of the feature bits as <code>FEATURE_T</code> records
<a href="#">DELETECONTENT Procedure</a>	Deletes the file specified by the given contentID
<a href="#">DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure</a>	Deletes a directory
<a href="#">DELETEFILE Procedure</a>	Deletes a file

**Table 49-19 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">FEATURENAME Function</a>	Given a feature bit, returns a VARCHAR2 of that feature's name
<a href="#">FLUSHSTATS Function</a>	Flushes DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT statistics to disk
<a href="#">GETDEFAULTACL Procedure</a>	Returns the ACL parameter of the default context
<a href="#">GETDEFAULTASOF Procedure</a>	Returns the asof parameter of the default context
<a href="#">GETTDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure</a>	Returns the default context
<a href="#">GETDEFAULTTOWNER Procedure</a>	Returns the owner parameter of the default context
<a href="#">GETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure</a>	Returns the principal parameter of the default context
<a href="#">GETFEATURESBYMOUNT Function</a>	Returns features of a store by mount point
<a href="#">GETFEATURESBYNAME Function</a>	Returns features of a store by store name
<a href="#">GETFEATURESBYPATH Function</a>	Returns features of a store by path
<a href="#">GETPATHBYMOUNTID Function</a>	Returns the full absolute path name
<a href="#">GETPATH Procedures</a>	Returns existing path items (such as files and directories)
<a href="#">GETPATHBYSTOREID Function</a>	If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, returns the store-qualified path name
<a href="#">GETPATHNOWAIT Procedures</a>	Implies that the operation is for an update, and, if implemented, allows providers to return an exception (ORA-00054) rather than wait for row locks.
<a href="#">GETSTOREBYMOUNT Function</a>	Returns a store by way of its mount point
<a href="#">GETSTOREBYNAME Function</a>	Returns a store by way of its name
<a href="#">GETSTOREBYPATH Function</a>	Returns a store by way of its path
<a href="#">GETSTATS Procedure</a>	Returns information about DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT statistics collection
<a href="#">GETTRACE Function</a>	Returns whether or not DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT tracing is turned on
<a href="#">GETVERSION Function</a>	Returns the version of the DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT interface in a standardized format associated with a store
<a href="#">LIST Function</a>	Lists the path items in the specified path meeting the specified filter and other criteria
<a href="#">LISTALLCONTENT Function</a>	Lists all path items in all mounts
<a href="#">LISTALLPROPERTIES Function</a>	Returns a table of all properties for all path items in all mounts
<a href="#">LISTMOUNTS Function</a>	Lists all available mount points, their backing stores, and the store features
<a href="#">LISTSTORES Function</a>	Lists all available stores and their features

**Table 49-19 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">LOCKPATH Procedure</a>	Applies user-level locks to the given valid path name
<a href="#">MOUNTSTORE Procedure</a>	Mounts a previously registered store and binds it to the mount point
<a href="#">NORMALIZEPATH Functions</a>	Converts a store-specific or full-absolute path name into normalized form
<a href="#">PROPANY Functions</a>	Provides constructors that take one of a variety of types and return a PROPERTY_T
<a href="#">PROPERTIESH2T Function</a>	Converts a PROPERTY_T hash to a DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T table
<a href="#">PROPERTIEST2H Function</a>	Converts a DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T table to a PROPERTY_T hash
<a href="#">PROPNUMBER Function</a>	Is a constructor that takes a NUMBER and returns a PROPERTY_T
<a href="#">PROPRAW Function</a>	Is a constructor that takes a RAW and returns a PROPERTY_T
<a href="#">PROPTIMESTAMP Function</a>	Is a constructor that takes a TIMESTAMP and returns a PROPERTY_T
<a href="#">PROPVARCHAR2 Function</a>	Is a constructor that takes a VARCHAR2 and returns a PROPERTY_T
<a href="#">PURGEALL Procedure</a>	Purges all soft-deleted entries matching the path and optional filter criteria
<a href="#">PURGEPATH Procedure</a>	Purges any soft-deleted versions of the given path item
<a href="#">PUTPATH Procedures</a>	Creates a new path item
<a href="#">REGISTERSTORE Procedure</a>	Registers a new store
<a href="#">RENAMEPATH Procedures</a>	Renames or moves a path
<a href="#">RESTOREALL Procedure</a>	Restores all soft-deleted path items meeting the path and filter criteria
<a href="#">RESTOREPATH Procedure</a>	Restores all soft-deleted path items that match the given path and filter criteria
<a href="#">SETDEFAULTACL Procedure</a>	Sets the ACL parameter of the default context
<a href="#">SETDEFAULTASOF Procedure</a>	Sets the "as of" parameter of the default context
<a href="#">SETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure</a>	Sets the default context
<a href="#">SETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure</a>	Sets the "owner" parameter of the default context
<a href="#">SETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure</a>	Sets the "principal" parameter of the default context
<a href="#">SETPATH Procedures</a>	Assigns a path name to a path item represented by contentID
<a href="#">SETSTATS Procedure</a>	Enables and disables statistics collection
<a href="#">SETTRACE Procedure</a>	Sets DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT tracing on or off
<a href="#">SPACEUSAGE Procedure</a>	Queries file system space usage statistics
<a href="#">TRACE Procedure</a>	Returns a CLOB that contains the evaluation results

**Table 49-19 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">TRACEENABLED Function</a>	Determines if the current trace "severity" set by the <a href="#">SETTRACE Procedure</a> is at least as high as the given trace level
<a href="#">UNLOCKPATH Procedure</a>	Unlocks path items that were previously locked with the <a href="#">LOCKPATH Procedure</a>
<a href="#">UNMOUNTSTORE Procedure</a>	Unmounts a registered store
<a href="#">UNREGISTERSTORE Procedure</a>	Unregisters a store

## 49.7.1 CHECKACCESS Function

This function reports if the user (*principal*) can perform the specified operation on the given path. This enables verifying the validity of an operation without attempting to perform the operation. If `CHECKACCESS` returns 0, then the subprogram invoked to implement that operation should fail with an error.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKACCESS (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  pathtype      IN      INTEGER,
  operation     IN      VARCHAR2,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-20 CHECKACCESS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>path</code>	Name of path to check for access
<code>pathtype</code>	Type of object path represents (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )
<code>operation</code>	Operation to be checked (see <a href="#">Table 49-8</a> )
<code>principal</code>	File system user for whom the access check is made
<code>store_name</code>	Name of store

### Usage Notes

Whether or not the user invokes this function, a store that supports access control internally performs these checks to guarantee security.

## 49.7.2 CHECKSPI Functions and Procedures

Given the name of a putative DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI conforming package, this function or procedure checks whether the package implements all of the provider subprograms with the proper signatures, and reports on the conformance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKSPI (
    package_name      IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKSPI (
    schema_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
    package_name     IN          VARCHAR2)
return clob;
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKSPI (
    package_name     IN          VARCHAR2,
    chk              IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CHECKSPI (
    schema_name      in          VARCHAR2,
    package_name     in          VARCHAR2,
    chk              in out nocopy CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-21 CHECKSPI Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
package_name	Name of package
schema_name	Name of schema
chk	CLOB that contains the evaluation results

### Usage Notes

- The functional form returns a cached temporary LOB of session duration with the results of the analysis. The caller is expected to manage the lifetime of this LOB, as needed.
- The procedural form generates the results of the analysis into the `chk` LOB parameter; if the value passed in is `NULL`, the results are written to the foreground trace file provided that `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface tracing is enabled. If neither tracing is enabled nor a valid LOB passed in, the checker does not provide any useful indication of the analysis (other than raise exceptions if it encounters a serious error).
- If `schema_name` is `NULL`, standard name resolution rules (current schema, private synonym, public synonym) are used to try and locate a suitable package to analyze.



## 49.7.3 CREATEDIRECTORY Procedures

This procedure creates a directory.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEDIRECTORY (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  recurse       IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEDIRECTORY (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER     DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  recurse       IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-22** CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to the directory
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting PROP_SPC (see <a href="#">Table 49-9</a> ), and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
recurse	If 0, do not execute recursively; otherwise, recursively create the directories above the given directory
store_name	Name of store
principal	File system user for whom the access check is made

## 49.7.4 CREATEFILE Procedures

This procedure creates a file.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEFILE (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content       IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER     DEFAULT (PROP_STD + PROP_DATA),
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

principal    IN                VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEFILE (
  path        IN                VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY    PROPERTIES_T,
  content     IN OUT NOCOPY    BLOB,
  prop_flags  IN                INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD + PROP_DATA),
  store_name  IN                VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal   IN                VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 49-23 CREATEFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to the file
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
content	BLOB holding data with which to populate the file (optional)
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
store_name	Name of store
principal	File system user for whom the access check is made

## 49.7.5 CREATELINK Procedures

This procedure creates a new link element `srcPath` with the value of `dstPath`. The value of `dstPath` is not validated or interpreted in any way by this procedure. This is analogous to a UNIX file system symbolic link.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATELINK (
  srcPath    IN                VARCHAR2,
  dstPath    IN                VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY    DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags  IN                INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  store_name  IN                VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal   IN                VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATELINK (
  srcPath    IN                VARCHAR2,
  dstPath    IN                VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY    PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags  IN                INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  store_name  IN                VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal   IN                VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 49-24 CREATELINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srcPath	File system entry to create.
dstPath	Value to associate with srcPath.
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set, returned depending, or both, on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
store_name	Name of store
principal	File system user for whom the access check is made

## 49.7.6 CREATEREFERENCE Procedures

This procedure creates a physical link, srcPath, to an already existing file system element, dstPath (such as file or directory). The resulting entry shares the same metadata structures as the value of the dstPath parameter, and so is similar to incrementing a reference count on the file system element. This is analogous to a UNIX file system hard link.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEREFERENCE (
  srcPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties   IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags   IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.CREATEREFERENCE (
  srcPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties   IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags   IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT PROP_STD,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-25 CREATEREFERENCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srcPath	File system entry to create.
dstPath	Path that is the reference to srcPath.

**Table 49-25 (Cont.) CREATEREference Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
store_name	Name of store
principal	File system user for whom the access check is made

## 49.7.7 DECODEFEATURES Function

Given a feature bit set integer value, this function returns a FEATURES\_T table of the feature bits as FEATURE\_T records.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.DECODEFEATURES (
    featureSet      IN      INTEGER)
RETURN FEATURES_T DETERMINISTIC PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-26 DECODEFEATURES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
featureSet	Feature set

### Return Values

[FEATURES\\_T Table Type](#)

## 49.7.8 DELETECONTENT Procedure

This procedure deletes the file specified by the given contentID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.DELETECONTENT (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
    contentID       IN      RAW,
    filter          IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
    soft_delete     IN      BOOLEAN       DEFAULT NULL,
    principal       IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-27 DELETEDCONTENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
contentID	Unique identifier for the file to be deleted
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
soft_delete	If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete (see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations).
principal	File system user for whom the access check is made

## 49.7.9 DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure

This procedure deletes a directory.

If `recurse` is nonzero, it recursively deletes all elements of the directory. A filter, if supplied, determines which elements of the directory are deleted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.DELETEDIRECTORY (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  soft_delete   IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL,
  recurse       IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-28 DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to the directory
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
soft_delete	If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations.
recurse	If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively delete the directories and files below the given directory.
store_name	Name of store
principal	File system user for whom the access check is made

## 49.7.10 DELETEFILE Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified file.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.DELETEFILE (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  soft_delete   IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-29** DELETEFILE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to the file
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
soft_delete	If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete (see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations).
store_name	Name of store
principal	File system user for whom the access check is made

## 49.7.11 FEATURENAME Function

Given a feature bit, this function returns a VARCHAR2 of that feature's name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.FEATURENAME (
  featureBit    IN      INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-30** FEATURENAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
featureBit	Bit representation of the feature (see <a href="#">Table 49-5</a> )

### Return Values

Name of the feature

## 49.7.12 FLUSHSTATS Function

This procedure flushes DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT statistics to disk.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.FLUSHSTATS;
```

## 49.7.13 GETDEFAULTACL Procedure

This procedure returns the ACL parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTACL (  
    acl    OUT NOCOPY    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-31** GETDEFAULTACL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
acl	ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation

## 49.7.14 GETDEFAULTASOF Procedure

This procedure returns the "as of" parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTASOF (  
    asof    OUT NOCOPY    TIMESTAMP);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-32** GETDEFAULTASOF Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
asof	The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes

## 49.7.15 GETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure

This procedure returns the default context. The information contained in the context can be inserted explicitly by way of arguments to the various method calls, allowing for fine-grained control over individual operations.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTCONTEXT (
    principal    OUT NOCOPY    VARCHAR2,
    owner        OUT NOCOPY    VARCHAR2,
    acl          OUT NOCOPY    VARCHAR2,
    asof         OUT NOCOPY    TIMESTAMP);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-33 GETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation
owner	Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation
acl	ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation
asof	The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes

## 49.7.16 GETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure

This procedure returns the "owner" parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTOWNER (
    principal    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-34 GETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation



## 49.7.17 GETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure

This procedure returns the "principal" parameter of the default context. This information contained can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL (
    principal    OUT NOCOPY    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-35** GETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.18 GETFEATURESBYMOUNT Function

This function returns features of a store by mount point.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETFEATURESBYMOUNT (
    store_mount    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-36** GETFEATURESBYMOUNT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
store_mount	Mount point

### Return Values

A bit mask of supported features (see [FEATURES\\_T Table Type](#))

## 49.7.19 GETFEATURESBYNAME Function

This function returns features of a store by store name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETFEATURESBYNAME (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-37** GETFEATURESBYNAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store

## Return Values

A bit mask of supported features (see [FEATURES\\_T Table Type](#))

## 49.7.20 GETFEATURESBYPATH Function

This function returns features of a store by path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETFEATURESBYPATH (
    path      IN      PATH_T)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-38** GETFEATURESBYPATH Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	PATH_T

## Return Values

A bit mask of supported features (see [FEATURES\\_T Table Type](#))

## 49.7.21 GETPATH Procedures

This procedure returns existing path items (such as files and directories). This includes both data and metadata (properties).

The client can request (using `prop_flags`) that specific properties be returned. File path names can be read either by specifying a BLOB locator using the `prop_data` bitmask in `prop_flags` (see [Table 49-9](#)) or by passing one or more RAW buffers.

When `forUpdate` is 0, this procedure also accepts a valid `asof` timestamp parameter as part of `ctx` that can be used by stores to implement "as of" style flashback queries. Mutating versions of the `GETPATH` Procedures do not support these modes of operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    content       OUT         NOCOPY BLOB,
    item_type     OUT         INTEGER,
```

```

prop_flags IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                        PROP_OPT +
                        PROP_DATA),

asof        IN          TIMESTAMP    DEFAULT NULL,
forUpdate   IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
deref       IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
store_name  IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
principal   IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  content    OUT NOCOPY  BLOB,
  item_type  OUT          INTEGER,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                        PROP_OPT +
                        PROP_DATA),

  asof       IN          TIMESTAMP    DEFAULT NULL,
  forUpdate  IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
  deref      IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN OUT      NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffers    OUT NOCOPY  RAW,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                        PROP_OPT +
                        PROP_DATA),

  asof       IN          TIMESTAMP    DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN OUT      NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffers    OUT NOCOPY  RAW,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                        PROP_OPT +
                        PROP_DATA),

  asof       IN          TIMESTAMP    DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN OUT      NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffers    OUT NOCOPY  DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                        PROP_OPT +
                        PROP_DATA),

  asof       IN          TIMESTAMP    DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2     DEFAULT NULL);

```

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN OUT NOCOPY  PROPERTIES_T,
    amount        IN OUT          NUMBER,
    offset        IN          NUMBER,
    buffers       OUT   NOCOPY  DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
    prop_flags    IN          INTEGER   DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                           PROP_OPT +
                                           PROP_DATA),
    asof          IN          TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 49-39** GETPATH Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to path items
properties	One or more properties and their values to be returned depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
content	BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional)
item_type	Type of the path item specified (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )
amount	On input, number of bytes to be read. On output, number of bytes read
offset	Byte offset from which to begin reading
buffer	Buffer to which to write
buffers	Buffers to which to write
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
asof	The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes
forUpdate	Specifies that a lock should be taken to signify exclusive write access to the path item
deref	If nonzero, attempts to resolve the given path item to actual data provided it is a reference
store_name	Name of store
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.22 GETPATHBYMOUNTID Function

If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, this function returns the full absolute path name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATHBYMOUNTID (
  store_mount      IN      VARCHAR2,
  guid             IN      INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-40** GETPATHBYMOUNTID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
store_mount	Mount point in which the path item with guid resides
guid	Unique ID for the path item

### Usage Notes

If the GUID is unknown, a NULL value is returned. Clients are expected to handle this as appropriate.

### Return Values

Path of the path item represented by GUID in store\_mount

## 49.7.23 GETPATHBYSTOREID Function

If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, this function returns the store-qualified path name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATHBYSTOREID (
  store_name       IN      VARCHAR2,
  guid             IN      INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-41** GETPATHBYSTOREID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
guid	Unique ID representing the desired path item

### Usage Notes

If the GUID is unknown, a NULL value is returned. Clients are expected to handle this as appropriate.

### Return Values

Store-qualified path name represented by the GUID

## 49.7.24 GETPATHNOWAIT Procedures

This procedure implies that the operation is for an update, and, if implemented, allows providers to return an exception (ORA-00054) rather than wait for row locks.

See FEATURE\_NOWAIT in [Table 49-5](#) for more information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATHNOWAIT (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    content       OUT NOCOPY  BLOB,
    item_type     OUT          INTEGER,
    prop_flags    IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                                PROP_OPT +
                                                PROP_DATA),

    deref        IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETPATHNOWAIT (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    properties    IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
    content       OUT NOCOPY  BLOB,
    item_type     OUT          INTEGER,
    prop_flags    IN          INTEGER      DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                                PROP_OPT +
                                                PROP_DATA),

    deref        IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-42 GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to path items
properties	One or more properties and their values to be returned depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
content	BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional)
item_type	Type of the path item specified (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )

**Table 49-42 (Cont.) GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
prop_flags	Determines which properties are returned. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
asof	The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes
deref	If nonzero, attempts to resolve the given path item to actual data provided it is a reference
store_name	Name of store
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.25 GETSTOREBYMOUNT Function

This function returns a store by way of its name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETSTOREBYMOUNT (
    store_mount    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN STORE_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-43 GETSTOREBYMOUNT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_mount	Location at which the store instance is mounted

### Return Values

[STORE\\_T Record Type](#)

## 49.7.26 GETSTOREBYNAME Function

This function returns a store by way of its name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETSTOREBYNAME (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN STORE_T;
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-44** GETSTOREBYNAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store

## Return Values

[STORE\\_T Record Type](#)

## 49.7.27 GETSTOREBYPATH Function

This function returns a store by way of its path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETSTOREBYPATH (
    path      IN      PATH_T)
RETURN STORE_T;
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-45** GETSTOREBYPATH Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	PATH_T S

## Return Values

[STORE\\_T Record Type](#)

## 49.7.28 GETSTATS Procedure

This procedure returns information about DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT statistics collection.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETSTATS (
    enabled      OUT    BOOLEAN,
    flush_time   OUT    INTEGER,
    flush_count  OUT    INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-46** GETSTATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
enabled	Whether statistics collection is enabled
flush_time	How often to flush the statistics to disk in centiseconds



**Table 49-46 (Cont.) GETSTATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
flush_count	Number of operations to allow between statistics flushes

## 49.7.29 GETTRACE Function

This function returns whether DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT tracing is turned on or not.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETTRACE
RETURN INTEGER.
```

### Return Values

Returns zero if tracing is off, non-zero if tracing is on.

## 49.7.30 GETVERSION Function

This function marks each version of the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT interface.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.GETVERSION (
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

A string enumerating the version of the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT interface in standard naming convention: string: *a.b.c* corresponding to *major*, *minor*, and *patch* components.

## 49.7.31 ISPATHLOCKED Procedure

This procedure checks if any user-level locks are applied on a given path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.ISPATHLOCKED (
  path          IN    VARCHAR2,
  who           IN    VARCHAR2,
  lock_type    IN OUT INTEGER,
  store_name   IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal    IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-47 ISPATHLOCKED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items

**Table 49-47 (Cont.) ISPATHLOCKED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
who	Transaction identifier that has locked the path
lock_type	One of the available lock types (see <a href="#">Table 49-6</a> )
store_name	Name of store
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.32 LIST Function

This function lists the path items in the specified path meeting the specified filter and other criteria.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LIST (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  recurse       IN      INTEGER    DEFAULT 0,
  asof          IN      TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-48 LIST Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to directories
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
recurse	If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively list the contents of directories and files below the given directory.
asof	The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes
store_name	Name of repository
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

### Return Values

[DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_LIST\\_ITEMS\\_T Table Type](#)

### 49.7.33 LISTALLPROPERTIES Function

This function returns a table of all properties for all path items in all mounts.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LISTALLPROPERTIES  
  RETURN PROP_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;
```

#### Return Values

[PROP\\_ITEMS\\_T Table Type](#)

### 49.7.34 LISTALLCONTENT Function

This function lists all path items in all mounts.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LISTALLCONTENT  
  RETURN PATH_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;
```

#### Return Values

[PATH\\_ITEMS\\_T Table Type](#)

### 49.7.35 LISTMOUNTS Function

This function lists all available mount points, their backing stores, and the store features.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LISTMOUNTS  
  RETURN MOUNTS_T PIPELINED;
```

#### Return Values

[MOUNTS\\_T Table Type](#)

#### Usage Notes

A single mount results in a single returned row, with its `store_mount` field of the returned records set to `NULL`.

### 49.7.36 LISTSTORES Function

This function lists all available stores and their features.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LISTSTORES  
  RETURN STORES_T PIPELINED;
```

## Return Values

[STORES\\_T Table Type](#)

## Usage Notes

The `store_mount` field of the returned records is set to `NULL` (since mount-points are separate from stores themselves).

## 49.7.37 LOCKPATH Procedure

This procedure applies user-level locks to the given valid path name (subject to store feature support), and optionally associates user-data with the lock.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.LOCKPATH (
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  who           IN      VARCHAR2,
  lock_type     IN      INTEGER,
  waitForRowLock IN    INTEGER      DEFAULT 1,
  store_name    IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-49** LOCKPATH Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>path</code>	Name of path to file items
<code>who</code>	Transaction identifier that has locked the path
<code>lock_type</code>	One of the available lock types (see <a href="#">Table 49-6</a> )
<code>waitForRowLock</code>	Determines if a row is locked by a transaction or not
<code>store_name</code>	Name of store
<code>principal</code>	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.38 MOUNTSTORE Procedure

This procedure mounts a previously registered store and binds it to the mount point.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.MOUNTSTORE (
  store_mount  in      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  singleton    in      BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
  principal    in      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  owner        in      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  acl          in      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  asof         in      TIMESTAMP    DEFAULT NULL,
  read_only    in      BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-50 MOUNTSTORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_mount	Path name to use to mount this store
singleton	Whether the mount is a single backend store on the system
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation
owner	Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation
acl	ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation
asof	The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes
read_only	Whether the mount is read-only

## Usage Notes

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for information on mounting a registered store

## 49.7.39 NORMALIZEPATH Functions

This function converts a store-specific or full-absolute path name into normalized form.

It does the following:

- verifies that the path name is absolute, and so starts with "/"
- collapses multiple consecutive "/" into a single "/"
- strips trailing "/"
- breaks up a store-specific normalized path name into 2 components - parent pathname, trailing component name
- breaks up a full-absolute normalized path name into 3 components - store name, parent pathname, trailing component name

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.NORMALIZEPATH (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  parent        OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2,
  tpath         OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.NORMALIZEPATH (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

store_name OUT NOCOPY    VARCHAR2,
parent     OUT NOCOPY    VARCHAR2,
tpath      OUT NOCOPY    VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 49-51 NORMALIZEPATH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items
store_name	Name of store
parent	Parent path name
tpath	Name of trailing path item

### Return Values

The completely normalized store-specific or full-absolute path name

## 49.7.40 PROPANY Functions

This function provides constructors that take one of a variety of types and return a PROPERTY\_T.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPANY (
    val     IN     NUMBER)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;

```

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPANY (
    val     IN     VARCHAR2)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;

```

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPANY (
    val     IN     TIMESTAMP)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;

```

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPANY (
    val     IN     RAW)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;

```

### Parameters

**Table 49-52 PROPANY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
val	Value

### Return Values

[PROPERTY\\_T Record Type](#)

## 49.7.41 PROPERTIESH2T Function

This function converts a `PROPERTY_T` hash to a `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T` table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPERTIESH2T (
    pprops      IN      PROPERTIES_T)
RETURN DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-53** PROPERTIESH2T Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sprops	A <code>PROPERTIES_T</code> hash

### Return Values

[DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_PROPERTIES\\_T Table Type](#)

## 49.7.42 PROPERTIEST2H Function

This function converts a `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T` table to a `PROPERTY_T` hash.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPERTIEST2H (
    sprops      IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T)
RETURN properties_t;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-54** PROPERTIEST2H Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sprops	A <code>DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T</code> table

### Return Values

[PROPERTIES\\_T Table Type](#)

## 49.7.43 PROPNUMBER Function

This function is a constructor that takes a number and returns a `PROPERTY_T`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPNUMBER (
    val      IN      NUMBER)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-55 PROPNUMBER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
val	Value

## Return Values

[PROPERTY\\_T Record Type](#)

## 49.7.44 PROPRAW Function

This function is a constructor that takes a RAW and returns a PROPERTY\_T.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPRAW (
    val      IN      RAW)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-56 PROPRAW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
val	Value

## Return Values

[PROPERTY\\_T Record Type](#)

## 49.7.45 PROPTIMESTAMP Function

This function is a constructor that takes a TIMESTAMP and returns a PROPERTY\_T.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPTIMESTAMP (
    val      IN      TIMESTAMP)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-57 PROPTIMESTAMP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
val	Value



**Return Values**[PROPERTY\\_T Record Type](#)

## 49.7.46 PROPVARCHAR2 Function

This function is a constructor that takes a VARCHAR2 and returns a PROPERTY\_T.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PROPVARCHAR2 (
    val          IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN PROPERTY_T;
```

**Parameters****Table 49-58** PROPNUMBER Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
val	Value

**Return Values**[PROPERTY\\_T Record Type](#)

## 49.7.47 PURGEALL Procedure

This procedure purges all soft-deleted entries matching the path and optional filter criteria.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PURGEALL (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    filter        IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 49-59** PURGEALL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied based on specified criteria
store_name	Name of store
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.48 PURGEPATH Procedure

This procedure purges any soft-deleted versions of the given path item.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PURGEPATH (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-60 PURGEPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
store_name	Name of store
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.49 PUTPATH Procedures

This procedure creates a new path item.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content       IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  item_type     OUT         INTEGER,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER  DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                         PROP_OPT +
                                         PROP_DATA),

  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  content       IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  item_type     OUT         INTEGER,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER  DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                         PROP_OPT +
                                         PROP_DATA),

  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount       IN          NUMBER,
```

```

offset      IN          NUMBER,
buffer      IN          RAW,
prop_flags  IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT),

store_name  IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
principal   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  amount     IN          NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffer     IN          RAW,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT),

  store_name IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  written    OUT         NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffers    IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT),

  store_name IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.PUTPATH (
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  written    OUT         NUMBER,
  offset     IN          NUMBER,
  buffers    IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT (PROP_STD +
                                PROP_OPT),

  store_name IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 49-61** PUTPATH Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
content	BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional)
item_type	Type of the path item specified (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )
amount	Number of bytes to be read
offset	Byte offset from which to begin reading
buffer	Buffer to which to write
buffers	Buffers to which to write

**Table 49-61 (Cont.) PUTPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
store_name	Name of store
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.50 REGISTERSTORE Procedure

This procedure registers a new store backed by a provider that uses a store provider (conforming to the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI package signature).

This method is to be used primarily by store providers after they have created a new store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.REGISTERSTORE (
    store_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
    provider_name       IN    VARCHAR2,
    provider_package    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-62 REGISTERSTORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store, must be unique
provider_name	Name of provider
provider_package	Store provider

## 49.7.51 RENAMEPATH Procedures

This procedure renames or moves a path. This operation can be performed across directory hierarchies and mount-points as long as it is within the same store.



### Note:

See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for Rename and Move operations

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.RENAMEPATH (
  oldPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  newPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties   IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal    IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.RENAMEPATH (
  oldPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  newPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties   IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal    IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 49-63 RENAMEPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
oldPath	Name of path prior to renaming
newPath	Name of path after renaming
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
store_name	Name of store, must be unique
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

**49.7.52 RESTOREALL Procedure**

This procedure restores all soft-deleted path items meeting the path and optional filter criteria.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.RESTOREALL (
  path         IN          VARCHAR2,
  filter       IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  principal    IN          VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 49-64 RESTOREALL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
store_name	Name of store
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.53 RESTOREPATH Procedure

This procedure restores all soft-deleted path items that match the given path and optional filter criteria.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.RESTOREPATH (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  principal     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-65 RESTOREPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
store_name	Name of store
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.54 SETDEFAULTACL Procedure

This procedure sets the ACL parameter of the default context.

This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTACL (
  acl          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-66 SETDEFAULTACL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
acl	ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation

### Usage Notes

- NULL by default, this parameter can be cleared by setting it to NULL.
- The parameters, once set, remain as a default for the duration of the session, and is inherited by all operations for which the default is not explicitly overridden.

## 49.7.55 SETDEFAULTASOF Procedure

This procedure sets the "as of" parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTASOF (
    asof    IN    TIMESTAMP);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-67 SETDEFAULTASOF Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
asof	The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes

### Usage Notes

- NULL by default, this parameter can be cleared by setting it to NULL.
- The parameters, once set, remain as a default for the duration of the session, and is inherited by all operations for which the default is not explicitly overridden.

## 49.7.56 SETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure

This procedure sets the default context. The information contained in the context can be inserted explicitly by way of arguments to the various method calls, allowing for fine-grained control over individual operations.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTCONTEXT (
    principal IN VARCHAR2,
    owner     IN VARCHAR2,
    acl       IN VARCHAR2,
    asof      IN TIMESTAMP);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-68 SETDEFAULTCONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation
owner	Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation
acl	ACL for all new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation
asof	The "as of" timestamp at which the underlying read-only operation (or its read-only sub-components) executes

### Usage Notes

- All of the context parameters are `NULL` by default, and be can be cleared by setting them to `NULL`.
- The context parameters, once set, remain as defaults for the duration of the session, and are inherited by all operations for which the defaults are not explicitly overridden.

## 49.7.57 SETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure

This procedure sets the "owner" parameter of the default context. This information can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTOWNER (
    principal IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-69 SETDEFAULTOWNER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner for new elements created (implicitly or explicitly) by the current operation

### Usage Notes

- `NULL` by default, this parameter be can be cleared by setting it to `NULL`.
- The parameters, once set, remain as a default for the duration of the session, and is inherited by all operations for which the default is not explicitly overridden.

## 49.7.58 SETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure

This procedure sets the "principal" parameter of the default context. This information contained can be inserted explicitly by way of argument into other method calls, allowing for a more fine-grained control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL (
    principal IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-70 SETDEFAULTPRINCIPAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation



### Usage Notes

- NULL by default, this parameter can be cleared by setting it to NULL.
- The parameters, once set, remain as a default for the duration of the session, and is inherited by all operations for which the default is not explicitly overridden.

## 49.7.59 SETPATH Procedures

This procedure assigns a path name to a path item represented by contentID.

Stores and their providers that support contentID-based access and lazy path name binding also support the SETPATH Procedure that associates an existing contentID with a new path.

### Note:

See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for Rename and Move operations

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETPATH (
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2,
  contentID  IN          RAW,
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETPATH (
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2,
  contentID  IN          RAW,
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY PROPERTIES_T,
  principal  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-71 SETPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of the store
contentID	Unique identifier for the item to be associated
path	Name of path to path item
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

## 49.7.60 SETSTATS Procedure

This procedure enables and disables statistics collection.

The client can optionally control the flush settings by specifying non-NULL values for the time, count or both parameters.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETSTATS (
    enable           IN    BOOLEAN,
    flush_time      IN    INTEGER,
    flush_count     IN    INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-72 SETSTATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable	If TRUE, enable statistics collection. If FALSE, disable statistics collection.
flush_time	How often to flush the statistics to disk in centiseconds
flush_count	Number of operations to allow between statistics flushes

### Usage Notes

The SETSTATS Procedure buffers statistics in-memory for a maximum of `flush_time` centiseconds or a maximum of `flush_count` operations (whichever limit is reached first), or both, at which time the buffers are implicitly flushed to disk.

## 49.7.61 SETTRACE Procedure

This procedure sets the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT tracing severity to the given level, 0 being "off".

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SETTRACE
    trclvl          IN    INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-73 SETTRACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
trclvl	Level of the tracing, higher values implying more tracing

## 49.7.62 SPACEUSAGE Procedure

This procedure queries file system space usage statistics.

Providers are expected to support this subprogram for their stores (and to make a best effort determination of space usage, especially if the store consists of multiple tables, indexes, LOBs, and so on).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.SPACEUSAGE (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  blksize      OUT         INTEGER,
  tbytes       OUT         INTEGER,
  fbytes       OUT         INTEGER,
  nfile        OUT         INTEGER,
  ndir         OUT         INTEGER,
  nlink        OUT         INTEGER,
  nref         OUT         INTEGER,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-74** SPACEUSAGE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items
blksize	Natural tablespace blocksize that holds the store. If multiple tablespaces with different blocksizes are used, any valid blocksize is acceptable.
tbytes	Total size of the store in bytes computed over all segments that comprise the store
fbytes	Free or unused size of the store in bytes computed over all segments that comprise the store
nfile	Number of currently available files in the store
ndir	Number of currently available directories in the store
nlink	Number of currently available links in the store
nref	Number of currently available references in the store
store_name	Name of store

### Usage Notes

- A space usage query on the top-level root directory returns a combined summary of the space usage of all available distinct stores under it (if the same store is mounted multiple times, is still counted only once).
- Since database objects are dynamically expandable, it is not easy to estimate the division between "free" space and "used" space.

## 49.7.63 TRACE Procedure

This procedure outputs tracing to the current foreground trace file.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.TRACE
  sev          IN          INTEGER,
  msg0         IN          VARCHAR2,
  msg1         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg2         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg3         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg4         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg5         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg6         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg7         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg8         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg9         IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '',
  msg10        IN          VARCHAR   DEFAULT '' );
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-75 TRACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sev	Severity at which trace message is output
msg*	One or more message strings to be output. If more than one message is specified, all are output.

### Usage Notes

- Trace information is written to the foreground trace file, with varying levels of detail as specified by the trace level arguments.
- The global trace level consists of 2 components: "severity" and "detail". These can be thought of as additive bitmasks.

The "severity" allows the separation of top level as compared to low-level tracing of different components, and allows the amount of tracing to be increased as needed. There are no semantics associated with different levels, and users are free to set trace at any severity they choose, although a good rule of thumb would use severity "1" for top level API entry and exit traces, "2" for internal operations, and "3" or greater for very low-level traces.

The "detail" controls how much additional information: timestamps, short-stack, etc. is dumped along with each trace record.

## 49.7.64 TRACEENABLED Function

This function determines if the current trace "severity" set by the SETTRACE Procedure is at least as high as the given trace level.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.TRACEENABLED(
    sev          IN          INTEGER)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-76 TRACEENABLED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sev	Severity at which trace message is output

### Return Values

Returns 0 if the requested severity level is lower than the currently set trace severity level; 1 otherwise.

### Related Topics

- [SETTRACE Procedure](#)  
This procedure sets the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT tracing severity to the given level, 0 being "off".

## 49.7.65 UNLOCKPATH Procedure

This procedure unlocks path items that were previously locked with the LOCKPATH Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.UNLOCKPATH (
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    who           IN          VARCHAR2,
    waitForRowLock IN          INTEGER    DEFAULT 1,
    store_name    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    principal     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 49-77 UNLOCKPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Name of path to file items
who	Transaction identifier that has locked the path
waitForRowLock	Determines if a row is locked by a transaction or not
store_name	Name of store

**Table 49-77 (Cont.) UNLOCKPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
principal	Agent (principal) invoking the current operation

**Related Topics**

- [LOCKPATH Procedure](#)  
This procedure applies user-level locks to the given valid path name (subject to store feature support), and optionally associates user-data with the lock.

## 49.7.66 UNMOUNTSTORE Procedure

This procedure unmounts a registered store, either by name or by mount point.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.UNMOUNTSTORE (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  store_mount     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ignore_unknown  IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters****Table 49-78 UNMOUNTSTORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
store_mount	Location at which the store instance is mounted
ignore_unknown	If TRUE, attempts to unregister unknown stores will not raise an exception.

**Usage Notes****See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for further information on unmounting a previously unmounted store

## 49.7.67 UNREGISTERSTORE Procedure

This procedure unregisters a previously registered store (invalidating all mount points associated with it).

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.UNREGISTERSTORE (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ignore_unknown  IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 49-79 UNREGISTERSTORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
ignore_unknown	If TRUE, attempts to unregister unknown stores will not raise an exception.

## Usage Notes

- Once unregistered all access to the store (and its mount points) are not guaranteed to work
- If the `ignore_unknown` argument is TRUE, attempts to unregister unknown stores do not raise an exception.

# DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package is a specification for `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` store providers, which must be implemented. Application designers can create PL/SQL packages conforming to this specification to extend `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` to use custom store providers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_SPI Subprograms](#)

## Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT](#)  
The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.



### See Also:

- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

## 50.1 ODBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI Overview

The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package describes an internal contract between the implementation of the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface and individual store providers, and whichever package contains their code.

Since PL/SQL does not allow a compile-time, declarative type-conformation between package signatures, store providers should informally conform to the SPI, which is to say, they should implement the SPI by means of a package that contains all of the methods specified in package `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI`, with the same method signatures and semantics.

Obviously, these provider packages can implement other methods and expose other interfaces, however, these interfaces are not to be used by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface itself.

Since the provider SPI is merely a contract specification, there is no package body for `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI`, and it is not possible to actually invoke any methods using this package.

The SPI references various elements (constants, types, exceptions) defined by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.



Additionally, there is an almost one-to-one correspondence between the client API exported by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface and the provider interface that the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface itself expects to work against.

The main distinction in the method naming conventions is that all path name references are always store-qualified. That is, the notion of mount-points and full-absolute path names have been normalized and converted to store-qualified path names by the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface before it invokes any of the provider SPI methods.

Since the interconnection of the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface and the provider SPI is a 1-to-many pluggable architecture, and the interface uses dynamic SQL to invoke methods in the provider SPI, this can lead to runtime errors.

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT](#)  
The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

## 50.2 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI Security Model

Implementations of the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` package should be created as `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`.

## 50.3 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI Operational Notes

This topic lists operational notes for `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` implementation, path names, and other operations.

- [Implementation](#)
- [Path Names](#)
- [Other DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT Operations](#)

### Implementation

Since the interconnection of the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface and the provider SPI is a 1-to-many pluggable architecture, the interface uses dynamic SQL to invoke methods in the provider SPI, this can lead to runtime errors.

There are no explicit `INIT` or `FINI` methods to indicate when the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface plugs or unplugs a particular provider SPI. Provider SPIs must be willing to auto-initialize themselves at any SPI entry-point.

All operations performed by a store provider are "stateless" in that they are complete operations unto themselves. If state is necessary to be maintained for some reason, then the state must be maintained in data structures such as auxiliary tables that can be queried as needed.

### Path Names

All path names used in the provider SPI are store-qualified in pair form (`store_name`, `pathname`) where the path name is rooted within the store namespace.

Stores and their providers that support contentID-based access (see `FEATURE_CONTENT_ID` in [Table 49-5](#)) also support a form of addressing that is not

based on path names. Content items are identified by an explicit store name, a NULL path name, and possibly a contentID specified as a parameter or by way of the OPT\_CONTENT\_ID (see [Table 49-8](#)) property.

Not all operations are supported with contentID-based access, and applications should depend only on the simplest create or delete functionality being available.

### Other DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Operations

This table lists other operations and provides links to related discussions.

**Table 50-1 Other DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT Operations**

Other Operations	See ...
Creation	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on creation operations
Deletion	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on deletion operations
Get (Retrieve) and Put (Insert)	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Get and Put operations
Rename and Move	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Rename and Move operations
Directory Navigation and Search	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Navigation and Search operations
Locking	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Locking operations
Access Check	<i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> for further information on Access Check operations

## 50.4 Summary of DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI Subprograms

This table lists and describes the subprograms used in the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI Package.

**Table 50-2 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CHECKACCESS Function</a>	Reports if the user (principal) can perform the specified operation on the given path
<a href="#">CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure</a>	Creates a directory
<a href="#">CREATEFILE Procedure</a>	Creates a file
<a href="#">CREATELINK Procedure</a>	Creates a physical link to an already existing file system element
<a href="#">CREATEREFERENCE Procedure</a>	Creates a new reference to the source file system element
<a href="#">DELETECONTENT Procedure</a>	Deletes the file specified by the given contentID

Table 50-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_SPI Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure</a>	Deletes a directory
<a href="#">DELETEFILE Procedure</a>	Deletes a file
<a href="#">GETFEATURES Function</a>	Returns the features of a store
<a href="#">GETPATH Procedures</a>	Returns existing path items (such as files and directories)
<a href="#">GETPATHBYSTOREID Function</a>	If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, returns the store-qualified path name
<a href="#">GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure</a>	Implies that the operation is for an update, and, if implemented, allows providers to return an exception (ORA-00054) rather than wait for row locks.
<a href="#">GETSTOREID Function</a>	Returns the ID of a store
<a href="#">GETVERSION Function</a>	Returns the version associated with a store
<a href="#">LIST Function</a>	Lists the contents of a directory path name
<a href="#">LOCKPATH Procedure</a>	Applies user-level locks to the given valid path name
<a href="#">PURGEALL Procedure</a>	Purges all soft-deleted entries matching the path and optional filter criteria
<a href="#">PURGEPATH Procedure</a>	Purges any soft-deleted versions of the given path item
<a href="#">PUTPATH Procedures</a>	Creates a new path item
<a href="#">RENAMEPATH Procedure</a>	Renames or moves a path
<a href="#">RESTOREALL Procedure</a>	Restores all soft-deleted path items meeting the path and filter criteria
<a href="#">RESTOREPATH Procedure</a>	Restores all soft-deleted path items that match the given path and filter criteria
<a href="#">SEARCH Function</a>	Searches for path items matching the given path and filter criteria
<a href="#">SETPATH Procedure</a>	Assigns a path name to a path item represented by contentID
<a href="#">SPACEUSAGE Procedure</a>	Queries file system space usage statistics
<a href="#">UNLOCKPATH Procedure</a>	Unlocks path items that were previously locked with the <a href="#">LOCKPATH Procedure</a>

## 50.4.1 CHECKACCESS Function

This function reports if the user (*principal*) can perform the specified operation on the given path. This enables verifying the validity of an operation without attempting to perform the operation. If `CHECKACCESS` returns 0, then the subprogram invoked to implement that operation should fail with an error.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CHECKACCESS (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  path            IN      VARCHAR2,
  pathtype       IN      INTEGER,
  operation       IN      VARCHAR2,
```

```
principal    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-3 CHECKACCESS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to check for access
pathtype	Type of object path represents (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )
operation	Operation to be checked (see <a href="#">Table 49-8</a> )
principal	File system user for whom the access check is made

### Usage Notes

Whether or not the user invokes this function, a store that supports access control internally performs these checks to guarantee security.

## 50.4.2 CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure

This procedure creates a directory.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CREATEDIRECTORY (
  store_name IN          VARCHAR2,
  path       IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags IN          INTEGER,
  recurse    IN          INTEGER,
  ctx        IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-4 CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to the directory
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>PROP_SPC</code> (see <a href="#">Table 49-9</a> ), and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
recurse	If 0, do not execute recursively; otherwise, recursively create the directories above the given directory

**Table 50-4 (Cont.) CREATEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	Context with which to create the directory (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

### 50.4.3 CREATEFILE Procedure

This procedure creates a file.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CREATEFILE (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  path        IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content     IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 50-5 CREATEFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to the file
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set, returned or both depending, or both on <code>prop_flags</code> (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
content	BLOB holding data with which to populate the file (optional)
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
ctx	Context with which to create the file (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

### 50.4.4 CREATELINK Procedure

This procedure creates a physical link to an already existing file system element (such as file or directory). The resulting entry shares the same metadata structures as the value of the `srcPath` parameter, and so is similar to incrementing a reference count on the file system element. This is analogous to a UNIX file system hard link.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CREATELINK (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  srcPath     IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
properties   IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
prop_flags   IN          INTEGER,
ctx          IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

### Parameters

**Table 50-6 CREATELINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
srcPath	File system entry with which to link
dstPath	Path of the new link element to be created
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
ctx	Context with which to create the link (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.5 CREATEREFERENCE Procedure

This procedure creates a new reference to the source file system element (such as a file, or directory). The resulting reference points to the source element but does not directly share metadata with the source element. This is analogous to a UNIX file system symbolic link.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.CREATEREFERENCE (
  srcPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  dstPath      IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties   IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  prop_flags   IN          INTEGER,
  store_name   IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctx          IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

### Parameters

**Table 50-7 CREATEREFERENCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
srcPath	File system entry with which to link
dstPath	Path of the new link element to be created

**Table 50-7 (Cont.) CREATEREERENCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set, returned, or both, depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
ctx	Context with which to create the reference (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.6 DELETECONTENT Procedure

This procedure deletes the file specified by the given contentID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.DELETECONTENT (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  contentID       IN      RAW,
  filter          IN      VARCHAR2,
  soft_delete     IN      INTEGER,
  ctx             IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-8 DELETECONTENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
contentID	Unique identifier for the file to be deleted
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
soft_delete	If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations).
ctx	Context with which to delete the file (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.7 DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure

This procedure deletes a directory.

If `recurse` is nonzero, it recursively deletes all elements of the directory. A filter, if supplied, determines which elements of the directory are deleted.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.DELETEDIRECTORY (
  store_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
  path        IN   VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN   VARCHAR2,
  soft_delete IN   INTEGER,
  recurse     IN   INTEGER,
  ctx         IN   DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

**Parameters****Table 50-9 DELETEDIRECTORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to the directory
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
soft_delete	If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations).
recurse	If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively delete the directories and files below the given directory.
ctx	Context with which to delete the directory (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.8 DELETEFILE Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified file.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.DELETEFILE (
  store_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
  path        IN   VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN   VARCHAR2,
  soft_delete IN   BOOLEAN,
  ctx         IN   DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

**Parameters****Table 50-10 DELETEFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to the file
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
soft_delete	If 0, execute a hard (permanent) delete. For any value other than 0, perform a soft delete see <i>Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide</i> , Deletion Operations).



**Table 50-10 (Cont.) DELETEFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	Context with which to delete the file (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.9 GETFEATURES Function

This function returns the features of a store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETFEATURES (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-11 GETFEATURES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store

### Return Values

DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT.FEATURE\_\* features supported by the Store Provider

## 50.4.10 GETPATH Procedures

This procedure returns existing path items (such as files and directories). This includes both data and metadata (properties).

The client can request (using `prop_flags`) that specific properties be returned. File path names can be read either by specifying a BLOB locator using the `prop_data` bitmask in `prop_flags` (see [Table 49-9](#)) or by passing one or more RAW buffers.

When `forUpdate` is 0, this procedure also accepts a valid "as of" timestamp parameter as part of `ctx` that can be used by stores to implement "as of" style flashback queries. Mutating versions of the GETPATH Procedures do not support these modes of operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATH (
    store_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
    path        IN      VARCHAR2,
    properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
    content     OUT      NOCOPY BLOB,
    item_type   OUT      INTEGER,
    prop_flags  IN      INTEGER,
    forUpdate   IN      INTEGER,
    deref       IN      INTEGER,
    ctx         IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATH (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  path        IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount      IN OUT      NUMBER,
  offset      IN          NUMBER,
  buffer      OUT NOCOPY  RAW,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATH (
  store_name  IN          VARCHAR2,
  path        IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount      IN OUT      NUMBER,
  offset      IN          NUMBER,
  buffers     OUT NOCOPY  DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
  prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
  ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

## Parameters

**Table 50-12 GETPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to path items
properties	One or more properties and their values to be returned depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
content	BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional)
item_type	Type of the path item specified (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )
amount	On input, number of bytes to be read. On output, number of bytes read
offset	Byte offset from which to begin reading
buffer	Buffer to which to write
buffers	Buffers to which to write
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set, returned, or both. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
forUpdate	Specifies that a lock should be taken to signify exclusive write access to the path item
deref	If nonzero, attempts to resolve the given path item to actual data provided it is a reference (symbolic link)
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.11 GETPATHBYSTOREID Function

If the underlying GUID is found in the underlying store, this function returns the store-qualified path name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATHBYSTOREID (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  guid            IN      INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-13** GETPATHBYSTOREID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
guid	Unique ID representing the desired path item

### Return Values

Store-qualified path name represented by the GUID

### Usage Notes

If the `STD_GUID` is unknown, a `NULL` value is returned. Clients are expected to handle this as appropriate.

## 50.4.12 GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure

This procedure implies that the operation is for an update, and, if implemented, allows providers to return an exception (ORA-00054) rather than wait for row locks.

See `FEATURE_NOWAIT` in [Table 49-5](#) for more information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETPATHNOWAIT (
  store_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  path        IN      VARCHAR2,
  properties  IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content     OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  item_type   OUT      INTEGER,
  prop_flags  IN      INTEGER,
  deref       IN      INTEGER,
  ctx        IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

## Parameters

**Table 50-14 GETPATHNOWAIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to path items
properties	One or more properties and their values to be returned depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
content	BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional)
item_type	Type of the path item specified (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )
prop_flags	Determines which properties are returned. Default is PROP_STD. Specify properties to be returned by setting prop_spec, and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
deref	If nonzero, attempts to resolve the given path item to actual data provided it is a reference (symbolic link)
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.13 GETSTOREID Function

This function returns the ID of a store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETSTOREID (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-15 GETSTOREID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store

### Return Values

ID of the Store

### Usage Notes

A store ID identifies a provider-specific store, across registrations and mounts, but independent of changes to the store contents. For this reason, changes to the store table or tables should be reflected in the store ID, but re-initialization of the same store table or tables should preserve the store ID.

## 50.4.14 GETVERSION Function

This function returns the version associated with a store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.GETVERSION (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-16** GETVERSION Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store

### Return Values

A "version" (either specific to a provider package, or to an individual store) based on a standard *a.b.c* naming convention (for *major*, *minor*, and *patch* components)

## 50.4.15 ISPATHLOCKED Procedure

This procedure checks if any user-level locks are applied on a given path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT.ISPATHLOCKED (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    path            IN      VARCHAR2,
    who             IN      VARCHAR2,
    lock_type       IN OUT  INTEGER,
    ctx             IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-17** ISPATHLOCKED Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Path name of items to be locked
who	Transaction identifier that has locked the path
lock_type	One of the available lock types (see <a href="#">Table 49-6</a> )
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.16 LIST Function

This function lists the contents of a directory path name.

The invoker of the subprogram has the option to investigate recursively into sub-directories, to make soft-deleted items visible, to use a flashback "as of" a specified timestamp, and to filter items within the store based on list predicates.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.LIST (
  store_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
  path        IN    VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN    VARCHAR2,
  recurse     IN    INTEGER,
  ctx         IN    DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T)
RETURN DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-18 LIST Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of repository
path	Name of path to directories
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
recurse	If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively list the contents of directories and files below the given directory.
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

### Return Values

Path items found that match the path, filter and criteria for executing recursively (see [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_LIST\\_ITEMS\\_T Table Type](#))

### Usage Notes

This function returns only list items; the client is expected to explicitly use one of the [GETPATH Procedures](#) to access the properties or content associated with an item.

## 50.4.17 LOCKPATH Procedure

This procedure applies user-level locks to the given valid path name (subject to store feature support), and optionally associates user-data with the lock.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.LOCKPATH (
  store_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
  path        IN    VARCHAR2,
  who         IN    VARCHAR2,
  lock_type   IN    INTEGER,
```

```

waitForRowLock IN      INTEGER,
ctx             IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

### Parameters

**Table 50-19 LOCKPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Path name of items to be locked
who	Transaction identifier that has locked the path
lock_type	One of the available lock types (see <a href="#">Table 49-6</a> )
waitForRowLock	Determines if a row is locked by a transaction or not
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

### Usage Notes

- It is the responsibility of the store and its providers (assuming it supports user-defined lock checking) to ensure that lock and unlock operations are performed in a consistent manner.
- The status of locked items is available by means of various optional properties (see `OPT_LOCK*` in [Table 49-8](#)).

## 50.4.18 PURGEALL Procedure

This procedure purges all soft-deleted entries matching the path and optional filter criteria.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PURGEALL (
  store_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  path       IN      VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ctx        IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);

```

### Parameters

**Table 50-20 PURGEALL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to file items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied based on specified criteria
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.19 PURGEPATH Procedure

This procedure purges any soft-deleted versions of the given path item.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PURGEPATH (
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  filter        IN          VARCHAR2,
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctx           IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-21 PURGEPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to file items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.20 PUTPATH Procedures

This procedure creates a new path item.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PUTPATH (
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2,
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  content       IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  item_type     OUT         INTEGER,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER,
  ctx           IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PUTPATH (
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2,
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  amount       IN          NUMBER,
  offset        IN          NUMBER,
  buffer        IN          RAW,
  prop_flags    IN          INTEGER,
  ctx           IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.PUTPATH (
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2,
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  written       OUT         NUMBER,
  offset        IN          NUMBER,
```



```

buffers      IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_RAW_T,
prop_flags  IN          INTEGER,
ctx         IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T ;

```

## Parameters

**Table 50-22 PUTPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Path name of item to be put
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set depending on <code>prop_flags</code> (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
content	BLOB holding data which populates the file (optional)
item_type	Type of the path item specified (see <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )
amount	Number of bytes to be read
written	Number of bytes written
offset	Byte offset from which to begin reading
buffer	Buffer to which to write
buffers	Buffers to which to write
prop_flags	Determines which properties are set. Default is <code>PROP_STD</code> . Specify properties to be returned by setting <code>prop_spec</code> , and providing an instance of the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> with properties whose values are of interest.
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## Usage Notes

- All path names allow their metadata (properties) to be read and modified. On completion of the call, the client can access specific properties using `prop_flags` (see [Table 49-9](#)).
- On completion of the call, the client can request a new BLOB locator that can be used to continue data access using the `prop_data` bitmask in `prop_flags` (see [Table 49-9](#)).
- Files can also be written without using BLOB locators, by explicitly specifying logical offsets or buffer-amounts, and a suitably sized buffer.

## 50.4.21 RENAMEPATH Procedure

This procedure renames or moves a path. This operation can be performed across directory hierarchies and mount-points as long as it is within the same store.

 **Note:**

See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for further information on Rename and Move operations

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.RENAMEPATH (
  store_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  oldPath         IN          VARCHAR2,
  newPath         IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties      IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  ctx             IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-23 RENAMEPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store, must be unique
oldPath	Name of path prior to renaming
newPath	Name of path after renaming
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.22 RESTOREALL Procedure

This procedure restores all soft-deleted path items meeting the path and optional filter criteria.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.RESTOREALL (
  store_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  path            IN          VARCHAR2,
  filter          IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctx             IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

## Parameters

**Table 50-24 RESTOREALL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to path items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.23 RESTOREPATH Procedure

This procedure restores all soft-deleted path items that match the given path and optional filter criteria.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.RESTOREPATH (
  store_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
  path        IN    VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN    VARCHAR2,
  ctx         IN    DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

## Parameters

**Table 50-25 RESTOREPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to path items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.24 SEARCH Function

This function searches for path items matching the given path and filter criteria.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.SEARCH (
  store_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
  path        IN    VARCHAR2,
  filter      IN    VARCHAR2,
  recurse     IN    INTEGER,
  ctx         IN    DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T)
RETURN DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_LIST_ITEMS_T PIPELINED;
```

## Parameters

**Table 50-26 LIST Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to the path items
filter	A filter, if any, to be applied
recurse	If 0, do not execute recursively. Otherwise, recursively search the contents of directories and files below the given directory.
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## Return Values

Path items matching the given path and filter criteria (see [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_LIST\\_ITEMS\\_T Table Type](#))

## 50.4.25 SETPATH Procedure

This procedure assigns a path name to a path item represented by contentID.

Stores and their providers that support contentID-based access and lazy path name binding also support the SETPATH Procedure that associates an existing contentID with a new path.

### Note:

See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for further information on Rename and Move operations

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.SETPATH (
  store_name    IN          VARCHAR2,
  contentID     IN          RAW,
  path          IN          VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN OUT NOCOPY DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T,
  ctx           IN          DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

## Parameters

**Table 50-27 SETPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of the store
contentID	Unique identifier for the item to be associated
path	Name of path to path item

**Table 50-27 (Cont.) SETPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
properties	One or more properties and their values to be set depending on prop_flags (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T Table Type</a> )
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

## 50.4.26 SPACEUSAGE Procedure

This procedure queries file system space usage statistics.

Providers are expected to support this subprogram for their stores and to make a best effort determination of space usage, especially if the store consists of multiple tables, indexes, LOBs, and so on.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.SPACEUSAGE (
  store_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  blksize    OUT     INTEGER,
  tbytes     OUT     INTEGER,
  fbytes     OUT     INTEGER,
  nfile      OUT     INTEGER,
  ndir       OUT     INTEGER,
  nlink      OUT     INTEGER,
  nref       OUT     INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 50-28 SPACEUSAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
blksize	Natural tablespace blocksize that holds the store. If multiple tablespaces with different blocksizes are used, any valid blocksize is acceptable.
tbytes	Total size of the store in bytes computed over all segments that comprise the store
fbytes	Free or unused size of the store in bytes computed over all segments that comprise the store
nfile	Number of currently available files in the store
ndir	Number of currently available directories in the store
nlink	Number of currently available links in the store
nref	Number of currently available references in the store

**Usage Notes**

- A space usage query on the top-level root directory returns a combined summary of the space usage of all available distinct stores under it (if the same store is mounted multiple times, it is still counted only once).
- Since database objects are dynamically expandable, it is not easy to estimate the division between "free" space and "used" space.

## 50.4.27 UNLOCKPATH Procedure

This procedure unlocks path items that were previously locked with the LOCKPATH Procedure.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI.UNLOCKPATH (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  path            IN      VARCHAR2,
  who             IN      VARCHAR2,
  waitForRowLock IN      INTEGER,
  ctx             IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T);
```

**Parameters****Table 50-29 UNLOCKPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
path	Name of path to the path items
who	Transaction identifier that has locked the path
waitForRowLock	Determines if a row is locked by a transaction or not
ctx	Context with which to access the path items (see <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_CONTEXT_T Object Type</a> )

**Related Topics**

- [LOCKPATH Procedure](#)  
This procedure applies user-level locks to the given valid path name (subject to store feature support), and optionally associates user-data with the lock.

# 51

## DBMS\_DBFS\_HS

The Oracle Database File System Hierarchical Store is implemented in the `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package. This package provides users the ability to use tape or Amazon S3 Web service as a storage tier when doing Information Lifecycle Management for their database tables.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DBFS\\_HS Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

## 51.1 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Overview

The `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package is a service provider underneath the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package that enables use of tape or Amazon S3 Web service as storage for data.

The data on tape or Amazon S3 Web service is part of the Oracle Database and can be accessed through all standard interfaces, but only through the database. The package allows users to use tape or Amazon S3 Web service as a storage tier when doing Information Lifecycle Management of their content.

The package initially stores all content files in level-1 cache. As the level-1 cache fills up, content files are moved to level-2 cache and then to an external storage device using bulk writes.

## 51.2 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Security Model

The `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package runs with invoker's rights.

## 51.3 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Constants

The `DBMS_DBFS_HS` package uses the constants shown in the tables in this topic.

**Table 51-1 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Constants - Used by the CREATESTORE Procedure**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
STORETYPE_TAPE	VARCHAR2(50)	'HS_TAPE'	Use tape as a storage tier
STORETYPE_AMAZO NS3	VARCHAR2(50)	'HS_S3'	Use Amazon S3 Web service as a storage tier

**Table 51-2 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Constants - Used by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure and the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
PROPNAME_BUCKET	VARCHAR2(50)	'BUCKET'	Specifies the AWS bucket to be used as a storage tier by the Hierarchical Store.  Restrictions on bucket name are: 1) Bucket names can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, periods (.) and dashes(-). Note that underscores (_) are invalid. 2) Bucket names must start with a number or letter. 3) Bucket names cannot be in an IP address style (192.168.5.4). 4) Bucket names must be between 3 and 63 characters long. 5) Bucket names should not end with a dash. 6) Dashes cannot appear next to periods. For example, my- .bucket .com is invalid.
PROPNAME_CACHES IZE	VARCHAR2(50)	'CACHE_SIZE'	Specifies the cumulative cache size used for the Hierarchical Store. This property is set by the <a href="#">CREATESTORE Procedure</a> and can be modified by the <a href="#">RECONFIGCACHE Procedure</a> . It cannot be modified by the <a href="#">SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure</a> , though its value can be queried by the <a href="#">GETSTOREPROPERTY Function</a> .
PROPNAME_COMPRE SSLEVEL	VARCHAR2(50)	'COMPRESSION_ LEVEL'	Use to enable compression of files stored in the DBFS hierarchical store. It specifies the compression level to be used for compressing the files



**Table 51-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Constants - Used by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure and the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
PROPNAME_ENABLE CLEANUPONDELETE	VARCHAR2(50)	'ENABLE_CLEAN UP_ON_DELETE'	If this property is set to 'TRUE', whenever the user invokes the <a href="#">DELETEFILE Procedure</a> in the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT</a> interface on a file residing in the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_HS</a> store, the <a href="#">DBMS_DBFS_HS</a> removes the file on the external storage that contains this user file, provided that the file has no other useful data. By default, the property is set to 'TRUE' for <a href="#">STORETYPE_AMAZONS3</a> and 'FALSE' for <a href="#">STORETYPE_TAPE</a> .
PROPNAME_HTTPPR OXY	VARCHAR2(50)	'HTTP_PROXY'	Specifies the DNS name of the HTTP proxy, if any, that is needed to access the Amazon S3 storage service
PROPNAME_LICENS EID	VARCHAR2(50)	'LICENSE_ID'	Specifies the license ID associated with the library <code>libosbws11.so</code> .
PROPNAME_LOBCAC HE_QUOTA	VARCHAR2(50)	'LOBCACHE_QUO TA'	Specifies fraction of the <code>cache_size</code> which is allocated for level 1 cache. The default value of this parameter is <code>NULL</code> which means that 0.8 (= 80%) of the <code>cache_size</code> is used for level 1 cache.  This property cannot be modified by the <a href="#">SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure</a> though its value can be queried by the <a href="#">GETSTOREPROPERTY Function</a> . Its value is set by <a href="#">CREATESTORE Procedure</a> and can be modified by the <a href="#">RECONFIGCACHE Procedure</a> .
PROPNAME_MEDIAP OOL	VARCHAR2(50)	'MEDIA_POOL'	Specifies the media pool number to use for storing the content
PROPVAL_COMPLVL _NONE	VARCHAR2(50)	'NONE'	Indicates no compression
PROPVAL_COMPLVL _LOW	VARCHAR2(50)	'LOW'	Use to set the compression level to <code>LOW</code> . This is expected to have the best performance while still providing a good compression ratio.
PROPVAL_COMPLVL _MEDIUM	VARCHAR2(50)	'MEDIUM'	Use to set the compression level to <code>MEDIUM</code> . This compression level is expected to provide better compression ratio than <code>LOW</code> but the time required for compression will be higher than compression level <code>LOW</code> .

**Table 51-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Constants - Used by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure and the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
PROPVAL_COMPLVL_HIGH	VARCHAR2(50)	'HIGH'	Use to set the compression level to HIGH. This compression level is expected to provide the best compression ratio but compression time will in general be highest among the 3 compression levels.
PROPNAME_OPTTARBALLSIZE	VARCHAR2(50)	'OPTIMAL_TARBALL_SIZE'	Specifies <code>optimal_tarball_size</code> as the maximum possible size of an archive file.  Multiple content files are bundled together into one archive file and then the archive file is transferred to tape or Amazon S3. This is because creating one file on tape or Amazon S3 for every content file in the store is a prohibitively expensive operation.  This property cannot be modified by the <a href="#">SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure</a> though its value can be queried by the <a href="#">GETSTOREPROPERTY Function</a> . Its value is set by <a href="#">CREATESTORE Procedure</a> and can be modified by the <a href="#">RECONFIGCACHE Procedure</a> .
PROPNAME_READCHUNKSIZE	VARCHAR2(50)	'READ_CHUNK_SIZE'	Specifies the size used by the SBT protocol to transfer data from tape or S3. This chunk is allocated in memory per transaction for retrieval of content files from an archive store, so the value of this property should be conservative. The default size of 1MB is typically good for most users.
PROPNAME_S3HOST	VARCHAR2(50)	'S3_HOST'	Specifies the HOST name of the Amazon S3 storage service. It must be <code>s3.amazonaws.com</code> .
PROPNAME_SBT_LIBRARY	VARCHAR2(50)	'SBT_LIBRARY'	Specifies the path of the shared library used by RMAN to communicate with Amazon S3. It is named <code>libosbws11.so</code> and is available in <code>rdbms/lib</code> directory.
PROPNAME_STREAMABLE	VARCHAR2(50)	'STREAMABLE'	Indicates whether buffer-based PUT or GET should be done on this store. Valid values for are TRUE and FALSE. The default value of this property is TRUE.

**Table 51-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Constants - Used by the SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure and the GETSTOREPROPERTY Function**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
PROPNAME_WALLET	VARCHAR2(50)	'WALLET'	<p>The value of this property should be of the form:</p> <p><i>LOCATION=file:filename</i>  <i>CREDENTIAL_ALIAS=access/secret_alias</i>  <i>PROXY_AUTH_ALIAS=proxyusername/password alias</i></p> <p>Defines the Oracle Wallet which contains the credentials of the Amazon S3 account associated with the store under consideration.</p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b> The directory path that contains the Oracle wallet. The format is <i>file:directory-path</i></p> <p>The format of <i>wallet_path</i> in Windows is, for example:  <i>file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\username\WALLETS</i></p> <p>In UNIX or Linux it is, for example:  <i>file:/home/username/wallets</i></p> <p>When the package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server.</p> <p><b>PASSWORD:</b> Defines the wallet password. If auto-login is enabled in wallet (this can be changed using the OWM utility), this parameter does not have to be specified. By default, the <i>mkstore</i> utility enables auto-login.</p> <p><b>CREDENTIAL_ALIAS:</b> Defines the credential alias for <i>ACCESS_KEY</i> and <i>SECRET_KEY</i></p>
PROPNAME_WRITEC HUNKSIZ	VARCHAR2(50)	'WRITE_CHUNK_ SIZE'	<p>Specifies the size used by the SBT protocol to transfer data to tape or S3.</p> <p>This chunk is allocated in memory per transaction for PUT of Content Files to an archive store so the value should be conservative.</p> <p>The default size of 1MB is typically good for most users.</p>

**Table 51-3 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Constants - Used by the REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Function**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
BEFORE_PUT	NUMBER	'1'	Specified operation must be performed before writing a SECUREFILE to the remote store
BEFORE_GET	NUMBER	'2'	Specified operation must be performed before a retrieval operation such as reading a SECUREFILE from the remote device

**Table 51-4 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Constants - Failure/Success/Error**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
FAIL	NUMBER	'0'	Procedure or function did not execute successfully
SUCCESS	NUMBER	'1'	Procedure or function completed successfully
ERROR	NUMBER	'2'	Procedure or function returned an error

## 51.4 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Operational Notes

When the DBMS\_DBFS\_HS package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server.

## 51.5 Summary of DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Subprograms

This table lists and describes the subprograms in the DBMS\_DBFS\_HS package.

**Table 51-5 DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES Procedure</a>	Removes files created on the external storage device that hold no currently used data
<a href="#">CREATEBUCKET Procedure</a>	Creates an AWS bucket, associated with a store of type STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 into which the Hierarchical Store can then move data
<a href="#">CREATESTORE Procedure</a>	Creates a new hierarchical store
<a href="#">DEREGSTORECOMMAND Function</a>	Removes a command that had been previously associated with a store through the <a href="#">RECONFIGCACHE Procedure</a>
<a href="#">DROPSTORE Procedure</a>	Deletes a previously created hierarchical store
<a href="#">FLUSHCACHE Procedure</a>	Flushes (writes out) dirty contents from the level-1 cache.
<a href="#">GETSTOREPROPERTY Function</a>	Retrieves the values of a property of a store

**Table 51-5 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_HS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">RECONFIGCACHE Procedure</a>	Reconfigures the parameters of the database cache used by the store
<a href="#">REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure</a>	Registers commands for a store with the Hierarchical Store to be sent to the Media Manager for the external storage device associated with the store
<a href="#">SENDCOMMAND Procedures</a>	Sends a command to be executed on the external storage device's Media Manager
<a href="#">SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure</a>	Stores properties of a store in the database
<a href="#">STOREPUSH Procedure</a>	Pushes locally staged data to the remote storage

## 51.5.1 CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES Procedure

This procedure removes files created on the external storage device that hold no currently used data in them.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 51-6 CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store

### Usage Notes

- The action of removing files from external storage device can not be rolled back.
- This method can be executed periodically to clear space on the external storage device. Asynchronously deleting content from the external storage device is useful because it has minimal impact on the OLTP performance. The periodic scheduling can be accomplished using the DBMS\_SCHEDULER package.

## 51.5.2 CREATEBUCKET Procedure

This procedure creates an AWS bucket, associated with a store of type STORETYPE\_AMAZONS3 into which the Hierarchical Store can then move data.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.CREATEBUCKET (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 51-7 CREATEBUCKET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store

## Usage Notes

- The PROPNAME\_BUCKET property of the store should be set before this subprogram is called.
- Once this procedure has successfully created a bucket in Amazon S3, the bucket can only be deleted using out-of-band methods, such as logging-in to S3 and deleting data (directories, files, and other items) for the bucket.

## 51.5.3 CREATESTORE Procedure

This procedure creates a new hierarchical store `store_name` of type `STORE_TYPE` (`STORETYPE_TAPE` or `STORETYPE_AMAZONS3`) in schema `schema_name` (defaulting to the current schema) under the ownership of the invoking session user.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.CREATESTORE (
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    store_type      IN      VARCHAR2,
    tbl_name        IN      VARCHAR2,
    tbs_name        IN      VARCHAR2,
    cache_size      IN      NUMBER,
    lob_cache_quota IN      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    optimal_tarball_size IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    schema_name     IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 51-8 CREATESTORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
store_type	STORETYPE_TAPE or STORETYPE_AMAZONS3
tbl_name	Table for store entries
tbs_name	Tablespace for the store
cache_size	Amount of space used by the store to cache content in given tablespace
lob_cache_quota	Fraction of the cache_size which is allocated for level 1 cache. The default value of this parameter is NULL which means that 0.8 (= 80%) of the cache_size is used for level 1 cache.

**Table 51-8 (Cont.) CREATESTORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
optimal_tarball_size	Maximum possible size of the archive file. Multiple content files are bundled together into one archive file, and then the archive file is transferred to tape or Amazon S3. This is because creating one file on tape or Amazon S3 for every content file in the store is a prohibitively expensive operation. The value of is set by default to 10GB for tape and to 100MB for Amazon S3.
schema_name	Schema for the store

**Usage Notes**

CREATESTORE() sets certain properties of the store to default values. The user can use the methods SETSTOREPROPERTY() and RECONFIGCACHE() to appropriately change the property values and to set other properties of the store.

- Store names must be unique for an owner. The same store names can be used for different stores owned by different owners.
- Once a table space has been specified to store the store's content in a database, it cannot be changed later.
- This subprogram will execute like a DDL statement, performing an automatic COMMIT before and after execution.
- Stores using DBMS\_DBFS\_HS must not use singleton mount. This means that the singleton parameter should be FALSE and the store\_mount parameter should have a non-NULL value in a call to the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT.MOUNTSTORE procedure.

## 51.5.4 DEREGSTORECOMMAND Function

This procedure removes a command that had been previously associated with a store through the REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.DEREGSTORECOMMAND (
    store_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    message         IN    VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 51-9 DEREGSTORECOMMAND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
message	Message to be deregistered

### Usage Notes

If this subprogram successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user. If the user wants to restore the previous state, the user must call the [REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure](#).

### Related Topics

- [REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure](#)  
This procedure registers commands for a store with the Hierarchical Store. These commands are sent to the Media Manager for the external storage device associated with the store.

## 51.5.5 DROPSTORE Procedure

This procedure deletes a previously created hierarchical store specified by name and owned by the invoking session user.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.DROPSTORE (
  store_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  opt_flags   IN  INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 51-10 DROPSTORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store owned by the invoking session user
opt_flags	User can specify optional flags. If <code>DISABLE_CLEANUPBACKUPFILES</code> is specified as one of the optional flags, the call to the <a href="#">CLEANUPUNUSEDBACKUPFILES Procedure</a> is not issued. By default, when this flag is not set, the procedure implicitly cleans-up all unused backup files.

### Usage Notes

- The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto-commits before and after its execution.
- If `CLEANUPBACKUPFILES` is disabled during the procedure, the user must resort to out-of-band techniques to cleanup unused backup files. No further invocations of `CLEANUPBACKFILES` for a dropped store are possible through hierarchical store.
- This subprogram will un-register the store from `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package. All files in the given store are deleted from the store (Tape or Amazon S3 Web service). The database table holding the store's entries in the database, is also dropped by this subprogram.



## 51.5.6 FLUSHCACHE Procedure

This procedure flushes out dirty contents from level-1 cache, which can be locked, to level-2 cache, thereby freeing-up space in level 1 cache.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.FLUSHCACHE (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 51-11 FLUSHCACHE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store

## 51.5.7 GETSTOREPROPERTY Function

This function retrieves the values of a property.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.GETSTOREPROPERTY (
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_name IN    VARCHAR2,
    noexcp       IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 51-12 GETSTOREPROPERTY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
property_name	Name of property
noexcp	If set to FALSE, raises an exception if the property does not exist in the database. If noexcp is set to TRUE, returns NULL if the property does not exist.

### Return Values

The values of a property.

### Usage Notes

The specified store must already have been created.

## 51.5.8 RECONFIGCACHE Procedure

This procedure reconfigures the parameters of the database cache being used by the store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.RECONFIGCACHE (
  store_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  cache_size         IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  lobcache_quota     IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  optimal_tarball_size IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 51-13 RECONFIGCACHE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
cache_size	Cumulative cache size used for the Hierarchical Store
lobcache_quota	Fraction of the cache size that are assigned to level 1 cache
optimal_tarball_size	Maximum possible size of an archive file. Since creating one file for every content file in the store is a prohibitively expensive operation, multiple content files are bundled together into one archive file for transfer to tape or Amazon S3.

### Usage Notes

- The specified store must already have been created before reconfiguration.
- The Hierarchical Store uses a level 1 cache and a level 2 cache. The level 1 cache subsumes most of the working set and the level 2 cache is used to perform bulk writes to the backend device.
- If any of the last 3 parameters is NULL, its value specified during store creation is used. If the parameter was NULL when the call to the [CREATESTORE Procedure](#) was issued, the DBMS\_DBFS\_HS package assigns a default value.

The DBMS\_DBFS\_HS package optimistically tries to allocate more than 1 tarball's worth of size for level 2 cache to facilitate concurrency, though a minimum of 1 tarball size is necessary for level 2 cache.

The values for cumulative cache size and LOB cache quota decide allocation of space for the two caches. If values are not provided, a user might see an `INSUFFICIENT_CACHE` exception. In that case, it is better to revise the cache parameters in order to have a working store.

- If this subprogram successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user. In that case, the user should call `RECONFIGCACHE` again with new or modified parameters.

## 51.5.9 REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure

This procedure registers commands for a store with the Hierarchical Store. These commands are sent to the Media Manager for the external storage device associated with the store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.REGISTERSTORECOMMAND (  
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    message       IN    VARCHAR2,  
    flags         IN    NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 51-14 REGISTERSTORECOMMAND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
message	Message to be sent to the Media Manager of the external store
flags	Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>BEFORE_PUT CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;</li><li>BEFORE_GET CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;</li></ul>

### Usage Notes

- These commands are sent before the next read or write of content. When the Hierarchical Store wants to push (or get) data to (or from) the storage device, it begins a session (to communicate with the device). After beginning the session, it sends all registered commands for the to the relevant device before writing (or getting) any data.
- If this method successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user. To restore the previous state the user must call the [DEREGSTORECOMMAND Function](#).

## 51.5.10 SENDCOMMAND Procedure

This procedure sends a command to be executed on the external storage device's Media Manager.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.SENDCOMMAND (  
    store_name    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    message       IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 51-15 SENDCOMMAND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
message	Message string to be executed

## 51.5.11 SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure

This procedure stores properties of a store in the database as name-value pairs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.SETSTOREPROPERTY (
    store_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_name   IN    VARCHAR2,
    property_value  IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 51-16 SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
property_name	For a store using Tape device, there are three properties whose values must be set by the user, and four properties that have default values. Stores of type STORETYPE_AMAZONS3 have properties with default values. The various options for both types of stores are detailed under property_value.

**Table 51-16 (Cont.) SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
property_value	<p><b>Stores using a Tape Device</b></p> <p>The values for the following properties must be set by the user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROPNAME_SBTLIBRARY - This should point to the shared library used by RMAN to communicate with the external tape device. It is usually named libobk.so.</li> <li>• PROPNAME_MEDIAPool - Media pool number for storing content</li> <li>• PROPNAME_CACHE_SIZE - Amount of space, in bytes, used for the cache of this store</li> </ul> <p>The following properties, which have default values assigned to them when a store is created, benefit from tuning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROPNAME_READCHUNKSIZE and PROPNAME_WRITECHUNKSIZE - These are the sizes used by the SBT protocol to transfer data to and from the tapes. These chunks are allocated in memory per transaction, so the values should be conservative. The default size is 1MB.</li> <li>• PROPNAME_STREAMABLE – Indicates whether DBFS_LINKS can perform read operations (for example SELECT or DBMS_LOB.READ) directly from the store, or if the data must be copied back into the database before it can be read</li> <li>• PROPNAME_ENABLECLEANUPONDELETE - Indicates if DBMS_DBFS_HS should delete unused files on the external storage. Valid values for this property are 'FALSE' for STORETYPE_TAPE.</li> <li>• PROPNAME_COMPRESSLEVEL - Describes how files written to Tape should be compressed. It can be set to PROPVAL_COMPLVL_NONE, PROPVAL_COMPLVL_LOW, PROPVAL_COMPLVL_MEDIUM or PROPVAL_COMPLVL_HIGH. By default it is set to PROPVAL_COMPLVL_NONE.</li> </ul>

**Table 51-16 (Cont.) SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
(cont) <code>property_value</code>	<p><b>Stores of type STORETYPE_AMAZONS3</b></p> <p>It is mandatory that the following properties have assigned values, and default values are provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_SBTLIBRARY</code> - Specifies the path of the shared library used by RMAN to communicate with Amazon S3. It is named <code>libosbws11.so</code> and is available in <code>rdbms/lib</code> directory.</li> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_S3HOST</code> - Defines the HOST name of the Amazon S3 storage service. It must be <code>s3.amazonaws.com</code>.</li> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_BUCKET</code> - Defines the AWS bucket used as a storage tier by the Hierarchical Store. Restrictions on bucket names are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- Bucket names can only contain lowercase letters, numbers, periods (.) and dashes (-). Use of an underscore (_) is invalid.</li> <li>-- Bucket names must start with a number or letter</li> <li>-- Bucket names cannot be in an IP address style ("192.168.5.4")</li> <li>-- Bucket names must be between 3 and 63 characters in length</li> <li>-- Bucket names should not end with a dash</li> <li>-- Dashes cannot appear next to periods. For example, "my-.bucket.com" is invalid.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_LICENSEID</code> - Specifies the license ID associated with the library <code>libosbws11.so</code>.</li> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_WALLET</code> - Has the form: <pre>'LOCATION=file:&lt;filename&gt; CREDENTIAL_ALIAS=&lt;access/secret_alias&gt; PROXY_AUTH_ALIAS=&lt;proxyusername/password alias&gt;'</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- <code>LOCATION</code> - Directory path that contains the Oracle wallet. The format is <code>file:directory-path</code>. See <a href="#">Examples</a> for variations in format.</li> <li>-- <code>PASSWORD</code> - Defines the wallet password. If <code>auto-login</code> is enabled in the wallet (this can be changed using the user's own utility), and does not have to be specified. By default, the <code>mkstore</code> utility enables <code>auto-login</code>.</li> <li>-- <code>CREDENTIAL_ALIAS</code> - Defines the credential alias for <code>ACCESS_KEY</code> and <code>SECRET_KEY</code></li> <li>-- <code>PROXY_AUTH_ALIAS</code> - Defines authentication credentials for the proxy server, if applicable.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 51-16 (Cont.) SETSTOREPROPERTY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
(property_value (contd.))	<p>The following properties are optional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_HTTPPROXY</code> - Defines the DNS name of the HTTP proxy, if any, that is needed to access the Amazon S3 storage service.</li> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_STREAMABLE</code> – Indicates whether buffer-based PUT or GET operation should be done on this store. Valid values for this property are <code>TRUE</code> (default) and <code>FALSE</code>.</li> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_ENABLECLEANUPONDELETE</code> - Indicates if <code>DBMS_DBFS_HS</code> should delete unused files on the external storage device. Default values for this property are <code>FALSE</code> for <code>STORETYPE_TAPE</code> and <code>TRUE</code> for <code>STORETYPE_AMAZONS3</code>.</li> <li>• <code>PROPNAME_COMPRESSLEVEL</code> - Describes how files written to tape should be compressed. It can be set to <code>PROPVAL_COMPLVL_NONE</code>, <code>PROPVAL_COMPLVL_LOW</code>, <code>PROPVAL_COMPLVL_MEDIUM</code> or <code>PROPVAL_COMPLVL_HIGH</code>. By default it is set to <code>PROPVAL_COMPLVL_NONE</code>.</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

- The specified store must already have been created.
- If this subprogram successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user.
- The same property can be set multiple times to the same or different values using this subprogram
- Regarding `PROPNAME_ENABLECLEANUPONDELETE` behavior, a job is created for each store by the `DBMS_DBFS_HS` to remove the unused files from the external storage. By default, the job is enabled for `STORETYPE_AMAZONS3` and is disabled for `STORETYPE_TAPE`. If the `ENABLECLEANUPONDELETE` property is set to `TRUE`, the job is enabled; if the property is set to `FALSE`, the job is disabled. If enabled, the job runs at an interval of one hour by default. The `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package can be used to modify the schedule. The name of the job can be obtained by querying `USER_DBFS_HS_FIXED_PROPERTIES` for `prop_name = 'DELJOB_NAME'`.

**Examples****Format**

The format of `wallet_path` in Windows is, for example:

```
file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\\WALLETS
```

The format of `wallet_path` in UNIX or Linux is, for example:

```
file:/home/username/wallets
```

## 51.5.12 STOREPUSH Procedure

This procedure pushes locally staged data to the remote storage.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_HS.STOREPUSH (
  store_name  IN      VARCHAR2,
  path        IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 51-17 STOREPUSH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store whose content the client writes from local cache to the external store
path	A non-mount qualified (without mount point) path within the store. By default, its value is NULL which corresponds to the root path of the store.

### Usage Notes

- The Hierarchical Store caches the content files locally in database tables. When enough content is amassed in the cache to make it efficient to write to the external storage device (or the cache is completely filled), the Hierarchical Store creates a tarball out of the local content and writes these tarballs as files on the external device. The size of the tarball created by the Hierarchical Store is controlled by the store property `PROPNAME_OPTTARBALLSIZE`.
- When the amount of free space in the cache is such that the caching of a content file will push the space used above `cache_size`, the Hierarchical Store will internally call `STOREPUSH`. The `STOREPUSH` Procedure creates tarball(s) out of the existing dirty or modified content files in the cache and writes them out to the external device. A `STOREPUSH` call is not guaranteed to write all the dirty content from local cache to the external storage, since some files may be locked by other sessions.
- `STOREPUSH` has a built-in ability feature allowing it to automatically resume operation. If a `STOREPUSH` call is interrupted (say by a network outage) after it has transferred some tarballs to the external device, it can be restarted after the outage and will then resume transferring data from the point it was interrupted. In other words, work done before the outage is not lost. `STOREPUSH` can safely be restarted and the effect is such as if the outage never occurred.
- If this method successfully executes, its actions cannot be rolled back by the user.
- By default, when `path` is NULL, all files in the store are candidates for `STOREPUSH`. If `path` has a valid input value, all files which are under the namespace of given `path` are written from the local cache to the external store. If a given path is an existing file, it is pushed out again to the remote store.



# DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS

The `DBMS_DBFS_SFS` package provides an interface to operate a SecureFile-based store (SFS) for the content interface described in the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DBFS\\_SFS Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

## 52.1 DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Overview

The `DBMS_DBFS_SFS` package is a sample implementation of a package that implements and extends the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_SPI` interface. It provides a POSIX-compliant file system stored in the RDBMS.

## 52.2 DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Security Model

The `DBMS_DBFS_SFS` package runs with `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`.

## 52.3 DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Constants

The `DBMS_DBFS_SFS` package uses the constants shown in the following tables.

- [Table 52-1](#)
- [Table 52-2](#)
- [Table 52-3](#)
- [Table 52-4](#)

**Table 52-1 DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Constants - Compression Levels**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>COMPRESSION_DEFAU LT</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(32)</code>	<code>' '</code>	Use the default SecureFile compression level
<code>COMPRESSION_LOW</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(32)</code>	<code>'LOW'</code>	Use compression level 'LOW'

**Table 52-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Constants - Compression Levels**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
COMPRESSION_MEDIUM	VARCHAR2(32)	'MEDIUM'	Use compression level 'MEDIUM'
COMPRESSION_HIGH	VARCHAR2(32)	'HIGH'	Use compression level 'HIGH'

**Table 52-2 DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Constants - Used by the encryption Parameter**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
ENCRYPTION_DEFAULT	VARCHAR2(32)	' '	Use the default SecureFile encryption algorithm
ENCRYPTION_3DES168	VARCHAR2(32)	'3DES168'	Use encryption 3DES 168 bit
ENCRYPTION_AES128	VARCHAR2(32)	'AES128'	Use encryption AES 128 bit
ENCRYPTION_AES192	VARCHAR2(32)	'AES192'	Use encryption AES 192 bit
ENCRYPTION_AES256	VARCHAR2(32)	'AES256'	Use encryption AES 256 bit

**Table 52-3 DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Constants - Used by the npartitions Parameter**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
DEFAULT_PARTITIONS	INTEGER	16	Default to 16 partitions

**Table 52-4 DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Constants - Used by the partition\_key Parameter**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
PARTITION_BY_ITEM	INTEGER	1	Use a hash of the item name for the partition key
PARTITION_BY_PATH	INTEGER	2	Use a hash of the path name for the partition key
PARTITION_BY_GUID	INTEGER	3	Use a hash of the GUID as the partition key

## 52.4 Summary of DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Package subprograms.

**Table 52-5 DBMS\_DBFS\_SFS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATEFILESYSTEM Procedure</a>	Creates a file system store
<a href="#">CREATESTORE Procedure</a>	Creates a new DBFS SFS store
<a href="#">DROPFILESYSTEM Procedures</a>	Drops the DBFS SFS store
<a href="#">INITFS Procedure</a>	Initializes a POSIX file system store

## 52.4.1 CREATEFILESYSTEM Procedure

This procedure creates a file system store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_SFS.CREATEFILESYSTEM (
  store_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
  schema_name        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  tbl_name           IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  tbl_tbs            IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lob_tbs            IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  use_bf             IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  properties         IN      DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTIES_T DEFAULT NULL,
  create_only        IN      BOOLEAN   FALSE,
  use_objects        IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  with_grants        IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_dedup           IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_compress        IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  compression        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT COMPRESSION_DEFAULT,
  do_encrypt         IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  encryption         IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT ENCRYPTION_DEFAULT,
  do_partition       IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  npartitions        IN      NUMBER     DEFAULTDEFAULT_PARTITIONS,
  partition_key      IN      NUMBER     DEFAULT PARTITION_BY_ITEM,
  partition_guidi    IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  partition_pathi    IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  partition_prop     IN      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 52-6 CREATEFILESYSTEM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
schema_name	Schema for the store, defaulting to the current schema
tbl_name	Table for store entries. If not specified, an internally generated name is used.
tbl_tb	Tablespace for the store, defaulting to the schema's default tablespace
lob_tbs	Tablespace in which to create the LOB segment. It defaults to the user's default tablespace.

**Table 52-6 (Cont.) CREATEFILESYSTEM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
use_bf	If TRUE, a BasicFile LOB is used; otherwise a SecureFile LOB is used.
properties	Table of (name, value, typecode) tuples used to configure the store properties. Currently no such properties are defined or used.
create_only	If TRUE, the file system is created, but not registered with the current user
use_objects	If TRUE, a single base-table with an object-type column (using a nested table) is created to backup the new file system. Otherwise, a pair of (parent, child) tables is used to backup the file system. In both cases, the object type nested table or the child table is used only for user-defined properties.
with_grants	If TRUE, DML and query access permissions are granted to the DBFS_ROLE as part of creating the file system. Otherwise, explicit grants (or existing permissions) are required to access the file system.
do_dedup	If TRUE, do deduplication the underlying SecureFile column
do_compress	If TRUE, do compression the underlying SecureFile column
compression	Compression algorithm to use (see <a href="#">Table 52-1</a> )
do_encrypt	If TRUE, encrypt the underlying SecureFile column
encryption	encryption algorithm to use (see <a href="#">Table 52-2</a> )
do_partition	If TRUE, partition the table used for storage
npartitions	Number of partitions to create for the table (see <a href="#">Table 52-3</a> ).
partition_key	How to partition the table: by item name, by path name, or by GUID (see <a href="#">Table 52-4</a> ).
partition_guidi	If TRUE, build an index on GUID
partition_pathi	If TRUE, build an index on path name
partition_prop	If TRUE, partition the properties table

**Usage Notes**

The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto-commits before and after its execution.

## 52.4.2 CREATESTORE Procedure

This procedure creates a new DBFS SFS store owned by the invoking session user.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DBFS_SFS.CREATESTORE (
  store_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  tbl_name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  tbs_name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

use_bf      in      BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
stgopts     in      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '';

```

### Parameters

**Table 52-7 CREATESTORE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
store_name	Name of store
store_type	STORETYPE_TAPE or STORETYPE_AMAZONS3
tbl_name	Placeholder for the store content cached in database
tbs_name	Named tablespace
use_bf	If TRUE, a BasicFile LOB is used; otherwise a SecureFile LOB is used.
stgopts	Currently non-operational, reserved for future use

## 52.4.3 DROPFILESYSTEM Procedures

This procedure drops the DBFS SFS store, purging all dictionary information associated with the store, and dropping the underlying file system table.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DBFS_SFS.DROPFILESYSTEM (
  schema_name  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  tbl_name     IN      INTEGER);

DBMS_DBFS_SFS.DROPFILESYSTEM (
  store_name   IN      VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 52-8 DROPFILESYSTEM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of schema
tbl_name	Name of tablespace
store_name	Name of store path

### Usage Notes

- If the specified store table is registered by the current user, it will be unregistered from the content interface described in the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT package and the POSIX metadata tables.
- Subsequent to unregistration, an attempt will be made to store table(s). This operation may fail if other users are currently using this store table.
- The user attempting a drop of the tables underlying the store must actually have the privileges to complete the drop operation (either as the owner of the tables, or as a sufficiently privileged user for cross-schema operations).

- The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto-commits before and after its execution.

## 52.4.4 INITFS Procedure

This procedure initialize a POSIX file system store. The table associated with the POSIX file system store `store_name` is truncated and reinitialized with a single "root" directory entry.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DBFS_SFS.INITFS (  
    store_name      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 52-9** INITFS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>store_name</code>	Name of store

### Usage Notes

The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto-commits before and after its execution.

# 53

## DBMS\_DDL

This package provides access to some SQL data definition language (DDL) statements from stored procedures. It also provides special administration operations that are not available as Data Definition Language statements (DDLs).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DDL Subprograms](#)

### 53.1 DBMS\_DDL Deprecated Subprograms

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

The following subprograms are deprecated with release Oracle Database 10g:

- [ALTER\\_COMPILE Procedure](#)

### 53.2 DBMS\_DDL Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of the calling user, rather than the package owner SYS.

### 53.3 DBMS\_DDL Operational Notes

The `ALTER_COMPILE` procedure commits the current transaction, performs the operation, and then commits again.

### 53.4 Summary of DBMS\_DDL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_DDL` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 53-1** *DBMS\_DDL Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_COMPILE Procedure</a>	Compiles the PL/SQL object
<a href="#">ALTER_TABLE_NOT_REFERENCEABLE Procedure</a>	Reorganizes object tables

**Table 53-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_DDL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_TABLE_REFERENCEABLE Procedure</a>	Reorganizes object tables
<a href="#">CREATE_WRAPPED Procedures</a>	Takes as input a single CREATE OR REPLACE statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body, generates a CREATE OR REPLACE statement with the PL/SQL source text obfuscated and executes the generated statement
<a href="#">IS_TRIGGER_FIRE_ONCE Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the specified DML or DDL trigger is set to fire once. Otherwise, returns FALSE
<a href="#">SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY Procedures</a>	Sets the specified DML or DDL trigger's firing property
<a href="#">WRAP Functions</a>	Takes as input a CREATE OR REPLACE statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body and returns a CREATE OR REPLACE statement where the text of the PL/SQL unit has been obfuscated

### 53.4.1 ALTER\_COMPILE Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER PROCEDURE|FUNCTION|PACKAGE [<schema>.] <name> COMPILE [BODY]

#### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2). While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the DDL equivalent in a dynamic SQL statement.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DDL.ALTER_COMPILE (
    type          VARCHAR2,
    schema        VARCHAR2,
    name          VARCHAR2
    reuse_settings BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```



## Parameters

**Table 53-2 ALTER\_COMPILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
type	Must be either PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY or TRIGGER
schema	Schema name If NULL, then use current schema (case-sensitive)
name	Name of the object (case-sensitive)
reuse_settings	Indicates whether the session settings in the objects should be reused, or whether the current session settings should be adopted instead

## Exceptions

**Table 53-3 ALTER\_COMPILE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-20000:	Insufficient privileges or object does not exist
ORA-20001:	Remote object, cannot compile
ORA-20002:	Bad value for object type: should be either PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, or TRIGGER

## 53.4.2 ALTER\_TABLE\_NOT\_REFERENCEABLE Procedure

This procedure alters the given object table `table_schema.table_name` so it becomes not the default referenceable table for the schema `affected_schema`.

This is equivalent to SQL:

```
ALTER TABLE [<table_schema>.<table_name>] NOT REFERENCEABLE FOR <affected_schema>
```

which is currently not supported or available as a DDL statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DDL.ALTER_TABLE_NOT_REFERENCEABLE (
    table_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
    table_schema    IN  DEFAULT NULL,
    affected_schema IN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 53-4 ALTER\_TABLE\_NOT\_REFERENCEABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of the table to be altered. Cannot be a synonym. Must not be NULL. Case sensitive.

**Table 53-4 (Cont.) ALTER\_TABLE\_NOT\_REFERENCEABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_schema	Name of the schema owning the table to be altered. If NULL then the current schema is used. Case sensitive.
affected_schema	Name of the schema affected by this alteration. If NULL then the current schema is used. Case sensitive.

**Usage Notes**

This procedure simply reverts for the affected schema to the default table referenceable for PUBLIC; that is., it simply undoes the previous ALTER\_TABLE\_REFERENCEABLE call for this specific schema. The affected schema must a particular schema (cannot be PUBLIC).

The user that executes this procedure must own the table (that is, the schema is the same as the user), and the affected schema must be the same as the user.

If the user executing this procedure has ALTER ANY TABLE and SELECT ANY TABLE and DROP ANY TABLE privileges, the user doesn't have to own the table and the affected schema can be any valid schema.

### 53.4.3 ALTER\_TABLE\_REFERENCEABLE Procedure

This procedure alters the given object table table\_schema.table\_name so it becomes the referenceable table for the given schema affected\_schema.

This is equivalent to SQL:

```
ALTER TABLE [<table_schema>.<table_name>] REFERENCEABLE FOR <affected_schema>
```

which is currently not supported or available as a DDL statement.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DDL.ALTER_TABLE_REFERENCEABLE
  table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_schema    IN DEFAULT NULL,
  affected_schema IN DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 53-5 ALTER\_TABLE\_REFERENCEABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of the table to be altered. Cannot be a synonym. Must not be NULL. Case sensitive.
table_schema	Name of the schema owning the table to be altered. If NULL then the current schema is used. Case sensitive.
affected_schema	Name of the schema affected by this alteration. If NULL then the current schema is used. Case sensitive.

## Usage Notes

When you create an object table, it automatically becomes referenceable, unless you use the `OID AS` clause when creating the table. The `OID AS` clause makes it possible for you to create an object table and to assign to the new table the same `E OID` as another object table of the same type. After you create a new table using the `OID AS` clause, you end up with two object table with the same `E OID`; the new table is not referenceable, the original one is. All references that used to point to the objects in the original table still reference the same objects in the same original table.

If you execute this procedure on the new table, it makes the new table the referenceable table replacing the original one; thus, those references now point to the objects in the new table instead of the original table.

## 53.4.4 CREATE\_WRAPPED Procedures

The procedure takes as input a single `CREATE OR REPLACE` statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body. It then generates a `CREATE OR REPLACE` statement with the PL/SQL source text obfuscated and executes the generated statement. In effect, this procedure bundles together the operations of wrapping the text and creating the PL/SQL unit.



### See Also:

[WRAP Functions](#)

This procedure has 3 overloads. Each of the three functions provides better performance than using a combination of individual [WRAP Functions](#) and `DBMS_SQL.PARSE` (or `EXECUTE IMMEDIATE`) calls. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented with the definition.

### Syntax

Is a shortcut for `EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SYS.DBMS_DDL.WRAP(ddl)`:

```
DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED (
    ddl      VARCHAR2);
```

Is a shortcut for `DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor, SYS.DBMS_DDL.WRAP (input, lb, ub))`:

```
DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED(
    ddl      DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A,
    lb       PLS_INTEGER,
    ub       PLS_INTEGER);
```

Is a shortcut for `DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor, SYS.DBMS_DDL.WRAP (input, lb, ub))`:

```
DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED(
    ddl      DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2S,
    lb       PLS_INTEGER,
    ub       PLS_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 53-6 CREATE\_WRAPPED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ddl	A CREATE OR REPLACE statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body
lb	Lower bound for indices in the string table that specify the CREATE OR REPLACE statement
ub	Upper bound for indices in the string table that specify the CREATE OR REPLACE statement.

## Usage Notes

- The CREATE OR REPLACE statement is executed with the privileges of the user invoking DBMS\_DDL.CREATE\_WRAPPED.
- Any PL/SQL code that attempts to call these interfaces should use the fully qualified package name SYS.DBMS\_DDL to avoid the possibility that the name DBMS\_DDL is captured by a locally-defined unit or by redefining the DBMS\_DDL public synonym.
- Each invocation of any accepts only a single PL/SQL unit. By contrast, the PL/SQL wrap utility accepts a entire SQL\*Plus file and obfuscates the PL/SQL units within the file leaving all other text as-is. These interfaces are intended to be used in conjunction with or as a replacement for PL/SQL's dynamic SQL interfaces (EXECUTE IMMEDIATE and DBMS\_SQL.PARSE). Since these dynamic SQL interfaces only accept a single unit at a time (and do not understand the SQL\*Plus "/" termination character), both the [CREATE\\_WRAPPED Procedures](#) and the [WRAP Functions](#) require input to be a single unit.

## Exceptions

ORA-24230: If the input is not a CREATE OR REPLACE statement specifying a PL/SQL unit, exception DBMS\_DDL.MALFORMED\_WRAP\_INPUT is raised.

## Examples

```
DECLARE
    ddl VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
    ddl := GENERATE_PACKAGE(...);
    SYS.DBMS_DDL.CREATE_WRAPPED(ddl); -- Instead of EXECUTE IMMEDIATE ddl
END;
```

## 53.4.5 IS\_TRIGGER\_FIRE\_ONCE Function

This function returns TRUE if the specified DML or DDL trigger is set to fire once. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.

A fire once trigger fires in a user session but does not fire in the following cases:

- For changes made by a Streams apply process

- For changes made by executing one or more Streams apply errors using the EXECUTE\_ERROR or EXECUTE\_ALL\_ERRORS procedure in the DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM package
- For changes made by a Logical Standby apply process

 **Note:**

Only DML and DDL triggers can be fire once. All other types of triggers always fire.

 **See Also:**

"SET\_TRIGGER\_FIRING\_PROPERTY Procedures"

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DDL.IS_TRIGGER_FIRE_ONCE
    trig_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
    trig_name       IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 53-7 IS\_TRIGGER\_FIRE\_ONCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
trig_owner	Schema of trigger
trig_name	Name of trigger

## 53.4.6 SET\_TRIGGER\_FIRING\_PROPERTY Procedures

This procedure sets the specified DML or DDL trigger's firing property whether or not the property is set for the trigger.

Use this procedure to control a DML or DDL trigger's firing property for changes:

- Applied by a Streams apply process
- Made by executing one or more Streams apply errors using the EXECUTE\_ERROR or EXECUTE\_ALL\_ERRORS procedure in the DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM package.
- Applied by a Logical Standby apply process

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY (
    trig_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
    trig_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    fire_once       IN BOOLEAN);

DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY (
    trig_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

trig_name      IN VARCHAR2,
property       IN INTEGER,
setting        IN BOOLEAN);

```

### Parameters

**Table 53-8 SET\_TRIGGER\_FIRING\_PROPERTY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
trig_owner	Schema of the trigger to set
trig_name	Name of the trigger to set
fire_once	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If TRUE, the trigger is set to fire once. By default, the fire_once parameter is set to TRUE for DML and DDL triggers.</li> <li>If FALSE, the trigger is set to always fire unless apply_server_only property is set to TRUE, which overrides fire_once property setting.</li> </ul>
property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_DDL.fire_once to set the fire_once property of the trigger</li> <li>DBMS_DDL.apply_server_only to indicate whether trigger fires only in the context of SQL apply processes maintaining a logical standby database or Streams apply processes</li> </ul>
setting	Value of property being set

### Usage Notes

DML triggers created on a table have their fire-once property set to TRUE. In this case, the triggers only fire when the table is modified by an user process, and they are automatically disabled inside Oracle processes maintaining either a logical standby database (SQL Apply) or Oracle processes doing replication (Streams Apply) processes, and thus do not fire when a SQL Apply or a Streams Apply process modifies the table. There are two ways for a user to fire a trigger as a result of SQL Apply or a Streams Apply process making a change to a maintained table: (a) setting the fire-once property of a trigger to FALSE, which allows it fire both in the context of a user process or a SQL or Streams Apply process, or (b) by setting the apply-server-only property to TRUE and thus making the trigger fire only in the context of a SQL Apply or a Streams Apply process and not in the context of a user process.

- `FIRE_ONCE=TRUE, APPLY_SERVER_ONLY=FALSE`

This is the default property setting for a DML trigger. The trigger only fires when user process modifies the base table.
- `FIRE_ONCE=TRUE OR FALSE, APPLY_SERVER_ONLY=TRUE`

The trigger only fires when SQL Apply or Streams Apply process modifies the base table. The trigger does not fire when a user process modifies the base table. Thus the apply-server-only property overrides the fire-once property of a trigger.

 **Note:**

- If you dequeue an error transaction from the error queue and execute it without using the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package, then relevant changes resulting from this execution cause a trigger to fire, regardless of the trigger firing property.
- Only DML and DDL triggers can be fire once. All other types of triggers always fire.

## 53.4.7 WRAP Functions

This function takes as input a single `CREATE OR REPLACE` statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body and returns a `CREATE OR REPLACE` statement where the text of the PL/SQL unit has been obfuscated.

The function has 3 overloads to allow for the different ways in which DDL statements can be generated dynamically and presented to `DBMS_SQL` or `EXECUTE IMMEDIATE`. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented with the definition.

 **See Also:**

[CREATE\\_WRAPPED Procedures](#)

### Syntax

Provides basic functionality:

```
DBMS_DDL.WRAP (
    ddl      VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Provides the same functionality as the first form, but allows for larger inputs. This function is intended to be used with the [PARSE Procedures](#) in the `DBMS_SQL` package and its argument list follows the convention of `DBMS_SQL.PARSE`:

```
DBMS_DDL.WRAP (
    ddl      DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2S,
    lb       PLS_INTEGER,
    ub       PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2S;
```

Provides the same functionality as the second form and is provided for compatibility with multiple forms of the [PARSE Procedures](#) in the `DBMS_SQL` package:

```
DBMS_DDL.WRAP (
    ddl      DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A,
    lb       PLS_INTEGER,
    ub       PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A;
```

## Parameters

**Table 53-9 WRAP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ddl	A CREATE OR REPLACE statement that specifies creation of a PL/SQL package specification, package body, function, procedure, type specification or type body
lb	Lower bound for indices in the string table that specify the CREATE OR REPLACE statement
ub	Upper bound for indices in the string table that specify the CREATE OR REPLACE statement.

## Return Values

A CREATE OR REPLACE statement with the text obfuscated. In the case of the second and third form, the return value is a table of strings that need to be concatenated in order to construct the CREATE OR REPLACE string containing obfuscated source text.

## Usage Notes

- Any PL/SQL code that attempts to call these interfaces should use the fully qualified package name `SYS.DBMS_DDL` to avoid the possibility that the name `DBMS_DDL` is captured by a locally-defined unit or by redefining the `DBMS_DDL` public synonym.
- Each invocation of any accepts only a single PL/SQL unit. By contrast, the PL/SQL `wrap` utility accepts a full SQL file and obfuscates the PL/SQL units within the file leaving all other text as-is. These interfaces are intended to be used in conjunction with or as a replacement for PL/SQL's dynamic SQL interfaces (`EXECUTE IMMEDIATE` and `DBMS_SQL.PARSE`). Since these dynamic SQL interfaces only accept a single unit at a time (and do not understand the SQL\*Plus `"/` termination character), both the [CREATE\\_WRAPPED Procedures](#) and the [WRAP Functions](#) require input to be a single unit.

## Exceptions

ORA-24230: If the input is not a CREATE OR REPLACE statement specifying a PL/SQL unit, exception `DBMS_DDL.MALFORMED_WRAP_INPUT` is raised.

## Examples

```
DECLARE
    ddl VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
    ddl := GENERATE_PACKAGE(...);
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE SYS.DBMS_DDL.WRAP(ddl); -- Instead of EXECUTE IMMEDIATE ddl
END;
```



# DBMS\_DEBUG

DBMS\_DEBUG is deprecated. Use DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP instead.

See [DBMS\\_DEBUG\\_JDWP](#) for more information.

DBMS\_DEBUG is a PL/SQL interface to the PL/SQL debugger layer, Probe, in the Oracle server.

This package is primarily intended to implement server-side debuggers and it provides a way to debug server-side PL/SQL program units.

 **Note:**

The term *program unit* refers to a PL/SQL program of any type (procedure, function, package, package body, trigger, anonymous block, object type, or object type body).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Variables](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DEBUG Subprograms](#)

## 54.1 DBMS\_DEBUG Overview

To debug server-side code, you must have two database sessions: one session to run the code in debug mode (the target session), and a second session to supervise the target session (the debug session).

The target session becomes available for debugging by making initializing calls with DBMS\_DEBUG. This marks the session so that the PL/SQL interpreter runs in debug mode and generates debug events. As debug events are generated, they are posted from the session. In most cases, debug events require return notification: the interpreter pauses awaiting a reply.

Meanwhile, the debug session must also initialize itself using DBMS\_DEBUG: This tells it which target session to supervise. The debug session may then call entry points in DBMS\_DEBUG to read events that were posted from the target session and to communicate with the target session.

The following subprograms are run in the target session (the session that is to be debugged):

- [SYNCHRONIZE Function](#)
- [DEBUG\\_ON Procedure](#)
- [DEBUG\\_OFF Procedure](#)

DBMS\_DEBUG does not provide an interface to the PL/SQL compiler, but it does depend on debug information optionally generated by the compiler. Without debug information, it is not possible to examine or modify the values of parameters or variables.

## 54.2 DBMS\_DEBUG Constants

A breakpoint status may have the following value: `breakpoint_status_unused`—breakpoint is not in use.

Otherwise, the status is a mask of the following values:

- `breakpoint_status_active`—a line breakpoint
- `breakpoint_status_disabled`—breakpoint is currently disabled
- `breakpoint_status_remote`—a shadow breakpoint (a local representation of a remote breakpoint)

## 54.3 DBMS\_DEBUG Variables

The DBMS\_DEBUG uses the variables shown in the following table.

**Table 54-1 DBMS\_DEBUG Variables**

Variable	Description
<code>default_timeout</code>	The timeout value (used by both sessions). The smallest possible timeout is 1 second. If this value is set to 0, then a large value (3600) is used.

## 54.4 DBMS\_DEBUG Exceptions

These values are returned by the various functions called in the debug session (`SYNCHRONIZE`, `CONTINUE`, `SET_BREAKPOINT`, and so on). If PL/SQL exceptions worked across client/server and server/server boundaries, then these would all be exceptions rather than error codes.

**Table 54-2 DBMS\_DEBUG Exceptions**

Status	Description
<code>success</code>	Normal termination

Statuses returned by `GET_VALUE` and `SET_VALUE`:

**Table 54-3 DBMS\_DEBUG Exceptions Returned by GET\_VALUE and SET\_VALUE**

Status	Description
error_bogus_frame	No such entrypoint on the stack
error_no_debug_info	Program was compiled without debug symbols
error_no_such_object	No such variable or parameter
error_unknown_type	Debug information is unreadable
error_indexed_table	Returned by GET_VALUE if the object is a table, but no index was provided
error_illegal_index	No such element exists in the collection
error_nullcollection	Table is atomically NULL
error_nullvalue	Value is NULL

Statuses returned by SET\_VALUE:

**Table 54-4 DBMS\_DEBUG Exceptions Returned by SET\_VALUE**

Status	Description
error_illegal_value	Constraint violation
error_illegal_null	Constraint violation
error_value_malformed	Unable to decipher the given value
error_other	Some other error
error_name_incomplete	Name did not resolve to a scalar

Statuses returned by the breakpoint functions:

**Table 54-5 Statuses Returned by the Breakpoint Functions**

Status	Description
error_no_such_breakpt	No such breakpoint
error_idle_breakpt	Cannot enable or disable an unused breakpoint
error_bad_handle	Unable to set breakpoint in given program (nonexistent or security violation)

General error codes (returned by many of the DBMS\_DEBUG subprograms):

**Table 54-6 DBMS\_DEBUG Subprograms Error Codes**

Status	Description
error_unimplemented	Functionality is not yet implemented
error_deferred	No program running; operation deferred

**Table 54-6 (Cont.) DBMS\_DEBUG Subprograms Error Codes**

Status	Description
error_exception	An exception was raised in the DBMS_DEBUG or Probe packages on the server
error_communication	Some error other than a timeout occurred
error_timeout	Timeout occurred

**Table 54-7 illegal\_init Exceptions**

Exception	Description
illegal_init	DEBUG_ON was called prior to INITIALIZE

The following exceptions are raised by procedure SELF\_CHECK:

**Table 54-8 SELF\_CHECK Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
pipe_creation_failure	Could not create a pipe
pipe_send_failure	Could not write data to the pipe
pipe_receive_failure	Could not read data from the pipe
pipe_datatype_mismatch	Datatype in the pipe was wrong
pipe_data_error	Data got garbled in the pipe

## 54.5 DBMS\_DEBUG Operational Notes

There are two ways to ensure that debug information is generated: through a session switch, or through individual recompilation.

To set the session switch, enter the following statement:

```
ALTER SESSION SET PLSQL_DEBUG = true;
```

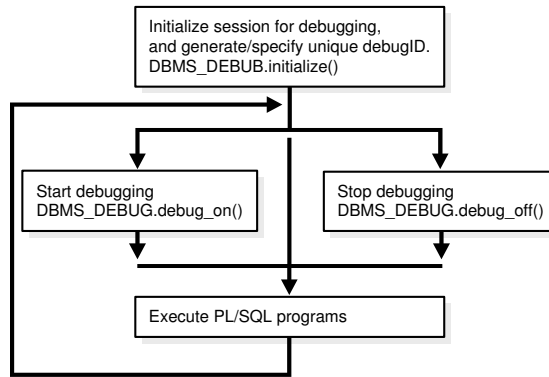
This instructs the compiler to generate debug information for the remainder of the session. It does not recompile any existing PL/SQL.

To generate debug information for existing PL/SQL code, use one of the following statements (the second recompiles a package or type body):

```
ALTER [PROCEDURE | FUNCTION | PACKAGE | TRIGGER | TYPE] <name> COMPILE DEBUG;
ALTER [PACKAGE | TYPE] <name> COMPILE DEBUG BODY;
```

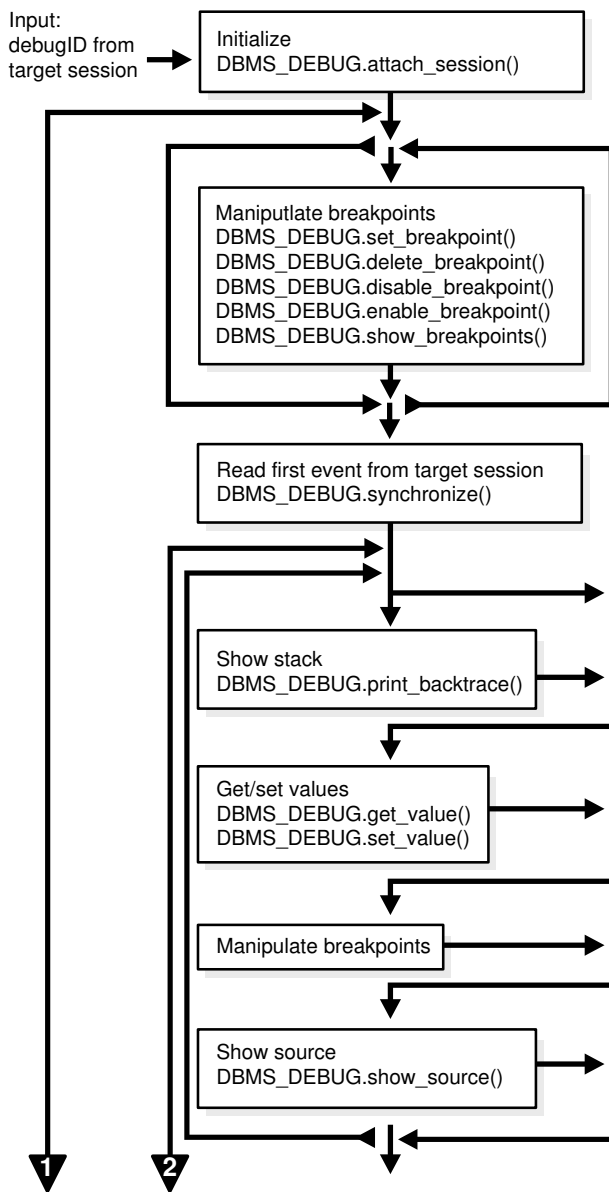
Figure 54-1 and Figure 54-2 illustrate the flow of operations in the session to be debugged and in the debugging session.

**Figure 54-1 Target Session**



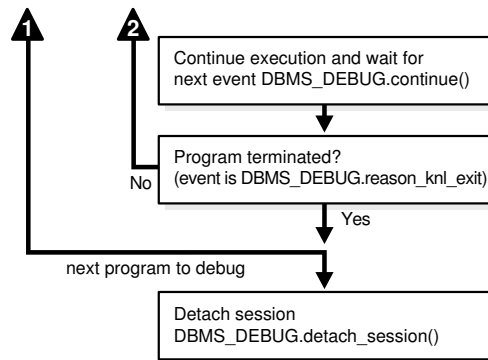
**illustration:** arpls001  
**release:** 9  
**caption:** Target Session  
**date:** 1/29/01  
**platform:** pc

**Figure 54-2 Debug Session**



**illustration:** arpls003  
**release:** 9  
**caption:** Target Session  
 see arpls004  
**date:** 1/30/01  
**platform:** pc

**Figure 54-3 Debug Session (Cont.)**



**illustration:** arpls004  
**release:** 9  
**caption:** Target Session  
 see arpls003  
**date:** 1/30/01  
**platform:** pc

### Control of the Interpreter

The interpreter pauses execution at the following times:

1. At startup of the interpreter so any deferred breakpoints may be installed prior to execution.
2. At any line containing an enabled breakpoint.
3. At any line where an *interesting* event occurs. The set of interesting events is specified by the flags passed to `DBMS_DEBUG.CONTINUE` in the `breakflags` parameter.

## Session Termination

There is no event for session termination. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the debug session to check and make sure that the target session has not ended. A call to `DBMS_DEBUG.SYNCHRONIZE` after the target session has ended causes the debug session to hang until it times out.

## Deferred Operations

The diagram suggests that it is possible to set breakpoints prior to having a target session. This is true. In this case, Probe caches the breakpoint request and transmits it to the target session at first synchronization. However, if a breakpoint request is deferred in this fashion, then:

- `SET_BREAKPOINT` does not set the breakpoint number (it can be obtained later from `SHOW_BREAKPOINTS` if necessary).
- `SET_BREAKPOINT` does not validate the breakpoint request. If the requested source line does not exist, then an error silently occurs at synchronization, and no breakpoint is set.

## Diagnostic Output

To debug Probe, there are *diagnostics* parameters to some of the calls in `DBMS_DEBUG`. These parameters specify whether to place diagnostic output in the RDBMS tracefile. If output to the RDBMS tracefile is disabled, these parameters have no effect.

## Common Debug Session Sections

- Common Section
- Target Session
- Debug Session Section

### Common Section

The following subprograms may be called in either the target or the debug session:

- [PROBE\\_VERSION Procedure](#)
- [SELF\\_CHECK Procedure](#)
- [SET\\_TIMEOUT Function](#)

### Target Session

The following subprograms may be called only in the target session:

- [INITIALIZE Function](#)
- [DEBUG\\_ON Procedure](#)
- [SET\\_TIMEOUT\\_BEHAVIOUR Procedure](#)
- [GET\\_TIMEOUT\\_BEHAVIOUR Function](#)

### Debug Session Section

The following subprograms should be run in the debug session only:

- [ATTACH\\_SESSION Procedure](#)
- [SYNCHRONIZE Function](#)



- SHOW\_FRAME\_SOURCE Procedure
- SHOW\_SOURCE Procedures
- GET\_MORE\_SOURCE Procedure
- PRINT\_BACKTRACE Procedure
- CONTINUE Function
- SET\_BREAKPOINT Function
- DELETE\_BREAKPOINT Function
- SET\_OER\_BREAKPOINT Function
- DELETE\_OER\_BREAKPOINT Function
- ENABLE\_BREAKPOINT Function
- DISABLE\_BREAKPOINT Function
- SHOW\_BREAKPOINTS Procedures
- SET\_VALUE Functionn
- GET\_VALUE Function
- TARGET\_PROGRAM\_RUNNING Procedure
- DETACH\_SESSION Procedure
- GET\_RUNTIME\_INFO Function
- PRINT\_INSTANTIATIONS Procedure
- PING Procedure
- GET\_LINE\_MAP Function
- GET\_RUNTIME\_INFO Function
- GET\_INDEXES Function
- EXECUTE Procedure

### OER Breakpoints

Exceptions that are declared in PL/SQL programs are known as user-defined exceptions. In addition, there are Oracle Errors (OERs) that are returned from the Oracle kernel. To tie the two mechanisms together, PL/SQL provides the `exception_init` pragma that turns a user-defined exception into an OER, so that a PL/SQL handler may be used for it, and so that the PL/SQL engine can return OERs to the Oracle kernel. As of the current release, the only information available about an OER is its number. If two user-defined exceptions are `exception_init`'d to the same OER, they are indistinguishable.

### Namespaces

Program units on the server reside in different namespaces. When setting a breakpoint, specify the desired namespace.

1. `Namespace_cursor` contains cursors (anonymous blocks).
2. `Namespace_pgkspec_or_toplevel` contains:
  - Package specifications.

- Procedures and functions that are not nested inside other packages, procedures, or functions.
  - Object types.
3. `Namespace_pkg_body` contains package bodies and type bodies.
  4. `Namespace_trigger` contains triggers.

### Libunit Types

These values are used to disambiguate among objects in a given namespace. These constants are used in `PROGRAM_INFO` when Probe is giving a stack backtrace.

- `LibunitType_cursor`
- `LibunitType_procedure`
- `LibunitType_function`
- `LibunitType_package`
- `LibunitType_package_body`
- `LibunitType_trigger`
- `LibunitType_Unknown`

### Breakflags

These are values to use for the `breakflags` parameter to `CONTINUE`, in order to tell Probe what events are of interest to the client. These flags may be combined.

Value	Description
<code>break_next_line</code>	Break at next source line (step over calls)
<code>break_any_call</code>	Break at next source line (step into calls)
<code>break_any_return</code>	Break after returning from current entrypoint (skip over any entrypoints called from the current routine)
<code>break_return</code>	Break the next time an entrypoint gets ready to return. (This includes entrypoints called from the current one. If interpreter is running <code>Proc1</code> , which calls <code>Proc2</code> , then <code>break_return</code> stops at the end of <code>Proc2</code> .)
<code>break_exception</code>	Break when an exception is raised
<code>break_handler</code>	Break when an exception handler is executed
<code>abort_execution</code>	Stop execution and force an 'exit' event as soon as <code>DBMS_DEBUG.CONTINUE</code> is called.

### Information Flags

These are flags which may be passed as the `info_requested` parameter to `SYNCHRONIZE`, `CONTINUE`, and `GET_RUNTIME_INFO`.

Flag	Description
<code>info_getStackDepth</code>	Get the current depth of the stack
<code>info_getBreakpoint</code>	Get the breakpoint number

Flag	Description
info_getLineinfo	Get program unit information

### Reasons for Suspension

After CONTINUE is run, the program either runs to completion or breaks on some line.

Reason	Description
reason_none	-
reason_interpreter_starting	Interpreter is starting
reason_breakpoint	Hit a breakpoint
reason_enter	Procedure entry
reason_return	Procedure is about to return
reason_finish	Procedure is finished
reason_line	Reached a new line
reason_interrupt	An interrupt occurred
reason_exception	An exception was raised
reason_exit	Interpreter is exiting (old form)
reason_knl_exit	Kernel is exiting
reason_handler	Start exception-handler
reason_timeout	A timeout occurred
reason_instantiate	Instantiation block
reason_abort	Interpreter is aborting

## 54.6 DBMS\_DEBUG Data Structures

The DBMS\_DEBUG package defines RECORD types and TABLE types.

### RECORD Types

- [BREAKPOINT\\_INFO Record Type](#)
- [PROGRAM\\_INFO Record Type](#)
- [RUNTIME\\_INFO Record Type](#)

### TABLE Types

- [BACKTRACE\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [BREAKPOINT\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [INDEX\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [VC2\\_TABLE Table Type](#)

## 54.6.1 BREAKPOINT\_INFO Record Type

This type gives information about a breakpoint, such as its current status and the program unit in which it was placed.

### Syntax

```
TYPE breakpoint_info IS RECORD (
  name          VARCHAR2(30),
  owner         VARCHAR2(30),
  dblink        VARCHAR2(30),
  line#         BINARY_INTEGER,
  libunittype   BINARY_INTEGER,
  status        BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Fields

**Table 54-9** BREAKPOINT\_INFO Fields

Field	Description
name	Name of the program unit
owner	Owner of the program unit
dblink	Database link, if remote
line#	Line number
libunittype	NULL, unless this is a nested procedure or function
status	See <a href="#">Constants</a> for values of breakpoint_status_*

## 54.6.2 PROGRAM\_INFO Record Type

The PROGRAM\_INFO record type of the DBMS\_DEBUG package specifies a program location. It is a line number in a program unit.

This is used for stack backtraces and for setting and examining breakpoints. The read-only fields are currently ignored by Probe for breakpoint operations. They are set by Probe only for stack backtraces.

### Syntax

```
TYPE program_info IS RECORD(
  -- The following fields are used when setting a breakpoint
  namespace     BINARY_INTEGER,
  name          VARCHAR2(30),
  owner         VARCHAR2(30),
  dblink        VARCHAR2(30),
  line#         BINARY_INTEGER,
  -- Read-only fields (set by Probe when doing a stack backtrace)
  libunittype   BINARY_INTEGER,
  entrypointname VARCHAR2(30));
```

## Fields

**Table 54-10 PROGRAM\_INFO Fields**

Field	Description
namespace	See <a href="#">DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes</a> for more information about namespaces.
name	Name of the program unit
owner	Owner of the program unit
dblink	Database link, if remote
line#	Line number
libunittype	A read-only field, NULL, unless this is a nested procedure or function
entrypointname	A read-only field, to disambiguate among objects that share the same namespace (for example, procedure and package specifications). See <a href="#">DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes</a> for more information about the libunit types.

## 54.6.3 RUNTIME\_INFO Record Type

This type gives context information about the running program.

### Syntax

```
TYPE runtime_info IS RECORD(
  line#           BINARY_INTEGER,
  terminated      binary_integer,
  breakpoint      binary_integer,
  stackdepth     BINARY_INTEGER,
  interpreterdepth BINARY_INTEGER,
  reason         BINARY_INTEGER,
  program        program_info);
```

## Fields

**Table 54-11 RUNTIME\_INFO Fields**

Field	Description
line#	Duplicate of program.line#
terminated	Whether the program has terminated
breakpoint	Breakpoint number
stackdepth	Number of frames on the stack
interpreterdepth	[A reserved field]
reason	Reason for suspension
program	Source location

## 54.6.4 BACKTRACE\_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by PRINT\_BACKTRACE.

### Syntax

```
TYPE backtrace_table IS TABLE OF program_info INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 54.6.5 BREAKPOINT\_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by SHOW\_BREAKPOINTS.

### Syntax

```
TYPE breakpoint_table IS TABLE OF breakpoint_info INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 54.6.6 INDEX\_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by GET\_INDEXES to return the available indexes for an indexed table.

### Syntax

```
TYPE index_table IS table of BINARY_INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 54.6.7 VC2\_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by SHOW\_SOURCE.

### Syntax

```
TYPE vc2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(90) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 54.7 Summary of DBMS\_DEBUG Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_DEBUG subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 54-12 DBMS\_DEBUG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ATTACH_SESSION Procedure</a>	Notifies the debug session about the target debugID
<a href="#">CONTINUE Function</a>	Continues execution of the target program
<a href="#">DEBUG_OFF Procedure</a>	Turns debug-mode off
<a href="#">DEBUG_ON Procedure</a>	Turns debug-mode on
<a href="#">DELETE_BREAKPOINT Function</a>	Deletes a breakpoint
<a href="#">DELETE_OER_BREAKPOINT Function</a>	Deletes an OER breakpoint

**Table 54-12 (Cont.) DBMS\_DEBUG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
DETACH_SESSION Procedure	Stops debugging the target program
DISABLE_BREAKPOINT Function	Disables a breakpoint
ENABLE_BREAKPOINT Function	Activates an existing breakpoint
EXECUTE Procedure	Executes SQL or PL/SQL in the target session
GET_INDEXES Function	Returns the set of indexes for an indexed table
GET_MORE_SOURCE Procedure	Provides additional source in the event of buffer overflow when using SHOW_SOURCE
GET_LINE_MAP Function	Returns information about line numbers in a program unit
GET_RUNTIME_INFO Function	Returns information about the current program
GET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Function	Returns the current timeout behavior
GET_VALUE Function	Gets a value from the currently-running program
INITIALIZE Function	Sets debugID in target session
PING Procedure	Pings the target session to prevent it from timing out
PRINT_BACKTRACE Procedure	Prints a stack backtrace
PRINT_INSTANTIATIONS Procedure	Prints a stack backtrace
PROBE_VERSION Procedure	Returns the version number of DBMS_DEBUG on the server
SELF_CHECK Procedure	Performs an internal consistency check
SET_BREAKPOINT Function	Sets a breakpoint in a program unit
SET_OER_BREAKPOINT Function	Sets an OER breakpoint
SET_TIMEOUT Function	Sets the timeout value
SET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR Procedure	Tells Probe what to do with the target session when a timeout occurs
SET_VALUE Function	Sets a value in the currently-running program
SHOW_BREAKPOINTS Procedures	Returns a listing of the current breakpoints
SHOW_FRAME_SOURCE Procedure	Fetches the frame source
SHOW_SOURCE Procedures	Fetches program source
SYNCHRONIZE Function	Waits for program to start running
TARGET_PROGRAM_RUNNING Procedure	Returns TRUE if the target session is currently executing a stored procedure, or FALSE if it is not

## 54.7.1 ATTACH\_SESSION Procedure

This procedure notifies the debug session about the target program.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.ATTACH_SESSION (
    debug_session_id IN VARCHAR2,
    diagnostics      IN BINARY_INTEGER := 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-13** ATTACH\_SESSION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
debug_session_id	Debug ID from a call to INITIALIZE in target session
diagnostics	Generate diagnostic output if nonzero

## 54.7.2 CONTINUE Function

This function passes the given breakflags (a mask of the events that are of interest) to Probe in the target process. It tells Probe to continue execution of the target process, and it waits until the target process runs to completion or signals an event.

If info\_requested is not NULL, then calls GET\_RUNTIME\_INFO.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.CONTINUE (
    run_info      IN OUT runtime_info,
    breakflags    IN      BINARY_INTEGER,
    info_requested IN      BINARY_INTEGER := NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-14** CONTINUE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
run_info	Information about the state of the program
breakflags	Mask of events that are of interest (see the discussion about break flags under <a href="#">DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes</a> )
info_requested	Which information should be returned in run_info when the program stops (see the discussion of information flags under <a href="#">DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes</a> )



## Return Values

**Table 54-15** CONTINUE Function Return Values

Return	Description
success	
error_timeout	Timed out before the program started running
error_communication	Other communication error

## 54.7.3 DEBUG\_OFF Procedure

This procedure notifies the target session that debugging should no longer take place in that session. It is not necessary to call this function before ending the session.

**⚠ WARNING:**

There must be a debug session waiting if immediate is TRUE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DEBUG_OFF;
```

### Usage Notes

The server does not handle this entrypoint specially. Therefore, it attempts to debug this entrypoint.

## 54.7.4 DEBUG\_ON Procedure

This procedure marks the target session so that all PL/SQL is run in debug mode. This must be done before any debugging can take place.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DEBUG_ON (
  no_client_side_plsql_engine BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  immediate                   BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-16** DEBUG\_ON Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
no_client_side_plsql_engine	Should be left to its default value unless the debugging session is taking place from a client-side PL/SQL engine
immediate	If this is TRUE, then the interpreter immediately switches itself into debug-mode, instead of continuing in regular mode for the duration of the call.

## 54.7.5 DELETE\_BREAKPOINT Function

This function deletes a breakpoint.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DELETE_BREAKPOINT (
    breakpoint IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-17 DELETE\_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
breakpoint	Breakpoint number from a previous call to SET_BREAKPOINT

### Return Values

**Table 54-18 DELETE\_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	
error_no_such_breakpoint	No such breakpoint exists
error_idle_breakpoint	Cannot delete an unused breakpoint
error_stale_breakpoint	The program unit was redefined since the breakpoint was set

## 54.7.6 DELETE\_OER\_BREAKPOINT Function

This function deletes an OER breakpoint.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DELETE_OER_BREAKPOINT (
    oer IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-19 DELETE\_OER\_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
oer	The OER (positive 4-byte number) to delete

## 54.7.7 DETACH\_SESSION Procedure

This procedure stops debugging the target program.

This procedure may be called at any time, but it does not notify the target session that the debug session is detaching itself, and it does not terminate execution of the target session. Therefore, care should be taken to ensure that the target session does not hang itself.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DETACH_SESSION;
```

## 54.7.8 DISABLE\_BREAKPOINT Function

This function makes an existing breakpoint inactive but leaves it in place.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.DISABLE_BREAKPOINT (
    breakpoint IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-20** DISABLE\_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
breakpoint	Breakpoint number from a previous call to SET_BREAKPOINT

### Return Values

**Table 54-21** DISABLE\_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values

Returns	Description
success	
error_no_such_breakpt	No such breakpoint exists
error_idle_breakpt	Cannot disable an unused breakpoint

## 54.7.9 ENABLE\_BREAKPOINT Function

This function is the reverse of disabling. This enables a previously disabled breakpoint.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.ENABLE_BREAKPOINT (
    breakpoint IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-22 ENABLE\_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
breakpoint	Breakpoint number from a previous call to SET_BREAKPOINT

## Return Values

**Table 54-23 ENABLE\_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	Success
error_no_such_breakpt	No such breakpoint exists
error_idle_breakpt	Cannot enable an unused breakpoint

## 54.7.10 EXECUTE Procedure

This procedure executes SQL or PL/SQL code in the target session. The target session is assumed to be waiting at a breakpoint (or other event). The call to DBMS\_DEBUG.EXECUTE occurs in the debug session, which then asks the target session to execute the code.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.EXECUTE (
  what          IN VARCHAR2,
  frame#        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  bind_results  IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  results       IN OUT NOCOPY dbms_debug_vc2coll,
  errm          IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-24 EXECUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
what	SQL or PL/SQL source to execute
frame#	The context in which to execute the code. Only -1 (global context) is supported at this time.
bind_results	Whether the source wants to bind to results in order to return values from the target session: 0 = No 1 = Yes
results	Collection in which to place results, if bind_results is not 0
errm	Error message, if an error occurred; otherwise, NULL

## Examples

### Example 1

This example executes a SQL statement. It returns no results.

```

DECLARE
  coll sys.dbms_debug_vc2coll; -- results (unused)
  errm VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  dbms_debug.execute('insert into emp(ename,empno,deptno) ' ||
                    'values(''LJE'', 1, 1)',
                    -1, 0, coll, errm);
END;

```

### Example 2

This example executes a PL/SQL block, and it returns no results. The block is an autonomous transaction, which means that the value inserted into the table becomes visible in the debug session.

```

DECLARE
  coll sys.dbms_debug_vc2coll;
  errm VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  dbms_debug.execute(
    'DECLARE PRAGMA autonomous_transaction; ' ||
    'BEGIN ' ||
    '  insert into emp(ename, empno, deptno) ' ||
    '  values(''LJE'', 1, 1); ' ||
    ' COMMIT; ' ||
    'END;',
    -1, 0, coll, errm);
END;

```

### Example 3

This example executes a PL/SQL block, and it returns some results.

```

DECLARE
  coll sys.dbms_debug_vc2coll;
  errm VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
  dbms_debug.execute(
    'DECLARE ' ||
    '  pp SYS.dbms_debug_vc2coll := SYS.dbms_debug_vc2coll(); ' ||
    '  x PLS_INTEGER; ' ||
    '  i PLS_INTEGER := 1; ' ||
    'BEGIN ' ||
    '  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO x FROM emp; ' ||
    '  pp.EXTEND(x * 6); ' ||
    '  FOR c IN (SELECT * FROM emp) LOOP ' ||
    '    pp(i) := ''Ename: '' || c.ename; i := i+1; ' ||
    '    pp(i) := ''Empno: '' || c.empno; i := i+1; ' ||
    '    pp(i) := ''Job: '' || c.job; i := i+1; ' ||
    '    pp(i) := ''Mgr: '' || c.mgr; i := i+1; ' ||
    '    pp(i) := ''Sal: '' || c.sal; i := i+1; ' ||
    '    pp(i) := null; i := i+1; ' ||
    '  END LOOP; ' ||
    '  :1 := pp; ' ||
    'END;',

```

```

        -1, 1, coll, errm);
each := coll.FIRST;
WHILE (each IS NOT NULL) LOOP
    dosomething(coll(each));
    each := coll.NEXT(each);
END LOOP;
END;
```

## 54.7.11 GET\_INDEXES Function

Given a name of a variable or parameter, this function returns the set of its indexes, if it is an indexed table. An error is returned if it is not an indexed table.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DEBUG.GET_INDEXES (
    varname   IN  VARCHAR2,
    frame#    IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    handle     IN  program_info,
    entries    OUT index_table)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-25 GET\_INDEXES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
varname	Name of the variable to get index information about
frame#	Number of frame in which the variable or parameter resides; NULL for a package variable
handle	Package description, if object is a package variable
entries	1-based table of the indexes: if non-NULL, then entries(1) contains the first index of the table, entries(2) contains the second index, and so on.

### Return Values

**Table 54-26 GET\_INDEXES Function Return Values**

Return	Description
error_no_such_object	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The package does not exist</li> <li>- The package is not instantiated</li> <li>- The user does not have privileges to debug the package</li> <li>- The object does not exist in the package</li> </ul>

## 54.7.12 GET\_MORE\_SOURCE Procedure

When the source does not fit in the buffer provided by the SHOW\_SOURCE Procedure version which produced a formatted buffer, this procedure provides additional source.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_MORE_SOURCE (  
    buffer          IN OUT VARCHAR2,  
    buflen         IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
    piece#         IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-27** GET\_MORE\_SOURCE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
buffer	The buffer
buflen	The length of the buffer
piece#	A value between 2 and the value returned in the parameter pieces from the call to the relevant version of the <a href="#">SHOW_SOURCE Procedures</a>

### Usage Notes

This procedure should be called only after the version of SHOW\_SOURCE that returns a formatted buffer.

### Related Topics

- [SHOW\\_SOURCE Procedures](#)  
The procedure gets the source code. There are two overloaded SHOW\_SOURCE procedures.

## 54.7.13 GET\_LINE\_MAP Function

This function finds line and entrypoint information about a program so that a debugger can determine the source lines at which it is possible to place breakpoints.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_LINE_MAP (  
    program          IN program_info,  
    maxline          OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    number_of_entry_points OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    linemap          OUT RAW)  
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-28 GET\_LINE\_MAP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
program	A top-level program unit (procedure / package / function / package body, and so on). Its Namespace, Name, and Owner fields must be initialized, the remaining fields are ignored.
maxline	The largest source code line number in 'program'
number_of_entry_points	The number of subprograms in 'program'
linemap	A bitmap representing the executable lines of 'program'. If line number N is executable, bit number N MOD 8 will be set to 1 at linemap position N / 8. The length of returned linemap is either maxline divided by 8 (plus one if maxline MOD 8 is not zero) or 32767 in the unlikely case of maxline being larger than 32767 * 8.

## Return Values

**Table 54-29 GET\_LINE\_MAP Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	A successful completion
error_no_debug_info	The program unit exists, but has no debug info
error_bad_handle	No such program unit exists

## 54.7.14 GET\_RUNTIME\_INFO Function

This function returns information about the current program. It is only needed if the `info_requested` parameter to `SYNCHRONIZE` or `CONTINUE` was set to 0.

**Note:**

This is currently only used by client-side PL/SQL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_RUNTIME_INFO (
  info_requested IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  run_info      OUT runtime_info)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```



## Parameters

**Table 54-30 GET\_RUNTIME\_INFO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
info_requested	Which information should be returned in run_info when the program stops (see <a href="#">DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes</a> for information about information flags)
run_info	Information about the state of the program

## 54.7.15 GET\_TIMEOUT\_BEHAVIOUR Function

This procedure returns the current timeout behavior. This call is made in the target session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-31 GET\_TIMEOUT\_BEHAVIOUR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
oer	The OER (a 4-byte positive number)

### Return Values

**Table 54-32 GET\_TIMEOUT\_BEHAVIOUR Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	A successful completion

### Information Flags

```
info_getOerInfo CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER:= 32;
```

### Usage Notes

Less functionality is supported on OER breakpoints than on code breakpoints. In particular, note that:

- No "breakpoint number" is returned - the number of the OER is used instead. Thus it is impossible to set duplicate breakpoints on a given OER (it is a no-op).
- It is not possible to disable an OER breakpoint (although clients are free to simulate this by deleting it).
- OER breakpoints are deleted using `delete_oer_breakpoint`.

## 54.7.16 GET\_VALUE Function

This function gets a value from the currently-running program. There are two overloaded GET\_VALUE functions.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_VALUE (
  variable_name IN VARCHAR2,
  frame#        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  scalar_value  OUT VARCHAR2,
  format        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-33 GET\_VALUE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
variable_name	Name of the variable or parameter
frame#	Frame in which it lives; 0 means the current procedure
scalar_value	Value
format	Optional date format to use, if meaningful

### Return Values

**Table 54-34 GET\_VALUE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	A successful completion
error_bogus_frame	Frame does not exist
error_no_debug_info	Entrypoint has no debug information
error_no_such_object	variable_name does not exist in frame#
error_unknown_type	The type information in the debug information is illegible
error_nullvalue	Value is NULL
error_indexed_table	The object is a table, but no index was provided

This form of GET\_VALUE is for fetching package variables. Instead of a frame#, it takes a handle, which describes the package containing the variable.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.GET_VALUE (
  variable_name IN VARCHAR2,
  handle        IN program_info,
  scalar_value  OUT VARCHAR2,
  format        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-35 GET\_VALUE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
variable_name	Name of the variable or parameter
handle	Description of the package containing the variable
scalar_value	Value
format	Optional date format to use, if meaningful

## Return Values

**Table 54-36 GET\_VALUE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
error_no_such_object	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Package does not exist</li> <li>- Package is not instantiated</li> <li>- User does not have privileges to debug the package</li> <li>- Object does not exist in the package</li> </ul>
error_indexed_table	The object is a table, but no index was provided

## Examples

This example illustrates how to get the value with a given package `PACK` in schema `SCOTT`, containing variable `VAR`:

```
DECLARE
  handle    dbms_debug.program_info;
  resultbuf VARCHAR2(500);
  retval    BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  handle.Owner      := 'SCOTT';
  handle.Name       := 'PACK';
  handle.namespace := dbms_debug.namespace_pkgspec_or_toplevel;
  retval           := dbms_debug.get_value('VAR', handle, resultbuf, NULL);
END;
```

## 54.7.17 INITIALIZE Function

This function initializes the target session for debugging.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.INITIALIZE (
  debug_session_id IN VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  diagnostics      IN BINARY_INTEGER := 0)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-37 INITIALIZE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>debug_session_id</code>	Name of session ID. If <code>NULL</code> , then a unique ID is generated.
<code>diagnostics</code>	Indicates whether to dump diagnostic output to the tracefile: 0 = (default) no diagnostics 1 = print diagnostics

## Return Values

The newly-registered debug session ID (`debugID`)

## Usage Notes

You cannot use `DBMS_DEBUG` and the JDWP-based debugging interface simultaneously. This call will either fail with an `ORA-30677` error if the session is currently being debugged with the JDWP-based debugging interface or, if the call succeeds, any further use of the JDWP-based interface to debug this session will be disallowed.

Calls to `DBMS_DEBUG` will succeed only if either the caller or the specified debug role carries the `DEBUG CONNECT SESSION` privilege. Failing that, an `ORA-1031` error will be raised. Other exceptions are also possible if a debug role is specified but the password does not match, or if the calling user has not been granted the role, or the role is application-enabled and this call does not originate from within the role-enabling package.

The `CREATE ANY PROCEDURE` privilege does not affect the visibility of routines through the debugger. A privilege `DEBUG` for each object has been introduced with a corresponding `DEBUG ANY PROCEDURE` variant. These are required in order to see routines owned by users other than the session's login user.

Authentication of the debug role and the check for `DEBUG CONNECT SESSION` privilege will be done in the context of the caller to this routine. If the caller is a definer's rights routine or has been called from one, only privileges granted to the defining user, the debug role, or `PUBLIC` will be used to check for `DEBUG CONNECT SESSION`. If this call is from within a definer's rights routine, the debug role, if specified, must be one that has been granted to that definer, but it need not also have been granted to the session login user or be enabled in the calling session at the time the call is made.

The checks made by the debugger after this call is made looking for the `DEBUG` privilege on individual procedures will be done in the context of the session's login user, the roles that were enabled at session level at the moment this call was made (even if those roles were not available within a definer's rights environment of the call), and the debug role.

## 54.7.18 PING Procedure

This procedure pings the target session to prevent it from timing out. Use this procedure when execution is suspended in the target session, for example at a breakpoint.

If the `timeout_behaviour` is set to `retry_on_timeout` then this procedure is not necessary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PING;
```

### Exceptions

Oracle will display the `no_target_program` exception if there is no target program or if the target session is not currently waiting for input from the debug session.

### Usage Notes

Timeout options for the target session are registered with the target session by calling `set_timeout_behaviour`:

- `retry_on_timeout` - Retry. Timeout has no effect. This is like setting the timeout to an infinitely large value.
- `continue_on_timeout` - Continue execution, using same event flags.
- `nodebug_on_timeout` - Turn debug-mode OFF (in other words, call `debug_off`) and then continue execution. No more events will be generated by this target session unless it is re-initialized by calling `debug_on`.
- `abort_on_timeout` - Continue execution, using the `abort_execution` flag, which should cause the program to terminate immediately. The session remains in debug-mode.

```
retry_on_timeout CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER:= 0;
```

```
continue_on_timeout CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER:= 1;
```

```
nodebug_on_timeout CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER:= 2;
```

```
abort_on_timeout CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER:= 3;
```

## 54.7.19 PRINT\_BACKTRACE Procedure

This procedure prints a backtrace listing of the current execution stack. This should only be called if a program is currently running.

There are two overloaded `PRINT_BACKTRACE` procedures.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PRINT_BACKTRACE (  
    listing IN OUT VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PRINT_BACKTRACE (  
    backtrace OUT backtrace_table);
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-38 PRINT\_BACKTRACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
listing	A formatted character buffer with embedded newlines
backtrace	1-based indexed table of backtrace entries. The currently-running procedure is the last entry in the table (that is, the frame numbering is the same as that used by GET_VALUE). Entry 1 is the oldest procedure on the stack.

## 54.7.20 PRINT\_INSTANTIATIONS Procedure

This procedure returns a list of the packages that have been instantiated in the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PRINT_INSTANTIATIONS (
    pkgs   IN OUT NOCOPY backtrace_table,
    flags  IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-39 PRINT\_INSTANTIATIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pkgs	The instantiated packages
flags	Bitmask of options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - show specs</li> <li>2 - show bodies</li> <li>4 - show local instantiations</li> <li>8 - show remote instantiations (NYI)</li> <li>16 - do a fast job. The routine does not test whether debug information exists or whether the libunit is shrink-wrapped.</li> </ul>

### Exceptions

no\_target\_program - target session is not currently executing

### Usage Notes

On return, `pkgs` contains a `program_info` for each instantiation. The valid fields are: `Namespace`, `Name`, `Owner`, and `LibunitType`.

In addition, `Line#` contains a bitmask of:

- 1 - the libunit contains debug info
- 2 - the libunit is shrink-wrapped

## 54.7.21 PROBE\_VERSION Procedure

This procedure returns the version number of DBMS\_DEBUG on the server.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.PROBE_VERSION (
    major out BINARY_INTEGER,
    minor out BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-40 PROBE\_VERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
major	Major version number
minor	Minor version number: increments as functionality is added

## 54.7.22 SELF\_CHECK Procedure

This procedure performs an internal consistency check. SELF\_CHECK also runs a communications test to ensure that the Probe processes are able to communicate.

If SELF\_CHECK does not return successfully, then an incorrect version of DBMS\_DEBUG was probably installed on this server. The solution is to install the correct version (pblog.sql loads DBMS\_DEBUG and the other relevant packages).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SELF_CHECK (
    timeout IN binary_integer := 60);
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-41 SELF\_CHECK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
timeout	The timeout to use for the communication test. Default is 60 seconds.

### Exceptions

**Table 54-42 SELF\_CHECK Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
OER-6516	Probe version is inconsistent
pipe_creation_failure	Could not create a pipe
pipe_send_failure	Could not write data to the pipe
pipe_receive_failure	Could not read data from the pipe

**Table 54-42 (Cont.) SELF\_CHECK Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
pipe_datatype_mismatch	Datatype in the pipe was wrong
pipe_data_error	Data got garbled in the pipe

All of these exceptions are fatal. They indicate a serious problem with Probe that prevents it from working correctly.

## 54.7.23 SET\_BREAKPOINT Function

This function sets a breakpoint in a program unit, which persists for the current session.

Execution pauses if the target program reaches the breakpoint.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_BREAKPOINT (
  program      IN program_info,
  line#        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  breakpoint#  OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  fuzzy        IN BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
  iterations   IN BINARY_INTEGER := 0)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-43 SET\_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
program	Information about the program unit in which the breakpoint is to be set. (In version 2.1 and later, the namespace, name, owner, and dblink may be set to NULL, in which case the breakpoint is placed in the currently-running program unit.)
line#	Line at which the breakpoint is to be set
breakpoint#	On successful completion, contains the unique breakpoint number by which to refer to the breakpoint
fuzzy	Only applicable if there is no executable code at the specified line: 0 means return <code>error_illegal_line</code> 1 means search forward for an adjacent line at which to place the breakpoint -1 means search backward for an adjacent line at which to place the breakpoint
iterations	Number of times to wait before signalling this breakpoint



## Return Values

 **Note:**

The `fuzzy` and `iterations` parameters are not yet implemented

**Table 54-44 SET\_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	A successful completion
error_illegal_line	Cannot set a breakpoint at that line
error_bad_handle	No such program unit exists

## 54.7.24 SET\_OER\_BREAKPOINT Function

This function sets an OER breakpoint.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_OER_BREAKPOINT (
    oer IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-45 SET\_OER\_BREAKPOINT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
oer	The OER (positive 4-byte number) to set

### Return Values

**Table 54-46 SET\_OER\_BREAKPOINT Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	A successful completion
error_no_such_breakpt	No such OER breakpoint exists

## 54.7.25 SET\_TIMEOUT Function

This function sets the timeout value and returns the new timeout value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_TIMEOUT (
    timeout BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-47 SET\_TIMEOUT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
timeout	The timeout to use for communication between the target and debug sessions

## 54.7.26 SET\_TIMEOUT\_BEHAVIOUR Procedure

This procedure tells Probe what to do with the target session when a timeout occurs. This call is made in the target session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_TIMEOUT_BEHAVIOUR (
    behaviour IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 54-48 SET\_TIMEOUT\_BEHAVIOUR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
behaviour - One of the following:	
retry_on_timeout	Retry. Timeout has no effect. This is like setting the timeout to an infinitely large value.
continue_on_timeout	Continue execution, using same event flags
nodebug_on_timeout	Turn debug-mode OFF (in other words, call <code>debug_off</code> ) and continue execution. No more events will be generated by this target session unless it is re-initialized by calling <code>debug_on</code> .
abort_on_timeout	Continue execution, using the <code>abort_execution</code> flag, which should cause the program to terminate immediately. The session remains in debug-mode.

### Exceptions

unimplemented - the requested behavior is not recognized

### Usage Notes

The default behavior (if this procedure is not called) is `continue_on_timeout`, since it allows a debugger client to reestablish control (at the next event) but does not cause the target session to hang indefinitely.

## 54.7.27 SET\_VALUE Function

This function sets a value in the currently-running program. There are two overloaded SET\_VALUE functions.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_VALUE (
    frame#           IN binary_integer,
    assignment_statement IN varchar2)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SET_VALUE (
    handle           IN program_info,
    assignment_statement IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-49 SET\_VALUE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
frame#	Frame in which the value is to be set; 0 means the currently executing frame.
handle	Description of the package containing the variable
assignment_statement	An assignment statement (which must be legal PL/SQL) to run in order to set the value. For example, 'x := 3;'. Only scalar values are supported in this release. The right side of the assignment statement must be a scalar.

### Return Values

**Table 54-50 SET\_VALUE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	-
error_illegal_value	Not possible to set it to that value
error_illegal_null	Cannot set to NULL because object type specifies it as 'not NULL'
error_value_malformed	Value is not a scalar
error_name_incomplete	The assignment statement does not resolve to a scalar. For example, 'x := 3;', if x is a record.
error_no_such_object	One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Package does not exist</li> <li>- Package is not instantiated</li> <li>- User does not have privileges to debug the package</li> <li>- Object does not exist in the package</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

In some cases, the PL/SQL compiler uses temporaries to access package variables, and does not guarantee to update such temporaries. It is possible, although unlikely, that modification to a package variable using `SET_VALUE` might not take effect for a line or two.

## Examples

To set the value of `SCOTT.PACK.var` to 6:

```
DECLARE
  handle dbms_debug.program_info;
  retval BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  handle.Owner      := 'SCOTT';
  handle.Name       := 'PACK';
  handle.namespace := dbms_debug.namespace_pkgspec_or_toplevel;
  retval            := dbms_debug.set_value(handle, 'var := 6;');
END;
```

## 54.7.28 SHOW\_BREAKPOINTS Procedures

There are two overloaded procedures that return a listing of the current breakpoints. There are three overloaded `SHOW_BREAKPOINTS` procedures.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_BREAKPOINTS (
  listing   IN OUT VARCHAR2);

DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_BREAKPOINTS (
  listing   OUT breakpoint_table);

DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_BREAKPOINTS (
  code_breakpoints OUT breakpoint_table,
  oer_breakpoints  OUT oer_table);
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-51** SHOW\_BREAKPOINTS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>listing</code>	A formatted buffer (including newlines) of the breakpoints.
<code>code_breakpoints</code>	Indexed table of breakpoint entries. The breakpoint number is indicated by the index into the table. Breakpoint numbers start at 1 and are reused when deleted.
<code>oer_breakpoints</code>	The indexed table of OER breakpoints, indexed by OER

## 54.7.29 SHOW\_FRAME\_SOURCE Procedure

The procedure gets the source code. There are two overloaded `SHOW_SOURCE` procedures.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_FRAME_SOURCE (
  first_line IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
  last_line  IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
  source     IN OUT NOCOPY vc2_table,
  frame_num  IN          BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 54-52** SHOW\_FRAME\_SOURCE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>first_line</code>	Line number of first line to fetch (PL/SQL programs always start at line 1 and have no holes)
<code>last_line</code>	Line number of last line to fetch. No lines are fetched past the end of the program.
<code>source</code>	The resulting table, which may be indexed by line#
<code>frame_num</code>	1-based frame number

### Usage Notes

- You use this function only when backtrace shows an anonymous unit is executing at a given frame position and you need to view the source in order to set a breakpoint.
- If frame number is top of the stack and it's an anonymous block then `SHOW_SOURCE` can also be used.
- If it's a stored PL/SQL package/function/procedure then use SQL as described in the [Usage Notes to SHOW\\_SOURCE Procedures](#).

## 54.7.30 SHOW\_SOURCE Procedures

The procedure gets the source code. There are two overloaded `SHOW_SOURCE` procedures.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_SOURCE (
  first_line IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  last_line  IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  source     OUT vc2_table);

DBMS_DEBUG.SHOW_SOURCE (
  first_line IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  last_line  IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  window     IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  print_arrow IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
```

```

buffer      IN OUT VARCHAR2,
bufllen    IN      BINARY_INTEGER,
pieces     OUT     BINARY_INTEGER);

```

## Parameters

**Table 54-53** SHOW\_SOURCE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
first_line	Line number of first line to fetch (PL/SQL programs always start at line 1 and have no holes)
last_line	Line number of last line to fetch. No lines are fetched past the end of the program.
source	The resulting table, which may be indexed by line#
window	'Window' of lines (the number of lines around the current source line)
print_arrow	Nonzero means to print an arrow before the current line
buffer	Buffer in which to place the source listing
bufllen	Length of buffer
pieces	Set to nonzero if not all the source could be placed into the given buffer

## Return Values

An indexed table of source-lines. The source lines are stored starting at `first_line`. If any error occurs, then the table is empty.

## Usage Notes

The best way to get the source code (for a program that is being run) is to use SQL. For example:

```

DECLARE
    info DBMS_DEBUG.runtime_info;
BEGIN
    -- call DBMS_DEBUG.SYNCHRONIZE, CONTINUE,
    -- or GET_RUNTIME_INFO to fill in 'info'
    SELECT text INTO <buffer> FROM all_source
    WHERE owner = info.Program.Owner
          AND name = info.Program.Name
          AND line = info.Line#;
END;

```

However, this does not work for nonpersistent programs (for example, anonymous blocks and trigger invocation blocks). For nonpersistent programs, call `SHOW_SOURCE`. There are two flavors: one returns an indexed table of source lines, and the other returns a packed (and formatted) buffer.

The second overloading of `SHOW_SOURCE` returns the source in a formatted buffer, complete with line-numbers. It is faster than the indexed table version, but it does not guarantee to fetch all the source.

If the source does not fit in bufferlength (buflen), then additional pieces can be retrieved using the GET\_MORE\_SOURCE procedure (pieces returns the number of additional pieces that need to be retrieved).

### 54.7.31 SYNCHRONIZE Function

This function waits until the target program signals an event. If info\_requested is not NULL, then it calls GET\_RUNTIME\_INFO.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.SYNCHRONIZE (
    run_info      OUT runtime_info,
    info_requested IN  BINARY_INTEGER := NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 54-54 SYNCHRONIZE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
run_info	Structure in which to write information about the program. By default, this includes information about what program is running and at which line execution has paused.
info_requested	Optional bit-field in which to request information other than the default (which is info_getStackDepth + info_getLineInfo). 0 means that no information is requested at all (see <a href="#">DBMS_DEBUG Operational Notes</a> for more about information flags).

#### Return Values

**Table 54-55 SYNCHRONIZE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
success	A successful completion
error_timeout	Timed out before the program started execution
error_communication	Other communication error

### 54.7.32 TARGET\_PROGRAM\_RUNNING Procedure

This procedure returns TRUE if the target session is currently executing a stored procedure, or FALSE if it is not.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG.TARGET_PROGRAM_RUNNING
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

# DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP

The `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` provides the interface to initiate and control the debugging of PL/SQL stored procedures and Java stored procedures over Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_DEBUG\\_JDWP Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_DEBUG\\_JDWP Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DEBUG\\_JDWP Subprograms](#)

## 55.1 DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP Overview

Oracle supports the debugging of PL/SQL stored procedures and Java stored procedures over JDWP. Using the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` package, you can:

- Retrieve the session ID of the current session and serial number
- Connect a database session to a debugger over JDWP
- Set the NLS parameters to change the formats in which PL/SQL program values are represented over JDWP

## 55.2 DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP Security Model

The debugging user invoking a `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` subprogram requires a privilege to connect the target database session to the debugger.

**Table 55-1 System Privileges**

System Privilege	Description
DEBUG CONNECT SESSION	Allows a user to connect his current session to a debugger
DEBUG CONNECT ANY	Allows a user to connect a session by any logon user to a debugger

In addition, the user can also be granted the following user privilege to debug another user's session.

**Table 55-2 User Privileges**

User Privilege	Description
DEBUG CONNECT ON USER <user>	Allows a user to connect any of the specified user's logon sessions to a debugger to debug another user's session or his own



## 55.3 Summary DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 55-3 DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CONNECT_TCP Procedure</a>	Connects the specified session to the debugger waiting at host:port
<a href="#">CURRENT_SESSION_ID Function</a>	Gets the current session's session ID
<a href="#">CURRENT_SESSION_SERIAL Function</a>	Gets the current session's session serial number
<a href="#">DISCONNECT Procedure</a>	Disconnects the specified session from any debugger with which it is connected
<a href="#">GET-NLS_PARAMETER Function</a>	Gets the value of the specified NLS parameter affecting the format in which NUMBER, DATE, TIME (WITH TIME ZONE) and TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE) runtime values of PL/SQL programs are converted to strings as they are presented through JDWP
<a href="#">PROCESS_CONNECT_STRING Procedure</a>	Connects a session to a debugger without having to directly modify an application's code
<a href="#">SET-NLS_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets the value of the specified NLS parameter affecting the format in which NUMBER, DATE, TIME (WITH TIME ZONE) and TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE) runtime values of PL/SQL programs are converted to strings as they are presented through JDWP

### 55.3.1 CONNECT\_TCP Procedure

This procedure connects the specified session to the debugger waiting at host:port.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.CONNECT_TCP(
  host           IN  VARCHAR2,
  port           IN  VARCHAR2,
  session_id     IN  PLS_INTEGER := NULL,
  session_serial IN  PLS_INTEGER := NULL,
  debug_role     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  debug_role_pwd IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  option_flags   IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0,
  extensions_cmd_set IN PLS_INTEGER := 128);
```

## Parameters

**Table 55-4 CONNECT\_TCP Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	The host name the debugger is waiting at
port	The port number the debugger is waiting at
session_id	Session ID
session_serial	Session number
debug_role	Debug role
debug_role_pwd	Debug password
option_flags	Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 : Does not suspend the program until the next client/server request begins. This can be used to hide the startup sequence from end users, who may only want to see their own code</li> <li>2 : Forces the connection even if the session appears to be connected to a debugger. This should best only be specified after some human-interaction confirmation step has occurred; i.e., if an attempt without this option raised ORA-30677, then if the user confirms, retry with this bit set.</li> </ul> These may be added together to select multiple option choices.
extensions_cmd_set	The ID of the Oracle JDWP extension command set

## Exceptions

**Table 55-5 CONNECT\_TCP Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-00022	Invalid session ID
ORA-01031	Insufficient privilege
ORA-30677	Session is already connected to a debugger
ORA-30681	Improper value for argument EXTENSIONS_CMD_SET
ORA-30682	Improper value for argument OPTION_FLAGS
ORA-30683	Failure establishing connection to debugger

## Usage Notes

- To connect the current session to a debugger, you can pass `NULL` to both the `session_id` and `session_serial` parameters.

- To connect a different session, you need to find out its ID and serial. These are available in the `v$sql_debuggable_sessions` view. The Instance Manager option of Oracle Enterprise Manager is one example of a user interface that displays these values to users. You can also find the values of these for your own session using the [CURRENT\\_SESSION\\_ID Function](#) and [CURRENT\\_SESSION\\_SERIAL Function](#).
- The `debug_role` and `debug_role_pwd` arguments allow the user to name any role as the "debug role", which will be available to privilege checking when checking for permissions to connect the session and when checking permissions available on objects within the debugged session. Both the role and its password are passed here as strings and not as identifiers, so double quotes should not be used but case matters. If the original role name wasn't double-quoted, it should be specified here in upper case.
- An `ORA-30677` indicates that the requested session is already being debugged. It is suggested in this case that the user be asked to confirm that (s)he desires to steal the session from the existing connection, and then either an explicit disconnect call or the use of the `connect_force_connect` option bit can be used to allow the connection to succeed on a second attempt. Note that using the `connect_force_connect` bit will avoid the session being allowed to run freely if it is currently suspended through the debugger - in other words, this bit lets you steal a session from one debugger to another without actually disturbing the state of the session.

### 55.3.2 CURRENT\_SESSION\_ID Function

This function gets the current session's session ID

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.CURRENT_SESSION_ID  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### 55.3.3 CURRENT\_SESSION\_SERIAL Function

This function gets the current session's session number.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.CURRENT_SESSION_SERIAL  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### 55.3.4 DISCONNECT Procedure

This procedure disconnects the specified session from any debugger with which it is connected.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.DISCONNECT(  
    session_id      IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL,  
    session_serial  IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 55-6 DISCONNECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
session_id	Session ID
session_serial	Session number

## Usage Notes

- If the session to disconnect is the current session, the session will be allowed to run freely after disconnecting the debugger. Otherwise, the session will be terminated.
- The same rights are required for this call as for connect, except when disconnecting the current session and the effective user at the time of the call is the same as the login user of the session where no privilege is required.

## 55.3.5 GET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Function

This function gets the value of the specified NLS parameter affecting the format in which the NUMBER, DATE, TIME (WITH TIME ZONE) and TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE) runtime values of PL/SQL programs are converted to strings, as they are presented through JDWP.

These values are private to the current session, but further are private to the debugger mechanisms, separate from the values used to convert values within the debugged program itself.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.GET_NLS_PARAMETER(
    name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 55-7 GET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Specified NLS parameter

## Usage Notes

- When any variable value is read or assigned through JDWP, or when either GET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Function Or SET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Procedure is first invoked in a session, the debugger mechanisms make a private copy of the then-current NLS\_LANGUAGE, NLS\_TERRITORY, NLS\_CALENDAR, NLS\_DATE\_LANGUAGE, NLS\_NUMERIC\_CHARACTERS, NLS\_TIMESTAMP\_FORMAT, NLS\_TIMESTAMP\_TZ\_FORMAT, NLS\_TIME\_FOMAT and NLS\_TIME\_TZ\_FORMAT values. These private copies may be read using this GET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Functioncall and changed using the following call to the [SET\\_NLS\\_PARAMETER Procedure](#).

- Once the debugger's private copy of the NLS parameters is established, changes made to the NLS parameters in the current session using the `ALTER SESSION` statement will have no effect on the formatting of values as seen through JDWP. To modify the NLS parameters used for JDWP, one must use the `SET-NLS_PARAMETER Procedure`. By the same token, changes made to the debugger's private copy of the NLS parameters using `SET-NLS_PARAMETER Procedure` will have no effect on the debugged program itself.
- Date values are always formatted for JDWP use using the `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT`. The default format for `DATE (NLS_DATE_FORMAT)` used in a session most often does not show the time information that is in fact present in the value, and for debugging purposes it seems beneficial to always display that information.

## 55.3.6 PROCESS\_CONNECT\_STRING Procedure

This procedure connects a session to a debugger in two ways, so that you do not have to directly modify the application code.

The two ways are:

- Using the `ORA_DEBUG_JDWP` environment variable, when running an OCI program
- Setting a web browser cookie called `OWA_DEBUG_<dad>`, when running an application through the PL/SQL Web Gateway

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.PROCESS_CONNECT_STRING (
    connect_string      IN VARCHAR2,
    connect_string_type IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 55-8 PROCESS\_CONNECT\_STRING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>connect_string</code>	The <code>ORA_DEBUG_JDWP</code> environment variable or <code>OWA_DEBUG_&lt;dad&gt;</code> cookie value that contains the JDWP connection information such as the host and port number of the debugger to connect to
<code>connect_string_type</code>	Can have the following two values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 if the connect string value is retrieved from the <code>ORA_DEBUG_JDWP</code> environment</li> <li>• 2 if the value is from the <code>OWA_DEBUG_&lt;dad&gt;</code> cookie</li> </ul>

### Exceptions

**Table 55-9 PROCESS\_CONNECT\_STRING Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-00022	Invalid session ID
ORA-01031	Insufficient privilege

**Table 55-9 (Cont.) PROCESS\_CONNECT\_STRING Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-30677	Session is already connected to a debugger
ORA-30681	Improper value for argument EXTENSIONS_CMD_SET
ORA-30682	Improper value for argument OPTION_FLAGS
ORA-30683	Failure establishing connection to debugger
ORA-30689	Improper value for environment variable ORA_DEBUG_JDWP

### 55.3.7 SET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Procedure

This function sets the value of the specified NLS parameter affecting the format in which NUMBER, DATE, TIME (WITH TIME ZONE) and TIMESTAMP (WITH TIME ZONE) runtime values of PL/SQL programs are converted to strings as they are presented through JDWP.

These values are private to the current session, but further are private to the debugger mechanisms, separate from the values used to convert values within the debugged program itself.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.SET_NLS_PARAMETER(
    name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    value     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 55-10 SET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Specified NLS parameter
value	Value of specified NLS parameter

#### Usage Notes

- When any variable value is read or assigned through JDWP, or when either GET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Function Or SET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Procedure is first invoked in a session, the debugger mechanisms make a private copy of the then-current NLS\_LANGUAGE, NLS\_TERRITORY, NLS\_CALENDAR, NLS\_DATE\_LANGUAGE, NLS\_NUMERIC\_CHARACTERS, NLS\_TIMESTAMP\_FORMAT, NLS\_TIMESTAMP\_TZ\_FORMAT, NLS\_TIME\_FOMAT and NLS\_TIME\_TZ\_FORMAT values. These private copies may be read by calling the [GET\\_NLS\\_PARAMETER Function](#) and changed using the following call to the SET\_NLS\_PARAMETER Procedure.
- Once the debugger's private copy of the NLS parameters is established, changes made to the NLS parameters in the current session using the ALTER SESSION statement will have no effect on the formatting of values as seen through JDWP. To modify the NLS parameters used for JDWP, one must use the

`SET-NLS_PARAMETER` Procedure. By the same token, changes made to the debugger's private copy of the NLS parameters using `SET-NLS_PARAMETER` Procedure will have no effect on the debugged program itself.

- Date values are always formatted for JDWP use using the `NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT`. The default format for `DATE` (`NLS_DATE_FORMAT`) used in a session most often does not show the time information that is in fact present in the value, and for debugging purposes it seems beneficial to always display that information.

# DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP\_CUSTOM

The `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package provides database users a means to perform custom handling of a debug connection request of a database session to a debugger using the Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_DEBUG\\_JDWP\\_CUSTOM Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_DEBUG\\_JDWP\\_CUSTOM Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DEBUG\\_JDWP\\_CUSTOM Subprograms](#)

## 56.1 DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP\_CUSTOM Overview

`DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package is invoked when you attempt to connect your database session to a debugger, using the Java Debug Wire Protocol (JDWP). Before connecting to the database, you must set the `ORA_DEBUG_JDWP` environment variable in your client-side OCI application. Defining this package in your schema enables you to perform custom actions before connecting your database session to the debugger.

## 56.2 DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP\_CUSTOM Security Model

This default implementation of the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package does not perform any additional security checks and only invokes the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` package for making the debug connection. When the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` package is invoked, it checks for the necessary `DEBUG CONNECT` system or user privilege before making the connection.

A database user who wants to perform additional custom security checks, must perform the following steps to override this default implementation:

- Define the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM` package in the user's own schema.
- Implement the check before invoking the `DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP` package in the user's local copy of the package.



## 56.3 Summary DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP\_CUSTOM Subprograms

This table summarizes the DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP\_CUSTOM subprograms.

**Table 56-1 DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP\_CUSTOM Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CONNECT_DEBUGGER Procedure</a>	This procedure is invoked to handle the debug connection request of the current database session to the debugger.

### 56.3.1 CONNECT\_DEBUGGER Procedure

This procedure is invoked to handle the debug connection request of the current database session to the debugger.

#### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CONNECT_DEBUGGER
(
  HOST          VARCHAR2,
  PORT          VARCHAR2,
  DEBUG_ROLE    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  DEBUG_ROLE_PWD VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  OPTION_FLAGS  PLS_INTEGER := 0,
  EXTENSIONS_CMD_SET PLS_INTEGER := 128
)
```

#### Parameters

The preceding parameters are for the default implementation of the procedure for handling the debug connection request. A user, who wants to customize the handling of the request, must override this default implementation of the DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP\_CUSTOM package procedure by defining the package (specification and body) with a procedure of the same name in the user's own schema. The user may customize the number and names of the arguments, but must have the same name for the package and the procedure, namely, DBMS\_DEBUG\_JDWP\_CUSTOM and CONNECT\_DEBUGGER respectively. The user's customized version of the package may contain overloaded versions of the CONNECT\_DEBUGGER procedure with different arguments. All of the arguments to the custom package procedure must either be of VARCHAR2 type or of types that PL/SQL can implicitly convert from VARCHAR2.

For example, if a user wants to disallow debugging outside business hours, while applying optional NLS settings to the program values displayed during debugging,

then the user can define a custom implementation of the package in the user's schema in the following way:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM AUTHID CURRENT_USER IS
  PROCEDURE CONNECT_DEBUGGER(HOST VARCHAR2,
                              PORT VARCHAR2,
                              NLS_LANGUAGE VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                              NLS_TERRITORY VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
END;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP_CUSTOM IS

  PROCEDURE CONNECT_DEBUGGER(HOST VARCHAR2,
                              PORT VARCHAR2,
                              NLS_LANGUAGE VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                              NLS_TERRITORY VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) IS

  BEGIN
    SELECT EXTRACT(HOUR FROM LOCALTIMESTAMP) INTO HOUR FROM DUAL;
    IF (HOUR < 9 OR HOUR > 5) THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20000,
        'Debug connection disallowed outside business hours');
    ELSE
      IF (NLS_LANGUAGE IS NOT NULL) THEN
        DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.SET-NLS_PARAMETER('NLS_LANGUAGE', NLS_LANGUAGE);
      END IF;
      IF (NLS_TERRITORY IS NOT NULL) THEN
        DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.SET-NLS_PARAMETER('NLS_TERRITORY', NLS_TERRITORY);
      END IF;
      DBMS_DEBUG_JDWP.CONNECT_TCP(HOST, PORT);
    END IF;
  END;
END;
/

```

Before executing the client application for passing arguments to the procedure parameters, the user must set the `ORA_DEBUG_JDWP` environment variable as follows :

```

> setenv ORA_DEBUG_JDWP "host=123.45.67.89;port=4000;nls_language=american"
> myapp -user hr/hr
...

```

# DBMS\_DESCRIBE

You can use the `DBMS_DESCRIBE` package to get information about a PL/SQL object. When you specify an object name, `DBMS_DESCRIBE` returns a set of indexed tables with the results. Full name translation is performed and security checking is also checked on the final object.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DESCRIBE Subprograms](#)

## 57.1 DBMS\_DESCRIBE Overview

This package provides the same functionality as the Oracle Call Interface `OCIDescribeAny` call.



### See Also:

*Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*

## 57.2 DBMS\_DESCRIBE Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and performs its own security checking based on the schema object being described.

## 57.3 DBMS\_DESCRIBE Types

The `DBMS_DESCRIBE` package declares two PL/SQL table types, which are used to hold data returned by `DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE` in its `OUT` parameters.

The types are:

```
TYPE VARCHAR2_TABLE IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30)
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
TYPE NUMBER_TABLE IS TABLE OF NUMBER
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 57.4 DBMS\_DESCRIBE Exceptions

DBMS\_DESCRIBE can raise application errors in the range -20000 to -20004.

**Table 57-1 DBMS\_DESCRIBE Errors**

Error	Description
ORA-20000	ORU 10035: cannot describe a package ('X') only a procedure within a package.
ORA-20001	ORU-10032: procedure 'X' within package 'Y' does not exist.
ORA-20002	ORU-10033: object 'X' is remote, cannot describe; expanded name 'Y'.
ORA-20003	ORU-10036: object 'X' is invalid and cannot be described.
ORA-20004	Syntax error attempting to parse 'X'.

## 57.5 DBMS\_DESCRIBE Examples

One use of the DESCRIBE\_PROCEDURE procedure is as an external service interface.

For example, consider a client that provides an OBJECT\_NAME of SCOTT.ACCOUNT\_UPDATE, where ACCOUNT\_UPDATE is an overloaded function with specification:

```
TABLE account (acct_no NUMBER, person_id NUMBER,
               balance NUMBER(7,2))
TABLE person (person_id number(4), person_nm varchar2(10))

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE ACCOUNT_PKG IS
  FUNCTION ACCOUNT_UPDATE (acct_no
    NUMBER,
                           person    person%rowtype,
                           amounts    DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE,
                           trans_date DATE)
    return account.balance%type;

  FUNCTION ACCOUNT_UPDATE (acct_no NUMBER,
    person    person%rowtype,
    amounts   DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE,
    trans_no  NUMBER)
    return account.balance%type;
END;
```

This procedure might look similar to the following output:

```
overload position argument level datatype length prec scale rad
-----
1          0          0          2       22    7    2  10
1          1  ACCNT_NO  0          2         0    0    0  0
1          2  PERSON    0       250         0    0    0  0
1          1  PERSON_ID  1         2       22    4    0  10
1          2  PERSON_NM  1         1       10    0    0  0
1          3  AMOUNTS   0       251         0    0    0  0
1          1          1         2       22    0    0  0
1          4  TRANS_DATE 0        12         0    0    0  0
2          0          0          2       22    7    2  10
```

2	1	ACCNT_NO	0	2	22	0	0	0
2	2	PERSON	0	2	22	4	0	10
2	3	AMOUNTS	0	251	22	4	0	10
2	1		1	2	0	0	0	0
2	4	TRANS_NO	0	2	0	0	0	0

The following PL/SQL procedure has as its parameters all of the PL/SQL datatypes:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE p1 (
  pvc2   IN   VARCHAR2,
  pvc    OUT  VARCHAR,
  pstr   IN OUT STRING,
  plong  IN   LONG,
  prowid IN   ROWID,
  pchara IN   CHARACTER,
  pchar  IN   CHAR,
  praw  IN   RAW,
  plraw  IN   LONG RAW,
  pbinint IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  pplsint IN PLS_INTEGER,
  pbool  IN   BOOLEAN,
  pnat   IN   NATURAL,
  ppos   IN   POSITIVE,
  pposn  IN   POSITIVEN,
  pnatn  IN   NATURALN,
  pnum   IN   NUMBER,
  pintgr IN   INTEGER,
  pint   IN   INT,
  psmall IN   SMALLINT,
  pdec   IN   DECIMAL,
  preal  IN   REAL,
  pfloat IN   FLOAT,
  pnumer IN   NUMERIC,
  pdp    IN   DOUBLE PRECISION,
  pdate  IN   DATE,
  pmls   IN   MLSLABEL) AS

BEGIN
  NULL;
END;
```

If you describe this procedure using the following:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE describe_it AS

  PROCEDURE desc_proc (name VARCHAR2);

END describe_it;

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY describe_it AS

  PROCEDURE prt_value(val VARCHAR2, isize INTEGER) IS
    n INTEGER;
  BEGIN
    n := isize - LENGTHB(val);
    IF n < 0 THEN
      n := 0;
    END IF;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(val);
    FOR i in 1..n LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(' ');
    END LOOP;
  END;
```

```

END LOOP;
END prt_value;

PROCEDURE desc_proc (name VARCHAR2) IS

    overload    DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    position    DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    c_level     DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    arg_name    DBMS_DESCRIBE.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
    dty         DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    def_val     DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    p_mode     DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    length     DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    precision   DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    scale      DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    radix      DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    spare      DBMS_DESCRIBE.NUMBER_TABLE;
    idx        INTEGER := 0;

BEGIN
    DBMS_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE(
        name,
        null,
        null,
        overload,
        position,
        c_level,
        arg_name,
        dty,
        def_val,
        p_mode,
        length,
        precision,
        scale,
        radix,
        spare);

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Position   Name           DTY   Mode');
    LOOP
        idx := idx + 1;
        prt_value(TO_CHAR(position(idx)), 12);
        prt_value(arg_name(idx), 12);
        prt_value(TO_CHAR(dty(idx)), 5);
        prt_value(TO_CHAR(p_mode(idx)), 5);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
    END LOOP;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;

END desc_proc;
END describe_it;

```

Then the results list all the numeric codes for the PL/SQL datatypes:

Position	Name	Datatype_Code	Mode
1	PVC2	1	0
2	PVC	1	1
3	PSTR	1	2
4	PLONG	8	0

5	PROWID	11	0
6	PCHARA	96	0
7	PCHAR	96	0
8	PRAW	23	0
9	PLRAW	24	0
10	PBININT	3	0
11	PPLSINT	3	0
12	PBOOL	252	0
13	PNAT	3	0
14	PPOS	3	0
15	PPOSN	3	0
16	PNATN	3	0
17	PNUM	2	0
18	PINTGR	2	0
19	PINT	2	0
20	PSMALL	2	0
21	PDEC	2	0
22	PREAL	2	0
23	PFLOAT	2	0
24	PNUMBER	2	0
25	PDP	2	0
26	PDATE	12	0
27	PMLS	106	0

## 57.6 Summary of DBMS\_DESCRIBE Subprograms

The DBMS\_DESCRIBE package includes the DESCRIBE\_PROCEDURE procedure.

**Table 57-2 DBMS\_DESCRIBE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE Procedure</a>	Provides a brief description of a PL/SQL stored procedure

### 57.6.1 DESCRIBE\_PROCEDURE Procedure

The procedure DESCRIBE\_PROCEDURE provides a brief description of a PL/SQL stored procedure.

It takes the name of a stored procedure and returns information about each parameter of that procedure.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE(
    object_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    reserved1            IN VARCHAR2,
    reserved2            IN VARCHAR2,
    overload             OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    position             OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    level                OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    argument_name        OUT VARCHAR2_TABLE,
    datatype             OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    default_value        OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    in_out               OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    length               OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
    precision            OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
```

```

scale          OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
radix          OUT NUMBER_TABLE,
spare         OUT NUMBER_TABLE
include_string_constraints  OUT BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 57-3 DBMS\_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE\_PROCEDURE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_name	<p>Name of the procedure being described.</p> <p>The syntax for this parameter follows the rules used for identifiers in SQL. The name can be a synonym. This parameter is required and may not be null. The total length of the name cannot exceed 197 bytes. An incorrectly specified OBJECT_NAME can result in one of the following exceptions:</p> <p>ORA-20000 - A package was specified. You can only specify a stored procedure, stored function, packaged procedure, or packaged function.</p> <p>ORA-20001 - The procedure or function that you specified does not exist within the given package.</p> <p>ORA-20002 - The object that you specified is a remote object. This procedure cannot currently describe remote objects.</p> <p>ORA-20003 - The object that you specified is invalid and cannot be described.</p> <p>ORA-20004 - The object was specified with a syntax error.</p>
reserved1	Reserved for future use -- must be set to NULL or the empty string.
reserved2	
overload	<p>A unique number assigned to the procedure's signature.</p> <p>If a procedure is overloaded, then this field holds a different value for each version of the procedure.</p>
position	<p>Position of the argument in the parameter list.</p> <p>Position 0 returns the values for the return type of a function.</p>
level	<p>If the argument is a composite type, such as record, then this parameter returns the level of the datatype. See the <i>Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide</i> for a description of the ODESSP call for an example.</p>
argument_name	Name of the argument associated with the procedure that you are describing.



**Table 57-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_DESCRIBE.DESCRIBE\_PROCEDURE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
datatype	<p>Oracle datatype of the argument being described. The datatypes and their numeric type codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 placeholder for procedures with no arguments</li> <li>1 VARCHAR, VARCHAR, STRING</li> <li>2 NUMBER, INTEGER, SMALLINT, REAL, FLOAT, DECIMAL</li> <li>3 BINARY_INTEGER, PLS_INTEGER, POSITIVE, NATURAL</li> <li>8 LONG</li> <li>11 ROWID</li> <li>12 DATE</li> <li>23 RAW</li> <li>24 LONG RAW</li> <li>58 OPAQUE TYPE</li> <li>96 CHAR (ANSI FIXED CHAR), CHARACTER</li> <li>106 MLSLABEL</li> <li>121 OBJECT</li> <li>122 NESTED TABLE</li> <li>123 VARRAY</li> <li>178 TIME</li> <li>179 TIME WITH TIME ZONE</li> <li>180 TIMESTAMP</li> <li>181 TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</li> <li>231 TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE</li> <li>250 PL/SQL RECORD</li> <li>251 PL/SQL TABLE</li> <li>252 PL/SQL BOOLEAN</li> </ul>
default_value	1 if the argument being described has a default value; otherwise, the value is 0.
in_out	<p>Describes the mode of the parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 IN</li> <li>1 OUT</li> <li>2 IN OUT</li> </ul>
length	For %rowtype formal arguments, the length constraint is returned, otherwise 0 is returned. If the include_string_constraints parameter is set to TRUE, the argument's formal length constraint is passed back if it is of the appropriate type. Those are the string types: 1;8;23;24;96
precision	If the argument being described is of datatype 2 (NUMBER), then this parameter is the precision of that number.
scale	If the argument being described is of datatype 2 (NUMBER), then this parameter is the scale of that number.
radix	If the argument being described is of datatype 2 (NUMBER), then this parameter is the radix of that number.
spare	Reserved for future functionality.
include_string_constraints	The default is FALSE. If the parameter is set to TRUE, the arguments' formal type constraints is passed back if it is of the appropriate type. Those are the string types: 1;8;23;24;96

### **Return Values**

All values from `DESCRIBE_PROCEDURE` are returned in its `OUT` parameters. The datatypes for these are PL/SQL tables, to accommodate a variable number of parameters.

# DBMS\_DG

The `DBMS_DG` package allows applications to notify the primary database or the fast-start failover target database in an Oracle Data Guard broker environment to initiate a fast-start failover when the application encounters a condition that warrants a failover.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS\\_DG](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of the DBMS\\_DG Subprogram](#)



### See Also:

*Oracle Data Guard Broker*

## 58.1 Using DBMS\_DG

There are conditions detectable by applications running outside of the Oracle database that may warrant the Oracle Data Guard broker to perform a fast-start failover. Because the range of possible conditions is virtually unlimited, it is left to the applications to determine which conditions warrant a fast-start failover.

When such conditions occur, the application calls the `DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER` procedure to alert either the primary or fast-start failover target standby database that the application wants a fast-start failover to occur immediately. The database on which the procedure was called then notifies the observer, which immediately initiates a fast-start failover as long as the standby database is in a valid fast-start failover state ("observed" and either "synchronized" or "within lag") to accept a failover. If the configuration is not in a valid fast-start failover state, the `INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER` subprogram returns an ORA error message (it will not signal an exception) to inform the calling application that a fast-start failover could not be performed.



### Note:

If you are working in a multitenant container database (CDB), then functions within `DBMS_DG` are only executed at the root level. Ensure you are connected at the root level, not at the individual pluggable database (PDB) level.

## 58.2 DBMS\_DG Security Model

The `DBMS_DG` package runs with invoker's rights and requires the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## 58.3 Summary of the DBMS\_DG Subprogram

The DBMS\_DG package contains one subprogram, the INITIATE\_FS\_FAILOVER procedure.

**Table 58-1 DBMS\_DG Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER Procedure</a>	Enables an application to notify either the primary or fast-start failover target standby database that a fast-start failover is necessary when the application encounters conditions that warrant a failover. This procedure can only be called while connected to a primary database or a fast-start failover standby database.

### 58.3.1 INITIATE\_FS\_FAILOVER Procedure

Use this procedure to specify a condition string that, when encountered by an application, allows the application to request that a fast-start failover be invoked.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER (
    condstr          IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 58-2 INITIATE\_FS\_FAILOVER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
condstr	Specifies the condition string for which a fast-start failover should be requested. If no condition string argument is supplied, the default string of "Application Failover Requested" will be logged in the broker log file and in the database alert log of the database on which the procedure was called.

#### Usage Notes

- This procedure returns a binary integer.
- Query the V\$FS\_FAILOVER\_STATS view to see the time of the last fast-start failover and the reason it was performed.
- This procedure can only be called while connected to a primary database or a fast-start failover standby database.

## Errors

**Table 58-3** INITIATE\_FS\_FAILOVER Procedure Errors

Error	Description
ORA-00000: normal, successful completion	The request to initiate a fast-start failover has been posted to the observer.
ORA-16646: fast-start failover is disabled	Either a broker configuration does not exist or fast-start failover has not been enabled.
ORA-16666: unable to initiate fast-start failover on a bystander standby database	DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked on a bystander standby database. That is, it was not invoked on the primary or on the fast-start failover target standby database.
ORA-16817: unsynchronized fast-start failover configuration	DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked in a maximum available fast-start failover configuration when the configuration was not synchronized.
ORA-16819: fast-start failover observer not started	DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked but an observer had not yet been started.
ORA-16820: fast-start failover observer is no longer observing this database	DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked but the configuration detects that the observer may not be running.
ORA-16829: lagging fast-start failover configuration	DBMS_DG.INITIATE_FS_FAILOVER was invoked in a maximum performance fast-start failover configuration when the configuration was not in the user-specified redo lag limit.

## Example

In this example, the program attempts to initiate a fast-start failover when fast-start failover is disabled. To use this example, connect as user SYS with SYDDBA privileges.

```

set serveroutput on

declare
status integer;

begin
status := dbms_dg.initiate_fs_failover('Failover Requested');

dbms_output.put_line('Fast-Start Failover is disabled: Expected status =
ORA-16646');
dbms_output.put_line('                Actual Status = ORA-' || status);

end;
/
exit;
```

# DBMS\_DIMENSION

DBMS\_DIMENSION enables you to verify dimension relationships and provides an alternative to the Enterprise Manager Dimension Wizard for displaying a dimension definition.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for detailed conceptual and usage information about the DBMS\_DIMENSION package

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DIMENSION Subprograms](#)

## 59.1 DBMS\_DIMENSION Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting EXECUTE to selected users or roles.

A user can validate or describe all the dimensions in his own schema. To validate or describe a dimension in another schema, you must have either an object privilege on the dimension or one of the following system privileges: CREATE ANY DIMENSION, ALTER ANY DIMENSION, and DROP ANY DIMENSION.

## 59.2 Summary of DBMS\_DIMENSION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_DIMENSION subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 59-1 DBMS\_DIMENSION Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DESCRIBE_DIMENSION Procedure</a>	Prints out the definition of the input dimension, including dimension owner and name, levels, hierarchies, and attributes
<a href="#">VALIDATE_DIMENSION Procedure</a>	Verifies that the relationships specified in a dimension are correct

## 59.2.1 DESCRIBE\_DIMENSION Procedure

This procedure displays the definition of the dimension, including dimension name, levels, hierarchies, and attributes. It displays the output using the DBMS\_OUTPUT package.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DIMENSION.DESCRIBE_DIMENSION (
    dimension IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 59-2 DESCRIBE\_DIMENSION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
dimension	The owner and name of the dimension in the format of owner.name.

## 59.2.2 VALIDATE\_DIMENSION Procedure

This procedure verifies that the relationships specified in a dimension are valid. The rowid for any row that is found to be invalid will be stored in the table DIMENSION\_EXCEPTIONS in the user's schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DIMENSION.VALIDATE_DIMENSION (
    dimension          IN VARCHAR2,
    incremental        IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    check_nulls        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    statement_id        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 59-3 VALIDATE\_DIMENSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dimension	The owner and name of the dimension in the format of owner.name.
incremental	If TRUE, check only the new rows for tables of this dimension. If FALSE, check all the rows.
check_nulls	If TRUE, then all level columns are verified to be non-null. If FALSE, this check is omitted. Specify FALSE when non-NULLness is guaranteed by other means, such as NOT NULL constraints.
statement_id	A client-supplied unique identifier to associate output rows with specific invocations of the procedure.

# DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN

DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN procedures maintain the Trusted Servers List. Use these procedures to define whether a server is trusted. If a database is not trusted, Oracle refuses current user database links from the database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DISTRIBUTED\\_TRUST\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

## 60.1 DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN Overview

Oracle uses local Trusted Servers Lists, along with enterprise domain membership lists stored in the enterprise LDAP directory service, to determine if another database is trusted. The LDAP directory service entries are managed with the Enterprise Security Manager Tool in Oracle Enterprise Manager.

Oracle considers another database to be "trusted" if it meets the following criteria:

1. It is in the same enterprise domain in the directory service as the local database.
2. The enterprise domain is marked as trusted in the directory service.
3. It is not listed as untrusted in the local Trusted Servers List. Current user database links will only be accepted from another database if both databases involved trust each other.

You can list a database server locally in the Trusted Servers List regardless of what is listed in the directory service. However, if you list a database that is not in the same domain as the local database, or if that domain is untrusted, the entry will have no effect.

This functionality is part of the Enterprise User Security feature of the Oracle Advanced Security Option.

## 60.2 DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN Security Model

To execute DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN, the EXECUTE\_CATALOG\_ROLE role must be granted to the DBA. To select from the view TRUSTED\_SERVERS, the SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE role must be granted to the DBA.

It is important to know whether all servers are trusted or not trusted. Trusting a particular server with the ALLOW\_SERVER procedure does not have any effect if the database already trusts all databases, or if that database is already trusted. Similarly, denying a particular server with the DENY\_SERVER procedure does not have any effect if



the database already does not trust any database or if that database is already untrusted.

The procedures `DENY_ALL` and `ALLOW_ALL` delete all entries (in other words, server names) that are explicitly allowed or denied using the `ALLOW_SERVER` procedure or `DENY_SERVER` procedure respectively.

## 60.3 DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN Examples

If you have not yet used the package `DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN` to change the trust listing, by default you trust all databases in the same enterprise domain if that domain is listed as trusted in the directory service:

```
SELECT * FROM TRUSTED_SERVERS;
TRUST
NAME
-----
Trusted
All
```

Because all servers are currently trusted, you can execute the [DENY\\_SERVER Procedure](#) and specify that a particular server is not trusted:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.DENY_SERVER
        ('SALES.US.AMERICAS.ACME_AUTO.COM');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SELECT * FROM TRUSTED_SERVERS;
TRUST
NAME
-----
Untrusted SALES.US.AMERICAS.ACME_AUTO.COM
```

By executing the [DENY\\_ALL Procedure](#), you can choose to not trust any database server:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.DENY_ALL;
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SELECT * FROM TRUSTED_SERVERS;

TRUST
NAME
-----
Untrusted
All
```

The [ALLOW\\_SERVER Procedure](#) can be used to specify that one particular database is to be trusted:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.ALLOW_SERVER
        ('SALES.US.AMERICAS.ACME_AUTO.COM');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SELECT * FROM TRUSTED_SERVERS;
TRUST
NAME
-----
Trusted SALES.US.AMERICAS.ACME_AUTO.COM
```

## 60.4 Summary of DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN subprograms.

**Table 60-1 DBMS\_DISTRIBUTED\_TRUST\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALLOW_ALL Procedure</a>	Empties the list and inserts a row indicating that all servers should be trusted
<a href="#">ALLOW_SERVER Procedure</a>	Enables a specific server to be allowed access even though deny all is indicated in the list
<a href="#">DENY_ALL Procedure</a>	Empties the list and inserts a row indicating that all servers should be untrusted
<a href="#">DENY_SERVER Procedure</a>	Enables a specific server to be denied access even though allow all is indicated in the list

### 60.4.1 ALLOW\_ALL Procedure

This procedure empties the Trusted Servers List and specifies that all servers that are members of a trusted domain in an enterprise directory service and that are in the same domain are allowed access.

The view TRUSTED\_SERVERS will show "TRUSTED ALL" indicating that the database trusts all servers that are currently trusted by the enterprise directory service.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.ALLOW_ALL;
```

#### Usage Notes

ALLOW\_ALL only applies to servers listed as trusted in the enterprise directory service and in the same enterprise domain.

### 60.4.2 ALLOW\_SERVER Procedure

This procedure ensures that the specified server is considered trusted (even if you have previously specified "deny all").

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.ALLOW_SERVER (
  server IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 60-2 ALLOW\_SERVER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server	Unique, fully-qualified name of the server to be trusted.

## Usage Notes

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "deny all", then this procedure adds a specification indicating that a specific database (for example, DBx) is to be trusted.

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "allow all", and if there is no "deny DBx" entry in the list, then executing this procedure causes no change.

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "allow all", and if there is a "deny DBx" entry in the list, then that entry is deleted.

## 60.4.3 DENY\_ALL Procedure

This procedure empties the Trusted Servers List and specifies that all servers are denied access.

The view TRUSTED\_SERVERS will show "UNTRUSTED ALL" indicating that no servers are currently trusted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.DENY_ALL;
```

## 60.4.4 DENY\_SERVER Procedure

This procedure ensures that the specified server is considered untrusted (even if you have previously specified allow all).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DISTRIBUTED_TRUST_ADMIN.DENY_SERVER (
    server IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 60-3 DENY\_SERVER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server	Unique, fully-qualified name of the server to be untrusted.

## Usage Notes

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry allow all, then this procedure adds an entry indicating that the specified database (for example, DBx) is not to be trusted.

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "deny all", and if there is no "allow DBx" entry in the list, then this procedure causes no change.

If the Trusted Servers List contains the entry "deny all", and if there is an "allow DBx" entry, then this procedure causes that entry to be deleted.

# 61

## DBMS\_DNFS

The `DBMS_DNFS` package provides an interface to assist in creating a database using files in the backup set.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DNFS Subprograms](#)



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 61.1 DBMS\_DNFS Security Model

This package has to be executed by users with `SYSDBA` privileges.

## 61.2 Summary of DBMS\_DNFS Subprograms

The `DBMS_DNFS` package includes the `CLONEDB_RENAMEFILE` procedure.

**Table 61-1 DBMS\_DNFS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLONEDB_RENAMEFILE Procedure</a>	Renames datafiles that were pointing to the backup set to the actual file name in cloned database.

### 61.2.1 CLONEDB\_RENAMEFILE Procedure

This procedure is used to rename datafiles that were pointing to the backup set to the actual file name in cloned database.

The `srcfile` is the file name that represents the data file in the backup image copy or a read-only storage snapshot. The `destfile` destination file path must point to a NFS volume where cloneDB datafiles will be created. When the procedure is run successfully, the control file record is updated with the new datafile name.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_DNFS.CLONEDB_RENAMEFILE (  
    srcfile      IN      VARCHAR2,  
    destfile     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 61-2** *CLONEDB\_RENAMEFILE Procedure Parameters*

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
srcfile	Source datafile name in the control file
destfile	New datafile name

# DBMS\_DST

The DBMS\_DST package provides an interface to apply the Daylight Saving Time (DST) patch to the Timestamp with Time Zone datatype.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_DST Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

## 62.1 DBMS\_DST Overview

The transition period during which Daylight Saving Time comes into effect, or stops being in effect, has the potential for problems, such as data loss, when handling timestamps with time zone data. The DBMS\_DST package enables working with these transitions in the context of a set of rules.

## 62.2 DBMS\_DST Security Model

The DBMS\_DST package is an invoker's rights package.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about using Invoker Rights or Definer Rights

The execute privilege on the package is granted to the EXECUTE\_CATALOG\_ROLE role. This role is normally granted to selected users to allow EXECUTE privileges for packages and procedures in the data dictionary.

The user that invokes the package must have the following privileges:

- CREATE ANY TABLE
- ALTER ANY TABLE

- DROP ANY TABLE
- SELECT ANY TABLE
- LOCK ANY TABLE
- ALTER ANY INDEX
- ALTER ANY TRIGGER
- UPDATE ANY TABLE
- EXECUTE ANY TYPE

## 62.3 DBMS\_DST Views

The DBMS\_DST package uses views to display table information.

These views are shown in the following table. They are further described in the *Oracle Database Reference*:

**Table 62-1 Views used by DBMS\_DST**

View	Description
DBA_TSTZ_TABLES	Displays information about all tables in the database, which have columns defined on <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes or object types containing attributes of <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes. Its columns are the same as those in <code>ALL_TSTZ_TABLES</code> .
USER_TSTZ_TABLES	Displays information about the tables owned by the current user, which have columns defined on <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes or object types containing attributes of <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes. Its columns (except for <code>OWNER</code> ) are the same as those in <code>ALL_TSTZ_TABLES</code> .
ALL_TSTZ_TABLES	Displays information about the tables accessible to the current user, which have columns defined on <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes or object types containing attributes of <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code> datatypes.

## 62.4 Summary of DBMS\_DST Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS\_DST package subprograms.

**Table 62-2 DBMS\_DST Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BEGIN_PREPARE Procedure</a>	Starts a prepare window
<a href="#">BEGIN_UPGRADE Procedure</a>	Starts an upgrade window
<a href="#">CREATE_AFFECTED_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a table that has the schema shown in the comments for the <a href="#">FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES Procedure</a>



**Table 62-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_DST Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a log error table
<a href="#">CREATE_TRIGGER_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a table that is used to record active triggers disabled before performing upgrade on the table, having not been enabled due to fatal failure during the upgrading process
<a href="#">END_PREPARE Procedure</a>	Ends a prepare window
<a href="#">END_UPGRADE Procedure</a>	Ends an upgrade window
<a href="#">FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES Procedure</a>	Finds all the tables that have affected TSTZ data due to the new timezone version
<a href="#">UPGRADE_DATABASE Procedure</a>	Upgrades all tables in the database that have one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type, or an ADT containing the TSTZ type
<a href="#">UPGRADE_SCHEMA Procedure</a>	Upgrades tables in a specified list of schemas that has one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type, or an ADT containing the TSTZ type
<a href="#">UPGRADE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Upgrades a specified list of tables that has one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type or an ADT containing the TSTZ type

## 62.4.1 BEGIN\_PREPARE Procedure

This procedure starts a prepare window. Once a prepare window is started successfully, the database property 'DST\_UPGRADE\_STATE' is set to 'PREPARE', and the database property 'SECONDARY\_TT\_VERSION' is set to a new timezone version.

The prepare window lets a DBA investigate data affected by the upgrade, and so judge when it is optimal to perform the upgrade. The prepare window can overlap normal database operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.BEGIN_PREPARE (
    new_version          IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 62-3 BEGIN\_PREPARE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
new_version	New timezone version to which the database is to be prepared to upgrade

## 62.4.2 BEGIN\_UPGRADE Procedure

This procedure starts an upgrade window.

When an upgraded window is started successfully, the TSTZ data in the dictionary tables is upgraded to reflect the new timezone version, and the database property

'DST\_UPGRADE\_STATE' is set to 'UPGRADE'. Once BEGIN\_UPGRADE has been performed successfully, the user must re-start the database. After a successful restart, the database property 'PRIMARY\_TT\_VERSION' is the new timezone version, and 'SECONDARY\_TT\_VERSION' is the old timezone version.

The procedure operates atomically, and upgrades all or none of the dictionary tables and the database properties. It must be called in the database in OPEN MIGRATE mode.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.BEGIN_UPGRADE (
    new_version          IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    error_on_overlap_time IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    error_on_nonexisting_time IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 62-4 BEGIN\_UPGRADE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
new_version	New timezone version to which the database is to be upgraded
error_on_overlap_time	Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'overlap' time semantic conversion error. The default is FALSE. For more information about boundary cases, see <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> .
error_on_nonexisting_time	Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'non-existing' time semantic conversion error. The default value is FALSE.

## 62.4.3 CREATE\_AFFECTED\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table that has the schema shown in the comments for the FIND\_AFFECTED\_TABLES Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.CREATE_AFFECTED_TABLE (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 62-5 CREATE\_AFFECTED\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of the table created

### Usage Notes

This procedure takes a table\_name without schema qualification, creating a table within the current user schema.

**Related Topics**

- [FIND\\_AFFECTED\\_TABLES Procedure](#)  
This procedure finds all the tables which have affected TSTZ data due to the new timezone version.

## 62.4.4 CREATE\_ERROR\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a log error table.

The table has the following schema:

```
CREATE TABLE dst$error_table(
  table_owner    VARCHAR2(30),
  table_name     VARCHAR2(30),
  column_name    VARCHAR2(4000),
  rid            ROWID,
  error_number   NUMBER)
```

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DST.CREATE_ERROR_TABLE (
  table_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 62-6 CREATE\_ERROR\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of the table created

**Usage Notes**

- This procedure takes a table\_name without schema qualification, creating a table within the current user schema.
- The error number is found when upgrading time zone file and timestamp with time zone data. For more information about error handling when upgrading time zone file and timestamp with time zone data, see Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide

## 62.4.5 CREATE\_TRIGGER\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table to record active triggers that are disabled before performing upgrade on the table, having not been enabled due to fatal failure during the upgrading process.

The table that has the following schema.

```
CREATE TABLE dst_trigger_table (
  trigger_owner  VARCHAR2(30),
  trigger_name   VARCHAR2(30));
```

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_DST.CREATE_TRIGGER_TABLE (
  table_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 62-7 CREATE\_TRIGGER\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of table to be created

## Usage Notes

This procedure takes a `table_name` without schema qualification, creating a table within the current user schema.

## 62.4.6 END\_PREPARE Procedure

This procedure ends a prepare window.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.BEGIN_PREPARE;
```

## 62.4.7 END\_UPGRADE Procedure

This procedure ends an upgrade window. An upgraded window is ended if all the affected user tables have been upgraded. Otherwise, the `OUT` parameter `num_of_failures` indicates how many tables have not been converted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.END_UPGRADE (
  num_of_failures OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 62-8 END\_UPGRADE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
num_of_failures	Number of tables that fail to complete

## 62.4.8 FIND\_AFFECTED\_TABLES Procedure

This procedure finds all the tables which have affected TSTZ data due to the new timezone version.

This procedure can only be invoked during a prepare window. The tables which have affected TSTZ data are recorded into a table indicated by parameter `affected_tables`. If semantic errors must be logged, they are recorded into a table indicated by parameter `log_errors_table`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.FIND_AFFECTED_TABLES (
  affected_tables          IN VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$affected_tables',
```

```

log_errors          IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
log_errors_table    IN VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$error_table',
parallel            IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 62-9 FIND\_AFFECTED\_TABLES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
affected_tables	<p>Name of table with the following schema:</p> <pre> CREATE TABLE dst\$affected_tables (   table_owner VARCHAR2(30),   table_name VARCHAR2(30),   column_name VARCHAR2(4000),   row_count NUMBER,   error_count NUMBER) </pre> <p>The table can be created with the <a href="#">CREATE_AFFECTED_TABLE Procedure</a>.</p>
log_errors	<p>Boolean flag indicating whether to log errors during upgrade. If FALSE, no error is logged into the log_errors_table after aborting conversion of the current table. If TRUE, the error is logged to the log_errors_table.</p> <p>The default is FALSE.</p>
log_errors_table	<p>Table name with the following schema:</p> <pre> CREATE TABLE dst\$error_table (   table_owner VARCHAR2(30),   table_name VARCHAR2(30),   column_name VARCHAR2(4000),   rid ROWID,   error_number NUMBER) </pre> <p>The table can be created with the <a href="#">CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure</a>. The rid column records the rowids of the offending rows, and the error_number column records the corresponding error number.</p>
parallel	<p>Boolean flag indicating whether to find the affected tables using parallel queries or serial queries. The default is FALSE.</p>

## 62.4.9 UPGRADE\_DATABASE Procedure

This procedure upgrades all tables in the database, which have one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type or an ADT containing the TSTZ type.

This procedure can only be invoked after an upgrade window has been started. Each table is upgraded in an atomic transaction. Note that, a base table and its materialized view log table are upgraded in an atomic transaction.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_DST.UPGRADE_DATABASE (
  num_of_failures    OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  upgrade_data       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  parallel           IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,

```

```

continue_after_errors    IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
log_errors               IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
log_errors_table        IN VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$error_table' ,
error_on_overlap_time   IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
error_on_nonexisting_time IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
log_triggers_table      IN VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$trigger_table');

```

## Parameters

**Table 62-10 UPGRADE\_DATABASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
num_of_failures	Number of tables that fail to complete
upgrade_data	Boolean flag indicating whether to convert TSTZ data using the new Time Zone patch File (TRUE), or to leave it unconverted (FALSE). The default is TRUE.
parallel	Boolean flag indicating whether to convert tables using PDML (Parallel DML) or Serial DML. The default is FALSE.
continue_after_errors	Boolean flag indicating whether to continue after upgrade fails on the current table. The default is TRUE.
log_errors	Boolean flag indicating whether to log errors during upgrade. If FALSE, no error is logged into the log_errors_table after aborting conversion of the current table. If TRUE, errors are logged to the log_errors_table. The default is FALSE.
log_errors_table	Table name with the following schema:  <pre> CREATE TABLE dst\$error_table (   table_owner VARCHAR2(30),   table_name VARCHAR2(30),   column_name VARCHAR2(4000),   rid ROWID,   error_number NUMBER) </pre> The table can be created with the <a href="#">CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure</a> . The rid column records the rowids of the offending rows, and the error_number column records the corresponding error number.
error_on_overlap_time	Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'overlap' time semantic conversion error. The default is TRUE.
error_on_nonexisting_time	Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'non-existing' time semantic conversion error. The default is TRUE.
log_triggers_table	Table to log triggers which are disabled before upgrade, having not been enabled due to a fatal failure when performing an upgrade

## 62.4.10 UPGRADE\_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure upgrades tables in a specified list of schemas that have one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type, or an ADT containing the TSTZ type.

This procedure can be invoked only after an upgrade window has been started. Each table is upgraded in an atomic transaction. Note that a base table and its materialized view log table are upgraded in an atomic transaction.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.UPGRADE_SCHEMA (
    num_of_failures          OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    schema_list              IN  VARCHAR2,
    upgrade_data             IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    parallel                 IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    continue_after_errors   IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    log_errors               IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    log_errors_table        IN  VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$error_table' ,
    error_on_overlap_time    IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    error_on_nonexisting_time IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    log_triggers_table      IN  VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$trigger_table');
```

### Parameters

**Table 62-11 UPGRADE\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
num_of_failures	Number of tables that fail to complete
schema_list	Schema name list (comma separated strings)
upgrade_data	Boolean flag indicating whether to convert TSTZ data using the new Time Zone patch File (TRUE) or to leave unconverted (FALSE).The default is TRUE.
parallel	Boolean flag indicating whether to convert tables using PDML (Parallel DML) or Serial DML.The default is FALSE.
continue_after_errors	Boolean flag indicating whether to continue after upgrade fails on the current table.The default is TRUE.
log_errors	Boolean flag indicating whether to log errors during upgrade. If FALSE, no error is logged into the log_errors_table after aborting conversion of the current table. If TRUE, the error is logged to the log_errors_table. The default is FALSE.

**Table 62-11 (Cont.) UPGRADE\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_errors_table	<p>Table name with the following schema:</p> <pre>CREATE TABLE dst\$error_table (   table_owner VARCHAR2(30),   table_name VARCHAR2(30),   column_name VARCHAR2(4000),   rid ROWID,   error_number NUMBER)</pre> <p>The table can be created with the <a href="#">CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure</a>. The <code>rid</code> column records the rowids of the offending rows, and the <code>error_number</code> column records the corresponding error number.</p>
error_on_overlap_time	<p>Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'overlap' time semantic conversion error.</p> <p>The default is TRUE.</p>
error_on_nonexisting_time	<p>Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'non-existing' time semantic conversion error.</p> <p>The default is TRUE.</p>
log_triggers_table	<p>Table to log triggers that are disabled before upgrade, having not been enabled due to a fatal failure when performing an upgrade</p>

## 62.4.11 UPGRADE\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure upgrades a specified list of tables that have one or more columns defined on the TSTZ type, or an ADT containing the TSTZ type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_DST.UPGRADE_TABLE (
  num_of_failures      OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  table_list           IN VARCHAR2,
  upgrade_data         IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  parallel             IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  continue_after_errors IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  log_errors           IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  log_errors_table     IN VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$error_table' ,
  error_on_overlap_time IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  error_on_nonexisting_time IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  log_triggers_table   IN VARCHAR2 := 'sys.dst$trigger_table',
  atomic_upgrade       IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 62-12 UPGRADE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
num_of_failures	Number of tables that fail to complete
table_list	Table name list (comma separated strings)



**Table 62-12 (Cont.) UPGRADE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
upgrade_data	Boolean flag indicating whether to convert TSTZ data using the new Time Zone patch File (TRUE), or to leave unconverted (FALSE). The default is TRUE.
parallel	Boolean flag indicating whether to convert tables using PDML (Parallel DML), or Serial DML. The default is FALSE.
continue_after_errors	Boolean flag indicating whether to continue after upgrade fails on the current table. The default is TRUE.
log_errors	Boolean flag indicating whether to log errors during upgrade. If FALSE, no error is logged into the log_errors_table after aborting conversion of the current table. If TRUE, the error is logged to the log_errors_table. The default is FALSE.
log_errors_table	Table name with the following schema:  <pre>CREATE TABLE dst\$error_table (   table_owner VARCHAR2(30),   table_name VARCHAR2(30),   column_name VARCHAR2(4000),   rid ROWID,   error_number NUMBER)</pre> The table can be created with the <a href="#">CREATE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure</a> . The rid parameter records the rowids of the offending rows and the corresponding error number.
error_on_overlap_time	Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'overlap' time semantic conversion error. The default is TRUE.
error_on_nonexisting_time	Boolean flag indicating whether to report errors on the 'non-existing' time semantic conversion error. The default is TRUE.
log_triggers_table	Table to log triggers that are disabled before upgrade, having not been enabled due to a fatal failure when performing an upgrade
atomic_upgrade	Boolean flag indicating whether to convert the listed tables atomically (in a single transaction). If FALSE, each table is converted in its own transaction. The default is FALSE.

### Usage Notes

This procedure can only be invoked after an upgrade window has been started. The table list has to satisfy the following partial ordering:

1. If a base table has a materialized view log table, the log table must be the next item in the list.

2. If the container table for a materialized view appears in the list, the materialized view's 'non-upgraded' base tables and log tables must appear in the table list and before the container table.

A base table and its materialized view log table need to be upgraded in an atomic transaction by specifying `atomic_upgrade` to `TRUE`.

# 63

## DBMS\_EDITIONS\_UTILITIES

The `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES` package provides helper functions for edition-related operations.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of `DBMS\_EDITIONS\_UTILITIES` Subprograms](#)

### 63.1 DBMS\_EDITIONS\_UTILITIES Overview

The `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES` package implements an interface which provides helper functions for edition-related operations.

### 63.2 DBMS\_EDITIONS\_UTILITIES Security Model

This package is owned by `SYS` with `execute` access granted to `PUBLIC`. It runs with invoker's rights, that is, with the security profile of the caller.

### 63.3 DBMS\_EDITIONS\_UTILITIES Exceptions

The table in this topic lists exception messages created by `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES`.

**Table 63-1** `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES` Error Messages

Error	Description
ORA-38817	Insufficient privileges
ORA-942	Missing table

### 63.4 Summary of DBMS\_EDITIONS\_UTILITIES Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES` package subprograms.

**Table 63-2 DBMS\_EDITIONS\_UTILITIES Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAN_UNUSABLE_EDITIONS Procedure</a>	Drops covered objects in unusable editions, and drops empty unusable editions if possible.
<a href="#">SET_EDITIONING_VIEWS_READ_ONLY Procedure</a>	Given the schema name and table name, this procedure sets the corresponding editioning views in all editions to READ ONLY or READ/WRITE
<a href="#">SET_NULL_COLUMN_VALUES_T O_EXPR Procedure</a>	For use only during an edition-based redefinition (EBR) exercise

### 63.4.1 CLEAN\_UNUSABLE\_EDITIONS Procedure

Drops all covered objects in any unusable editions and drops empty unusable editions.

The `CLEAN_UNUSABLE_EDITIONS` procedure executes immediately and in its entirety.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES.CLEAN_UNUSABLE_EDITIONS ( );
```

#### Usage Notes

The `COMPATIBLE` parameter must be set to 12.2.0 or higher for this procedure to execute.



#### See Also:

- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about `DROP EDITION`
- *Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information about using edition-based redefinition

### 63.4.2 SET\_EDITIONING\_VIEWS\_READ\_ONLY Procedure

Given the schema name and table name, this procedure sets the corresponding editioning views in all editions to `READ ONLY` or `READ/WRITE`.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES.SET_EDITIONING_VIEWS_READ_ONLY (
  table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  owner      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  read_only  IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 63-3 SET\_EDITIONING\_VIEWS\_READ\_ONLY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Base table of the editioning views
owner	Base table schema. The default (or NULL) is the current schema.
read_only	TRUE to set the views to read-only; FALSE (or NULL) sets the views to READ/WRITE. Default is TRUE.

## Usage Notes

The user must have the following privileges:

- Owner of the table, or have the ALTER ANY TABLE system privileges
- USE object privilege on all the editions for which the views are defined

## 63.4.3 SET\_NULL\_COLUMN\_VALUES\_TO\_EXPR Procedure

This procedure replaces NULL values in a replacement column with the value of an expression.

The expression evaluation cost is deferred to future updates and queries. The procedure is intended for use only during an edition-based redefinition (EBR) exercise.

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Development Guide* regarding transforming pre- to post-upgrade representation

## Syntax

```
DBMS_EDITIONS_UTILITIES.SET_NULL_COLUMN_VALUES_TO_EXPR(
  table_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  expression  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 63-4 SET\_NULL\_COLUMN\_VALUES\_TO\_EXPR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	A potentially schema-qualified table name
column_name	Name of the column to be updated
expression	An expression composed of columns in the same table, constants, and SQL functions

# 64

## DBMS\_EPG

The `DBMS_EPG` package implements the embedded PL/SQL gateway that enables a Web browser to invoke a PL/SQL stored procedure through an HTTP listener.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
  - [VARCHAR2\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_EPG Subprograms](#)

### 64.1 DBMS\_EPG Overview

The `DBMS_EPG` package is a platform on which PL/SQL users develop and deploy PL/SQL Web applications. The embedded PL/SQL gateway is an embedded version of the gateway that runs in the XML database HTTP server in the Oracle database. It provides the core features of `mod_plsql` in the database but does not require the Oracle HTTP server powered by Apache.

In order to make a PL/SQL application accessible from a browser by way of HTTP, a Database Access Descriptor (DAD) must be created and mapped to a virtual path. A DAD is a set of configuration values used for database access and the virtual path mapping makes the application accessible under a virtual path of the XML DB HTTP Server. A DAD is represented as a servlet in XML DB HTTP Server.

### 64.2 DBMS\_EPG Security Model

The `XDBADMIN` role is required to invoke the configuration interface. It may be invoked by the database user "XDB".

The authorization interface can be invoked by any user.

### 64.3 DBMS\_EPG Exceptions

The table in this topic lists the exceptions raised by the `DBMS_EPG` package.

**Table 64-1 DBMS\_EPG Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Description
DAD_NOT_FOUND	20000	Database Access Descriptor (DAD) %s not found. Ensure that the name of the DAD is correct and that it exists.

## 64.4 DBMS\_EPG Data Structures

The DBMS\_EPG package defines a TABLE type.

### VARCHAR2\_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by the procedures GET\_ALL\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTES, GET\_ALL\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTES, GET\_ALL\_DAD\_MAPPINGS, and GET\_DAD\_LIST to return lists of attribute names, attribute values, virtual paths, and database access descriptors (DAD).

```
TYPE VARCHAR2_TABLE IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 64.5 DBMS\_EPG Subprogram Groups

The DBMS\_EPG consists of two interfaces: configuration subprograms and authorization subprograms.

- [Configuration Subprograms](#)
- [Authorization Subprograms](#)

### 64.5.1 DBMS\_EPG Configuration Subprograms

The Configuration subprogram group contain the subprogram interfaces to examine and modify the global and database access descriptor (DAD) specific settings of the embedded PL/SQL gateway.

**Table 64-2 Configuration Subprogram Group**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_DAD Procedure</a>	Creates a new DAD
<a href="#">DELETE_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Deletes a DAD attribute
<a href="#">DELETE_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Deletes a global attribute
<a href="#">DROP_DAD Procedure</a>	Drops a DAD
<a href="#">GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Retrieves all the attributes of a DAD.
<a href="#">GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS Procedure</a>	Retrieves all virtual paths to which the specified DAD is mapped.
<a href="#">GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Retrieves all global attributes and values
<a href="#">GET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Function</a>	Retrieves the value of a DAD attribute

**Table 64-2 (Cont.) Configuration Subprogram Group**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_DAD_LIST Procedure</a>	Retrieves a list of all DADs for an Embedded Gateway instance.
<a href="#">GET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Function</a>	Retrieves the value of a global attribute
<a href="#">MAP_DAD Procedure</a>	Maps a DAD to the specified virtual path.
<a href="#">SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Sets the value for a DAD
<a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Sets the value of a global attribute
<a href="#">UNMAP_DAD Procedure</a>	Unmaps a DAD from the specified virtual path

## 64.5.2 DBMS\_EPG Authorization Subprograms

The Authorization subprogram group contains the subprogram interfaces to authorize and deauthorize the use of a database user's privileges by the embedded PL/SQL gateway through a specific database access descriptor (DAD)

**Table 64-3 Authorization Subprogram Group**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">AUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure</a>	Authorizes a DAD to invoke procedures and access document tables with a database user's privileges
<a href="#">DEAUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure</a>	Deauthorizes a DAD with regard to invoking procedures and accessing document tables with a database user's privileges

## 64.6 Summary of DBMS\_EPG Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_ALERT subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 64-4 DBMS\_EPG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">AUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure</a>	authorizes a DAD to invoke procedures and access document tables with a database user's privileges
<a href="#">CREATE_DAD Procedure</a>	Creates a new DAD
<a href="#">DEAUTHORIZE_DAD Procedure</a>	Deauthorizes a DAD with regard to invoking procedures and accessing document tables with a database user's privileges
<a href="#">DELETE_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Deletes a DAD attribute
<a href="#">DELETE_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Deletes a global attribute
<a href="#">DROP_DAD Procedure</a>	Drops a DAD
<a href="#">GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Retrieves all the attributes of a DAD.



**Table 64-4 (Cont.) DBMS\_EPG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS Procedure</a>	Retrieves all virtual paths to which the specified DAD is mapped.
<a href="#">GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Retrieves all global attributes and values
<a href="#">GET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Function</a>	Retrieves the value of a DAD attribute
<a href="#">GET_DAD_LIST Procedure</a>	Retrieves a list of all DADs for an Embedded Gateway instance.
<a href="#">GET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Function</a>	Retrieves the value of a global attribute
<a href="#">MAP_DAD Procedure</a>	Maps a DAD to the specified virtual path.
<a href="#">SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Sets the value for a DAD
<a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Sets the value of a global attribute
<a href="#">UNMAP_DAD Procedure</a>	Unmaps a DAD from the specified virtual path

## 64.6.1 AUTHORIZE\_DAD Procedure

This procedure authorizes a DAD to invoke procedures and access document tables with a database user's privileges. The invoker can always authorize the use of her/his own privileges.



### See Also:

[Authorization Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.AUTHORIZE_DAD (
    dad_name IN VARCHAR2,
    path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 64-5 AUTHORIZE\_DAD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The name of the DAD to create
user	The user whose privileges to deauthorize. If use, the invoker is assumed.

### Usage Notes

- To authorize the use of another user's privileges, the invoker must have the ALTER USER system privilege.

- The DAD must exist but its "database-username" DAD attribute does not have to be set to user to authorize.
- Multiple users can authorize the same DAD and it is up to the DAD's "database-username" setting to decide which user's privileges to use.

### Exceptions

Raises an error if the DAD or user does not exist, or the invoker does not have the needed system privilege.

### Examples

```
DBMS_EPG.AUTHORIZE_DAD('HR');
```

## 64.6.2 CREATE\_DAD Procedure

This procedure creates a new DAD.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.CREATE_DAD (  
    dad_name  IN  VARCHAR2,  
    path      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 64-6 CREATE\_DAD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The name of the DAD to create
path	The virtual path to which to map the DAD

## 64.6.3 DEAUTHORIZE\_DAD Procedure

This procedure deauthorizes a DAD with regard to invoking procedures and accessing document tables with a database user's privileges. The invoker can always deauthorize the use of his own privileges.



### See Also:

[Authorization Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_EPG.DEAUTHORIZE_DAD (
  dad_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  path      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 64-7 DEAUTHORIZE\_DAD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The name of the DAD for which to deauthorize use
user	The user whose privileges to deauthorize. If use, the invoker is assumed.

**Usage Notes**

To deauthorize the use of another user's privileges, the invoker must have the `ALTER USER` system privilege.

**Exceptions**

Raises an error if the DAD or user does not exist, or the invoker does not have the needed system privilege.

**Examples**

```
DBMS_EPG.DEAUTHORIZE_DAD('HR');
```

## 64.6.4 DELETE\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure deletes a DAD attribute.

**See Also:**

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_EPG.DELETE_DAD_ATTRIBUTE (
  dad_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  attr_name IN  VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 64-8 DELETE\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The name of the DAD for which to delete a DAD attribute
attr_name	The name of the DAD attribute to delete

### Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist

## 64.6.5 DELETE\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure deletes a global attribute.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.DELETE_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE (  
    attr_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 64-9** DELETE\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
attr_name	The global attribute to delete

## 64.6.6 DROP\_DAD Procedure

This procedure drops a DAD. All the virtual-path mappings of the DAD will be dropped also.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.DROP_DAD (  
    dadname    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 64-10** DROP\_DAD Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The DAD to drop

**Exceptions**

Raises an error if the DAD does not exist.

## 64.6.7 GET\_ALL\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure retrieves all the attributes of a DAD. The outputs are 2 correlated index-by tables of the name/value pairs.

**See Also:**

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_ALL_DAD_ATTRIBUTES (
  dad_name      IN          VARCHAR2,
  attr_names    OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2_TABLE,
  attr_values   OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

**Parameters****Table 64-11 GET\_ALL\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dad_names	The name of the DAD
attr_names	The attribute names
attr_values	The attribute values

**Exceptions**

Raises an error if DAD does not exist.

**Usage Notes**

If the DAD has no attributes set, then `attr_names` and `attr_values` will be set to empty arrays.

## 64.6.8 GET\_ALL\_DAD\_MAPPINGS Procedure

This procedure retrieves all the virtual paths to which the specified DAD is mapped.

**See Also:**

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_ALL_DAD_MAPPINGS (
    dad_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    paths         OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 64-12** GET\_ALL\_DAD\_MAPPINGS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dad_names	The name of the DAD
paths	The virtual paths to which h the DAD is mapped

### Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist.

### Usage Notes

If the DAD is not mapped to any virtual path, `paths` will be set to empty arrays.

## 64.6.9 GET\_ALL\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure retrieves all global attributes and values. The outputs are 2 correlated index-by tables of the name/value pairs.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_ALL_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTES (
    attr_names    OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2_TABLE,
    attr_values   OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 64-13** GET\_ALL\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
attr_names	The global attribute names
attr_values	The values of the global attributes

### Usage Notes

If the gateway instance has no global attributes set, then `attr_names` and `attr_values` will be set to empty arrays.

## 64.6.10 GET\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTE Function

This procedure retrieves the value of a DAD attribute.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE (  
    dad_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    attr_name     IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 64-14** GET\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The name of the DAD for which to delete an attribute
attr_name	The name of the attribute to delete

### Return values

Returns the DAD attribute value. Returns `NULL` if attribute is unknown or has not been set.

### Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist.

## 64.6.11 GET\_DAD\_LIST Procedure

This procedure retrieves a list of all DADs for an Embedded Gateway instance.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_DAD_LIST (  
    dad_names     OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2_TABLE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 64-15** GET\_DAD\_LIST Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dad_names	The list of all DADs

## Usage Notes

If no DADs exist then `dad_names` will be set to an empty array.

## 64.6.12 GET\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE Function

This function retrieves the value of a global attribute.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.GET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE (
    attr_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 64-16** GET\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
attr_name	The global attribute to retrieve

## Return Values

Returns the global attribute value. Returns `NULL` if attribute has not been set or is not a valid attribute.

## 64.6.13 MAP\_DAD Procedure

This procedure maps a DAD to the specified virtual path. If the virtual path exists already, the old virtual-path mapping will be overridden.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group



**Syntax**

```
DBMS_EPG.MAP_DAD (  
    dad_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    path     IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 64-17** MAP\_DAD Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The name of the DAD to map
path	The virtual path to map

**Exceptions**

Raises an error if the DAD does not exist.

## 64.6.14 SET\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure sets the value for a DAD.

**See Also:**

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_EPG.SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE (  
    dad_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    attr_name IN VARCHAR2, attr_value IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 64-18** SET\_DAD\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The name of the DAD for which to set the attribute
attr_name	The name of the attribute to set
attr_value	The attribute value to set

**Table 64-19 Mapping Between mod\_plsql and Embedded PL/SQL Gateway DAD Attributes**

<b>mod_plsql DAD Attribute</b>	<b>Embedded PL/SQL Gateway DAD Attribute</b>	<b>Allows Multiple Occurrences</b>	<b>Legal Values</b>
PlsqlAfterProcedure	after-procedure	No	String
PlsqlAlwaysDescribeProcedure	always-describe-procedure	No	Enumeration of On, Off
PlsqlAuthenticationMode	authentication-mode	No	Enumeration of Basic, SingleSignOn, GlobalOwa, CustomOwa, PerPackageOwa
PlsqlBeforeProcedure	before-procedure	No	String
PlsqlBindBucketLengths	bind-bucket-lengths	Yes	Unsigned integer
PlsqlBindBucketWidths	bind-bucket-widths	Yes	Unsigned integer
PlsqlCGIEnvironmentList	cgi-environment-list	Yes	String
PlsqlCompatibilityMode	compatibility-mode	No	Unsigned integer
PlsqlDatabaseUsername	database-username	No	String
PlsqlDefaultPage	default-page	No	String
PlsqlDocumentPath	document-path	No	String
PlsqlDocumentProcedure	document-procedure	No	String
PlsqlDocumentTablename	document-table-name	No	String
PlsqlErrorStyle	error-style	No	Enumeration of ApacheStyle, ModplsqlStyle, DebugStyle
PlsqlExclusionList	exclusion-list	Yes	String
PlsqlFetchBufferSize	fetch-buffer-size	No	Unsigned integer
PlsqlInfoLogging	info-logging	No	Enumeration of InfoDebug
PlsqlOWADebugEnable	owa-debug-enable	No	Enumeration of On, Off
PlsqlMaxRequestsPerSession	max-requests-per-session	No	Unsigned integer
PlsqlNLSLanguage	nls-language	No	String
PlsqlPathAlias	path-alias	No	String
PlsqlPathAliasProcedure	path-alias-procedure	No	String
PlsqlRequestValidationFunction	request-validation-function	No	String

**Table 64-19 (Cont.) Mapping Between mod\_plsql and Embedded PL/SQL Gateway DAD Attributes**

mod_plsql DAD Attribute	Embedded PL/SQL Gateway DAD Attribute	Allows Multiple Occurrences	Legal Values
PlsqlSessionCookieName	session-cookie-name	No	String
PlsqlSessionStateManagement	session-state-management	No	Enumeration of StatelessWithResetPackageState, StatelessWithFastRestPackageState, StatelessWithPreservePackageState
PlsqlTransferMode	transfer-mode	No	Enumeration of Char, Raw
PlsqlUploadAsLongRaw	upload-as-long-raw	No	String

### Exceptions

Raises an error if DAD does not exist or the attribute is unknown.

### Usage Notes

- If `attr_name` attribute has been set before, then the old value will be overwritten with the new `attr_value` argument.
- The embedded gateway assumes default values when the attributes are not set. The default values of the DAD attributes should be sufficient for most users of the embedded gateway. `mod_plsql` users should note the following
  - The `PlsqlDatabasePassword` attribute is not needed.
  - The `PlsqlDatabaseConnectionString` attribute is not needed because the embedded gateway does not support logon to external databases.

### Examples

```
DBMS_EPG.SET_DAD_ATTRIBUTE('HR', 'default-page', 'HRApp.home');
```

## 64.6.15 SET\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of a global attribute.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.SET_GLOBAL_ATTRIBUTE (
  attr_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_value  IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 64-20 SET\_GLOBAL\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attr_name	The global attribute to set
attr_value	The attribute value to set

**Table 64-21 Mapping Between mod\_plsql and Embedded PL/SQL Gateway Global Attributes**

mod_plsql Global Attribute	Embedded PL/SQL Gateway Global Attribute	Allows Multiple Occurrences	Legal Values
PlsqlLogLevel	log-level	No	Unsigned integer
PlsqlMaxParameters	max-parameters	No	Unsigned integer

## Usage Notes

- The attribute name is case sensitive. The value may or may not be case-sensitive depending on the attribute.
- If `attr_name` attribute has been set before, then the old value will be overwritten with the new `attr_value` argument.

## Exceptions

Raises an error if the attribute is unknown.

## Examples

```
dbms_epg.set_global_attribute('max-parameters', '100');
```

## 64.6.16 UNMAP\_DAD Procedure

This procedure unmaps a DAD from the specified virtual path. If path is `NULL`, the procedure removes all virtual-path mappings for the DAD but keeps the DAD.



### See Also:

[Configuration Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_EPG.UNMAP_DAD (  
    dad_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 64-22 UNMAP\_DAD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dad_name	The name of the DAD to unmap
path	The virtual path to unmap

### Usage Notes

Raises an error if the DAD does not exist.

# DBMS\_ERRLOG

The `DBMS_ERRLOG` package provides a procedure that enables you to create an error logging table so that DML operations can continue after encountering errors rather than abort and roll back. This enables you to save time and system resources.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ERRLOG Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for more information regarding how to use `DBMS_ERRLOG` and *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for `error_logging_clause` syntax

## 65.1 DBMS\_DIMENSION Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted publicly. However, to create an error logging table, you need `SELECT` access on the base table or view, the `CREATE TABLE` privilege, as well as tablespace quota for the target tablespace.

## 65.2 Summary of DBMS\_ERRLOG Subprograms

The `DBMS_ERRORLOG` package includes the `CREATE_ERROR_LOG` procedure subprogram.

**Table 65-1 DBMS\_ERRLOG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_ERROR_LOG Procedure</a>	Creates the error logging table used in DML error logging

### 65.2.1 CREATE\_ERROR\_LOG Procedure

This procedure creates the error logging table needed to use the DML error logging capability.

`LONG`, `CLOB`, `BLOB`, `BFILE`, and `ADT` datatypes are not supported in the columns.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_ERRLOG.CREATE_ERROR_LOG (
    dml_table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    err_log_table_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    err_log_table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    err_log_table_space     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    skip_unsupported       IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 65-2 CREATE\_ERROR\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dml_table_name	The name of the DML table to base the error logging table on. The name can be fully qualified (for example, emp, scott.emp, "EMP", "SCOTT"."EMP"). If a name component is enclosed in double quotes, it will not be upper cased.
err_log_table_name	The name of the error logging table you will create. The default is the first 25 characters in the name of the DML table prefixed with 'ERR\$_'. Examples are the following: dml_table_name: 'EMP', err_log_table_name: 'ERR\$_EMP' dml_table_name: '"Emp2"', err_log_table_name: 'ERR\$_Emp2'
err_log_table_owner	The name of the owner of the error logging table. You can specify the owner in dml_table_name. Otherwise, the schema of the current connected user is used.
err_log_table_space	The tablespace the error logging table will be created in. If not specified, the default tablespace for the user owning the DML error logging table will be used.
skip_unsupported	When set to TRUE, column types that are not supported by error logging will be skipped over and not added to the error logging table. When set to FALSE, an unsupported column type will cause the procedure to terminate. The default is FALSE.

## Examples

First, create an error log table for the channels table in the SH schema, using the default name generation.

Then, see all columns of the table channels:

```
SQL> DESC channels
Name                               Null?      Type
-----
CHANNEL_ID                          NOT NULL   CHAR(1)
CHANNEL_DESC                        NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS                        NOT NULL   VARCHAR2(20)
```

Finally, see all columns of the generated error log table. Note the mandatory control columns that are created by the package:

```
SQL> DESC ERR$_CHANNELS
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
ORA_ERR_NUMBER$_                   NUMBER
ORA_ERR_MESG$_                     VARCHAR2(2000)
ORA_ERR_ROWID$_                    ROWID
ORA_ERR_OPTYP$_                    VARCHAR2(2)
ORA_ERR_TAG$_                      VARCHAR2(2000)
CHANNEL_ID                         VARCHAR2(4000)
CHANNEL_DESC                       VARCHAR2(4000)
CHANNEL_CLASS                      VARCHAR2(4000)
```

See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information regarding control columns.



# DBMS\_FGA

The `DBMS_FGA` package provides fine-grained security functions.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_FGA Subprograms](#)

## 66.1 DBMS\_FGA Security Model

You must have the `AUDIT_ADMIN` role or the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_FGA` package to create audit policies. `DBMS_FGA` is an invoker rights package.

To analyze and audit data, you must have the `AUDIT_VIEWER` role. Because the audit function can potentially capture all user environment and application context values, policy administration should be executable by privileged users only. The policy event handler module is executed with the module owner's privilege.

## 66.2 DBMS\_FGA Operational Notes

This package is available for only cost-based optimization. The rule-based optimizer may generate unnecessary audit records since audit monitoring can occur before row filtering.

For both the rule-based optimizer and the cost-based optimizer, you can query the `SQL_TEXT` and `SQL_BINDS` columns of the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` view to analyze the SQL text and corresponding bind variables that are issued.

## 66.3 Summary of DBMS\_FGA Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_FGA` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 66-1** *DBMS\_FGA Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_POLICY Procedure</a>	Creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition
<a href="#">DISABLE_POLICY Procedure</a>	Disables an audit policy
<a href="#">DROP_POLICY Procedure</a>	Drops an audit policy
<a href="#">ENABLE_POLICY Procedure</a>	Enables an audit policy

## 66.3.1 ADD\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure creates an audit policy using the supplied predicate as the audit condition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY(
  object_schema      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  audit_condition     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  audit_column        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  handler_schema     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  handler_module     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable              IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  statement_types    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT SELECT,
  audit_trail         IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  audit_column_opts  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ANY_COLUMNS,
  policy_owner       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 66-2 ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema of the object to be audited. If NULL, the current schema is assumed.
object_name	Name of the object to be audited
policy_name	Unique name of the policy. Do not enter special characters such as spaces or commas. If you want to use special characters for the policy name, then enclose the name in quotation marks.
audit_condition	A condition in a row that indicates a monitoring condition. NULL is allowed and acts as TRUE.
audit_column	Columns to be checked for access. These can include OLS hidden columns or object type columns. The default, NULL, causes audit if any column is accessed or affected.
handler_schema	Schema that contains the event handler. The default, NULL, causes the current schema to be used.
handler_module	Function name of the event handler; includes the package name if necessary. This function is invoked only after the first row that matches the audit condition in the query is processed. If the procedure fails with an exception, the user SQL statement will fail as well.
enable	Enables the policy if TRUE, which is the default
statement_types	SQL statement types to which this policy is applicable: INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or SELECT only
audit_trail	In an environment that has not yet migrated to unified auditing, the destination (DB or XML) of fine-grained audit records. Also specifies whether to populate the LSQLTEXT and LSQLBIND columns in the FGA_LOG\$ system table.

**Table 66-2 (Cont.) ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>audit_column_opts</code>	Establishes whether a statement is audited when the query references <i>any</i> column specified in the <code>audit_column</code> parameter or only when <i>all</i> such columns are referenced
<code>policy_owner</code>	User who owns the fine-grained auditing policy. However, this setting is not a user-supplied argument. The Oracle Data Pump client uses this setting internally to recreate the fine-grained audit policies appropriately.

**Usage Notes**

- A table or view can have a maximum of 256 fine-grained audit policies applied to it.
- If `object_schema` is not specified, the current schema is assumed.
- An FGA policy should not be applied to out-of-line columns such as LOB columns.
- Each audit policy is applied to the query individually. However, at most one audit record may be generated for each policy, no matter how many rows being returned satisfy that policy's `audit_condition`. In other words, whenever any number of rows being returned satisfy an audit condition defined on the table, a single audit record will be generated for each such policy.
- If a table with an FGA policy defined on it receives a Fast Path insert or a vectored update, the hint is automatically disabled before any such operations. Disabling the hint allows auditing to occur according to the policy's terms. (One example of a Fast Path insert is the statement `INSERT-WITH-APPEND-hint`.)
- The `audit_condition` must be a boolean expression that can be evaluated using the values in the row being inserted, updated, or deleted. The expression can also use functions, such as the `USER` or `SYS_CONTEXT` functions.

The expression must not combine conditions using operators such as `AND` and `OR`. `audit_condition` can be `NULL` (or omitted), which is interpreted as `TRUE`, but it cannot contain the following elements:

- Subqueries or sequences
- The following attributes of the `USERENV` namespace when accessed using the `SYS_CONTEXT` function:
  - \* `CURRENT_SQL`
  - \* `CURRENT_SQL_LENGTH`
  - \* `CURRENT_BIND`
- Any use of the pseudo columns `LEVEL`, `PRIOR`, or `ROWNUM`.

Specifying an audit condition of "1=1" to force auditing of all specified statements ("statement\_types") affecting the specified column ("audit\_column") is no longer needed to achieve this purpose. A `NULL` value for `audit_condition` causes audit to happen even if no rows are processed, so that all actions on a table with this policy are audited.

- The `audit_condition` is evaluated using the privileges of the user who creates the policy.

- For the `audit_condition` setting, do not include functions, which execute the `auditable` statement on the same base table, in the `audit_condition` setting. For example, suppose you create a function that executes an `INSERT` statement on the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table. The policy `audit_condition` contains this function and it is for `INSERT` statements (as set by the `statement_types` parameter). When the policy is used, the function executes recursively until the system has run out of memory. This can raise the error `ORA-1000: maximum open cursors exceeded` or `ORA-00036: maximum number of recursive SQL levels (50) exceeded`.
- Do not issue the `DBMS_FGA.ENABLE_POLICY` or `DBMS_FGA.DISABLE_POLICY` statement from a policy function in a condition.
- The audit function (`handler_module`) is an alerting mechanism for the administrator. The required interface for such a function is as follows:

```
PROCEDURE fname ( object_schema VARCHAR2, object_name VARCHAR2, policy_name
                 VARCHAR2 ) AS ...
```

where *fname* is the name of the procedure, *object\_schema* is the name of the schema of the table audited, *object\_name* is the name of the table to be audited, and *policy\_name* is the name of the policy being enforced. The audit function will be executed with the function owner's privilege.

- If you have migrated to unified auditing, then omit the `audit_trail` parameter because the audit records will automatically be written to the unified audit trail.
- Be aware that sensitive data, such as credit card information, can be recorded in clear text.
- The `audit_trail` parameter, if used, specifies both where the fine-grained audit trail will be written and whether it is to include the query's SQL Text and SQL Bind variable information (typically in columns named `LSQLTEXT` and `LSQLBIND`):
  - If `audit_trail` includes `XML`, then fine-grained audit records are written to XML-format operating system files stored in the directory specified by an `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` statement in SQL. (The default `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` is `$ORACLE_BASE/admin/$DB_UNIQUE_NAME/adump` on Unix-based systems, and `$ORACLE_BASE\admin\adump` on Windows systems.)
  - If `audit_trail` includes `DB` instead, then the audit records are written to the `SYS.FGA_LOG$` table in the database. However, for read-only databases, Oracle Database writes the fine-grained audit records to XML files, regardless of the `audit_trail` settings.
  - If `audit_trail` includes `EXTENDED`, then the query's SQL Text and SQL Bind variable information are included in the audit trail.
  - For example:
    - \* Setting `audit_trail` to `DBMS_FGA.DB` sends the audit trail to the `SYS.FGA_LOG$` table in the database and omits SQL Text and SQL Bind.
    - \* Setting `audit_trail` to `DBMS_FGA.DB + DBMS_FGA.EXTENDED` sends the audit trail to the `SYS.FGA_LOG$` table in the database and includes SQL Text and SQL Bind.
    - \* Setting `audit_trail` to `DBMS_FGA.XML` writes the audit trail in XML files sent to the operating system and omits SQL Text and SQL Bind.

- \* Setting `audit_trail` to `DBMS_FGA.XML + DBMS_FGA.EXTENDED` writes the audit trail in XML files sent to the operating system and includes SQL Text and SQL Bind.

The `audit_trail` parameter appears in the `ALL_AUDIT_POLICIES` view.

- You can change the operating system destination using the following command:

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET AUDIT_FILE_DEST = New Directory DEFERRED
```

- On many platforms, XML audit files are named `process_name_processId.xml`, for example, `ora_2111.xml`. Alternatively, on Windows, the XML audit files are named `process_name_ThreadId.xml` (or `process_name_ProcessId.xml` if the process is not running as a thread).
- The `audit_column_opts` parameter establishes whether a statement is audited
  - when the query references *any* column specified in the `audit_column` parameter (`audit_column_opts = DBMS_FGA.ANY_COLUMNS`), or
  - only when *all* such columns are referenced (`audit_column_opts = DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS`).

The default is `DBMS_FGA.ANY_COLUMNS`.

The `ALL_AUDIT_POLICIES` view also shows `audit_column_opts`.

- When `audit_column_opts` is set to `DBMS_FGA.ALL_COLUMNS`, a SQL statement is audited only when all the columns mentioned in `audit_column` have been explicitly referenced in the statement. And these columns must be referenced in the same SQL-statement or in the sub-select.

All these columns must refer to a single table/view or alias.

If a SQL statement selects the columns from different table aliases, the statement will not be audited.

- Every XML audit record contains the elements `AUDIT_TYPE` and `EXTENDED_TIMESTAMP`, with the latter printed in UTC zone (with no timezone information). Values retrieved using `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` view are converted to session timezone and printed.
- For `SQL_TEXT` and `SQL_BIND` element values (CLOB type columns), the dynamic view shows only the first 4000 characters. The underlying XML file may have more than 4000 characters for such `SQL_TEXT` and `SQL_BIND` values.
- For large numbers of XML audit files, querying `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` is faster when they are loaded into a database table using `SQL*Loader` or a similar tool. XML audit files are larger than the equivalent written to OS files when `AUDIT_TRAIL=OS`.
- Error handling is the same as when `AUDIT_TRAIL=OS`. If any error occurs in writing an audit record to disk, including the directory identified by `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` being full, the auditing operation fails. An alert message is logged.
- The policy event handler module will be executed with the module owner's privilege.
- Do not create recursive fine-grained audit handlers. For example, suppose you create a handler that executes an `INSERT` statement on the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table. The policy that is associated with this handler is for `INSERT` statements (as set by the `statement_types` parameter). When the policy is used, the handler executes recursively until the system has run out of memory. This can raise the error `ORA-1000: maximum open cursors exceeded` or `ORA-00036: maximum number of`

recursive SQL levels (50) exceeded. See also *Oracle Database Security Guide* with regard to Creating a Fine-Grained Audit Policy.

- The fine-grained audit handler module should not have explicit COMMIT, ROLLBACK, and DDL statements mentioned in it.
- The values for the `audit_trail` parameter (XML and XML+EXTENDED) cause fine-grained auditing records to be written to operating system files in XML format. A dynamic view, `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL`, makes such audit records from XML files available to DBAs through SQL query, providing enhanced usability. Querying this view causes all XML files (all files with an `.xml` extension) in the `AUDIT_FILE_DEST` directory to be parsed and presented in relational table format.

Audit records stored in operating system files can be more secure than database-stored audit records because access can require file permissions that DBAs do not have. Operating system storage for audit records also offers higher availability, since such records remain available even if the database is temporarily inaccessible.

The `DBA_COMMON_AUDIT_TRAIL` view includes the contents of the `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` dynamic view for standard and fine-grained audit records.

Note that the `V$XML_AUDIT_TRAIL` view is populated only if unified auditing is not enabled. If you have enabled unified auditing, then you can query the `UNIFIED_AUDIT_TRAIL` data dictionary view for the audit trail records.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for an example of creating an email alert handler for a fine-grained audit policy

### Examples

```
DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY (
  object_schema      => 'scott',
  object_name        => 'emp',
  policy_name        => 'mypolicy1',
  audit_condition    => 'sal < 100',
  audit_column       => 'comm,sal',
  handler_schema     => NULL,
  handler_module     => NULL,
  enable             => TRUE,
  statement_types    => 'INSERT, UPDATE',
  audit_column_opts  => DBMS_FGA.ANY_COLUMNS,
  policy_owner       => 'sec_admin');
```

## 66.3.2 DISABLE\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure disables an audit policy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FGA.DISABLE_POLICY(
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 66-3** DISABLE\_POLICY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema of the object to be audited. If NULL, the current schema is assumed.
object_name	Name of the object to be audited
policy_name	Unique name of the policy

The default value for object\_schema is NULL. If NULL, the current schema is assumed.

## Examples

```
DBMS_FGA.DISABLE_POLICY (
  object_schema => 'scott',
  object_name   => 'emp',
  policy_name   => 'mypolicy1');
```

## 66.3.3 DROP\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure drops an audit policy.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_FGA.DROP_POLICY(
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 66-4** DROP\_POLICY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema of the object to be audited. If NULL, the current schema is assumed.
object_name	Name of the object to be audited
policy_name	Unique name of the policy

## Usage Notes

The DBMS\_FGA procedures cause current DML transactions, if any, to commit before the operation unless they are inside a DDL event trigger. With DDL transactions, the DBMS\_FGA procedures are part of the DDL transaction. The default value for object\_schema is NULL. If NULL, the current schema is assumed.

**Note:**

Oracle Database automatically drops the audit policy if you remove the object specified in the `object_name` parameter of the `DBMS_FGA.ADD_POLICY` procedure, or if you drop the user who created the audit policy.

**Examples**

```
DBMS_FGA.DROP_POLICY (
object_schema => 'scott',
object_name   => 'emp',
policy_name   => 'mypolicy1');
```

## 66.3.4 ENABLE\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure enables an audit policy.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_FGA.ENABLE_POLICY(
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  enable        IN BOOLEAN);
```

**Parameters****Table 66-5 ENABLE\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_schema</code>	Schema of the object to be audited. If <code>NULL</code> , the current schema is assumed.
<code>object_name</code>	Name of the object to be audited
<code>policy_name</code>	Unique name of the policy
<code>enable</code>	Defaults to <code>TRUE</code> to enable the policy

**Examples**

```
DBMS_FGA.ENABLE_POLICY (
object_schema => 'scott',
object_name   => 'emp',
policy_name   => 'mypolicy1',
enable        => TRUE);
```



# DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP

The `DBMS_FILE_GROUP` package, one of a set of Oracle Streams packages, provides administrative interfaces for managing file groups, file group versions, and files. A file group repository is a collection of all of the file groups in a database and can contain multiple versions of a particular file group. You can use this package to create and manage file group repositories.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_FILE\\_GROUP Subprograms](#)

## 67.1 DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP Overview

It is helpful to understand terminology before using the `DBMS_FILE_GROUP` package.

The following terms pertain to the `DBMS_FILE_GROUP` package:

### File

A **file** is a reference to a file stored on hard disk. A file is composed of a file name, a directory object, and a file type. The directory object references the directory in which the file is stored on hard disk. For example, a file might have the following components:

- The file name is `expdat.dmp`.
- The directory object that contains the file is `db_files`.
- The file type is `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE`.

### Version

A **version** is a collection of related files. For example, a version might consist of a set of data files and a Data Pump export dump file generated by a Data Pump transportable tablespace export. Only one Data Pump export dump file is allowed in a version.

### File Group

A **file group** is a collection of versions. A file group can logically group a set of versions. For example, a file group named `financial_quarters` can keep track of quarterly financial data by logically grouping versions of files related to a tablespace set. The tablespaces containing the data can be exported at the end of each quarter and versioned under names such as `Q1FY04`, `Q2FY04`, and so on.

## 67.2 DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP Security Model

There are two ways to define control on the DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP package.

- Granting EXECUTE on this package to selected users or roles.
- Granting EXECUTE\_CATALOG\_ROLE to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted EXECUTE privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

## 67.3 DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP Constants

The DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP package defines several enumerated constants for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name. For example, DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP.EXPORT\_DUMP\_FILE.

The following table lists the parameters and enumerated constants.

**Table 67-1 DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP Parameters with Enumerated Constants**

Parameter	Option	Type	Description
file_type	• DATAFILE	VARCHAR2(30)	DATAFILE is a datafile for a database. This constant can be specified as 'DATAFILE'.
new_file_type	• EXPORT_DUMP_FILE		EXPORT_DUMP_FILE is a Data Pump export dump file. This constant can be specified as 'DUMPSET'.
	• DATAPUMP_LOG_FILE		DATAPUMP_LOG_FILE is a Data Pump export log file. This constant can be specified as 'DATAPUMPLOG'.
max_versions retention_days	• INFINITE	NUMBER	INFINITE specifies no limit. The max_versions or retention_days can increase without reaching a limit.

**Table 67-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP Parameters with Enumerated Constants**

Parameter	Option	Type	Description
privilege	<p>System privilege specified in the GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• READ_ANY_FILE_GROUP</li> <li>• MANAGE_ANY_FILE_GROUP</li> <li>• MANAGE_FILE_GROUP</li> </ul> <p>Object privilege specified in the GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• READ_ON_FILE_GROUP</li> <li>• MANAGE_ON_FILE_GROUP</li> </ul>	BINARY_INTEGER	<p>READ_ANY_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to view information about any file group in any schema in the data dictionary.</p> <p>MANAGE_ANY_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to create, manage, and drop any file group in any schema.</p> <p>MANAGE_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to create, manage, and drop file groups in the user's schema.</p> <p>READ_ON_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to view information about a specific file group in the data dictionary.</p> <p>MANAGE_ON_FILE_GROUP grants the privilege to manage a specific file group in a schema other than the user's schema.</p>

## 67.4 Summary of DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 67-2 DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_FILE Procedure</a>	Adds a file to a version of a file group
<a href="#">ALTER_FILE Procedure</a>	Alters a file in a version of a file group
<a href="#">ALTER_FILE_GROUP Procedure</a>	Alters a file group
<a href="#">ALTER_VERSION Procedure</a>	Alters a version of a file group
<a href="#">CREATE_FILE_GROUP Procedure</a>	Creates a file group
<a href="#">CREATE_VERSION Procedure</a>	Creates a version of a file group
<a href="#">DROP_FILE_GROUP Procedure</a>	Drops a file group
<a href="#">DROP_VERSION Procedure</a>	Drops a version of a file group
<a href="#">GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Grants object privileges on a file group to a user
<a href="#">GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Grants system privileges for file group operations to a user
<a href="#">PURGE_FILE_GROUP Procedure</a>	Purges a file group using the file group's retention policy
<a href="#">REMOVE_FILE Procedure</a>	Removes a file from a version of a file group
<a href="#">REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Revokes object privileges on a file group from a user

**Table 67-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_FILE\_GROUP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Revokes system privileges for file group operations from a user



**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

## 67.4.1 ADD\_FILE Procedure

This procedure adds a file to a version of a file group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.ADD_FILE(
  file_group_name IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  file_type       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  file_directory  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 67-3 ADD\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_group_name	The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <i>hq_dba</i> and the file group name is <i>sales_tbs</i> , then specify <i>hq_dba.sales_tbs</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
file_name	The name of the file being added to the version. Each file name in a version must be unique.

**Table 67-3 (Cont.) ADD\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_type	<p>The file type. The following are reserved file types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the file is a datafile, then enter the following: 'DATAFILE'</li> <li>If the file is a Data Pump export dump file, then enter the following: 'DUMPSET'</li> </ul> <p>Data Pump metadata is populated when a Data Pump export dump file is imported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the file is a Data Pump export log file, then enter the following: 'DATAPUMPLOG'</li> </ul> <p>If the file type is not one of the reserved file types, then either enter a text description of the file type, or specify <code>NULL</code> to omit a file type description.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Constants</a>" for more information about the reserved file types.</p>
file_directory	<p>The name of the directory object that corresponds to the directory containing the file.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure uses the default directory object for the version.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and no default directory object exists for the version, then the procedure uses the default directory object for the file group.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and no default directory object exists for the version or file group, then the procedure raises an error.</p>
version_name	<p>The name of the version to which the file is added.</p> <p>If a positive integer is specified as a <code>VARCHAR2</code> value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then the file is added to version 1 of the file group.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure uses the version with the latest creation time for the file group.</p>
comments	Comments about the file being added

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure with either `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE` or `'DUMPSET'` specified for the `file_type` parameter, a user must meet the following requirements:

- Have the appropriate privileges to import the Data Pump export dump file
- Have `READ` privilege on the directory object that contains the Data Pump export dump file

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Utilities* for more information about Data Pump privileges

## 67.4.2 ALTER\_FILE Procedure

This procedure alters a file in a version of a file group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.ALTER_FILE(
  file_group_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  file_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  version_name       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  new_file_name      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  new_file_directory IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  new_file_type      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_file_type  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N',
  new_comments      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_comments   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');
```

### Parameters

**Table 67-4 ALTER\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_group_name	The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <i>hq_dba</i> and the file group name is <i>sales_tbs</i> , then specify <i>hq_dba.sales_tbs</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
file_name	The name of the file being altered in the version
version_name	The name of the version that contains the file being altered. If a positive integer is specified as a <code>VARCHAR2</code> value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then the file in version 1 of the file group is altered. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the version with the latest creation time for the file group.
new_file_name	The new name of the file if the file name is being changed. Each file name in a version must be unique. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the file name. <b>Note:</b> When a non- <code>NULL</code> new file name is specified, this procedure changes the metadata for the file name in the data dictionary, but it does not change the file name on the hard disk.
new_file_directory	The new name of the directory object that corresponds to the directory containing the file, if the directory object is being changed. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the directory object name. <b>Note:</b> When a non- <code>NULL</code> new file directory is specified, this procedure changes the metadata for the file directory in the data dictionary, but it does not change the file directory on the hard disk.

**Table 67-4 (Cont.) ALTER\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>new_file_type</code>	<p>The file type. The following are reserved file types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the file is a datafile, then enter the following: 'DATAFILE'</li> <li>If the file is a Data Pump export dump file, then enter the following: 'DUMPSET'</li> <li>If the file is a Data Pump export log file, then enter the following: 'DATAPUMPLOG'</li> </ul> <p>If the file type is not one of the reserved file types, then enter a text description of the file type.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the file type.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Constants</a>" for more information about the reserved file types.</p>
<code>remove_file_type</code>	<p>If Y, then the procedure removes the file type. If Y and the <code>new_file_type</code> parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If N, then the procedure does not remove the file type.</p>
<code>new_comments</code>	<p>New comments about the file being altered. If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing comments with the specified comments.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the existing comments.</p>
<code>remove_comments</code>	<p>If Y, then the procedure removes the comments for the file. If Y and the <code>new_comments</code> parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If N, then the procedure does not change the existing comments.</p>

### Usage Notes

If the file type is changed to `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE` or 'DUMPSET', then Data Pump metadata for the file is populated. If the file type is changed from `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE` or 'DUMPSET', then Data Pump metadata for the file is purged.

To run this procedure with `DBMS_FILE_GROUP.EXPORT_DUMP_FILE` or 'DUMPSET' specified for the `new_file_type` parameter, a user must meet the following requirements:

- Have the appropriate privileges to import the Data Pump export dump file
- Have READ privilege on the directory object that contains the Data Pump export dump file

**See Also:**

*Oracle Database Utilities* for more information about Data Pump privileges

## 67.4.3 ALTER\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure alters a file group.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_FILE_GROUP.ALTER_FILE_GROUP(
  file_group_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  keep_files               IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  min_versions             IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  max_versions             IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  retention_days           IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  new_default_directory   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_default_directory IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N',
  new_comments             IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_comments         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');

```

### Parameters

**Table 67-5 ALTER\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_group_name	The name of the file group being altered, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <i>hq_dba</i> and the file group name is <i>sales_tbs</i> , then specify <i>hq_dba.sales_tbs</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
keep_files	<p>If Y, then the files in the file group are retained on hard disk if the file group or a version of the file group is dropped or purged.</p> <p>If N, then the files in the file group are deleted from hard disk if the file group or a version of the file group is dropped or purged.</p> <p>If NULL, then this parameter is not changed.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the file group is dropped because of a DROP USER CASCADE statement, then the setting of this parameter determines whether the files are dropped from the hard disk.</p>
min_versions	<p>The minimum number of versions to retain. The specified value must be greater than or equal to 1.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the <i>min_versions</i> setting for the file group.</p>



**Table 67-5 (Cont.) ALTER\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
max_versions	<p>The maximum number of versions to retain. The specified value must be greater than or equal to the value specified for min_versions. When the number of versions exceeds the specified max_versions, the oldest version is purged.</p> <p>Specify DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE for no limit to the number of versions.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the max_versions setting for the file group.</p>
retention_days	<p>The maximum number of days to retain a version. The specified value must be greater than or equal to 0 (zero). When the age of a version exceeds the specified retention_days and there are more versions than the number specified in min_versions, the version is purged. The age of a version is calculated by subtracting the creation time from the current time.</p> <p>A decimal value can specify a fraction of a day. For example, 1.25 specifies one day and six hours.</p> <p>Specify DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE for no limit to the number of days a version can exist.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the retention_days setting for the file group.</p>
new_default_directory	<p>The default directory object used when files are added to a file group if no directory is specified when the files are added, and no default directory object is specified for the version.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the default directory.</p>
remove_default_directory	<p>If Y, then the procedure removes the default directory for the file group. If Y and the new_default_directory parameter is set to a non-NULL value, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If N, then the procedure does not remove the default directory for the file group.</p>
new_comments	<p>Comments about the file group. If non-NULL, then the new comments replace the existing comments for the file group.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not change the existing comments.</p>
remove_comments	<p>If Y, then the comments for the file group are removed. If Y and the new_comments parameter is set to a non-NULL value, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If N, then the procedure does not change the comments for the file group.</p>

**Usage Notes**

If min\_versions is set to 1, then the only version of the file group can be purged when a new version is added. If the addition of the new version is not complete when the

existing version is purged, then there can be a period of time when no version of the file group is available. Therefore, set `min_versions` to at least 2 if a version of the file group must be available at all times.

## 67.4.4 ALTER\_VERSION Procedure

This procedure alters a version of a file group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.ALTER_VERSION(
    file_group_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    version_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    new_version_name     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_version_name  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N',
    new_default_directory IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_default_directory IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N',
    new_comments         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_comments     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');
```

### Parameters

**Table 67-6 ALTER\_VERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>file_group_name</code>	The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <code>[schema_name.]file_group_name</code> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>version_name</code>	The name of the version being altered.  If a positive integer is specified as a <code>VARCHAR2</code> value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then version 1 of the file group is altered.  If '*' is specified, then the procedure alters all versions, and the <code>new_version_name</code> parameter must be <code>NULL</code> .  If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the version with the latest creation time for the file group.
<code>new_version_name</code>	The new name of the version. Do not specify a schema.  The specified version name cannot be a positive integer or an asterisk ('*').  If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure does not change the version name.
<code>remove_version_name</code>	If Y, then the procedure removes the version name. If the version name is removed, then the version number must be used to manage the version. If Y and the <code>new_version_name</code> parameter is set to a non- <code>NULL</code> value, then the procedure raises an error.  If N, then the procedure does not remove the version name.

**Table 67-6 (Cont.) ALTER\_VERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>new_default_directory</code>	The default directory object used when files are added to a version if no directory is specified when the files are added. If NULL, then the procedure does not change the default directory.
<code>remove_default_directory</code>	If Y, then the procedure removes the default directory. If Y and the <code>new_default_directory</code> parameter is set to a non-NULL value, then the procedure raises an error. If N, then the procedure does not remove the default directory.
<code>new_comments</code>	Comments about the version. If non-NULL, then the new comments replace the existing comments for the version. If NULL, then the procedure does not change the comments.
<code>remove_comments</code>	If Y, then the procedure removes the comments for the version. If Y and the <code>new_comments</code> parameter is set to a non-NULL value, then the procedure raises an error. If N, then the procedure does not remove the comments for the version.

## 67.4.5 CREATE\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure creates a file group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.CREATE_FILE_GROUP(
  file_group_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  keep_files       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Y',
  min_versions     IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT 2,
  max_versions     IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE,
  retention_days   IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE,
  default_directory IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comments         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 67-7 CREATE\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>file_group_name</code>	The name of the file group, specified as <code>[schema_name.]file_group_name</code> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

**Table 67-7 (Cont.) CREATE\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
keep_files	<p>If <i>Y</i>, then the files in the file group are retained on hard disk if the file group or a version of the file group is dropped or purged.</p> <p>If <i>N</i>, then the files in the file group are deleted from hard disk if the file group or a version of the file group is dropped or purged.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the file group is dropped because of a <code>DROP USER CASCADE</code> statement, then the setting of this parameter determines whether the files are dropped from the hard disk.</p>
min_versions	The minimum number of versions to retain. The specified value must be greater than or equal to 1.
max_versions	<p>The maximum number of versions to retain. The specified value must be greater than or equal to the value specified for <code>min_versions</code>.</p> <p>When the number of versions exceeds the specified <code>max_versions</code>, the oldest version is purged.</p> <p>Specify <code>DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE</code> for no limit to the number of versions.</p>
retention_days	<p>The maximum number of days to retain a version. The specified value must be greater than or equal to 0 (zero). When the age of a version exceeds the specified <code>retention_days</code> and there are more versions than the number specified in <code>min_versions</code>, the version is purged. The age of a version is calculated by subtracting the creation time from the current time.</p> <p>A decimal value can specify a fraction of a day. For example, 1.25 specifies one day and six hours.</p> <p>Specify <code>DBMS_FILE_GROUP.INFINITE</code> for no limit to the number of days a version can exist.</p>
default_directory	The default directory object used when files are added to a file group if no directory is specified when the files are added, and no default directory object is specified for the version.
comments	Comments about the file group being created.

**Usage Notes**

If `min_versions` is set to 1, then the only version of the file group can be purged when a new version is added. If the addition of the new version is not complete when the existing version is purged, then there can be a period of time when no version of the file group is available. Therefore, set `min_versions` to at least 2 if a version of the file group must be available at all times.

## 67.4.6 CREATE\_VERSION Procedure

This procedure creates a version of a file group.

This procedure automatically runs the `PURGE_FILE_GROUP` procedure. Therefore, versions can be purged based on the file group's retention policy.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of the procedure contains the `OUT` parameter `version_out`, and the other does not.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.CREATE_VERSION(
  file_group_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  version_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  default_directory IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.CREATE_VERSION(
  file_group_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  version_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  default_directory IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version_out      OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 67-8 CREATE\_VERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_group_name	The name of the file group to which the new version is added, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <i>hq_dba</i> and the file group name is <i>sales_tbs</i> , then specify <i>hq_dba.sales_tbs</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
version_name	The name of the version being created. Do not specify a schema. The specified version name cannot be a positive integer because, when a version is created, a version number is generated automatically. The specified version name cannot be an asterisk ('*').
default_directory	The default directory object used when files are added to a version if no directory is specified when the files are added.
comments	Comments about the version being created
version_out	If the <i>version_name</i> parameter is set to a non-NULL value, then this parameter contains the specified version name. If the <i>version_name</i> parameter is set to NULL, then this parameter contains the generated version number.



**See Also:**

[PURGE\\_FILE\\_GROUP Procedure](#)

## 67.4.7 DROP\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure drops a file group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.DROP_FILE_GROUP(
  file_group_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  keep_files      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 67-9 DROP\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_group_name	The name of the file group being dropped, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is hq_dba and the file group name is sales_tbs, then specify hq_dba.sales_tbs. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
keep_files	If Y, then the procedure retains the files in the file group on hard disk. If N, then the procedure deletes the files in the file group from hard disk. If NULL, then the procedure uses the default keep files property of the file group.

## Usage Notes

If this procedure deletes files on hard disk, then the user who runs the procedure must have WRITE privilege on the directory object that contains the files.

## 67.4.8 DROP\_VERSION Procedure

This procedure drops a version of a file group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.DROP_VERSION(
  file_group_name IN VARCHAR2,
  version_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  keep_files      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 67-10 DROP\_VERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_group_name	The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is hq_dba and the file group name is sales_tbs, then specify hq_dba.sales_tbs. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
version_name	The name of the version being dropped. If a positive integer is specified as a VARCHAR2 value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then version 1 of the file group is dropped. If NULL, then the procedure uses the version with the oldest creation time for the file group. If '*', then the procedure drops all versions.

**Table 67-10 (Cont.) DROP\_VERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
keep_files	If Y, then the procedure retains the files in the version on hard disk. If N, then the procedure deletes the files in the version from hard disk. If NULL, then the procedure uses the default keep files property of the file group.

#### Usage Notes

If this procedure deletes files on hard disk, then the user who runs the procedure must have `WRITE` privilege on the directory object that contains the files.

## 67.4.9 GRANT\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants object privileges on a file group to a user.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
  object_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  privilege    IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  grantee      IN  VARCHAR2,
  grant_option IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 67-11 GRANT\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_name	The name of the file group on which the privilege is granted, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
privilege	The constant that specifies the privilege. See " <a href="#">Constants</a> " for valid privileges.
grantee	The name of the user or role for which the privilege is granted. The specified user cannot be the owner of the object.
grant_option	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the specified user granted the specified privilege can grant this privilege to others. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the specified user granted the specified privilege cannot grant this privilege to others.

#### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the object on which the privilege is granted
- Have the same privilege as the privilege being granted with the grant option

## 67.4.10 GRANT\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants system privileges for file group operations to a user.

### Note:

When you grant a privilege on "ANY" object (for example, ALTER\_ANY\_RULE), and the initialization parameter O7\_DICTIONARY\_ACCESSIBILITY is set to FALSE, you give the user access to that type of object in all schemas, except the SYS schema. By default, the initialization parameter O7\_DICTIONARY\_ACCESSIBILITY is set to FALSE.

If you want to grant access to an object in the SYS schema, then you can grant object privileges explicitly on the object. Alternatively, you can set the O7\_DICTIONARY\_ACCESSIBILITY initialization parameter to TRUE. Then privileges granted on "ANY" object allows access to any schema, including SYS. Set the O7\_DICTIONARY\_ACCESSIBILITY initialization parameter with caution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  grantee        IN  VARCHAR2,
  grant_option   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 67-12 GRANT\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The constant that specifies the privilege. See " <a href="#">Constants</a> " for valid privileges.
grantee	The name of the user or role for which the privilege is granted. The user who runs the procedure cannot be specified.
grant_option	If TRUE, then the specified user granted the specified privilege can grant this privilege to others. If FALSE, then the specified user granted the specified privilege cannot grant this privilege to others.

## 67.4.11 PURGE\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure purges a file group using the file group's retention policy.

A file group's retention policy is determined by its settings for the max\_versions, min\_versions, and retention\_days parameters. The following versions of a file group are removed when a file group is purged:



- All versions greater than the `max_versions` setting for the file group when versions are ordered in descending order by creation time. Therefore, the older versions are purged before the newer versions.
- All versions older than the `retention_days` setting for the file group unless purging a version would cause the number of versions to drop below the `min_versions` setting for the file group.

A job named `SYS.FGR$AUTOPURGE_JOB` automatically purges all file groups in a database periodically according to the job's schedule. You can adjust this job's schedule using the `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package. Alternatively, you can create a job that runs the `PURGE_FILE_GROUP` procedure periodically.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.PURGE_FILE_GROUP(
  file_group_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameter

**Table 67-13 PURGE\_FILE\_GROUP Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<code>file_group_name</code>	The name of the file group, specified as <code>[schema_name.]file_group_name</code> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.  If <code>NULL</code> and this procedure is run by <code>SYS</code> user, then the procedure purges all file groups.

### Usage Notes

If this procedure deletes files on hard disk, then the user who runs the procedure must have `WRITE` privilege on the directory object that contains the files. Files are deleted when a version is purged and the `keep_files` parameter is set to `N` for the version's file group.

## 67.4.12 REMOVE\_FILE Procedure

This procedure removes a file from a version of a file group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.REMOVE_FILE(
  file_group_name IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  version_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  keep_file       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 67-14 REMOVE\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_group_name	The name of the file group that contains the version, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
file_name	The name of the file being removed from the version
version_name	The name of the version from which the file is removed. If a positive integer is specified as a <code>VARCHAR2</code> value, then the integer is interpreted as a version number. For example, if '1' is specified, then the file is removed from version 1 of the file group. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the version with the latest creation time for the file group. If '*', then the procedure removes the file from all versions.
keep_file	If <code>Y</code> , then the procedure retains the file on hard disk. If <code>N</code> , then the procedure deletes the file from hard disk. If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure uses the default keep files property of the file group.

## Usage Notes

If this procedure deletes files on hard disk, then the user who runs the procedure must have `WRITE` privilege on the directory object that contains the files.

## 67.4.13 REVOKE\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes object privileges on a file group from a user.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege   IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  revokee     IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 67-15 REVOKE\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_name	The name of the file group on which the privilege is revoked, specified as <i>[schema_name.]file_group_name</i> . For example, if the schema is <code>hq_dba</code> and the file group name is <code>sales_tbs</code> , then specify <code>hq_dba.sales_tbs</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
privilege	The constant that specifies the privilege. See " <a href="#">Constants</a> " for valid privileges.

**Table 67-15 (Cont.) REVOKE\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
revokee	The name of the user or role from which the privilege is revoked. The user who owns the object cannot be specified.

## 67.4.14 REVOKE\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes system privileges for file group operations from a user.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_GROUP.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  revokee   IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 67-16 REVOKE\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The constant that specifies the privilege. See " <a href="#">Constants</a> " for valid privileges.
revokee	The name of the user or role from which the privilege is revoked. The user who runs the procedure cannot be specified.

# DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER

The `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` package provides procedures to copy a binary file within a database or to transfer a binary file between databases.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operating Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_FILE\\_TRANSFER Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for instructions about using file transfer

## 68.1 DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER Overview

The `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` package provides procedures to copy a binary file within a database or to transfer a binary file between databases.

The destination database converts each block when it receives a file from a platform with different endianness. Datafiles can be imported after they are moved to the destination database as part of a transportable operation without RMAN conversion. Both `GET` and `PUT` operations will converted the file across platform difference at the destination. However, `COPY` is a local operation and therefore no conversion is required.

## 68.2 DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER Security Model

The `DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER` package must be created under `SYS` (`CONNECT INTERNAL`). Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not the package owner (`SYS`).

To use this interface the following users must have the following privileges:

- The current user at the local database must have `READ` privilege on the directory object specified in the `source_directory_object` parameter.
- The connected user at the destination database must have `WRITE` privilege to the directory object specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter.

## 68.3 DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER Operational Notes

DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER supports online backup. You should therefore be careful in copying or transferring a file that is being modified by the database because this can result in an inconsistent file, and require recovery. To guarantee consistency, bring files offline when the database is in use.

If you want to use DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER for performing backups, note that you are implementing self-managed backups, and should therefore put the files in hot backup mode.

## 68.4 Summary of DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 68-1 DBMS\_FILE\_TRANSFER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">COPY_FILE Procedure</a>	Reads a file from a source directory and creates a copy of it in a destination directory. The source and destination directories can both be in a local file system, or both be in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group, or between local file system and ASM with copying in either direction.
<a href="#">GET_FILE Procedure</a>	Contacts a remote database to read a remote file and then creates a copy of the file in the local file system or ASM
<a href="#">PUT_FILE Procedure</a>	Reads a local file or ASM and contacts a remote database to create a copy of the file in the remote file system

### 68.4.1 COPY\_FILE Procedure

This procedure reads a file from a source directory and creates a copy of it in a destination directory. The source and destination directories can both be in a local file system, or both be in an Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group, or between local file system and ASM with copying in either direction.

You can copy any type of file to and from a local file system. However, you can copy only database files (such as datafiles, tempfiles, controlfiles, and so on) to and from an ASM disk group.

The destination file is not closed until the procedure completes successfully.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.COPY_FILE(
  source_directory_object    IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_file_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_directory_object IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_file_name      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 68-2 COPY\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_directory_object	The directory object that designates the source directory. The directory object must already exist. (You create directory objects with the CREATE DIRECTORY command).
source_file_name	The name of the file to copy. This file must exist in the source directory.
destination_directory_object	The directory object that designates the destination directory. The directory object must already exist. If the destination is ASM, the directory object must designate either a disk group name (for example, +diskgroup1) or a directory created for alias names. In the case of a directory, the full path to the directory must be specified (for example: +diskgroup1/dbs/control).
destination_file_name	The name to assign to the file in the destination directory. A file with the same name must not exist in the destination directory. If the destination is ASM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The file is given a fully qualified ASM filename and created in the appropriate directory (depending on the database name and file type)</li> <li>The file type tag assigned to the file is COPY_FILE</li> <li>The value of the destination_file_name argument becomes the file's alias name in the designated destination directory</li> </ul> The file name can be followed by an ASM template name in parentheses. The file is then given the attributes specified by the template.

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure successfully, the current user must have the following privileges:

- READ privilege on the directory object specified in the source\_directory\_object parameter
- WRITE privilege on directory object specified in the destination\_directory\_object parameter

This procedure converts directory object parameters to uppercase unless they are surrounded by double quotation marks, but this procedure does not convert file names to uppercase.

Also, the copied file must meet the following requirements:

- The size of the copied file must be a multiple of 512 bytes.
- The size of the copied file must be less than or equal to two terabytes.

The source\_file\_name parameter must specify a file that is in the directory specified by the source\_directory\_object parameter before running the procedure, and the

`destination_file_name` parameter must specify the new name of the file in the new location specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter. Relative paths and symbolic links are not allowed in the directory objects for the `source_directory_object` and `destination_directory_object` parameters.

Transferring the file is not transactional. To monitor the progress of a long file copy, query the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` dynamic performance view.



### See Also:

*Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide* for instructions about using file transfer

## Examples

```
SQL> create directory DGROUP as '+diskgroup1/dbs/backup';
```

Directory created.

```
SQL> BEGIN
  2   DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.COPY_FILE('SOURCEDIR','t_xdbtmp.f', 'DGROUP',
                                't_xdbtmp.f');
  3 END;
  4 /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
SQL> EXIT
$ASMCMDB
ASMCMDB> ls
DISKGROUP1/
ASMCMDB> cd diskgroup1/dbs/backup
ASMCMDB> ls
t_xdbtmp.f => +DISKGROUP1/ORCL/TEMPFILE/COPY_FILE.267.546546525
```

## 68.4.2 GET\_FILE Procedure

This procedure contacts a remote database to read a remote file and then creates a copy of the file in the local file system or ASM. The file that is copied is the source file, and the new file that results from the copy is the destination file. The destination file is not closed until the procedure completes successfully.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE
  source_directory_object      IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_file_name             IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_database              IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_directory_object IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_file_name       IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 68-3 GET\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_directory_object	The directory object from which the file is copied at the source site. This directory object must exist at the source site.
source_file_name	The name of the file that is copied in the remote file system. This file must exist in the remote file system in the directory associated with the source directory object.
source_database	The name of a database link to the remote database where the file is located.
destination_directory_object	The directory object into which the file is placed at the destination site. This directory object must exist in the local file system.
destination_file_name	The name of the file copied to the local file system. A file with the same name must not exist in the destination directory in the local file system.

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure successfully, the following users must have the following privileges:

- The connected user at the source database must have read privilege on the directory object specified in the `source_directory_object` parameter.
- The current user at the local database must have write privilege on the directory object specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter.

This procedure converts directory object parameters to uppercase unless they are surrounded by double quotation marks, but this procedure does not convert file names to uppercase.

Also, the copied file must meet the following requirements:

- The size of the copied file must be a multiple of 512 bytes.
- The size of the copied file must be less than or equal to two terabytes.

Transferring the file is not transactional. To monitor the progress of a long file transfer, query the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` dynamic performance view.

## Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY df AS '+datafile' ;
GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY df TO "user";
CREATE DIRECTORY DSK_FILES AS '^t_work^';
GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY dsk_files TO "user";

-- assumes that dbs2 link has been created and we are connected to the instance.
-- dbs2 could be a loopback or point to another instance.

BEGIN
-- asm file to an os file
```



```
-- get an asm file from dbs1.asm/a1 to dbs2.^t_work^/oa5.dat
  DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE ( 'df' , 'a1' , 'dbs1', 'dsk_files' , 'oa5.dat' );

-- os file to an os file
-- get an os file from dbs1.^t_work^/a2.dat to dbs2.^t_work^/a2back.dat
  DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.GET_FILE ( 'dsk_files' , 'a2.dat' , 'dbs1', 'dsk_files' ,
'a2back.dat' );

END ;
/
```

## 68.4.3 PUT\_FILE Procedure

This procedure reads a local file or ASM and contacts a remote database to create a copy of the file in the remote file system.

The file that is copied is the source file, and the new file that results from the copy is the destination file. The destination file is not closed until the procedure completes successfully.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.PUT_FILE(
  source_directory_object    IN  VARCHAR2,
  source_file_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_directory_object IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_file_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_database      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 68-4** PUT\_FILE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
source_directory_object	The directory object from which the file is copied at the local source site. This directory object must exist at the source site.
source_file_name	The name of the file that is copied from the local file system. This file must exist in the local file system in the directory associated with the source directory object.
destination_directory_object	The directory object into which the file is placed at the destination site. This directory object must exist in the remote file system.
destination_file_name	The name of the file placed in the remote file system. A file with the same name must not exist in the destination directory in the remote file system.
destination_database	The name of a database link to the remote database to which the file is copied.

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure successfully, the following users must have the following privileges:

- The current user at the local database must have read privilege on the directory object specified in the `source_directory_object` parameter.
- The connected user at the destination database must have write privilege to the directory object specified in the `destination_directory_object` parameter.

This procedure converts directory object parameters to uppercase unless they are surrounded by double quotation marks, but this procedure does not convert file names to uppercase.

Also, the copied file must meet the following requirements:

- The size of the copied file must be a multiple of 512 bytes.
- The size of the copied file must be less than or equal to two terabytes.

Transferring the file is not transactional. To monitor the progress of a long file transfer, query the `V$SESSION_LONGOPS` dynamic performance view.

### Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY df AS '+datafile' ;
GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY df TO "user";
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY ft1 AS '+datafile/ft1' ;
GRANT READ,WRITE ON DIRECTORY ft1 TO "user";
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY ft1_1 AS '+datafile/ft1/ft1_1' ;

CONNECT user;
Enter password: password

-- - put a1.dat to a4.dat (using dbs2 dblink)
-- - level 2 sub dir to parent dir
-- - user has read privs on ft1_1 at dbs1 and write on df in dbs2
BEGIN
  DBMS_FILE_TRANSFER.PUT_FILE ( 'ft1_1' , 'a2.dat' , 'df' , 'a4.dat' ,
                                'dbs2' ) ;
END ;
```

# DBMS\_FLASHBACK

Using `DBMS_FLASHBACK`, you can flash back to a version of the database at a specified time or a specified system change number (SCN).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_FLASHBACK Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

For detailed information about `DBMS_FLASHBACK`:

- *Oracle Database Development Guide*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

## 69.1 DBMS\_FLASHBACK Overview

`DBMS_FLASHBACK` provides an interface for the user to view the database at a particular time in the past, with the additional capacity provided by transaction back out features that allow for selective removal of the effects of individual transactions. This is different from a flashback database which moves the database back in time.

When `DBMS_FLASHBACK` is enabled, the user session uses the Flashback version of the database, and applications can execute against the Flashback version of the database.

You may want to use `DBMS_FLASHBACK` for the following reasons:

- **Self-service repair:** If you accidentally delete rows from a table, you can recover the deleted rows.
- **Packaged applications such as email and voicemail:** You can use Flashback to restore deleted email by re-inserting the deleted message into the current message box.
- **Decision support system (DSS) and online analytical processing (OLAP) applications:** You can perform data analysis or data modeling to track seasonal demand.

## 69.2 DBMS\_FLASHBACK Security Model

To use the `DBMS_FLASHBACK` package, you must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on it.

## 69.3 DBMS\_FLASHBACK Types

The following table describes the types used by `DBMS_FLASHBACK`.

**Table 69-1 DBMS\_FLASHBACK**

Type	Description
<code>TXNAME_ARRAY</code>	Creates a <code>VARRAY</code> for holding Transaction Names or Identifiers (XIDs)

## 69.4 DBMS\_FLASHBACK Exceptions

`DBMS_FLASHBACK` creates the following error messages.

**Table 69-2 DBMS\_FLASHBACK Error Messages**

Error	Description
<code>ORA-08180</code>	Time specified is too old
<code>ORA-08181</code>	Invalid system change number specified
<code>ORA-08182</code>	User cannot begin read-only or serializable transactions in Flashback mode
<code>ORA-08183</code>	User cannot enable Flashback within an uncommitted transaction
<code>ORA-08184</code>	User cannot enable Flashback within another Flashback session
<code>ORA-08185</code>	<code>SYS</code> cannot enable Flashback mode

## 69.5 DBMS\_FLASHBACK Operational Notes

`DBMS_FLASHBACK` is automatically turned off when the session ends, either by disconnection or by starting another connection.

PL/SQL cursors opened in Flashback mode return rows as of the flashback time or SCN. Different concurrent sessions (connections) in the database can perform Flashback to different wall-clock times or SCNs. DML and DDL operations and distributed operations are not allowed while a session is running in Flashback mode. You can use PL/SQL cursors opened before disabling Flashback to perform DML.

Under Automatic Undo Management (AUM) mode, you can use retention control to control how far back in time to go for the version of the database you need. If you need to perform a Flashback over a 24-hour period, the DBA must set the `undo_retention` parameter to 24 hours. This way, the system retains enough undo information to regenerate the older versions of the data.

You can set the `RETENTION GUARANTEE` clause for the undo tablespace to ensure that unexpired undo is not discarded. `UNDO_RETENTION` is not in itself a guarantee because, if the system is under space pressure, unexpired undo may be overwritten with freshly generated undo. In such cases, `RETENTION GUARANTEE` prevents this. For more information, see the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

In a Flashback-enabled session, `SYSDATE` is not affected; it continues to provide the current time.

`DBMS_FLASHBACK` can be used within logon triggers to enable Flashback without changing the application code.

## 69.6 DBMS\_FLASHBACK Examples

The following example illustrates how Flashback can be used when the deletion of a senior employee triggers the deletion of all the personnel reporting to him. Using the Flashback feature, you can recover and re-insert the missing employees.

```
DROP TABLE employee;
DROP TABLE keep_scn;

REM -- Keep_scn is a temporary table to store scns that we are interested in

CREATE TABLE keep_scn (scn number);
SET ECHO ON
CREATE TABLE employee (
  employee_no  number(5) PRIMARY KEY,
  employee_name varchar2(20),
  employee_mgr  number(5)
  CONSTRAINT mgr_fkey REFERENCES EMPLOYEE ON DELETE CASCADE,
  salary       number,
  hiredate     date
);

REM -- Populate the company with employees
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (1, 'John Doe', null, 1000000, '5-jul-81');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (10, 'Joe Johnson', 1, 500000, '12-aug-84');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (20, 'Susie Tiger', 10, 250000, '13-dec-90');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (100, 'Scott Tiger', 20, 200000, '3-feb-86');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (200, 'Charles Smith', 100, 150000, '22-mar-88');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (210, 'Jane Johnson', 100, 100000, '11-apr-87');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (220, 'Nancy Doe', 100, 100000, '18-sep-93');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (300, 'Gary Smith', 210, 75000, '4-nov-96');
INSERT INTO employee VALUES (310, 'Bob Smith', 210, 65000, '3-may-95');
COMMIT;

REM -- Show the entire org
SELECT lpad(' ', 2*(level-1)) || employee_name Name
FROM employee
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no = 1
ORDER BY LEVEL;

REM -- Sleep for a short time (approximately 10 to 20 seconds) to avoid
REM -- querying close to table creation

EXECUTE DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP(10);

REM -- Store this snapshot for later access through Flashback
```

```
DECLARE
I NUMBER;
BEGIN
I := DBMS_FLASHBACK.GET_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER;
INSERT INTO keep_scn VALUES (I);
COMMIT;
END;
/

REM -- Scott decides to retire but the transaction is done incorrectly
DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE employee_name = 'Scott Tiger';
COMMIT;

REM -- notice that all of scott's employees are gone
SELECT lpad(' ', 2*(level-1)) || employee_name Name
FROM EMPLOYEE
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no = 1
ORDER BY LEVEL;

REM -- Flashback to see Scott's organization
DECLARE
    restore_scn number;
BEGIN
    SELECT scn INTO restore_scn FROM keep_scn;
    DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER (restore_scn);
END;
/

REM -- Show Scott's org.
SELECT lpad(' ', 2*(level-1)) || employee_name Name
FROM employee
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no =
    (SELECT employee_no FROM employee WHERE employee_name = 'Scott Tiger')
ORDER BY LEVEL;

REM -- Restore scott's organization.
DECLARE
    scotts_emp NUMBER;
    scotts_mgr NUMBER;
    CURSOR c1 IS
        SELECT employee_no, employee_name, employee_mgr, salary, hiredate
        FROM employee
        CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
        START WITH employee_no =
            (SELECT employee_no FROM employee WHERE employee_name = 'Scott Tiger');
    c1_rec c1 % ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT employee_no, employee_mgr INTO scotts_emp, scotts_mgr FROM employee
    WHERE employee_name = 'Scott Tiger';
    /* Open c1 in flashback mode */
    OPEN c1;
    /* Disable Flashback */
    DBMS_FLASHBACK.DISABLE;
    LOOP
        FETCH c1 INTO c1_rec;
        EXIT WHEN c1%NOTFOUND;
        /*
        Note that all the DML operations inside the loop are performed
        with Flashback disabled
```

```

*/
IF (cl_rec.employee_mgr = scotts_emp) then
  INSERT INTO employee VALUES (cl_rec.employee_no,
    cl_rec.employee_name,
    scotts_mgr,
    cl_rec.salary,
    cl_rec.hiredate);
ELSE
IF (cl_rec.employee_no != scotts_emp) THEN
  INSERT INTO employee VALUES (cl_rec.employee_no,
    cl_rec.employee_name,
    cl_rec.employee_mgr,
    cl_rec.salary,
    cl_rec.hiredate);
  END IF;
END IF;
END LOOP;
END;
/

REM -- Show the restored organization.
select lpad(' ', 2*(level-1)) || employee_name Name
FROM employee
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_no = employee_mgr
START WITH employee_no = 1
ORDER BY LEVEL;

```

## 69.7 Summary of DBMS\_FLASHBACK Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_FLASHBACK subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 69-3 DBMS\_FLASHBACK Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables the Flashback mode for the entire session
<a href="#">ENABLE_AT_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER Procedure</a>	Enables Flashback for the entire session. Takes an SCN as an Oracle number and sets the session snapshot to the specified number. Inside the Flashback mode, all queries return data consistent as of the specified wall-clock time or SCN
<a href="#">ENABLE_AT_TIME Procedure</a>	Enables Flashback for the entire session. The snapshot time is set to the SCN that most closely matches the time specified in <code>query_time</code>
<a href="#">GET_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER Function</a>	Returns the current SCN as an Oracle number. You can use the SCN to store specific snapshots
<a href="#">TRANSACTION_BACKOUT Procedures</a>	Provides the mechanism to back out a transaction

### 69.7.1 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables the Flashback mode for the entire session.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.DISABLE;
```

## Examples

The following example queries the salary of an employee, Joe, on August 30, 2000:

```
EXECUTE dbms_flashback.enable_at_time('30-AUG-2000');  
SELECT salary FROM emp where name = 'Joe'  
EXECUTE dbms_flashback.disable;
```

## 69.7.2 ENABLE\_AT\_SYSTEM\_CHANGE\_NUMBER Procedure

This procedure takes an SCN as an input parameter and sets the session snapshot to the specified number.

In the Flashback mode, all queries return data consistent as of the specified wall-clock time or SCN. It enables Flashback for the entire session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER (  
    query_scn IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 69-4** ENABLE\_AT\_SYSTEM\_CHANGE\_NUMBER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
query_scn	The system change number (SCN), a version number for the database that is incremented on every transaction commit.

## 69.7.3 ENABLE\_AT\_TIME Procedure

This procedure enables Flashback for the entire session.

The snapshot time is set to the SCN that most closely matches the time specified in query\_time. It enables Flashback for the entire session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_TIME (  
    query_time IN TIMESTAMP);
```



## Parameters

**Table 69-5 ENABLE\_AT\_TIME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
query_time	<p>This is an input parameter of type <code>TIMESTAMP</code>. A time stamp can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using the <code>TIMESTAMP</code> constructor           <pre>EXECUTE DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_TIME(TIMESTAMP '2001-01-09 12:31:00');</pre> <p>Use the Globalization Support (NLS) format and supply a string. The format depends on the Globalization Support settings.</p> </li> <li>Using the <code>TO_TIMESTAMP</code> function:           <pre>EXECUTE DBMS_FLASHBACK.ENABLE_AT_TIME(TO_TIMESTAMP('12-02-2001 14:35:00', 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'))</pre> <p>You provide the format you want to use. This example shows the <code>TO_TIMESTAMP</code> function for February 12, 2001, 2:35 PM.</p> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the time is omitted from query time, it defaults to the beginning of the day, that is, 12:00 A.M.</li> <li>Note that if the query time contains a time zone, the time zone information is truncated.</li> </ul>

### 69.7.4 GET\_SYSTEM\_CHANGE\_NUMBER Function

This function returns the current SCN as an Oracle number datatype. You can obtain the current change number and store it for later use. This helps you retain specific snapshots.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.GET_SYSTEM_CHANGE_NUMBER
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### 69.7.5 TRANSACTION\_BACKOUT Procedures

This procedure provides a mechanism to back out a set of transactions. The user can call these procedures with either transaction names or transaction identifiers (`XIDS`).

The procedure analyzes the transactional dependencies, perform DMLs and generates an extensive report on the operation performed by the subprogram. This procedure does not commit the DMLs performed as part of transaction back out. However it holds all the required locks on rows and tables in the right form, so that no other dependencies can enter the system. To make the changes permanent you must explicitly commit the transaction.

A report is generated in the system tables `DBA_FLASHBACK_TRANSACTION_STATE` and `DBA_FLASHBACK_TRANSACTION_REPORT`.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.TRANSACTION_BACKOUT
    numtxns          NUMBER,
    xids              XID_ARRAY,
    options           NUMBER default NOCASCADE,
    timeHint         TIMESTAMP default MINTIME);
```

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.TRANSACTION_BACKOUT
    numtxns          NUMBER,
    xids              XID_ARRAY,
    options           NUMBER default NOCASCADE,
    scnHint          TIMESTAMP default 0  );
```

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.TRANSACTION_BACKOUT
    numtxns          NUMBER,
    txnnames         TXNAME_ARRAY,
    options           NUMBER default NOCASCADE,
    timehint         TIMESTAMP MINTIME );
```

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK.TRANSACTION_BACKOUT
    numtxns          NUMBER,
    txnNames         TXNAME_ARRAY,
    options           NUMBER default NOCASCADE,
    scnHint          NUMBER 0);
```

## Parameters

**Table 69-6 TRANSACTION\_BACKOUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
numtxns	Number of transactions passed as input
xids	List of transaction IDs in the form of an array
txnnames	List of transaction names in the form of an array
options	Back out dependent transactions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOCASCADE - No dependency is expected. If a dependency is found, this raises an error, with the first dependent transaction provided in the report.</li> <li>• NOCASCADE_FORCE - The user forcibly backs out the given transactions without considering the dependent transactions. The RDBMS executes the UNDO SQL for the given transactions in reverse order of their commit times. If no constraints break, and the result is satisfactory, the user can either COMMIT the changes or else ROLL BACK.</li> <li>• NONCONFLICT_ONLY - This option lets the user back out the changes to the nonconflicting rows of the given transactions. Note that a transaction dependency can happen due to a row conflict through either WAW or primary/unique key constraints. If the user chooses to back out only the nonconflicting rows, this does not cause any problem with database consistency, although transaction atomicity is lost. As this is a recovery operation, the user can correct the data.</li> <li>• CASCADE - This completely removes the given transactions including their dependents in a post order fashion (reverse order of commit times).</li> </ul>

**Table 69-6 (Cont.) TRANSACTION\_BACKOUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
timehint	Time hint on the start of the transaction
scnhint	SCN hint on the start of the transaction

**Usage Notes** **Note:**

For information about restrictions in using `TRANSACTION_BACKOUT`, see "Using Flashback Transaction" in the *Oracle Database Development Guide*.

- If transaction name is used, a time hint must be provided. The time hint should be a time before the start of all the given transactions to back out.
- If the SCN hint is provided, it must be before the start of the earliest transaction in the specified input set, or this raises an error and terminates. If it is not provided and the transaction has committed within undo retention, the database system is able to determine the start time.

# DBMS\_FLASHBACK\_ARCHIVE

The `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` package contains procedures for performing various flashback tasks.

These include:

- Disassociation and reassociation of a Flashback Data Archive (FDA) enabled table from/with its underlying FDA
- Tamper-proofing the tables of an application
- Importing of user history

### **Caution:**

Importing user-generated history can lead to inaccurate, or unreliable results. This procedure should only be used after consulting with Oracle Support.

- Enabling and disabling of session-level support for valid-time

### **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information about "Using Flashback Data Archive (Oracle Temporal)"

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_FLASHBACK\\_ARCHIVE Subprograms](#)

## 70.1 DBMS\_FLASHBACK\_ARCHIVE Overview

Flashback Data Archive (FDA) provides strict protection on the internal history tables that it creates and maintains for users.

The read-only semantics prohibit users, including a DBA, from doing updates, deletes, and inserts on the Flashback Data Archive internal history tables. Users are also prevented from issuing any DDL statements on these tables. This strict security enforcement helps meet the requirements of applications in regulatory / compliance environments. Flashback Data Archive supports most common DDL statements, including those that alter the table definition or incur data movement. However, some

DDL statements are not supported on Flashback Data Archive-enabled tables. Since most application schemas are modified during application software upgrades, the ability to perform DDL operations on tracked tables is critical.

To support schema evolution during application upgrades and other table maintenance tasks that require use of DDL statements not supported by Flashback Data Archive, the `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` package provides a set of simple-to-use PL/SQL procedures:

- To disassociate a Flashback Data Archive enabled base table from the underlying FDA
- To reassociate a temporarily disassociated base table with its underlying FDA

After a user has disassociated the base table from its FDA, it's possible to issue any DDL statements on the base table or the history tables in the FDA. Having finished with the schema changes, the user can then reassociate the base table with its FDA so that Flashback Data Archive protection is in operation and automatic tracking and archiving is resumed.

## 70.2 DBMS\_FLASHBACK\_ARCHIVE Security Model

Users need the `FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE_ADMINISTER` privilege to import user-generated history, to set context level, and to tamper-proof tables. After a table is disassociated, users can perform DDL and DML statements on the table if they have the necessary privileges. Enabling and disabling session-level Valid Time Temporal flashback needs no additional privileges.

## 70.3 DBMS\_FLASHBACK\_ARCHIVE Constants

The `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` package uses the constants shown in the following table.

**Table 70-1 DBMS\_FLASHBACK\_ARCHIVE Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
NODROP	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Do not drop temporary history table
NOCOMMIT	BINARY_INTEGER	2	Do not commit transaction
NODELETE	BINARY_INTEGER	4	Do not delete data in history table

## 70.4 Summary of DBMS\_FLASHBACK\_ARCHIVE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 70-2 DBMS\_FLASHBACK\_ARCHIVE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_TABLE_TO_APPLICATION Procedure</a>	Takes an application name and adds a table to the application as a security table

**Table 70-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_FLASHBACK\_ARCHIVE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a table called <code>TEMP_HISTORY</code> with the correct definition in schema
<a href="#">DISABLE_APPLICATION Procedure</a>	Takes an application name and marks a table in it as a security table
<a href="#">DISABLE_ASOF_VALID_TIME Procedure</a>	Disables session level valid-time flashback
<a href="#">DISASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure</a>	Disassociates the given table from the flashback data archive
<a href="#">DROP_APPLICATION Procedure</a>	Takes an application name and removes it from the list of applications
<a href="#">ENABLE_APPLICATION Procedure</a>	Takes an application name and enables Flashback Data Archive on all the security tables for this application
<a href="#">ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME Procedure</a>	Enables session level valid time flashback
<a href="#">EXTEND_MAPPINGS Procedure</a>	Extends time mappings to times in the past
<a href="#">GET_SYS_CONTEXT Function</a>	Gets the context previously selected by the <a href="#">SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure</a>
<a href="#">IMPORT_HISTORY Procedure</a>	Imports history from a table called <code>TEMP_HISTORY</code> in the given schema.
<a href="#">LOCK_DOWN_APPLICATION Procedure</a>	Takes an application name and makes all the security tables read-only. The group called <code>SYSTEM</code> cannot be locked
<a href="#">PURGE_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Purges the context to be saved selected by the <a href="#">SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure</a>
<a href="#">REASSOCIATE_FBA Procedure</a>	Reassociates the given table with the flashback data archive
<a href="#">REGISTER_APPLICATION Procedure</a>	Takes an application name and optionally a Flashback Data Archive, and registers an application for database hardening
<a href="#">REMOVE_TABLE_FROM_APPLICATION Procedure</a>	Takes an application name and marks a table in it as no longer being a security table
<a href="#">SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL Procedure</a>	Defines how much of the user context is to be saved

## 70.4.1 ADD\_TABLE\_TO\_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and adds a table to the application as a security table. If the application is enabled for Flashback Data Archive, then this table will also be enabled for Flashback Data Archive.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ADD_TABLE_TO_APPLICATION (
  application_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN   VARCHAR2,
  schema_name         IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 70-3 ADD\_TABLE\_TO\_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
application_name	Name of the application for which a table has been added as a security table
table_name	Name of the table to add as a security table for the given application
schema_name	Name of the schema containing the desired table. If no schema name is specified, the current schema is used.

## 70.4.2 CREATE\_TEMP\_HISTORY\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table called TEMP\_HISTORY with the correct definition in schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE (
    owner_name1    IN    VARCHAR2,
    table_name1    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 70-4 CREATE\_TEMP\_HISTORY\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name1	Schema of the Flashback Data Archive-enabled table
table_name1	Name of the Flashback Data Archive-enabled table

## 70.4.3 DISABLE\_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and disables Flashback Data Archive on all of its security tables.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.DISABLE_APPLICATION (
    application_name    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 70-5 DISABLE\_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
application_name	Name of the application whose security tables will be disabled for Flashback Data Archive

## 70.4.4 DISABLE\_ASOF\_VALID\_TIME Procedure

This procedure disables session level valid-time flashback.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.DISABLE_ASOF_VALID_TIME;
```

## 70.4.5 DISASSOCIATE\_FBA Procedure

This procedure disassociates the given table from the flashback data archive.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.DISASSOCIATE_FBA (
    owner_name     IN    VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 70-6 DISASSOCIATE\_FBA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name	Schema of the Flashback Data Archive enabled base table
table_name	Name of the Flashback Data Archive enabled base table

### Exceptions

**Table 70-7 DISASSOCIATE\_FBA Procedure Exceptions**

Parameter	Description
ORA-55602	User table is not enabled for Flashback Data Archive
ORA-55634	Cannot acquire the lock on the table for disassociation

## 70.4.6 DROP\_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and removes it from the list of applications. As part of this procedure, Flashback Data Archive will be disabled on all security-enabled tables and all history data will be lost. The group called `SYSTEM` cannot be dropped.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.DROP_APPLICATION (
    application_name     IN    VARCHAR2);
```



## Parameters

**Table 70-8 DROP\_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
application_name	Name of the application for which a table has been added as a security table

## 70.4.7 ENABLE\_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and enables Flashback Data Archive on all the security tables for this application. Once an application is enabled, every change to an FDA enabled table will be tracked.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ENABLE_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 70-9 ENABLE\_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
application_name	Name of the application for which to enable Flashback Data Archive on all its security tables

## 70.4.8 ENABLE\_AT\_VALID\_TIME Procedure

This procedure enables session level valid time flashback.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.ENABLE_AT_VALID_TIME (
    level          IN  VARCHAR2,
    query_time     IN  TIMESTAMP DEFAULT SYSTIMESTAMP);
```

## Parameters

**Table 70-10 ENABLE\_AT\_VALID\_TIME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level	Options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All - Sets the visibility of temporal data to the full table, which is the default temporal table visibility</li> <li>CURRENT - Sets the visibility of temporal data to currently valid data within the valid time period at the session level</li> <li>ASOF - Sets the visibility of temporal data to data valid as of the given time as defined by the timestamp</li> </ul>

**Table 70-10 (Cont.) ENABLE\_AT\_VALID\_TIME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
query_time	Used only if level is ASOF. Data which is valid at this query_time will only be shown.

## 70.4.9 EXTEND\_MAPPINGS Procedure

This procedure extends time mappings to times in the past.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.EXTEND_MAPPINGS;
```

## 70.4.10 GET\_SYS\_CONTEXT Function

This function gets the context previously selected by the SET\_CONTEXT\_LEVEL Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.GET_SYS_CONTEXT (
    xid          IN RAW,
    namespace    IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 70-11 GET\_SYS\_CONTEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xid	Transaction identifier is an opaque handle to a transaction obtained from the versions query
namespace	Namespace
parameter	If undefined, the subprogram returns NULL

### Related Topics

- [SET\\_CONTEXT\\_LEVEL Procedure](#)  
This procedure defines how much of the user context is to be saved.

## 70.4.11 IMPORT\_HISTORY Procedure

This procedure is called after invoking the `CREATE_TEMP_HISTORY_TABLE` procedure, and after the `TEMP_HISTORY` table is populated with user-generated history data

### ▲ Caution:

Importing user-generated history can lead to inaccurate, or unreliable results. This procedure should only be used after consulting with Oracle Support.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.IMPORT_HISTORY (
  owner_name1      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name1      IN  VARCHAR2,
  temp_history_name IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEMP_HISTORY',
  options          IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 70-12** IMPORT\_HISTORY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>owner_name1</code>	Schema of the Flashback Data Archive-enabled table
<code>table_name1</code>	Name of the Flashback Data Archive-enabled table
<code>temp_history_name</code>	Optional temporary history table from which we import history data
<code>options</code>	One (or a combination) of constants ( <code>NODROP</code> , <code>NOCOMMIT</code> , and <code>NODELETE</code> ) to specify if we want to drop, commit changes of, or truncate the temporary history table

### Usage Notes

The database function `TIMESTAMP_TO_SCN` can be used to convert times to SCN when populating the temporary history table.

### Related Topics

- [CREATE\\_TEMP\\_HISTORY\\_TABLE Procedure](#)  
This procedure creates a table called `TEMP_HISTORY` with the correct definition in schema.

## 70.4.12 LOCK\_DOWN\_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and makes all the security tables read-only. The group called `SYSTEM` cannot be locked.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.LOCK_DOWN_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 70-13 LOCK\_DOWN\_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>application_name</code>	Name of the application for which a table has been added as a security table

## 70.4.13 PURGE\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure purges the context to be saved selected by the `SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL` Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.PURGE_CONTEXT;
```

### Related Topics

- [SET\\_CONTEXT\\_LEVEL Procedure](#)  
This procedure defines how much of the user context is to be saved.

## 70.4.14 REASSOCIATE\_FBA Procedure

This procedure reassociates the given table with the flashback data archive.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.REASSOCIATE_FBA (
    owner_name      VARCHAR2,
    table_name      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 70-14 REASSOCIATE\_FBA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>owner_name</code>	Schema of the Flashback Data Archive enabled base table
<code>table_name</code>	Name of the Flashback Data Archive enabled base table

## Exceptions

**Table 70-15 REASSOCIATE\_FBA Procedure Exceptions**

Parameter	Description
ORA-55602	User table is not enabled for Flashback Data Archive
ORA-55636	Table definition validation failed

## Usage Notes

- The procedure will signal an error if the base table and the history table do not have identical data definitions. For example, when columns are added or table is split, the resulting base table and history table need to have the same schema.
- The FDA internal history table schema has some row versions metadata columns. The procedure will signal an error if any metadata column is dropped by users.

## 70.4.15 REGISTER\_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and optionally a Flashback Data Archive, and registers an application for database hardening.

When database hardening is enabled, then all the security tables for that application are enabled for Flashback Data Archive using the given Flashback Data Archive. If no Flashback Data Archive is specified, the default Flashback Data Archive is used.



### See Also:

Using Flashback Data Archive in *Oracle Database Development Guide* regarding database hardening

## Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.REGISTER_APPLICATION (
    application_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    flashback_archive_name    IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 70-16 REGISTER\_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
application_name	Name of the application which is being registered. The application SYSTEM is already registered when the package is created and is populated with list of tables needed for database hardening.
flashback_archive_name	Name of the Flashback Data Archive in which the historical data for the security tables for given application is stored. If no Flashback Data Archive is specified, the default Flashback Data Archive is used.

## 70.4.16 REMOVE\_TABLE\_FROM\_APPLICATION Procedure

This procedure takes an application name and marks a table in it as no longer being a security table.

If the application is already enabled for Flashback Data Archive, Flashback Data Archive will be disabled for this table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.REMOVE_TABLE_TO_APPLICATION (
    application_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
    table_name           IN   VARCHAR2,
    schema_name          IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 70-17 REMOVE\_TABLE\_FROM\_APPLICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
application_name	Name of the application for which a table is being removed from the list of security tables
table_name	Name of the table to mark as being no longer a security table for the given application
schema_name	Name of the schema containing the desired table. If no schema name is specified, the current schema is used.

## 70.4.17 SET\_CONTEXT\_LEVEL Procedure

This procedure defines how much of the user context is to be saved.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FLASHBACK_ARCHIVE.SET_CONTEXT_LEVEL (
    level      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 70-18 SET\_CONTEXT\_LEVEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level	Depending on how much of the user context needs to be saved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALL - the entire SYS_CONTEXT</li> <li>• TYPICAL - the user ID, global user ID and the hostname</li> <li>• NONE - nothing</li> </ul>

# 71

## DBMS\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSET

The DBMS\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSET package enables frequent itemset counting. The two functions are identical except in the input cursor format difference.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_FREQUENT\\_ITEMSET Subprograms](#)

### 71.1 Summary of DBMS\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSET Subprograms

The DBMS\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSET package includes the FI\_HORIZONTAL function and FI\_TRANSACTIONAL function subprograms.

**Table 71-1 DBMS\_FREQUENT\_ITEMSET Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">FI_HORIZONTAL Function</a>	Counts all frequent itemsets given a cursor for input data which is in 'HORIZONTAL' row format, support threshold, minimum itemset length, maximum itemset length, items to be included, items to be excluded
<a href="#">FI_TRANSACTIONAL Function</a>	Counts all frequent itemsets given a cursor for input data which is in 'TRANSACTIONAL' row format, support threshold, minimum itemset length, maximum itemset length, items to be included, items to be excluded

#### 71.1.1 FI\_HORIZONTAL Function

The purpose of this table function is to count all frequent itemsets given a cursor for input data which is in 'HORIZONTAL' row format, support threshold, minimum itemset length, maximum itemset length, items to be included, items to be excluded. The result will be a table of rows in form of itemset, support, length, total transactions counted.

In 'HORIZONTAL' row format, each row contains all of the item ids for a single transaction. Since all of the items come together, no transaction id is necessary.

The benefit of this table function is that if an application already has data in horizontal format, the database can skip the step of transforming rows that are in transactional format into horizontal format.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_HORIZONTAL(  
  tranx_cursor      IN   SYSREFCURSOR,  
  support_threshold IN   NUMBER,  
  itemset_length_min IN  NUMBER,  
  itemset_length_max IN  NUMBER,
```

```

including_items      IN      SYS_REFCURSOR DEFAULT NULL,
excluding_items      IN      SYS_REFCURSOR DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN TABLE OF ROW (
    itemset [Nested Table of Item Type DERIVED FROM tranx_cursor],
    support          NUMBER,
    length           NUMBER,
    total_tranx     NUMBER);

```

## Parameters

**Table 71-2 FI\_HORIZONTAL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tranx_cursor	The cursor parameter that the user will supply when calling the function. There is no limits on the number of returning columns. Each column of cursor represents an item. All columns of the cursor must be of the same datatype. The item id must be number or character type (for example, VARCHAR2(n)).
support_threshold	A fraction number of total transaction count. An itemset is termed "frequent" if [the number of transactions it occurs in] divided by [the total number of transactions] exceed the fraction. The parameter must be a NUMBER.
itemset_length_min	The minimum length for interested frequent itemset. The parameter must be a NUMBER between 1 and 20, inclusive.
itemset_length_max	The maximum length for interested frequent itemset. This parameter must be a NUMBER between 1 and 20, inclusive, and must not be less than itemset_length_min.
including_items	A cursor from which a list of items can be fetched. At least one item from the list must appear in frequent itemsets that are returned. The default is NULL.
excluding_items	A cursor from which a list of items can be fetched. No item from the list can appear in frequent itemsets that are returned. The default is NULL.

## Return Values

**Table 71-3 FI\_HORIZONTAL Return Values**

Parameter	Description
support	The number of transactions in which a frequent itemset occurs. This will be returned as a NUMBER.
itemset	A collection of items which is computed as frequent itemset. This will be returned as a nested table of item type which is the item column type of the input cursor.
length	Number of items in a frequent itemset. This will be returned as a NUMBER.
total_tranx	The total transaction count. This will be returned as a NUMBER.

## Example

Suppose you have a table `horiz_table_in`.



```
horiz_table_in(iid1 VARCHAR2(30), iid2 VARCHAR2(30), iid3 VARCHAR2(30), iid4
VARCHAR2(30), iid5 VARCHAR2(30));
```

and the data in `horiz_table_in` looks as follows:

```
('apple', 'banana', NULL, NULL, NULL)
('apple', 'milk', 'banana', NULL, NULL)
('orange', NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL)
```

Suppose you want to find out what combinations of items is frequent with a given support threshold of 30%, requiring itemset containing at least one of ('apple','banana','orange'), but excluding any of ('milk') in any itemset. You use the following query:

```
CREATE TYPE fi_varchar_nt AS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
SELECT CAST(itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT)itemset, support, length, total_tranx
FROM table(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_HORIZONTAL(
    CURSOR(SELECT iid1, iid2, iid3, iid4, iid5
    FROM horiz_table_in),
    0.3,
    2,
    5,
    CURSOR(SELECT * FROM table(FI_VARCHAR_NT
    ('apple','banana','orange'))),
    CURSOR(SELECT * FROM table(FI_VARCHAR_NT('milk'))));
```

## 71.1.2 FI\_TRANSACTIONAL Function

This procedure counts all frequent itemsets given a cursor for input data which is in 'TRANSACTIONAL' row format, support threshold, minimum itemset length, maximum itemset length, items to be included, items to be excluded. The result will be a table of rows in form of itemset, support, length, total number of transactions.

In 'TRANSACTIONAL' row format, each transaction is spread across multiple rows. All the rows of a given transaction have the same transaction id, and each row has a different item id. Combining all of the item ids which share a given transaction id results in a single transaction.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL (
    tranx_cursor      IN      SYSREFCURSOR,
    support_threshold IN      NUMBER,
    itemset_length_min IN     NUMBER,
    itemset_length_max IN     NUMBER,
    including_items   IN      SYS_REFCURSOR DEFAULT NULL,
    excluding_items   IN      SYS_REFCURSOR DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN TABLE OF ROW (
    itemset [Nested Table of Item Type DERIVED FROM tranx_cursor],
    support      NUMBER,
    length       NUMBER,
    total_tranx  NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 71-4** *FI\_TRANSACTIONAL Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
tranx_cursor	The cursor parameter that the user will supply when calling the function. It should return two columns in its returning row, the first column being the transaction id, the second column being the item id. The item id must be number or character type (for example, VARCHAR2(n)).
support_threshold	A fraction number of total transaction count. An itemset is termed "frequent" if [the number of transactions it occurs in] divided by [the total number of transactions] exceed the fraction. The parameter must be a NUMBER.
itemset_length_min	The minimum length for interested frequent itemset. The parameter must be a NUMBER between 1 and 20, inclusive.
itemset_length_max	The maximum length for interested frequent itemset. This parameter must be a NUMBER between 1 and 20, inclusive, and must not be less than itemset_length_min.
including_items	A cursor from which a list of items can be fetched. At least one item from the list must appear in frequent itemsets that will be returned. The default is NULL.
excluding_items	A cursor from which a list of items can be fetched. No item from the list can appear in frequent itemsets that will returned. The default is NULL.

## Return Values

**Table 71-5** *FI\_TRANSACTIONAL Return Values*

Parameter	Description
support	The number of transactions in which a frequent itemset occurs. This will be returned as a NUMBER.
itemset	A collection of items which is computed as frequent itemset. This will be returned as a nested table of item type which is the item column type of the input cursor.
length	Number of items in a frequent itemset. This will be returned as a NUMBER.
total_tranx	The total transaction count. This will be returned as a NUMBER, and will be the same for all returned rows, similar to a reporting aggregate.

## Usage Notes

Applications must predefine a nested table type of the input item type and cast the output itemset into this predefined nested table type before further processing, such as loading into a table.

## Examples

Suppose that the input table `tranx_table_in` looks as follows:

```
(1, 'apple')
(1, 'banana')
(2, 'apple')
(2, 'milk')
(2, 'banana')
(3, 'orange')
```

and the user is trying to find itemsets that satisfy a support-threshold of 60% and have the itemset-length greater than 1 (namely, (apple, banana)).

The output of this function would contain the following output row:

```
itemset=('apple','banana'), support=2, length=2, total_tranx=3
```

You need to create a nested table of item type before you submit a query to perform the frequent itemset counting. In this example, since item is of `VARCHAR2(30)`, you must create a nested table of `VARCHAR2(30)`:

```
CREATE TYPE fi_varchar_nt AS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
SELECT CAST(itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT) itemset, support, length, total_tranx
FROM table(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
    cursor(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in),
    0.6,
    2,
    5,
    NULL,
    NULL));
```

Here is another example to illustrate how to include certain items and exclude certain items in the counting.

```
SELECT CAST(itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT)itemset, support, length, total_tranx
FROM table(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
    CURSOR(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in),
    0.6,
    2,
    5,
    CURSOR(SELECT * FROM table(FI_VARCHAR_NT
        ('apple','banana','orange'))),
    CURSOR(SELECT * FROM table(FI_VARCHAR_NT('milk'))));
```

Using the including/excluding items parameter, you are able to further optimize the execution by ignoring itemsets that are not expected by application.

You can also use transactional output through collection unnesting:

```
SELECT
    bt.setid, nt.*
FROM
    (SELECT cast(Itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT) itemset, rownum setid
    FROM table(
        DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
            CURSOR(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in), 0.6, 2, 5,
            NULL, NULL))) bt,
    table(bt.itemset) nt;
```

If you want to use an insert statement to load frequent itemsets into a nested table, it is better to use the NESTED\_TABLE\_FAST\_INSERT hint for performance:

```
CREATE TABLE fq_nt (coll FI_VARCHAR_NT) NESTED TABLE coll STORE AS
  coll_nest;
INSERT /*+ NESTED_TABLE_FAST_INSERT */ INTO fq_nt
  SELECT cast(itemset as FI_VARCHAR_NT)
  FROM table(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
    cursor(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in), 0.6, 2, 5,
    NULL, NULL));
```

Note that if you want to use the package inside a PL/SQL cursor, you must cast the return type of the table function:

```
CREATE TYPE fi_res AS OBJECT (
  itemset      FI_VARCHAR_NT,
  support      NUMBER,
  length       NUMBER,
  total_tranx  NUMBER
);
/
CREATE TYPE fi_coll AS TABLE OF fi_res;
/

DECLARE
  cursor freqC is
    SELECT Itemset
    FROM table(
      CAST(DBMS_FREQUENT_ITEMSET.FI_TRANSACTIONAL(
        cursor(SELECT tid, iid FROM tranx_table_in), 0.6, 2, 5,
        NULL, NULL) AS fi_coll));
  coll_nt  FI_VARCHAR_NT;
  num_rows int;
  num_itms int;
BEGIN
  num_rows := 0;
  num_itms := 0;
  OPEN freqC;
  LOOP
    FETCH freqC INTO coll_nt;
    EXIT WHEN freqC%NOTFOUND;
    num_rows := num_rows + 1;
    num_itms := num_itms + coll_nt.count;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE freqC;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Totally ' || num_rows || ' rows ' || num_itms || '
items were produced.');
```

# DBMS\_FS

The `DBMS_FS` package for performing operations on an Oracle file system (make, mount, unmount and destroy operations) in an Oracle database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_FS Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_FS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_FS Subprograms](#)

## 72.1 DBMS\_FS Overview

The `DBMS_FS` package contains Oracle file system (OFS) procedures that you can use to create, mount, unmount, and destroy an Oracle file system.

The `DBMS_FS` package enables applications to access database objects from a universal client such as an NFS server. This feature interfaces with Oracle SecureFiles to provide the file system access.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for a detailed description of managing an NFS server in Oracle Database

## 72.2 DBMS\_FS Security Model

You must have the `SYSDBA` administrative privilege to use the `DBMS_FS` package.

The operations that you perform using the `DBMS_FS` package are equivalent to the file system operations that are performed in an operating system by the root user. Access to the individual file system that is created and mounted by this package is enforced using Access Control Lists (ACLs) and the permissions on the mounted directories to the operating system user.

## 72.3 Summary of DBMS\_FS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_FS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 72-1 DBMS\_FS Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DESTROY_ORACLE_FS Procedure</a>	Destroys an Oracle file system, using the <code>fstype</code> and of name <code>fsname</code>
<a href="#">MAKE_ORACLE_FS Procedure</a>	Creates a file system of type specified by <code>fstype</code> and of name <code>fsname</code>
<a href="#">MOUNT_ORACLE_FS Procedure</a>	Mounts an Oracle file system on the specified mount point
<a href="#">UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS Procedure</a>	Unmounts an Oracle file system on the specified mount point

### 72.3.1 DESTROY\_ORACLE\_FS Procedure

This procedure destroys an Oracle file system and then frees the resources that were associated with it.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_FS.DESTROY_ORACLE_FS (
    fstype      IN VARCHAR2,
    fsname      IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 72-2 DBMS\_FS Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>fstype</code>	File system type. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBFS (database file system)</li> <li>OFS (Oracle file system)</li> </ul>
<code>fsname</code>	Name of the file system

#### Usage Notes

- You can find information about the currently mounted file systems by querying the `V$OFSMOUNT` dynamic view.
- For more information about the file system types, see the `fstype` description in [MAKE\\_ORACLE\\_FS Procedure](#).
- Before you run the `DBMS_FS.DESTROY_ORACLE_FS` procedure, you must unmount the file system by using the `DBMS_FS.UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS` procedure.
- After you run `DBMS_FS.DESTROY_ORACLE_FS`, Oracle Database destroys the file system and frees the associated resources.

#### Example

This example shows how to destroy an OFS file system:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_FS.DESTROY_ORACLE_FS (
```

```

fstype          => 'ofs',
fsname          => 'dbfs_fs1');
END;
/

```

## 72.3.2 MAKE\_ORACLE\_FS Procedure

This procedure creates a new file system of type `OFs`, on top of an existing Oracle tablespace or other database object.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS (
  fstype        IN VARCHAR2,
  fsname        IN VARCHAR2,
  fsoptions     IN VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 72-3 DBMS\_FS Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>fstype</code>	File system type. Enter <code>ofs</code> to create an Oracle file system.
<code>fsname</code>	Name of the file system. Enter a string no longer than 256 characters, using alpha numeric characters.
<code>fsoptions</code>	Specify an existing tablespace to use for the Oracle file system, using the following format:  "tablespace=tablespace_name"

### Usage Notes

- If you want to create a database file system (DBFS), then you must run the `dbfs_create_filesystem.sql` script, which in turn calls the `dbfs_create_filesystem_advanced.sql` script. By default, this script is in the `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin` directory. When you run this script, provide the name of an existing tablespace and a name for the file system that will be stored in the database. The size of the file system will be the same as the table size. For example, to create a file system in the `dbfs_ts` tablespace, in the file system `dbfs_tab`:

```
@/$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/dbfs_create_filesystem.sql dbfs_ts dbfs_tab
```

After you run this script, you can use the other procedures in the `DBMS_FS` package to mount, unmount, and destroy the file system.

- Running the `DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS` procedure on the database instance is equivalent to running the `mkfs` command by root in an operating system.
- The tablespace that you specified in the `fsoptions` parameter must already exist before you execute the `DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS` procedure. To find existing tablespaces, query the `DBA_TABLESPACES` data dictionary view.
- The size of the file system is the same size as this tablespace.

### Example

This example shows how to create an OFS file system:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS (
    fstype          => 'ofs',
    fsname          => 'ofs_fs1',
    mount_options   => 'TABLESPACE=ofs_fs1_tbsp');
END;
/
```

## 72.3.3 MOUNT\_ORACLE\_FS Procedure

This procedure mounts an Oracle file system on the specified mount point.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FS.MOUNT_ORACLE_FS (
  fstype          IN VARCHAR2,
  fsname          IN VARCHAR2,
  mount_point     IN VARCHAR2,
  mount_options   IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 72-4 MOUNT\_ORACLE\_FS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
fstype	File system type. Valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBFS (database file system)</li> <li>OFS (Oracle file system)</li> </ul>
fsname	Name of the file system. Enter a string no longer than 256 characters, using alpha numeric characters.
mount_point	Local directory where the file system should be mounted. This directory must already exist. Enter an absolute path. The maximum number of mount points that you can create is 64.
mount_options	Comma-separated mount options, listed in <a href="#">Table 72-5</a> .

### Usage Notes

**Table 72-5 Supported Mount Options for the MOUNT\_ORACLE\_FS procedure**

Mount Option	Usage Description
default_permissions	Enables permission check and restrict access based on file mode. This option is useful with the <code>allow_other</code> mount option.



**Table 72-5 (Cont.) Supported Mount Options for the MOUNT\_ORACLE\_FS procedure**

Mount Option	Usage Description
allow_other	Allows other users apart from the operating system user that did the mount can access the files. This will be used in conjunction with permission checks in determining the file access. This option requires setting the <code>user_allow_other</code> parameter in the <code>/etc/fuse.conf</code> configuration file on Linux.
max_read	Maximum size of the read operation. No maximum size is set by default.
max_write	Maximum write size in a single request. The default is 128K.
direct_io	Indicates to the operating system kernel not use file system cache.
nopersist	Does not store the mount options for use in next instance startup.
persist	Stores the mount entry persistently so that on subsequent instance startup it will be automatically mounted again.
ro	Mounts the file system in read-only mode. Files cannot be modified.
rw	Mounts the file system as read-write. This is the default.
nosuid	Specifies that the file system cannot contain set userid files.
suid	Specifies that the file system can contain set userid files. This is the default.

### Usage Notes

- This procedure makes the files system visible in the local database instance.
- For more information about the file system types, see the `fstype` description in [MAKE\\_ORACLE\\_FS Procedure](#).
- You can find information about currently mounted file systems by querying the `V$OFSMOUNT` dynamic view.
- Run the `DBMS_FS.MOUNT_ORACLE_FS` procedure on a file system that has already been created with `DBMS_FS.MAKE_ORACLE_FS` in the local computer node where the Oracle database instance is running. You cannot run this procedure on file systems that were created outside of Oracle Database.

### Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_FS.MOUNT_ORACLE_FS (
    fstype      => 'dbfs',
    fsname     => 'dbfs_fs1',
    mount_point => '/oracle/dbfs/testfs',
    mount_options => 'default_permissions, allow_other, persist');
END;
```

## 72.3.4 UNMOUNT\_ORACLE\_FS Procedure

This procedure unmounts an Oracle file system on the specified mount point.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_FS.UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS (
    fsname           IN VARCHAR2,
    mount_point      IN VARCHAR2,
    unmount_options  IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 72-6 UNMOUNT\_ORACLE\_FS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
fsname	Name of the file system
mount_point	Local directory where the file system had been mounted. Enter an absolute path.
unmount_options	Optionally, enter <i>force</i> to unmount the file system forcibly. This setting prevents new requests from being sent to the file system. All pending requests on the file system are either completed or cancelled.  If you omit this setting, then attempts to unmount a busy file system cause an <i>EBUSY</i> error.

### Usage Notes

- Before you unmount the file system, ensure that all applications that use this file system are shut down. Also ensure that no processes reference the mounting file system.
- You can find information about the currently mounted file systems by querying the `V$OFSMOUNT` dynamic view.
- For more information about the file system types, see the `fstype` description in [MAKE\\_ORACLE\\_FS Procedure](#).
- When an Oracle instance is shut down in normal immediate mode, then all the mounted file systems are automatically unmounted.
- If a file system is mounted from the operating system level with the `persist` option of the `mount` command, it is automatically mounted again when the database instance starts. If this file system is unmounted by executing `DBMS_FS.UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS`, then it is not automatically mounted when the database instance starts.
- If you perform a `SHUTDOWN ABORT`, then the file system may still show as mounted but not accessible. In this case, you must unmount the system manually by calling `unmount` command at the operating system level or `fusermount` procedure on Linux systems.
- You can export the local mount point of an Oracle file system to point to the remote system, and then NFS mount the file system from the remote system by using the operating system `mount` command. The `DBMS_FS.MOUNT_ORACLE_FS` procedure is similar to `mount` commands that are used for other local file systems.

- For better security, Oracle recommends that you use access control lists (ACLs) and Kerberos to control access to sensitive data.
- Do not attempt to unmount the file system from the operating system level. Doing so can leave the Oracle Database-created file system internal tables in an inconsistent state.

### Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_FS.UNMOUNT_ORACLE_FS (
    fsname          => 'dbfs_fs1',
    mount_point     => '/oracle/dbfs/testfs',
    mount_options   => 'force');
END;
```

# DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM

The `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM` package provides subprograms to configure and manage Oracle GoldenGate conflict detection and resolution.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS\\_GOLDENGATE\\_ADM](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_GOLDENGATE\\_ADM Subprograms](#)

## 73.1 Using DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM

This section contains topics which relate to using the `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM` package.

- [DBMS\\_GOLDENGATE\\_ADM Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_GOLDENGATE\\_ADM Security Model](#)

### 73.1.1 DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM Overview

The `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM` package provides interfaces to configure automatic conflict detection and resolution in an Oracle GoldenGate configuration that replicates tables between Oracle databases.

When more than one replica of a table allows changes to the table, a conflict can occur when a change is made to the same row in two different databases at nearly the same time. Oracle GoldenGate replicates changes using row logical change records (LCRs). It detects a conflict by comparing the old values in the row LCR with the current values of the corresponding table row identified by the key columns. If any column value does not match, then there is a conflict. After a conflict is detected, Oracle GoldenGate can resolve the conflict by overwriting values in the row with some values from the row LCR, ignoring the values in the row LCR, or computing a delta to update the row values.

XStream inbound servers and outbound servers can be used in an XStream configuration in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

 **Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

## 73.1.2 DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled either by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

An Oracle GoldenGate administrator must be configured at each Oracle database in the table's replication environment, and Oracle GoldenGate must be configured to replicate the table at each Oracle database. You can configure an Oracle GoldenGate administrator using the `GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure in the `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM` package.

 **See Also:**

The Oracle GoldenGate documentation for more information about Oracle GoldenGate replication and configuring an Oracle GoldenGate administrator

## 73.2 Summary of DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM Subprograms

**Table 73-1 DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_AUTO_CDR Procedure</a>	Configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table
<a href="#">ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure</a>	Adds a column group and configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for the column group
<a href="#">ADD_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES Procedure</a>	Configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and delta resolution for the column
<a href="#">ALTER_AUTO_CDR Procedure</a>	Alters the Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table
<a href="#">ALTER_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure</a>	Alters a column group for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution
<a href="#">DELETE_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ Procedure</a>	Deletes a database object from the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication

**Table 73-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GG_PROCEDURE_REPLICATION_ON Function</a>	Returns 1 if Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication is enabled and returns 0 if it is disabled
<a href="#">INSERT_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ Procedure</a>	Inserts a database object into the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication
<a href="#">PURGE_TOMBSTONES Procedure</a>	Purges rows that were deleted before the specified timestamp from the tombstone table
<a href="#">REMOVE_AUTO_CDR Procedure</a>	Removes Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table
<a href="#">REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP Procedure</a>	Removes a column group that was configured for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution
<a href="#">REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES Procedure</a>	Removes Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and delta resolution for the column

 **Note:**

All procedures commit unless specified otherwise.

## 73.2.1 ADD\_AUTO\_CDR Procedure

This procedure configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table.

The conflict detection and resolution configured by this procedure is based on the timestamp of the changes. The procedure adds one or more hidden columns of `TIMESTAMP` type to the table, and each hidden column is counted against the limit of 1,000 columns for each table.

The procedure automatically places the columns in the table into a default column group and into an unconditional supplemental log group, excluding nonscalar columns. To create column groups that include a subset of the columns in the table, use the `ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP` procedure in this package.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR(
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  resolution_granularity IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ROW',
  existing_data_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  tombstone_deletes    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  fetchcols            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  record_conflicts     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  use_custom_handlers  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

## Parameters

**Table 73-2 ADD\_AUTO\_CDR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the table's schema.
table_name	The name of the table.
resolution_granularity	ROW, the default, adds one hidden <code>TIMESTAMP</code> column for the row and one hidden <code>TIMESTAMP</code> column for each LOB column.  COLUMN adds one hidden <code>TIMESTAMP</code> column for each column in the table.
existing_data_timestamp	Timestamp to assign to existing rows.  If <code>NULL</code> , then the current system timestamp is used. If a time is specified, and the operating system time zone is not a valid Oracle time zone, then Oracle uses UTC as the default value.
tombstone_deletes	<code>TRUE</code> , the default, tracks deleted rows in a tombstone table. Tracking deleted rows might be required to detect and resolve some conflicts, but tracking deleted rows requires additional database resources.  <code>FALSE</code> does not track deleted rows in a tombstone table.
fetchcols	<code>TRUE</code> , the default, fetches the value of LOBs during conflict detection and resolution. Fetching LOBs can be an expensive operation.  <code>FALSE</code> does not fetch the value of LOBs during conflict detection and resolution.
record_conflicts	<code>TRUE</code> records the conflict in the <code>DBA_APPLY_ERROR</code> and <code>DBA_APPLY_ERROR_MESSAGES</code> views.  <code>FALSE</code> , the default, does not record the conflict.
use_custom_handlers	0, the default, indicates that automatic conflict handlers are used.  1 indicates that automatic conflict handlers are not used and that a custom error handler must be specified using the <code>SET_DML_HANDLER</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_APPLY_ADM</code> package.

## 73.2.2 ADD\_AUTO\_CDR\_COLUMN\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure adds a column group to a table that is configured for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution.

For a table that has been configured for timestamp conflict detection and resolution, this procedure adds a column group that includes a specified subset of columns in the table. Any columns in the table that are not part of a column group remain in the default column group for the table.

When you add a column group to a table, conflict detection and resolution is performed on the columns in the column group separately from the other columns in

the table. Column groups enable different databases to update different columns in the same row at nearly the same time without causing a conflict.

For example, a replicated table that contains employee information might have a salary column and a bonus column as well as other columns that identify the employee and a location column for the employee's office number. Assume that one department in the company updates its database to change the employee's salary while another department updates its database to change the employee's location. If the salary and bonus columns are in a column group, these changes are applied to the replicated table in each database without requiring conflict resolution.

The procedure automatically places the columns in the column group into an unconditional supplemental log group, excluding nonscalar columns.

Before this procedure can be run on a table, the DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM.ADD\_AUTO\_CDR procedure must be run in the table with ROW specified for the resolution\_granularity parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP(
  schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  column_list          IN VARCHAR2,
  column_group_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  existing_data_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 73-3 ADD\_AUTO\_CDR\_COLUMN\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the table's schema.
table_name	The name of the table.
column_list	Group of columns for which the conflict detection and resolution is configured. Specify the columns in a comma-separated list. The same column cannot be in more than one column group. Also, the same column cannot be in a column group and specified in a delta resolution.
column_group_name	The name of the column group. If NULL, the column group name is system generated.
existing_data_timestamp	The time value for the added TIMESTAMP columns for existing table data.

## 73.2.3 ADD\_AUTO\_CDR\_DELTA\_RES Procedure

This procedure configures Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and delta resolution for the column.

The resolution method does not depend on a timestamp or an extra resolution column. With delta conflict resolution, the conflict is resolved by adding the difference between the new and old values in the LCR to the value in the table. For example, if a bank balance is updated at two sites concurrently, then the converged value accounts for all



debits and credits. This resolution method is generally used for financial data such as an account balance.

The procedure automatically places the column into an unconditional supplemental log group.

Before this procedure can be run on a table, the DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_ADM.ADD\_AUTO\_CDR procedure must be run in the table with ROW specified for the resolution\_granularity parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ADD_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES(
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 73-4 ADD\_AUTO\_CDR\_DELTA\_RES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the table's schema.
table_name	The name of the table.
column_name	The name of the column. The specified column must be a NUMBER or FLOAT data type column. The same column cannot be in a column group.

## 73.2.4 ALTER\_AUTO\_CDR Procedure

This procedure alters the Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ALTER_AUTO_CDR(
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    tombstone_deletes IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
    fetchcols        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
    record_conflicts  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
    use_custom_handlers IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 73-5 ALTER\_AUTO\_CDR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the table's schema.
table_name	The name of the table.

**Table 73-5 (Cont.) ALTER\_AUTO\_CDR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tombstone_deletes	TRUE tracks deleted rows in a tombstone table. Tracking deleted rows might be required to detect and resolve some conflicts, but tracking deleted rows requires additional database resources. FALSE does not track deleted rows in a tombstone table. NULL retains the current setting for the parameter.
fetchcols	TRUE fetches the value of nonscalar columns during conflict detection and resolution. FALSE does not fetch the value of nonscalar columns during conflict detection and resolution. NULL retains the current setting for the parameter.
record_conflicts	TRUE records the conflict. FALSE does not record the conflict. NULL retains the current setting for the parameter.
use_custom_handlers	0 indicates that automatic conflict handlers are used. 1 indicates that automatic conflict handlers are not used and that a custom error handler must be specified using the SET_DML_HANDLER procedure in the DBMS_APPLY_ADM package. NULL, the default, retains the current setting for the parameter.

## 73.2.5 ALTER\_AUTO\_CDR\_COLUMN\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure alters a column group for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.ALTER_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP(
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    column_group_name IN VARCHAR2,
    add_column_list  IN VARCHAR2,
    remove_column_list IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 73-6 ALTER\_AUTO\_CDR\_COLUMN\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the table's schema.
table_name	The name of the table.
column_group_name	The name of the column group.

**Table 73-6 (Cont.) ALTER\_AUTO\_CDR\_COLUMN\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
add_column_list	A comma-separated list of columns to add to the column group.
remove_column_list	A comma-separated list of columns to remove from the column group.

## 73.2.6 DELETE\_PROCREP\_EXCLUSION\_OBJ Procedure

This procedure deletes a database object from the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication.

When a database object is on the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication, execution of subprogram in the package is not replicated if the subprogram operates on the excluded object. For example, if `hr.employees` is an excluded database object for the `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package, then an execution of the `DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE` procedure on the `hr.employees` table is not replicated.

### Caution:

Run the `DELETE_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ` procedure only under the direction of Oracle Support.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.DELETE_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ(
  package_owner    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  package_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_owner     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 73-7 DELETE\_PROCREP\_EXCLUSION\_OBJ Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
package_owner	The owner of the package.
package_name	The name of the package.
object_owner	The owner of the object.
object_name	The name of the object.

## 73.2.7 GG\_PROCEDURE\_REPLICATION\_ON Function

This function returns 1 if Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication is enabled and returns 0 if it is disabled.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.GG_PROCEDURE_REPLICATION_ON
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## 73.2.8 INSERT\_PROCREP\_EXCLUSION\_OBJ Procedure

This procedure inserts a database object into the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication.

When a database object is on the exclusion list for Oracle GoldenGate procedural replication, execution of subprogram in the package is not replicated if the subprogram operates on the excluded object. For example, if `hr.employees` is an excluded database object for the `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package, then an execution of the `DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE` procedure on the `hr.employees` table is not replicated.

### Caution:

Run the `INSERT_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ` procedure only under the direction of Oracle Support.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.INSERT_PROCREP_EXCLUSION_OBJ(
  package_owner  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  package_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_owner   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 73-8** INSERT\_PROCREP\_EXCLUSION\_OBJ Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>package_owner</code>	The owner of the package.
<code>package_name</code>	The name of the package.
<code>object_owner</code>	The owner of the object.
<code>object_name</code>	The name of the object.

## 73.2.9 PURGE\_TOMBSTONES Procedure

This procedure purges rows that were deleted before the specified timestamp from the tombstone table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.PURGE_TOMBSTONES(
    purge_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 73-9 PURGE\_TOMBSTONES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
purge_timestamp	The timestamp before which records are purged.

## 73.2.10 REMOVE\_AUTO\_CDR Procedure

This procedure removes Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution for a table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.REMOVE_AUTO_CDR(
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 73-10 REMOVE\_AUTO\_CDR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the table's schema.
table_name	The name of the table.

## 73.2.11 REMOVE\_AUTO\_CDR\_COLUMN\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure removes a column group that was configured for Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and resolution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_COLUMN_GROUP(
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    column_group_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 73-11 REMOVE\_AUTO\_CDR\_COLUMN\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the table's schema.
table_name	The name of the table.
column_group_name	The name of the column group.

## 73.2.12 REMOVE\_AUTO\_CDR\_DELTA\_RES Procedure

This procedure removes Oracle GoldenGate automatic conflict detection and delta resolution for the column.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_ADM.REMOVE_AUTO_CDR_DELTA_RES(  
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2,  
  table_name  IN VARCHAR2,  
  column_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 73-12 REMOVE\_AUTO\_CDR\_DELTA\_RES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the table's schema.
table_name	The name of the table.
column_name	The name of the column.

# DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_AUTH

The `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH` package provides subprograms for granting privileges to and revoking privileges from GoldenGate administrators.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_GOLDENGATE\\_AUTH Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

[GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#) in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package

## 74.1 DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_AUTH Overview

This package provides subprograms for granting privileges to GoldenGate administrators and revoking privileges from GoldenGate administrators. A GoldenGate administrator manages an integrated GoldenGate and XStream Out configuration.

GoldenGate administrators can be used in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

 **See Also:**

- [GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#) in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package
- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

## 74.2 DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_AUTH Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

The user executing the subprograms in the `DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH` package must have `SYSDBA` administrative privilege, and the user must exercise the privilege using `AS SYSDBA` at connect time.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

To ensure that the user who runs the subprograms in this package has the necessary privileges, connect as an administrative user who can create users, grant privileges, and create tablespaces when using this package.

## 74.3 Summary of DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_AUTH Subprograms

The `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package includes the `GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure and `REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure subprograms.

**Table 74-1 DBMS\_GOLDENGATE\_AUTH Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Either grants the privileges needed by a user to be a GoldenGate administrator directly, or generates a script that grants these privileges
<a href="#">REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Either revokes GoldenGate administrator privileges from a user directly, or generates a script that revokes these privileges



**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.



## 74.3.1 GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants the privileges needed by a user to be a GoldenGate administrator.



### See Also:

[GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#) in the [DBMS\\_XSTREAM\\_AUTH](#) package

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee           IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege_type    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  grant_select_privileges IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  do_grants         IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  file_name         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  directory_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  grant_optional_privileges IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  container         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

### Parameters

**Table 74-2 GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
grantee	The user to whom privileges are granted
privilege_type	Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPTURE Specifying CAPTURE grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated extract.</li> <li>• APPLY Specifying APPLY grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated replicat.</li> <li>• * Specifying * grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated extract and Oracle GoldenGate integrated replicat.</li> </ul>
grant_select_privileges	If TRUE, then the procedure grants a set of privileges, including SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE, to the user. This setting is recommended for GoldenGate administrators.  If FALSE, then the procedure does not grant the set of privileges to the user.  SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE enables the user to select from the data dictionary.

**Table 74-2 (Cont.) GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
do_grants	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure grants the privileges to the specified grantee directly, and adds the grantee to the DBA_GOLDENGATE_PRIVILEGES data dictionary view. If the user already has an entry in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not make another entry, and no error is raised. If TRUE and any of the grant statements fails, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not grant the privileges to the specified grantee directly, and does not add the grantee to the DBA_GOLDENGATE_PRIVILEGES data dictionary view. You specify FALSE when the procedure is generating a file that you will run later. If you specify FALSE and either the file_name or directory_name parameter is NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Note: It is recommended that do_grants be set to TRUE because many APIs check for the presence of a user in the DBA_GOLDENGATE_PRIVILEGES view, which will not be populated if do_grants is set to FALSE.</p>
file_name	<p>The name of the file generated by the procedure. The file contains all of the statements that grant the privileges. If a file with the specified file name exists in the specified directory name, then the grant statements are appended to the existing file.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not generate a file.</p>
directory_name	<p>The directory into which the generated file is placed. The specified directory must be a directory object created using the SQL statement CREATE DIRECTORY. If you specify a directory, then the user who invokes the procedure must have the WRITE privilege on the directory object.</p> <p>If the file_name parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the procedure does not generate a file.</p> <p>If NULL and the file_name parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p>
grant_optional_privileges	<p>A comma-separated list of optional privileges to grant to the grantee. You can specify the following roles and privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XDBADMIN</li> <li>• DV_XSTREAM_ADMIN</li> <li>• DV_GOLDENGATE_ADMIN</li> <li>• EXEMPT_ACCESS_POLICY</li> <li>• EXEMPT_REDACTION_POLICY</li> </ul>

**Table 74-2 (Cont.) GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
container	<p>If CURRENT, then grants privileges to the grantee only in the container where the procedure is invoked. CURRENT can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If ALL, then grants privileges to the grantee in all containers in the CDB and all PDBs created after the procedure is invoked. To specify ALL, the procedure must be invoked in the root by a common user.</p> <p>If a container name, then grants privileges to the grantee only in the specified container. To specify root, use CDB\$ROOT while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to CDBs.</p>

### Usage Notes

The user who runs the procedure must be an administrative user who can grant privileges to other users.

Specifically, the procedure grants the following privileges to the specified user:

- The RESTRICTED SESSION system privilege
- EXECUTE on the following packages:
  - DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM
  - DBMS\_AQ
  - DBMS\_AQADM
  - DBMS\_AQIN
  - DBMS\_AQELM
  - DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM
  - DBMS\_FLASHBACK
  - DBMS\_LOCK
  - DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM
  - DBMS\_RULE\_ADM
  - DBMS\_TRANSFORM
  - DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM
- Privileges to enqueue messages into and dequeue messages from any queue
- Privileges to manage any queue
- Privileges to create, alter, and execute any of the following types of objects in the user's own schema and in other schemas:
  - Evaluation contexts
  - Rule sets
  - Rules

In addition, the grantee can grant these privileges to other users.

- SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE
- SELECT or READ privilege on data dictionary views related to GoldenGate and Oracle Replication
- The ability to allow a remote GoldenGate administrator to perform administrative actions through a database link by connecting to the grantee

This ability is enabled by running the GRANT\_REMOTE\_ADMIN\_ACCESS procedure in this package.

 **Note:**

This procedure grants only the privileges necessary to configure and administer a GoldenGate environment. You can grant additional privileges to the grantee if necessary.

 **See Also:**

[GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#) in the [DBMS\\_XSTREAM\\_AUTH](#) package

## 74.3.2 REVOKE\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes GoldenGate administrator privileges from a user.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_GOLDENGATE_AUTH.REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE(
  grantee           IN  VARCHAR2,
  privilege_type    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  revoke_select_privileges IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_revokes        IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  file_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  directory_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  revoke_optional_privileges IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  container         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

### Parameters

**Table 74-3** REVOKE\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
grantee	The user from whom privileges are revoked

**Table 74-3 (Cont.) REVOKE\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege_type	<p>Specify one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPTURE Specifying CAPTURE revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated extract.</li> <li>• APPLY Specifying APPLY revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated replicat.</li> <li>• * Specifying * revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer Oracle GoldenGate integrated extract and Oracle GoldenGate integrated replicat.</li> </ul>
revoke_select_privileges	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure revokes SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE from the user.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not revoke SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE to the user.</p> <p>SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE enables the user to select from the data dictionary.</p>
do_revokes	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure revokes the privileges from the specified user directly, and removes the user from the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view. If the user does not have a record in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not remove a record from the view, and no error is raised. If TRUE and any of the revoke statements fails, then the procedure raises an error. A revoke statement fails if the user is not granted the privilege that is being revoked.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not revoke the privileges from the specified user directly, and does not remove the user from the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view.</p> <p>You specify FALSE when the procedure is generating a file that you will run later. If you specify FALSE and either the file_name or directory_name parameter is NULL, then the procedure does not raise an error.</p>
file_name	<p>The name of the file generated by this procedure. The file contains all of the statements that revoke the privileges. If a file with the specified file name exists in the specified directory name, then the revoke statements are appended to the existing file.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not generate a file.</p>
directory_name	<p>The directory into which the generated file is placed. The specified directory must be a directory object created using the SQL statement CREATE DIRECTORY. If you specify a directory, then the user who invokes the procedure must have the WRITE privilege on the directory object.</p> <p>If the file_name parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the procedure does not generate a file.</p> <p>If NULL and the file_name parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p>

**Table 74-3 (Cont.) REVOKE\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
revoke_optional_privileges	A comma-separated list of optional privileges to revoke from the grantee, such as the DV_XSTREAM_ADMIN and DV_GOLDENGATE_ADMIN privileges
container	<p>If CURRENT, then revokes privileges from the grantee only in the container where the procedure is invoked. CURRENT can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If ALL, then revokes privileges from the grantee in all containers in the CDB. To specify ALL, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then revokes privileges from the grantee only in the specified container. To specify root, use CDB\$ROOT while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to CDBs.</p>

### Usage Notes

The user who runs this procedure must be an administrative user who can revoke privileges from other users. Specifically, this procedure revokes the privileges granted by running the GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE procedure in this package.



#### See Also:

["GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure"](#)

# 75

## DBMS\_HADOOP

The `DBMS_HADOOP` package provides a PL/SQL procedure called `CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE()`, that creates an Oracle external table for a given hive table.

Big Data SQL needs to be correctly set up for `DBMS_HADOOP` to work.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_HADOOP Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_HADOOP Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_HADOOP Subprograms](#)

### 75.1 DBMS\_HADOOP Overview

The `DBMS_HADOOP` package provides two procedures for creating an Oracle external table and for synchronizing the Oracle external table partitions.

These procedures are:

- `CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE()` — creates an Oracle external table for a given hive table
- `SYNCHRONIZE_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE()` — helps to synchronize the Oracle external table partitions with those in the corresponding hive table

### 75.2 DBMS\_HADOOP Security Model

Users must have `ALTER` privileges on the table for modifying external table parameters. In addition the `ALTER` privileges, users must have `READ` privileges for the directory object that contains the external data source and `WRITE` privileges for the directory objects containing bad, log, and discard files.

Similar privileges are applicable to the partitioned external tables.

### 75.3 Summary of DBMS\_HADOOP Subprograms

`DBMS_HADOOP` includes the `CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE` procedure and `SYNC_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE` procedure subprograms.

**Table 75-1 DBMS\_HADOOP Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE Procedure</a>	Given a hive table name, creates a text of DDL that can be executed to create an external table corresponding to the hive table

**Table 75-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_HADOOP Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_HYBRID_PARTNED_TABLE Procedure</a>	Merges a given partitioned Hive table with an Oracle partitioned table, and replaces it with the merged table.
<a href="#">SYNCHRONIZE_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE Procedure</a>	Synchronizes the existing partitioning definition of a hive table in Oracle catalog

### 75.3.1 CREATE\_EXTDDL\_FOR\_HIVE Procedure

This procedure creates an Oracle external table for a given hive table.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_HADOOP.CREATE_EXTDDL_FOR_HIVE (
  cluster_id      IN  VARCHAR2,
  db_name         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  hive_table_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  hive_partition  IN  BOOLEAN,
  table_name      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  perform_DDL     IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  text_of_DDL     OUT CLOB);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 75-2 CREATE\_EXTDDL\_FOR\_HIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cluster_id	Hadoop cluster ID
hive_db_name	Database where the hive table is located
hive_table_name	Name of the hive table
hive_partition	If this argument is <code>TRUE</code> and if the original hive table is partitioned, the corresponding Oracle external table will also be partitioned using the same partition key(s).  If the original hive table is not partitioned, <code>hive_partition=TRUE</code> has no effect. If <code>hive_partition=FALSE</code> , the corresponding Oracle external table will not be partitioned even if the original hive table is partitioned.
table_name	Name of the Oracle external table
perform_DDL	If this argument is <code>TRUE</code> , the external table will be automatically created. Otherwise, only the textual representation of the DDL statement will be generated and returned in <code>text_of_DDL</code> .
text_of_DDL	If the argument <code>perform_DDL</code> is <code>FALSE</code> , only the textual representation of the DDL statement will be generated and returned in <code>text_of_DDL</code> .



## 75.3.2 CREATE\_HYBRID\_PARTNED\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure merges the partitioned Hive table with an Oracle partitioned table, and replace it with the merged table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HADOOP.CREATE_HYBRID_PARTNED_TABLE (
  cluster_id          IN      VARCHAR2,
  db_name             IN      VARCHAR2,
  hive_table_name     IN      VARCHAR2,
  table_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
  table_owner         IN      VARCHAR2,
  perform_ddl        IN      BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  text_of_ddl        OUT     CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 75-3 CREATE\_HYBRID\_PARTNED\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cluster_id	Hadoop cluster ID
db_name	Database where the partitioned Hive table is located
hive_table_name	Name of the partitioned Hive table
table_name	Name of the partitioned Oracle table
table_owner	The owner of the partitioned Oracle table
perform_DDL	If the value of this parameter is TRUE, the external table is automatically created. If the value of this parameter is FALSE, only the textual representation of the DDL statement is generated and returned in text_of_DDL.
text_of_DDL	If the argument perform_DDL is FALSE, only the textual representation of the DDL statement is generated and returned in text_of_DDL.

## 75.3.3 SYNCHRONIZE\_PARTITIONS\_FOR\_HIVE Procedure

This procedure synchronizes the Oracle external table partitions with those in the corresponding hive table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HADOOP.SYNCHRONIZE_PARTITIONS_FOR_HIVE (
  table_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_owner IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 75-4 SYNCHRONIZE\_PARTITIONS\_FOR\_HIVE Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
table_name	Oracle external table
table_owner	Schema name

# DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER

The DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER package provides a method of changing some Hang Manager configuration parameters.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_HANG\\_MANAGER Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_HANG\\_MANAGER Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_HANG\\_MANAGER Constants](#)
- [DBMS\\_HANG\\_MANAGER Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_HANG\\_MANAGER Subprograms](#)

## 76.1 DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Overview

The DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER package provides a method of changing some Hang Manager configuration parameters.

Hang Manager is always enabled on all databases, Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk groups, and single instance systems (when not using Oracle RAC). Hang resolution is enabled on all instances by default except for single instance systems (when not using Oracle RAC) where it is disabled and cannot be enabled at this time.

### Note:

The DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER package is intended for use by database administrators (DBA) only. It is not intended for use by application developers.

## 76.2 DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Security Model

DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER can only be run as the SYS user.

## 76.3 DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Constants

The table in this topic lists DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER package constants.

**Table 76-1 DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
RESOLUTION_SCOPE	VARCHAR2	resolution scope	Resolution scope parameter name

**Table 76-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Constants**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
SENSITIVITY	VARCHAR2	sensitivity	Sensitivity parameter name
BASE_FILE_SIZE_LIMIT	VARCHAR2	base file size limit	Base file size limit parameter name. The default value of this parameter is 100 MB.
BASE_FILE_SET_COUNT	VARCHAR2	base file set count	Base file set count parameter name. The default value is 5 trace files in the circular trace file set.
LWS_FILE_SIZE_LIMIT	VARCHAR2	long waiting session file size limit	Long waiting session file size limit parameter name. The default value of this parameter is 100 MB.
LWS_FILE_SET_COUNT	VARCHAR2	long waiting session set count	Long waiting session set count parameter name. The default value is 5 trace files in the circular trace file set.
RESOLUTION_SCOPE_PROCESS	VARCHAR2	PROCESS	Enables only session and/or process termination
RESOLUTION_SCOPE_INSTANCE	VARCHAR2	INSTANCE	Enables session, process, and instance termination. The latter is used in specific scenarios. The default value is INSTANCE.
SENSITIVITY_NORMAL	VARCHAR2	NORMAL	Sets various Hang Manager intervals to their default values. The default value is NORMAL.
SENSITIVITY_HIGH	VARCHAR2	HIGH	Sets the various Hang Manager intervals to half of their default values

## 76.4 DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Exceptions

The table in this topic lists the exceptions raised by the DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER package.

**Table 76-2 DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Package Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Description
ERRNUM_INPUT_ERROR	-32706	Invalid user input
ERRNUM_INTERNAL_ERROR	-32707	Database experienced an error setting a parameter
ERRNUM_UNSUPPORTED_ERROR	-32708	Operation is not supported on this instance type

## 76.5 Summary of DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Subprograms

The DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER package includes the SET procedure subprogram.

**Table 76-3 DBMS\_HANG\_MANAGER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET Procedure</a>	Sets the specified parameter to the specified value

### 76.5.1 SET Procedure

This procedure sets the specified parameters to specified values.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_HANG_MANAGER.SET (
  pname  IN VARCHAR2,
  pvalue IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 76-4 SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	Contains the parameter name that needs to be modified
pvalue	Contains the new value for the parameter name specified in pname

# DBMS\_HEAT\_MAP

The `DBMS_HEAT_MAP` package provides an interface to externalize heatmaps at various levels of storage including block, extent, segment, object and tablespace. A second set of subprograms externalize the heatmaps materialized by the background for top N tablespaces.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_HEAT\\_MAP Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- Heat Map in *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*
- [DBMS\\_ILM](#)
- [DBMS\\_ILM\\_ADMIN](#)

## 77.1 DBMS\_HEAT\_MAP Overview

To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.

The Heat Map tracks modification times at the block level, and multiple access statistics at the segment level. Objects in the `SYSTEM` and `SYSAUX` tablespaces are not tracked. `DBMS_HEAT_MAP` gives you access to the Heat Map statistics at various levels - block, extent, segment, object, and tablespace.

## 77.2 DBMS\_HEAT\_MAP Security Model

The execution privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Procedures in this package run under the caller security. The user must have `ANALYZE` privilege on the object.

## 77.3 Summary of DBMS\_HEAT\_MAP Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_HEAT_MAP` package subprograms.

**Table 77-1 DBMS\_HEAT\_MAP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BLOCK_HEAT_MAP Function</a>	Returns last modification time for each block in a table segment
<a href="#">EXTENT_HEAT_MAP Function</a>	Returns the extent level Heat Map statistics for a table segment
<a href="#">OBJECT_HEAT_MAP Function</a>	Returns the minimum, maximum and average access times for all the segments belonging to the object
<a href="#">SEGMENT_HEAT_MAP Procedure</a>	Returns the heatmap attributes for the given segment
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_HEAT_MAP Function</a>	Returns the minimum, maximum and average access times for all the segments in the tablespace

### 77.3.1 BLOCK\_HEAT\_MAP Function

This table function returns the last modification time for each block in a table segment. It returns no information for segment types that are not data.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.BLOCK_HEAT_MAP (
    owner          IN VARCHAR2,
    segment_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    sort_columnid  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    sort_order     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN hm_bls_row PIPELINED;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 77-2 BLOCK\_HEAT\_MAP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner of the segment
segment_name	Table name of a non-partitioned table or (sub)partition of partitioned table. Returns no rows when table name is specified for a partitioned table.
partition_name	Defaults to NULL. For a partitioned table, specify the partition or subpartition segment name.
sort_columnid	ID of the column on which to sort the output. Valid values 1..9. Invalid values are ignored.
sort_order	Defaults to NULL. Possible values: ASC, DESC

## Return Values

**Table 77-3** *BLOCK\_HEAT\_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)*

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner of the segment
segment_name	Segment name of the non-partitioned table
partition_name	Partition or subpartition name
tablespace_name	Tablespace containing the segment
file_id	Absolute file number of the block in the segment
relative_fno	Relative file number of the block in the segment
block_id	Block number of the block
write time	Last modification time of the block

## 77.3.2 EXTENT\_HEAT\_MAP Function

This table function returns the extent level Heat Map statistics for a table segment. It returns no information for segment types that are not data. Aggregates at extent level, including minimum modification time and maximum modification time, are included.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.EXTENT_HEAT_MAP (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  RETURN hm_els_row PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 77-4** *EXTENT\_HEAT\_MAP Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner of the segment
segment_name	Table name of a non-partitioned table or (sub)partition of partitioned table. Returns no rows when table name is specified for a partitioned table.
partition_name	Defaults to NULL. For a partitioned table, specify the partition or subpartition segment name.

### Return Values

**Table 77-5** *EXTENT\_HEAT\_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)*

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner of the segment



**Table 77-5 (Cont.) EXTENT\_HEAT\_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)**

Parameter	Description
segment_name	Segment name of the non-partitioned table
partition_name	Partition or subpartition name
tablespace_name	Tablespace containing the segment
file_id	Absolute file number of the block in the segment
relative_fno	Relative file number of the block in the segment
block_id	Block number of the block
blocks	Number of blocks in the extent
bytes	Number of bytes in the extent
min_writetime	Minimum of last modification time of the block
max_writetime	Maximum of last modification time of the block
avg_writetime	Average of last modification time of the block

### 77.3.3 OBJECT\_HEAT\_MAP Function

This table function returns the minimum, maximum and average access times for all the segments belonging to the object.

The object must be a table. The table function raises an error if called on object tables other than table.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.OBJECT_HEAT_MAP (
    object_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name       IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN hm_object_table PIPELINED;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 77-6 OBJECT\_HEAT\_MAP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_owner	Tablespace containing the segment
object_name	Segment header relative file number

#### Return Values

**Table 77-7 OBJECT\_HEAT\_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)**

Parameter	Description
segment_name	Name of the top level segment

**Table 77-7 (Cont.) OBJECT\_HEAT\_MAP Function Return Values (Output Parameters)**

Parameter	Description
partition_name	Name of the partition
tablespace_name	Name of the tablespace
segment_type	Type of segment as in DBA_SEGMENTS.SEGMENT_TYPE
segment_size	Segment size in bytes
min_writetime	Oldest write time for the segment
max_writetime	Latest write time for the segment
avg_writetime	Average write time for the segment
min_readtime	Oldest read time for the segment
max_readtime	Latest read time for the segment
avg_writetime	Average write time for the segment
min_lookuptime	Oldest index lookup time for the segment
max_lookuptime	Latest index lookup time for the segment
avg_lookuptime	Average index lookup time for the segment
min_ftstime	Oldest full table scan time for the segment
max_ftstime	Latest full table scan time for the segment
avg_ftstime	Average full table scan time for the segment

### 77.3.4 SEGMENT\_HEAT\_MAP Procedure

This procedure returns the heatmap attributes for the given segment.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.SEGMENT_HEAT_MAP (
  tablespace_id      IN NUMBER,
  header_file        IN NUMBER,
  header_block       IN NUMBER,
  segment_objd       IN NUMBER,
  min_writetime      OUT DATE,
  max_writetime      OUT DATE,
  avg_writetime      OUT DATE,
  min_readtime       OUT DATE,
  max_readtime       OUT DATE,
  avg_readtime       OUT DATE,
  min_lookuptime     OUT DATE,
  max_lookuptime     OUT DATE,
  avg_lookuptime     OUT DATE,
  min_ftstime        OUT DATE,
  max_ftstime        OUT DATE,
  avg_ftstime        OUT DATE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 77-8** *SEGMENT\_HEAT\_MAP Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
tablespace_id	Tablespace containing the segment
header_file	Segment header relative file number
header_block	Segment header block number
segment_objid	DATAOBJ of the segment

## Return Values

**Table 77-9** *SEGMENT\_HEAT\_MAP Procedure Return Values (Output Parameters)*

Parameter	Description
min_writetime	Oldest write time for the segment
max_writetime	Latest write time for the segment
avg_writetime	Average write time for the segment
min_readtime	Oldest read time for the segment
max_readtime	Latest read time for the segment
avg_writetime	Average write time for the segment
min_lookuptime	Oldest index lookup time for the segment
max_lookuptime	Latest index lookup time for the segment
avg_lookuptime	Average index lookup time for the segment
min_ftstime	Oldest full table scan time for the segment
max_ftstime	Latest full table scan time for the segment
avg_ftstime	Average full table scan time for the segment

## 77.3.5 TABLESPACE\_HEAT\_MAP Function

This table function returns the minimum, maximum and average access times for all the segments in the tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HEAT_MAP.TABLESPACE_HEAT_MAP (
    tablespace_name      IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN hm_tablespace_table PIPELINED;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 77-10** *TABLESPACE\_HEAT\_MAP Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of the tablespace

**Return Values**

**Table 77-11** *TABLESPACE\_HEAT\_MAP Procedure Return Values (Output Parameters)*

Parameter	Description
segment_count	Total number of segments in the tablespace
allocated_bytes	Space used by the segments in the tablespace
min_writetime	Oldest write time for the segment
max_writetime	Latest write time for the segment
avg_writetime	Average write time for the segment
min_readtime	Oldest read time for the segment
max_readtime	Latest read time for the segment
avg_writetime	Average write time for the segment
min_lookuptime	Oldest index lookup time for the segment
max_lookuptime	Latest index lookup time for the segment
avg_lookuptime	Average index lookup time for the segment
min_ftstime	Oldest full table scan time for the segment
max_ftstime	Latest full table scan time for the segment
avg_ftstime	Average full table scan time for the segment

# DBMS\_HIERARCHY

DBMS\_HIERARCHY contains subprograms for validating the data in tables used by hierarchies and analytic views.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_HIERARCHY Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_HIERARCHY Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_HIERARCHY Subprograms](#)

## 78.1 DBMS\_HIERARCHY Overview

The DBMS\_HIERARCHY package contains functions for validating that the contents of a database table are suitable for use by an analytic view or a hierarchy, a function for verifying the success of the validation, and a procedure for creating a table for logging validation operations.

 **Note:**

Names specified by parameters of the DBMS\_HIERARCHY subprograms are case-sensitive.

For information about using analytic views, see *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

## 78.2 DBMS\_HIERARCHY Security Model

Summarizes security considerations for the validation of analytic view and hierarchy objects.

All procedures in this package validate that the current user has the necessary privileges on the specified objects and return an error if those privileges are not found.

 **Note:**

To ensure that the user has enough tablespace to log validation operations, do one of the following:

- GRANT UNLIMITED TABLESPACE TO *username* ;
- ALTER USERNAME *username* QUOTA *size* ON *tablespace\_name* ;

The following system privileges are required to use this package:

**To validate objects in the user's own schema:**

- CREATE TABLE privilege for CREATE\_VALIDATE\_LOG\_TABLE or to have VALIDATE\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW or VALIDATE\_HIERARCHY automatically create a table
- SELECT privilege on the tables or views used by the analytic view or hierarchy
- INSERT privilege on the tables used by the attribute dimensions of the hierarchy or the fact table used by the analytic view

**To validate objects in different schemas:**

- CREATE ANY TABLE privilege for CREATE\_VALIDATE\_LOG\_TABLE or to have the VALIDATE\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW or VALIDATE\_HIERARCHY automatically create a table
- INSERT ANY TABLE privilege on the tables used by the attribute dimensions of the hierarchy or the fact table used by the analytic view

## 78.3 Summary of DBMS\_HIERARCHY Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_HIERARCHY subprograms and briefly describes them.

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a table that you can use for logging messages generated by the VALIDATE_HIERARCHY and VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW functions.
<a href="#">VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW Function</a>	Validates that the data in a table is suitable for use by an analytic view.
<a href="#">VALIDATE_CHECK_SUCCESS Function</a>	Indicates whether a prior call to VALIDATE_HIERARCHY or VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW was successful or produced validation errors.
<a href="#">VALIDATE_HIERARCHY Function</a>	Validates that the data in a table is suitable for use by a hierarchy.

### 78.3.1 CREATE\_VALIDATE\_LOG\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table that you can use for logging messages generated by the VALIDATE\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW or VALIDATE\_HIERARCHY function, which validate data used by an analytic view or hierarchy.

The table that this procedure creates has the following structure.

NAME	NULL?	DATATYPE
LOG_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER
ACTION_ORDER	NOT NULL	NUMBER
OBJECT_OWNER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(128 BYTE)
OBJECT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(128 BYTE)
ACTION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10 BYTE)
TIME	NOT NULL	TIMESTAMP(6)

```
ERROR_NUMBER          NUMBER
ERROR_MESSAGE         VARCHAR2(4000)
```

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    owner_name          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL
    IGNORE_IF_EXISTS    IN PL/SQL BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

Parameter	Description
table_name	The name of the table to create.
owner_name	The name of the schema in which to create the table. If owner_name is NULL, then the table is created in the current user's schema.
IGNORE_IF_EXISTS	A Boolean that indicates whether to create the table if a table by the same name exists. If you specify a table, it must have the same structure as the table that this procedure creates.

### Examples

#### Example 78-1 Creating a Validation Log Table

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_HIERARCHY.CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE (
        'VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG',
        'AV_USER',
        FALSE
    );
END;
/
```

## 78.3.2 VALIDATE\_ANALYTIC\_VIEW Function

This function validates that the data in a table or view conforms to the logical constraints inherent in the definition of an analytic view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW (
    analytic_view_name    IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    analytic_view_owner_name IN VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
    log_table_name        IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    log_table_owner_name  IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>analytic_view_name</code>	The name of the analytic view to validate.
<code>analytic_view_owner_name</code>	The name of the owner of the schema that contains the analytic view.
<code>log_table_name</code>	The name of the validation log table in which to put the results of the validation operation.
<code>log_table_owner_name</code>	The name of the owner of the schema in which the validation log table exists or in which to create the table.

## Returns

The number of the entry in the validation log table for the validation results.

## Usage Notes

If the `log_table_name` parameter is `NULL`, then the `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` function creates a validation log table. The name of the table it creates is `DBMS_HIERARCHY_LOG`.

When the validation operation begins, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `START`. When the operation completes, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `END`. When an error is detected, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `ERROR`, and the associated `error_number` and `error_message` columns are populated. All rows inserted into the validation log table include a log number and the time of the insert.

The `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` function verifies that the following conditions are true for each attribute dimension the analytic view is dimensioned by:

- The key values found in the fact table for the attribute dimension must exist in the star schema dimension table for that attribute dimension.
- The referenced attribute values for the attribute dimension must be unique across all rows of the star schema dimension table for that dimension.

Also, for every hierarchy in the analytic view, the function verifies that the following conditions are true:

- The primary key of a level determines a unique value for each attribute of the level.
- For each row of the table or view used by the attribute dimension of the hierarchy, the value for every level key column (including alternate keys) of a `NOT NULL` level is `non-NULL`.
- For each row of the table or view, either all level key columns and alternate key columns of a `SKIP WHEN NULL` level must be `NULL` or they must all be `non-NULL`. This verifies that the alternate level key is determined by the level key.
- For each group of rows that have the same alternate key column values for a level, the key column values must have the same column values. This verifies that the level key is determined by the alternate level key, which is required for an alternate key.



## Examples

### Example 78-2 Validating an Analytic View

```

DECLARE
  log_num NUMBER;
  obj_name VARCHAR2(8) := 'SALES_AV';
BEGIN
  log_num := DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW(obj_name);
END;
/

```

## 78.3.3 VALIDATE\_CHECK\_SUCCESS Function

This function indicates whether a prior call to `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` or `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` was successful or produced validation errors.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_CHECK_SUCCESS (
  TOPOBJ_NAME          IN VARCHAR2,
  TOPOBJ_OWNER        IN VARCHAR2,
  LOG_NUMBER           IN VARCHAR2,
  LOG_TABLE_NAME       IN VARCHAR2,
  LOG_TABLE_OWNER_NAME IN VARCHAR2 )
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

Parameter	Description
TOPOBJ_NAME	The name of the hierarchy or analytic view.
TOPOBJ_OWNER	The owner of the hierarchy or analytic view.
LOG_NUMBER	The number of the log entry.
LOG_TABLE_NAME	The name of the log table.
LOG_TABLE_OWNER_NAME	The name of the schema in which the table exists.

### Returns

A `VARCHAR2` that is `SUCCESS` if no errors occurred or `ERROR` if errors did occur.

## Examples

### Example 78-3 Using VALIDATE\_CHECK\_SUCCESS

This example finds out whether the prior call to `VALIDATE_ANALYTIC_VIEW` encountered errors.

```

DECLARE
  log_num NUMBER;
  succ VARCHAR2(7);

```

```

obj_name VARCHAR2(8) := 'SALES_AV';
BEGIN
  log_num := dbms_hierarchy.validate_analytic_view(obj_name);
  succ := dbms_hierarchy.validate_check_success(
    topobj_name => obj_name, log_number => log_num);
  IF (succ != 'SUCCESS') THEN
    RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(
      num => -20000,
      msg => 'Validate failed!');
  END IF;
END;
/

```

## 78.3.4 VALIDATE\_HIERARCHY Function

This function validates that the data in a table or view conforms to the logical constraints inherent in the definitions of an attribute dimension that uses the table or view and a hierarchy that uses the attribute dimension.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_HIERARCHY (
  hier_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  hier_owner_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  log_table_name     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  log_table_owner_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;

```

### Parameters

Parameter	Description
hier_name	The name of the hierarchy to validate.
hier_owner_name	The name of the owner of the schema that contains the hierarchy.
log_table_name	The name of the validation log table in which to put the results of the validation operation.
log_table_owner_name	The name of the owner of the schema in which the validation log table exists or in which to create the table.

### Returns

The number of the entry in the validation log table for the validation results.

### Usage Notes

If the `log_table_name` parameter is `NULL`, then the `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` function creates a validation log table. The name of the table it creates is `DBMS_HIERARCHY_LOG`.

When the validation operation begins, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `START`. When the operation completes, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `END`. When an error is detected, a row is inserted into the log table with the action of `ERROR`, and the associated `error_number` and `error_message` columns are

populated. All rows inserted into the validation log table include a log number and the time of the insert.

The `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` function verifies that the following conditions are true for the hierarchy:

- The primary key of a level determines a unique value for each attribute of the level.
- For each row of the table or view used by the attribute dimension of the hierarchy, the value for every level key column (including alternate keys) of a `NOT NULL` level is `non-NULL`.
- For each row of the table or view, either all level key columns and alternate key columns of a `SKIP WHEN NULL` level must be `NULL` or they must all be `non-NULL`. This verifies that the alternate level key is determined by the level key.
- For each group of rows that have the same alternate key column values for a level, the key column values must have the same column values. This verifies that the level key is determined by the alternate level key, which is required for an alternate key.

## Examples

### Example 78-4 Validating a Hierarchy and Specifying a Table Name

This example validates the `PRODUCT_HIER` hierarchy and specifies that the results be inserted in the table named `VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG`. The owner of the hierarchy and of the schema that contains the table is `AV_USER`.

```
-- Create a log table.
BEGIN
  DBMS_HIERARCHY.CREATE_VALIDATE_LOG_TABLE (
    'VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG',
    'AV_USER',
    FALSE
  );
END;
/
-- Validate the hierarchy.
DECLARE
  log_num NUMBER;
  obj_name VARCHAR2(12) := 'PRODUCT_HIER';
  table_name VARCHAR2(28) := 'VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG';
BEGIN
  log_num := DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_HIERARCHY(obj_name, 'AV_USER',
table_name);
END;
/
```

Query the log table.

```
SELECT LOG_NUMBER, ACTION, OBJECT_NAME, ERROR_NUMBER, ERROR_MESSAGE
FROM AV_USER.VAL_AV_HIERARCHY_LOG;
WHERE OBJECT_NAME = 'PRODUCT_HIER';
```

```
LOG_NUMBER ACTION          OBJECT_NAME          ERROR_NUMBER ERROR_MESSAGE
```

```
-----
1 START      PRODUCT_HIER
1 END        PRODUCT_HIER
```

### Example 78-5 Validating a Hierarchy Without Specifying a Table Name

This example shows that if you do not specify a validation log table, then the `VALIDATE_HIERARCHY` function creates one named `DBMS_HIERARCHY_LOG`.

```
DECLARE
  log_num NUMBER;
  obj_name VARCHAR2(12) := 'PRODUCT_HIER';
BEGIN
  log_num := DBMS_HIERARCHY.VALIDATE_HIERARCHY(obj_name);
END;
```

Query the log table.

```
SELECT LOG_NUMBER, ACTION, OBJECT_NAME, ERROR_NUMBER, ERROR_MESSAGE
FROM DBMS_HIERARCHY_LOG
WHERE OBJECT_NAME = 'PRODUCT_HIER';
```

LOG_NUMBER	ACTION	OBJECT_NAME	ERROR_NUMBER	ERROR_MESSAGE
1	START	PRODUCT_HIER		
1	END	PRODUCT_HIER		

# 79

## DBMS\_HM

This package contains constants and procedure declarations for health check management. Health Monitor provides facilities to run a check store and retrieve the reports through `DBMS_HM` package

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_HM Subprograms](#)



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information about "Health Monitor"

## 79.1 DBMS\_HM Security Model

Users must have `EXECUTE` privilege to run the procedures of `DBMS_HM` package.

## 79.2 Summary of DBMS\_HM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_CONNECTION_POOL` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 79-1 DBMS\_HM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_RUN_REPORT Function</a>	Returns the report for the specified checker run
<a href="#">RUN_CHECK Procedure</a>	Runs the specified checker with the given arguments

### 79.2.1 GET\_RUN\_REPORT Function

This function returns the report for the specified checker run.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_HM.GET_RUN_REPORT (  
    run_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    type          IN VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT',  
    level         IN VARCHAR2 := 'BASIC',)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 79-2 GET\_RUN\_REPORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
run_name	Name of the check's run
type	Report format type. Possible values are 'HTML', 'XML' and 'TEXT'. Default report type is 'TEXT'.
level	Details of report, possible value are 'BASIC' and 'DETAIL'. Caution: Currently only 'BASIC' level is supported.

## 79.2.2 RUN\_CHECK Procedure

This procedure runs the specified checker with the specified arguments.

You can specify a name for the run, the inputs needed and maximum time-out for the run. The run report will be maintained persistently in the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HM.RUN_CHECK (
    check_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    run_name      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    timeout       IN  NUMBER := NULL,
    input_params  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 79-3 RUN\_CHECK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
check_name	Name of the check to be invoked. Check names and their parameters can be accessed from the V\$HM_CHECK and V\$HM_CHECK_PARAM views. Users can run all checks which are not internal in nature: SELECT name FROM V\$HM_CHECK WHERE INTERNAL_CHECK = 'N' retrieves the list of checks that can be run manually by users.
run_name	Name with which external users can uniquely identify this check's run. If NULL value is passed, then HM creates a unique name and associates with this check's run.
timeout	Maximum amount of time (in units of seconds), this checker run is allowed to run. HM will interrupt the run, if it the specified time elapses for the run. If NULL value is passed, HM doesn't impose any timeout limits on the run.

**Table 79-3 (Cont.) RUN\_CHECK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
input_params	<p>Input string: which consists of name, value pairs de-limited by a special character ';'.            Example ('Data Block Integrity Check' invocation may take following type of input parameters.</p> <pre data-bbox="818 478 1187 506">'BLC_DF_NUM=1;BLC_BL_NUM=23456'</pre> <p>Input parameters BLC_DF_NUM and BLC_BL_NUM have values '1' and '23456' respectively.</p> <p>Every check will have well defined set of inputs associated with it. These Input parameters, their types, default values and descriptions can be obtained using V\$HM_CHECK_PARAM view.</p> <p>Example: The following query gets the list of parameters, their default values and descriptions for a 'Data Block Integrity Check'</p> <pre data-bbox="818 835 1393 919">SELECT a.* FROM v\$hm_check_param a, v\$hm_check b WHERE a.check_id = b.id AND b.name = 'Data Block Integrity Check';</pre>

# DBMS\_HPROF

The `DBMS_HPROF` package provides an interface for profiling the execution of PL/SQL applications. It provides services for collecting the hierarchical profiler data, analyzing the raw profiler output and profiling information generation.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_HPROF Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information about the "PL/SQL Hierarchical Profiler"

## 80.1 Summary of DBMS\_HPROF Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_HPROF` package subprograms.

**Table 80-1 DBMS\_HPROF Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ANALYZE Function</a>	Analyzes the raw profiler output and produces hierarchical profiler information in database tables.
<a href="#">CREATE_TABLES Procedure</a>	Creates the hierarchical profiler database tables and data structures in the user's session.
<a href="#">START_PROFILING Procedure</a>	Starts hierarchical profiler data collection in the user's session.
<a href="#">STOP_PROFILING Procedure</a>	Stops profiler data collection in the user's session.

### 80.1.1 ANALYZE Function

This function analyzes the raw profiler output and produces hierarchical profiler information in database tables or generates out-of-the-box HTML reports.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE (
  trace_id           IN NUMBER,
  summary_mode      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  trace             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  skip              IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  collect           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  run_comment       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
```



```

RETURN NUMBER;

DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE (
  trace_id      IN NUMBER,
  report_clob   OUT CLOB,
  trace         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  skip         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  collect       IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 80-2 ANALYZE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
trace_id	The trace_id of the raw profiler data entry in the raw profiler data table (dbmsHP_trace_data).
summary_mode	By default (that is, when summary_mode is FALSE), a detailed analysis is done. When summary_mode is TRUE, only top-level summary information is generated into the database table.
report_clob	The analyzed HTML report.
trace	Analyzes only the subtrees rooted at the specified trace entry. By default (when trace is NULL), the analysis/reporting is generated for the entire run. The trace entry must be specified in a special quoted qualified format. For example, "HR"."PKG"."FOO" or "".""."__plsSql_vm". If multiple overloads exist for the specified name, all of them will be analyzed.
skip	Used only when trace is specified. Analyze only the subtrees rooted at the specified trace, but ignore the first skip invocations to trace. The default value for skip is 0.
collect	Used only when trace is specified. Analyze collect number of invocations of traces (starting from skip+1'th invocation). By default, only 1 invocation is collected.
run_comment	User-provided comment for this run.

## Return Values

A unique run identifier for this run of the analyzer. This can then be used to look up the results corresponding to this run from the hierarchical profiler tables.

## Usage Notes

- Use the DBMS\_HPROF.CREATE\_TABLES subprogram to create the hierarchical profiler database tables and other data structures required for persistently storing the results of analyzing the raw profiler data.
- Calling the DBMS\_HPROF.CREATE\_TABLES with default value (FALSE) will raise error if table already exists.

- Use `DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES(TRUE)` to drop any previously created hierarchical profiler tables.
- Use the `DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES` to drop any previously created hierarchical profiler tables. By default, `force_it` is `FALSE`; therefore, to drop any previously created hierarchical profiler tables you must set the value of `force_it` to `TRUE`.
- If `trace_id` entry is `NULL`, error is raised.
- If `trace_id` entry in the raw profiler data table does not exist, error is raised.
- If raw data of the `trace_id` entry in the raw profiler data table is `NULL` or is zero size, error is raised.

### Examples

The following snippet installs the hierarchical profiler tables in HR schema.

```
connect HR/HR;
```

The following example analyzes and generates HTML CLOB report from a raw profiler data table.

```
DECLARE
    reportclob clob;
    trace_id number;
BEGIN
    -- create raw profiler data and analysis tables
    -- force_it =>TRUE will dropped the tables if table exists
    DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES(force_it =>TRUE);

    -- Start profiling
    -- Write raw profiler data in raw profiler data table
    trace_id := DBMS_HPROF.START_PROFILING;

    -- Run procedure to be profiled
    test;

    -- Stop profiling
    DBMS_HPROF.STOP_PROFILING;

    -- analyzes trace_id entry in raw profiler data table and produce
    -- analyzed HTML report in reportclob
    DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE(trace_id , reportclob);
END;
/
```

## 80.1.2 CREATE\_TABLES Procedure

Creates the hierarchical profiler database tables and data structures in the user's session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES (
    force_it          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 80-3 CREATE\_TABLES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force_it	If FALSE and DBMS_HPROF tables are present, then an HPROF error is raised.  If TRUE, then the procedure creates tables. If the tables already exist, then they are dropped and new tables are created.

 **Note:**

Users need not use the `dbmshptab.sql` script located in the `rdbms/admin` directory to create the hierarchical profiler database tables and data structures anymore.

The `dbmshptab.sql` script is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 18c.

## 80.1.3 START\_PROFILING Procedure

This procedure starts hierarchical profiler data collection in the user's session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HPROF.START_PROFILING(
    max_depth      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    sqlmonitor     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    run_comment    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 80-4 START\_PROFILING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
max_depth	By default (that is, when <code>max_depth</code> value is NULL) profile information is gathered for all functions irrespective of their call depth. When a non-NULL value is specified for <code>max_depth</code> , the profiler collects data only for functions up to a call depth level of <code>max_depth</code> .
sqlmonitor	Generates a real-time monitoring report for a profiler run when the profiler run ends.  The default value is TRUE.
run_comment	User provided comment for the profiler data collection run.

### Return Values

Unique run identifier for this profiler run. This can then be used to look up the results corresponding to this run from the hierarchical profiler tables.

### Usage Notes

- Even though the profiler does not individually track functions at depth greater than `max_depth`, the time spent in such functions is charged to the ancestor function at depth `max_depth`.
- Raw profiler data is generated in the raw profiler data table with a unique `trace_id`.
- The unique `trace_id` is used to manage the raw profiler output stored in the raw profiler data table.

## 80.1.4 STOP\_PROFILING Procedure

This procedure stops profiler data collection in the user's session. This subprogram also has the side effect of flushing data collected so far in the session, and it signals the end of a run. When the `STOP_PROFILING` procedure returns CLOB, it contains the Real-Time Monitoring report for the profiler run.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HPROF.STOP_PROFILING;
```

```
DBMS_HPROF.STOP_PROFILING  
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Examples

#### Profiling with raw profiler data table

```
DECLARE  
    analyze_runid number;  
    trace_id number;  
BEGIN  
    -- create raw profiler data and analysis tables  
    -- call create_tables with force_it =>FALSE (default) when  
    -- raw profiler data and analysis tables do not exist already  
    DBMS_HPROF.CREATE_TABLES;  
    -- Start profiling  
    -- Write raw profiler data in raw profiler data table  
    trace_id := DBMS_HPROF.START_PROFILING;  
    -- Run the procedure to be profiled  
    test;  
    -- Stop profiling  
    DBMS_HPROF.STOP_PROFILING;  
    -- analyzes trace_id entry in raw profiler data table and writes  
    -- hierarchical profiler information in hprof's analysis tables  
    analyze_runid := DBMS_HPROF.ANALYZE(trace_id);  
END;  
/
```

# 81

## DBMS\_HS\_PARALLEL

The `DBMS_HS_PARALLEL` PL/SQL package enables parallel processing for heterogeneous targets access. This package is designed to improve performance when retrieving data from a large foreign table.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- [Using DBMS\\_HS\\_PARALLEL](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_HS\\_PARALLEL Subprograms](#)

### 81.1 Using the DBMS\_HS\_PARALLEL Subprogram

`DBMS_HS_PARALLEL` is compiled with the authorization ID of `CURRENT_USER`, which uses invoker's rights. In other words, all procedures in this package are executed with the privileges of the calling user.

### 81.2 Summary of DBMS\_HS\_PARALLEL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_HS_PARALLEL` subprograms in alphabetic order and briefly describes them.

**Table 81-1 DBMS\_HS\_PARALLEL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW</a>	Creates (or replaces) a read-only view to be referenced for retrieving the data from a remote table in parallel.
<a href="#">CREATE_TABLE_TEMPLATE</a>	Writes out a <code>CREATE TABLE</code> template based on information gathered from the remote table. You can use the information to add any optimal Oracle <code>CREATE TABLE</code> clauses.
<a href="#">DROP_VIEW</a>	Drops the view and internal objects created by the <code>CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW</code> procedure. If the view has not already been created by the <code>CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW</code> procedure, an error message is returned.
<a href="#">LOAD_TABLE</a>	Loads the data from a remote table to a local Oracle table in parallel. If the local Oracle table does not already exist, it is created automatically.

## 81.2.1 CREATE\_OR\_REPLACE\_VIEW Procedure

This procedure creates (or replaces) a read-only view to be referenced for retrieving the data from a remote table in parallel.

### Syntax

```
CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW (remote_table, database_link, oracle_view, parallel_degree)
```

### Parameters

**Table 81-2 CREATE\_OR\_REPLACE\_VIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
remote_table	The name of the remote database table. It is specified as [remote_schema_name.]remote_table_name.
database_link	The remote database link name. The call can only be applied to a heterogeneous services database link.
oracle_view	The name of the Oracle view. It is specified as [schema_name.]oracle_view_name. The default schema name is the current user. If the oracle_view parameter is not specified, the remote table name will be used as the view name.
parallel_degree	The number of parallel processes for the operation is computed based on the range-partition number if applicable, or the number of CPUs. The range of values is 2 to 16.

### Usage Notes

- The specified Oracle view is created and future reference of this view utilizes internal database objects for parallel retrieval of remote non-Oracle table data. If the Oracle view already exists, the following Oracle error message is raised:  
ORA-00955: name is already used by an existing object
- This view is created as a read-only view. If you attempt to insert and update the view, the following Oracle error message is raised:  
ORA-01733: virtual column not allowed here
- If the remote table or the database link does not exist, one of the following Oracle error messages is raised:  
ORA-00942: table or view does not exist  
or  
ORA-02019: connection description for remote database not found
- You need the CREATE VIEW, CREATE TABLE, CREATE TYPE, CREATE PACKAGE, and CREATE FUNCTION privileges to execute the CREATE\_OR\_REPLACE\_VIEW procedure.
- If you encounter either of the following Oracle error messages, increase the PROCESSES and SESSIONS parameter in the Oracle initialization parameter file:

ORA-12801: error signaled in parallel query server P003  
or  
ORA-00018: maximum number of session exceeded

- Because the `CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW` procedure creates some internal objects, use the `DROP_VIEW` procedure to drop the view and the internal objects. The SQL `DROP VIEW` statement only drops the view and not the internal objects.

## 81.2.2 CREATE\_TABLE\_TEMPLATE Procedure

This procedure writes out a `CREATE TABLE` template based on information gathered from the remote table. You can use the information to add any optimal Oracle `CREATE TABLE` clauses.

### Syntax

```
CREATE_TABLE_TEMPLATE (remote_table, database_link, oracle_table,
create_table_template_string)
```

### Parameters

**Table 81-3 CREATE\_TABLE\_TEMPLATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>remote_table</code>	The name of the remote database table. It is specified as <code>[remote_schema_name.]remote_table_name</code> .
<code>database_link</code>	The remote database link name. The call can only be applied to a heterogeneous services database link.
<code>oracle_table</code>	The name of the local Oracle table the data will be loaded into. It is specified as <code>[schema_name.]oracle_table_name</code> . The default schema name is the current user. If the <code>oracle_table</code> parameter is not specified, the remote table name will be used as the local Oracle name.
<code>create_table_template_string</code>	Contains the Oracle <code>CREATE TABLE</code> SQL template when the procedure is returned.

## 81.2.3 DROP\_VIEW Procedure

This procedure drops the view and internal objects created by the `CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW` procedure. If the view has not already been created by the `CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW` procedure, an error message is returned.

### Syntax

```
DROP_VIEW (oracle_view)
```

## Parameters

**Table 81-4 DROP\_VIEW Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
oracle_view	The name of the Oracle view created by the CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW procedure. If the view has not been created by the CREATE_OR_REPLACE_VIEW procedure, an error is returned.

## 81.2.4 LOAD\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure loads the data from a remote table to a local Oracle table in parallel. If the local Oracle table does not already exist, it is created automatically.

### Syntax

```
LOAD_TABLE (remote_table, database_link, oracle_table, truncate, parallel_degree,
row_count)
```

### Parameters

**Table 81-5 LOAD\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remote_table	The name of the remote database table. It is specified as [remote_schema_name.]remote_table_name
database_link	The remote database link name. The call can only be applied to a heterogeneous services database link.
oracle_table	The name of the local Oracle table the data will be loaded into. It is specified as [schema_name.]oracle_table_name. The default schema name is the current user. If the oracle_table parameter is not specified, the remote table name will be used as the local Oracle name.
truncate	Determines whether the Oracle table is truncated before the data is loaded. The value is either TRUE or FALSE. The default value is TRUE which means the Oracle table is truncated first. When set to FALSE, the Oracle table will not be truncated before the data is loaded.
parallel_degree	The number of parallel processes for the operation is computed based on the range-partition number if applicable, or the number of CPUs. The range of values is 2 to 16.
row_count	Contains the number of rows just added with the load table operation.



### Usage Notes

- This procedure only loads the remote table data into Oracle local table. It does not create a key, index, constraints or any other dependencies such as triggers. It is recommended that you create these dependencies after the table data is loaded as performance will improve greatly. You will need to decide whether to create the dependencies before or after the data is loaded based on your knowledge of the remote table data and dependencies.
- If the local table does not exist, the `LOAD_TABLE` procedure creates a simple (non-partitioned) local table based on the exact column matching of the remote table after which the data is inserted into the local table.
- If the remote table or the database link does not exist, an error message is returned.
- If the local table is incompatible with the remote table, an error message is returned.
- You need the `CREATE TABLE`, `CREATE TYPE`, `CREATE PACKAGE`, and `CREATE FUNCTION` privileges to execute the `LOAD_TABLE` procedure.
- If you encounter either of the following Oracle error messages, increase the `PROCESSES` and `SESSIONS` parameter in Oracle initialization parameter file:  

```
ORA-12801: error signaled in parallel query server P003  
or  
ORA-00018: maximum number of session exceeded
```
- One of the following is required for parallel processing:
  - The remote table is range partitioned.
  - Histogram information for a numeric column is available.
  - There is a numeric index or primary key.
- To drop the local table, use the `DROP TABLE` SQL statement.

# DBMS\_HS\_PASSTHROUGH

The `DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH` PL/SQL package allows you to send a statement directly to a non-Oracle system without being interpreted by the Oracle server. This can be useful if the non-Oracle system allows operations in statements for which there is no equivalent in Oracle.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_HS\\_PASSTHROUGH Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_HS\\_PASSTHROUGH Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_HS\\_PASSTHROUGH Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Heterogeneous Connectivity User's Guide* for more information about this package

## 82.1 DBMS\_HS\_PASSTHROUGH Overview

You can execute passthrough SQL statements directly at the non-Oracle system using the PL/SQL package `DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH`. Any statement executed with this package is executed in the same transaction as standard SQL statements.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Heterogeneous Connectivity User's Guide* for information about this package

## 82.2 DBMS\_HS\_PASSTHROUGH Operational Notes

The `DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH` package is a virtual package. It conceptually resides at the non-Oracle system. In reality, however, calls to this package are intercepted by Heterogeneous Services and mapped to one or more Heterogeneous Services calls. The driver, in turn, maps these Heterogeneous Services calls to the API of the non-Oracle system. The client application should invoke the procedures in the package through a database link in exactly the same way as it would invoke a non-Oracle system stored procedure. The special processing done by Heterogeneous Services is transparent to the user.

## 82.3 Summary of DBMS\_HS\_PASSTHROUGH Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_HS\_PASSTHROUGH subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 82-1** *DBMS\_HS\_PASSTHROUGH Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE Procedure</a>	Binds IN OUT bind variables
<a href="#">BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure</a>	Binds IN OUT bind variables of datatype RAW
<a href="#">BIND_OUT_VARIABLE Procedure</a>	Binds an OUT variable with a PL/SQL program variable
<a href="#">BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure</a>	Binds an OUT variable of datatype RAW with a PL/SQL program variable
<a href="#">BIND_VARIABLE Procedure</a>	Binds an IN variable positionally with a PL/SQL program variable
<a href="#">BIND_VARIABLE_RAW Procedure</a>	Binds IN variables of type RAW
<a href="#">CLOSE_CURSOR Procedure</a>	Closes the cursor and releases associated memory after the SQL statement has been run at the non-Oracle system
<a href="#">EXECUTE_IMMEDIATE Procedure</a>	Runs a (non-SELECT) SQL statement immediately, without bind variables
<a href="#">EXECUTE_NON_QUERY Function</a>	Runs a (non-SELECT) SQL statement
<a href="#">FETCH_ROW Function</a>	Fetches rows from a query
<a href="#">GET_VALUE Procedure</a>	Retrieves column value from SELECT statement, or retrieves OUT bind parameters
<a href="#">GET_VALUE_RAW Procedure</a>	Similar to GET_VALUE, but for datatype RAW
<a href="#">OPEN_CURSOR Function</a>	Opens a cursor for running a passthrough SQL statement at the non-Oracle system
<a href="#">PARSE Procedure</a>	Parses SQL statement at non-Oracle system

### 82.3.1 BIND\_INOUT\_VARIABLE Procedure

This procedure binds IN OUT bind variables.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_OUT_VARIABLE (
  c      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NULL,
  v      OUT <dt>,
  n      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

<dt> is either DATE, NUMBER, or VARCHAR2.

 **See Also:**

For binding OUT variables of datatype RAW, see [BIND\\_OUT\\_VARIABLE\\_RAW Procedure](#).

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-2 BIND\_INOUT\_VARIABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively.
p	Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1.
v	This value is used for two purposes: - To provide the IN value before the SQL statement is run. - To determine the size of the out value.
n	(Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename, the position of the bind variable :ename is 1, the name is :ename. This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-3 BIND\_INOUT\_VARIABLE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28553	The position of the bind variable is out of range.
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.2 BIND\_INOUT\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure

This procedure binds IN OUT bind variables of datatype RAW.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_INOUT_VARIABLE_RAW (
  c      IN      BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN      BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
```

```
v      IN OUT RAW,
n      IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-4 BIND\_INOUT\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively.
p	Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1.
v	This value is used for two purposes: - To provide the IN value before the SQL statement is run. - To determine the size of the out value.
n	(Optional) Name the bind variable.  For example, in SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename, the position of the bind variable :ename is 1, the name is :ename. This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-5 BIND\_INOUT\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28553	The position of the bind variable is out of range.
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.3 BIND\_OUT\_VARIABLE Procedure

This procedure binds an OUT variable with a PL/SQL program variable.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_OUT_VARIABLE (
  c      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN  BINARY_INTEGER NULL,
  v      OUT <dt>,
  n      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

<dt> is either DATE, NUMBER, or VARCHAR2.

 **See Also:**

For binding OUT variables of datatype RAW, see [BIND\\_OUT\\_VARIABLE\\_RAW Procedure](#).

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-6 BIND\_OUT\_VARIABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively.
p	Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1.
v	Variable in which the OUT bind variable stores its value. The package remembers only the "size" of the variable. After the SQL statement is run, you can use GET_VALUE to retrieve the value of the OUT parameter. The size of the retrieved value should not exceed the size of the parameter that was passed using BIND_OUT_VARIABLE.
n	(Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename, the position of the bind variable :ename is 1, the name is :ename. This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-7 BIND\_OUT\_VARIABLE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28553	The position of the bind variable is out of range.
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.4 BIND\_OUT\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure

This procedure binds an OUT variable of datatype RAW with a PL/SQL program variable.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW (
  c      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v      OUT RAW,
  n      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-8 BIND\_OUT\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively.
p	Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1.
v	Variable in which the OUT bind variable stores its value. The package remembers only the "size" of the variable. After the SQL statement is run, you can use GET_VALUE to retrieve the value of the OUT parameter. The size of the retrieved value should not exceed the size of the parameter that was passed using BIND_OUT_VARIABLE_RAW.
n	(Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename, the position of the bind variable :ename is 1, the name is :ename. This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-9 BIND\_OUT\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28553	The position of the bind variable is out of range.
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.5 BIND\_VARIABLE Procedure

This procedure binds an IN variable positionally with a PL/SQL program variable.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_VARIABLE (
  c      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v      IN <dt>,
  n      IN VARCHAR2);
```

<dt> is either DATE, NUMBER, or VARCHAR2.



### See Also:

To bind RAW variables use [BIND\\_VARIABLE\\_RAW Procedure](#).

### Pragmas

Purity level defined: WNDS, RNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-10 BIND\_VARIABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively.
p	Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1.
v	Value that must be passed to the bind variable name.
n	(Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename, the position of the bind variable :ename is 1, the name is :ename. This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-11 BIND\_VARIABLE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28553	The position of the bind variable is out of range.



**Table 82-11 (Cont.) BIND\_VARIABLE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.6 BIND\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure

This procedure binds IN variables of type RAW.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.BIND_VARIABLE_RAW (
  c    IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p    IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v    IN RAW,
  n    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-12 BIND\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively.
p	Position of the bind variable in the SQL statement: Starts at 1.
v	Value that must be passed to the bind variable.
n	(Optional) Name of the bind variable. For example, in SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename=:ename, the position of the bind variable :ename is 1, the name is :ename. This parameter can be used if the non-Oracle system supports "named binds" instead of positional binds. Passing the position is still required.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-13 BIND\_VARIABLE\_RAW Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28553	The position of the bind variable is out of range.
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.7 CLOSE\_CURSOR Procedure

This function closes the cursor and releases associated memory after the SQL statement has been run at the non-Oracle system. If the cursor was not open, then the operation is a "no operation".

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.CLOSE_CURSOR (
    c IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL);
```

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-14 CLOSE\_CURSOR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor to be released.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-15 CLOSE\_CURSOR Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.8 EXECUTE\_IMMEDIATE Procedure

This function runs a SQL statement immediately. Any valid SQL command except SELECT can be run immediately.

The statement must not contain any bind variables. The statement is passed in as a VARCHAR2 in the argument. Internally the SQL statement is run using the PASSTHROUGH SQL protocol sequence of OPEN\_CURSOR, PARSE, EXECUTE\_NON\_QUERY, CLOSE\_CURSOR.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.EXECUTE_IMMEDIATE (
    s IN VARCHAR2 NOT NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 82-16 EXECUTE\_IMMEDIATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
s	VARCHAR2 variable with the statement to be executed immediately.

**Return Values**

The number of rows affected by the execution of the SQL statement.

**Exceptions****Table 82-17 EXECUTE\_IMMEDIATE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28551	SQL statement is invalid.
ORA-28554	Max open cursors.
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.9 EXECUTE\_NON\_QUERY Function

This function runs a SQL statement. The SQL statement cannot be a `SELECT` statement. A cursor has to be open and the SQL statement has to be parsed before the SQL statement can be run.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.EXECUTE_NON_QUERY (
    c IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

**Parameters****Table 82-18 EXECUTE\_NON\_QUERY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively.

**Return Values**

The number of rows affected by the SQL statement in the non-Oracle system

**Exceptions****Table 82-19 EXECUTE\_NON\_QUERY Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.10 FETCH\_ROW Function

This function fetches rows from a result set.

The result set is defined with a SQL `SELECT` statement. When there are no more rows to be fetched, the exception `NO_DATA_FOUND` is raised. Before the rows can be fetched, a cursor has to be opened, and the SQL statement has to be parsed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.FETCH_ROW (
  c    IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  f    IN BOOLEAN)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-20** FETCH\_ROW Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively.
first	(Optional) Reexecutes <code>SELECT</code> statement. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>TRUE</code>: reexecute <code>SELECT</code> statement.</li> <li>- <code>FALSE</code>: fetch the next row, or if run for the first time, then execute and fetch rows (default).</li> </ul>

### Return Values

The returns the number of rows fetched. The function returns "0" if the last row was already fetched.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-21** FETCH\_ROW Function Exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28555	A <code>NULL</code> value was passed for a <code>NOT NULL</code> parameter.

## 82.3.11 GET\_VALUE Procedure

This procedure has two purposes: it retrieves the select list items of `SELECT` statements after a row has been fetched, and it retrieves the `OUT` bind values, after the `SQL` statement has been run.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.GET_VALUE (
  c      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v      OUT <dt>);
```

<dt> is either `DATE`, `NUMBER`, or `VARCHAR2`.



### See Also:

For retrieving values of datatype `RAW`, see [GET\\_VALUE\\_RAW Procedure](#).

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : `WNDS`

### Parameters

**Table 82-22 GET\_VALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	Cursor associated with the passthrough <code>SQL</code> statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> and <code>PARSE</code> respectively.
<code>p</code>	Position of the bind variable or select list item in the <code>SQL</code> statement: Starts at 1.
<code>v</code>	Variable in which the <code>OUT</code> bind variable or select list item stores its value.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-23 GET\_VALUE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
<code>ORA-1403</code>	Returns <code>NO_DATA_FOUND</code> exception when running the <code>GET_VALUE</code> after the last row was fetched (that is, <code>FETCH_ROW</code> returned "0").
<code>ORA-28550</code>	The cursor passed is invalid.
<code>ORA-28552</code>	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the <code>SQL</code> statement?)
<code>ORA-28553</code>	The position of the bind variable is out of range.

**Table 82-23 (Cont.) GET\_VALUE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.12 GET\_VALUE\_RAW Procedure

This procedure is similar to GET\_VALUE, but for datatype RAW.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.GET_VALUE_RAW (
  c   IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  p   IN  BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  v   OUT RAW);
```

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-24 GET\_VALUE\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened and parsed, using the routines OPEN_CURSOR and PARSE respectively.
p	Position of the bind variable or select list item in the SQL statement: Starts at 1.
v	Variable in which the OUT bind variable or select list item stores its value.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-25 GET\_VALUE\_RAW Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-1403	Returns NO_DATA_FOUND exception when running the GET_VALUE after the last row was fetched (that is, FETCH_ROW returned "0").
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28552	Procedure is not run in right order. (Did you first open the cursor and parse the SQL statement?)
ORA-28553	The position of the bind variable is out of range.
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.

## 82.3.13 OPEN\_CURSOR Function

This function opens a cursor for running a passthrough SQL statement at the non-Oracle system. This function must be called for any type of SQL statement.

The function returns a cursor, which must be used in subsequent calls. This call allocates memory. To deallocate the associated memory, call the procedure `CLOSE_CURSOR`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.OPEN_CURSOR
  RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

### Return Values

The cursor to be used on subsequent procedure and function calls.

### Exceptions

**Table 82-26 OPEN\_CURSOR Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-28554	Maximum number of open cursor has been exceeded. Increase Heterogeneous Services' <code>OPEN_CURSORS</code> initialization parameter.

## 82.3.14 PARSE Procedure

This procedure parses an SQL statement at a non-Oracle system.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_HS_PASSTHROUGH.PARSE (
  c      IN BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL,
  stmt   IN VARCHAR2 NOT NULL);
```

### Pragmas

Purity level defined : WNDS, RNDS

### Parameters

**Table 82-27 PARSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor associated with the passthrough SQL statement. Cursor must be opened using function <code>OPEN_CURSOR</code> .
stmt	Statement to be parsed.

## Exceptions

**Table 82-28** PARSE Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-28550	The cursor passed is invalid.
ORA-28551	SQL statement is illegal.
ORA-28555	A NULL value was passed for a NOT NULL parameter.



# DBMS\_ILM

The `DBMS_ILM` package provides an interface for implementing Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) strategies using Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) policies.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ILM Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide* for information about managing Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) with this package
- [DBMS\\_ILM\\_ADMIN](#)
- [DBMS\\_HEAT\\_MAP](#)

## 83.1 DBMS\_ILM Overview

To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database. The `DBMS_ILM` package supports immediate evaluation or execution of ADO related tasks. The

he package supports the following two ways for scheduling ADO actions.

- A database user schedules immediate ADO policy execution on a set of objects.
- A database user views the results of evaluation of ADO policies on a set of objects. The user then adds or deletes objects to this set and reviews the results of ADO policy evaluation again. The user repeats this step to determine the set of objects for ADO execution. The user can then schedule ADO actions for immediate execution on this set of objects.

The following procedures support the two usage modes. Before describing the procedures, we introduce the notion of an ADO task as an entity that helps to track a particular evaluation or (an evaluation and execution) of ADO policies. A particular ADO task could be in one of the following states.

- Inactive
- Active

- Completed

## 83.2 DBMS\_ILM Security Model

The DBMS\_ILM package runs under invoker's rights.

## 83.3 DBMS\_ILM Constants

The table in this topic lists the constants used by the DBMS\_ILM package.

**Table 83-1 DBMS\_ILM Constants**

Constant	Value	Type	Description
ILM_ALL_POLICIES	'ALL POLICIES'	VARCHAR2(20)	Selects all ADO policies on an object
ILM_EXECUTION_OF FLINE	1	NUMBER	Specifies that the object may be offline while ADO action is performed
ILM_EXECUTION_ON LINE	2	NUMBER	Specifies that the object should be online while ADO action is performed
SCOPE_DATABASE	1	NUMBER	Selects all ADO policies in the database
SCOPE_SCHEMA	2	NUMBER	Selects all ADO policies in the current schema
SCHEDULE_IMMEDIA TE	1	NUMBER	Schedules ADO task for immediate execution
ARCHIVE_STATE_AC TIVE	'0'	VARCHAR2(1)	Represents the value of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column of a row-archival enabled table that would make the row active
ARCHIVE_STATE_AR CHIVED	'1'	VARCHAR2(1)	Represents the value of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column of a row-archival enabled table that would make the row inactive

## 83.4 DBMS\_ILM Exceptions

The table in this topic lists the exceptions raised by the DBMS\_ILM package.

**Table 83-2 DBMS\_ILM Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Description
INVALID_ARGUMENT_VALUE	38327	Invalid argument value
INVALID_ILM_DICTIONARY	38328	Inconsistent dictionary state
INTERNAL_ILM_ERROR	38329	Internal error
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGES	38330	Insufficient privileges

## 83.5 Summary of DBMS\_ILM Subprograms

This table lists and describes the DBMS\_ILM package subprograms.

**Table 83-3 DBMS\_ILM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_TO_ILM Procedure</a>	Adds the object specified through the argument to a particular ADO task and evaluates the ADO policies on this object
<a href="#">ARCHIVESTATENAME Function</a>	Returns the value of the ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE column of a row-archival enabled table
<a href="#">EXECUTE_ILM Procedure</a>	Executes an ADO task.
<a href="#">EXECUTE_ILM_TASK Procedure</a>	Executes an ADO task that has been evaluated previously
<a href="#">PREVIEW_ILM Procedure</a>	Evaluates all ADO policies in the scope specified by means of an argument
<a href="#">REMOVE_FROM_ILM Procedure</a>	Removes the object specified through the argument from a particular ADO task
<a href="#">STOP_ILM Procedure</a>	Stops ADO-related jobs created for a particular ADO task

### 83.5.1 ADD\_TO\_ILM Procedure

This procedure adds the object specified through the argument to a particular ADO task and evaluates the ADO policies on this object.

The procedure can only be executed on an ADO task in an inactive state. The results of the ADO policy evaluation on this object can be viewed using the appropriate views depending on role and access (USER\_ILMTASKS or DBA\_ILMTASKS, USER\_ILMEVALUATIONDETAILS or DBA\_ILMEVALUATIONDETAILS, USER\_ILMRESULTS or DBA\_ILMRESULTS).

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.ADD_TO_ILM (
  task_id          IN   NUMBER,
  owner            IN   VARCHAR2,
  object_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  subobject_name   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 83-4 ADD\_TO\_ILM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_id	Identifies a particular ADO task
owner	Owner of the object
object_name	Name of the object
subobject_name	Name of the subobject (partition name in the case of partitioned tables)

## 83.5.2 ARCHIVESTATENAME Function

This function returns the value of the `ORA_ARCHIVE_STATE` column of a row-archival enabled table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.ARCHIVESTATENAME (
    value      IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 83-5** *ARCHIVESTATENAME Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
value	Value for which the archive state name is to be returned

### Usage Notes

Returns `ARCHIVE_STATE_ACTIVE` for 0, `ARCHIVE_STATE_ARCHIVED` for others



#### See Also:

"Using In-Database Archiving" in *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*

## 83.5.3 EXECUTE\_ILM Procedure

This procedure executes an ADO task.

There are two overloads to this procedure. The first overload executes an ADO task for a set of objects without having evaluated them previously. The second overload executes ADO policies for a specific object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.EXECUTE_ILM (
    task_id          OUT  NUMBER,
    ilm_scope        IN   NUMBER DEFAULT SCOPE_SCHEMA,
    execution_mode   IN   NUMBER DEFAULT ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE);
```

```
DBMS_ILM.EXECUTE_ILM (
    owner            IN   VARCHAR2,
    object_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
    task_id          OUT  NUMBER,
    subobject_name   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    policy_name      IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ILM_ALL_POLICIES,
    execution_mode   IN   NUMBER DEFAULT ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 83-6 EXECUTE\_ILM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_id	Identifies a particular ADO task
ilm_scope	Determines the set of objects considered for ADO execution. The default is to consider only the objects in the schema.
execution_mode	Whether the ADO task be executed online (ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE) or offline (ILM_EXECUTION_OFFLINE)
owner	Owner of the object
object_name	Name of the object
subobject_name	Name of the subobject (partition name in the case of partitioned tables)
policy_name	Name of the ADO policy to be evaluated on the object. The package constant ILM_ALL_POLICIES should be used if all ADO policies on an object should be evaluated.

## Usage Notes

- The EXECUTE\_ILM procedure can be used by users who want more control of when ADO is performed, and who do not want to wait until the next maintenance window.
- The procedure executes like a DDL in that it auto commits before and after the ADO task and related jobs are created.

## 83.5.4 EXECUTE\_ILM\_TASK Procedure

This procedure executes an ADO task that has been evaluated previously and moves it to an active state.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.EXECUTE_ILM_TASK (
    task_id          IN      NUMBER,
    execution_mode   IN      NUMBER DEFAULT ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE);
    execution_schedule IN    NUMBER DEFAULT SCHEDULE_IMMEDIATE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 83-7 EXECUTE\_ILM\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_id	Identifies a particular ADO task
execution_mode	Whether the ADO task be executed online (ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE) or offline (ILM_EXECUTION_OFFLINE)

**Table 83-7 (Cont.) EXECUTE\_ILM\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
execution_schedule	Identifies when the ADO task should be executed. Currently, the only choice available is immediate scheduling of ADO jobs

## 83.5.5 PREVIEW\_ILM Procedure

This procedure evaluates the ADO policies on the objects specified using the `ILM_SCOPE` argument.

It returns a number as `task_id` which identifies a particular ADO task. This can be used to view the results of the policy evaluation in the appropriate views depending on role and access (`USER_ILMTASKS` or `DBA_ILMTASKS`, `USER_ILMEVALUATIONDETAILS` or `DBA_ILMEVALUATIONDETAILS`, `USER_ILMRESULTS` or `DBA_ILMRESULTS`).

The `PREVIEW_ILM` procedure leaves the ADO task in an inactive state. Once you have previewed the results, you can add or delete objects to this task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.PREVIEW_ILM (
    task_id          OUT    NUMBER,
    ilm_scope        IN     NUMBER DEFAULT SCOPE_SCHEMA);
```

### Parameters

**Table 83-8 PREVIEW\_ILM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_id	Identifies a particular ADO task
ilm_scope	Identifies the scope of execution. Should be either <code>SCOPE_DATABASE</code> or <code>SCOPE_SCHEMA</code> as described in <a href="#">Constants</a>

## 83.5.6 REMOVE\_FROM\_ILM Procedure

This procedure removes the object specified through the argument from a particular ADO task.

The procedure can only be executed on an ADO task in an inactive state.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.REMOVE_FROM_ILM (
    task_id          IN     NUMBER,
    owner            IN     VARCHAR2,
    object_name      IN     VARCHAR2,
    subobject_name   IN     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 83-9** *REMOVE\_FROM\_ILM Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
task_id	Identifies a particular ADO task
owner	Owner of the object
object_name	Name of the object
subobject_name	Name of the subobject (partition name in the case of partitioned tables)

## 83.5.7 STOP\_ILM Procedure

This procedure terminates ILM ADO jobs associated to a particular task Id or job name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM.STOP_ILM (  
    task_id           IN          NUMBER,  
    p_drop_running_jobs IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE),  
    p_jobname        IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 83-10** *STOP\_ILM Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
task_id	Number that uniquely identifies a particular ADO task
p_drop_running_jobs	Determines whether running jobs are dropped
p_jobname	Name of job to be terminated

# DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN

The `DBMS_ILM_ADMIN` package provides an interface to customize Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) policy execution. In combination with partitioning and compression, ADO policies can be used to help implement an Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) strategy.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ILM\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide* for information about managing Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) with this package
- [DBMS\\_ILM](#)
- [DBMS\\_HEAT\\_MAP](#)

## 84.1 DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN Overview

To implement your ILM strategy, you can use Heat Map in Oracle Database to track data access and modification. You can also use Automatic Data Optimization (ADO) to automate the compression and movement of data between different tiers of storage within the database.

## 84.2 DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN Security Model

This package runs under definer's rights. The user requires DBA privileges.

## 84.3 DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN Constants

The table in this topic describes constants used by the `DBMS_ILM_ADMIN` package.

The value column refers to the numeric or character value that the constants resolve to.



**Table 84-1 DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN Constants**

Constant	Value	Type	Description
ABS_JOBLIMIT	12	NUMBER	Specifies the absolute number of concurrent ILM ADO jobs.
EXECUTION_INTERVAL	1	NUMBER	Determines the frequency with which ADO background evaluation occurs. Specified in minutes.
RETENTION_TIME	2	NUMBER	Controls the amount of time ADO history should be maintained. Specified in days.
EXECUTION_MODE	4	NUMBER	Controls whether ADO execution is online, offline. The value for this parameter should either be DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.ILM_EXECUTION_OFFLINE or DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE.
JOBLIMIT	5	NUMBER	Controls the upper limit on number of ILM ADO jobs at any time. The maximum number of concurrent ADO jobs is JOBLIMIT*(number of instances)*(number of CPUs per instance).
JOB_SIZELIMIT	13	NUMBER	Specifies the size (in megabytes) of the data that is processed by a single ILM ADO row level compression job.
ENABLED	7	NUMBER	Provides a way to turn background ADO off or on
TBS_PERCENT_USED	8	NUMBER	Decides when a tablespace is considered full. Specified as a percentage of tablespace quota.
TBS_PERCENT_FREE	9	NUMBER	Decides the targeted tablespace storage through ADO actions as a percentage of tablespace quota.
DEG_PARALLEL	10	NUMBER	Decides the degree of parallelism to be used for ADO jobs
POLICY_TIME	11	NUMBER	Decides if ADO policies are treated as though they are specified in seconds rather than days. Can take value ILM_POLICY_IN_SECONDS (treat policy time in seconds) or ILM_POLICY_IN_DAYS (treat policy time in days - default).
HEAT_MAP_SEG_READ	1	NUMBER	Segment read done
HEAT_MAP_SEG_WRITE	2	NUMBER	Segment write done
HEAT_MAP_SEG_SCAN	4	NUMBER	Full table scan done
HEAT_MAP_SEG_LOOKUP	8	NUMBER	Index scan done

The DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN package uses the constants as parameter values shown in [Table 84-2](#).

**Table 84-2 DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN Constants Used as Parameter Values**

Constant	Value	Type	Description
ILM_EXECUTION_OFFLINE	1	NUMBER	Specifies that the object may be offline while ADO action is performed.
ILM_EXECUTION_ONLINE	2	NUMBER	Specifies that the object should be online while ADO action is performed
ILM_ENABLED	1	NUMBER	Indicates automatic ADO policy evaluation and execution is enabled
ILM_DISABLED	2	NUMBER	Indicates automatic ADO policy evaluation and execution is disabled
ILM_POLICY_IN_DAYS	0	NUMBER	Indicates policy is specified in days. This is the default.
ILM_POLICY_IN_SECONDS	1	NUMBER	Indicates policy is specified in seconds (rather than days). This could be used to test ADO policy evaluation quickly instead of waiting for the policy duration.

## 84.4 Summary of DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN package subprograms.

**Table 84-3 DBMS\_ILM\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_ALL Procedure</a>	Deletes all rows except the dummy row
<a href="#">CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure</a>	Clears all or some statistics for the heat map table, deleting rows for a given table or segment which match a given pattern, or all such rows
<a href="#">CUSTOMIZE_ILM Procedure</a>	Customizes environment for ILM execution by specifying the values for ILM execution related parameters
<a href="#">DISABLE_ILM Procedure</a>	Turns off all background ILM scheduling
<a href="#">ENABLE_ILM Procedure</a>	Turns on all background ILM scheduling
<a href="#">SET_HEAT_MAP_ALL Procedure</a>	Updates or inserts heat map rows for all tables
<a href="#">SET_HEAT_MAP_START Procedure</a>	Sets the start date for collecting heat map data
<a href="#">SET_HEAT_MAP_TABLE Procedure</a>	Updates or inserts a row for the specified table or segment

## 84.4.1 CLEAR\_HEAT\_MAP\_ALL Procedure

This procedure deletes all rows in HEAT\_MAP\_STAT\$ except the dummy row.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_ALL;
```

## 84.4.2 CLEAR\_HEAT\_MAP\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure clears all or some statistics for the heat map table, deleting rows for a given table or segment which match a given pattern, or all such rows.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.CLEAR_HEAT_MAP_TABLE (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  tablename      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition      IN VARCHAR2 default '',
  access_date    IN DATE DEFAULT NULL,
  segment_access_summary IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 84-4** CLEAR\_HEAT\_MAP\_TABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
owner	Table owner
tablename	Table name
partition	Name of the subobject, defaults to NULL
access_date	Date for the entry in HEAT_MAP_STAT\$ to be removed
segment_access_summary	Summary of segment access constants indicating access operations performed on the segment

## 84.4.3 CUSTOMIZE\_ILM Procedure

This procedure customizes environment for ILM execution by specifying the values for ILM execution related parameters. These values take effect for the next background scheduling.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.CUSTOMIZE_ILM (
  parameter IN NUMBER,
  value     IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 84-5** *CUSTOMIZE\_ILM Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
parameter	One of the parameter constants defined in DBMS_ILM_ADMIN package
value	Value of parameter

### 84.4.4 DISABLE\_ILM Procedure

This procedure turns off all background ILM scheduling.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.DISABLE_ILM;
```

### 84.4.5 ENABLE\_ILM Procedure

This procedure turns on all background ILM scheduling.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.ENABLE_ILM;
```

### 84.4.6 SET\_HEAT\_MAP\_ALL Procedure

This procedure sets an HTTP request header. The request header is sent to the Web server as soon as it is set.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.SET_HEAT_MAP_ALL (
    access_date           IN DATE,
    segment_access_summary IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 84-6** *SET\_HEAT\_MAP\_ALL Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
access_date	Date for the entry in HEAT_MAP_STAT\$ to be added
segment_access_summary	Summary of segment access constants indicating access operations performed on the segment

## 84.4.7 SET\_HEAT\_MAP\_START Procedure

This procedure sets the start date for collecting heat map data.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.SET_HEAT_MAP_START (
    start_date IN DATE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 84-7** SET\_HEAT\_MAP\_START Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
start_date	Indicates the new date from which all statistics are valid

## 84.4.8 SET\_HEAT\_MAP\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure updates or inserts a row for the specified table or segment.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ILM_ADMIN.SET_HEAT_MAP_TABLE (
    owner           IN VARCHAR2,
    tablename       IN VARCHAR2,
    partition       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '',
    access_date     IN DATE DEFAULT NULL,
    segment_access_summary IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 84-8** SET\_HEAT\_MAP\_TABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
owner	Table owner
tablename	Table name
partition	Name of the subobject, defaults to NULL
access_date	Date for the entry in HEAT_MAP_STAT\$ to be added
segment_access_summary	Summary of segment access constants indicating access operations performed on the segment

# DBMS\_INMEMORY

The `DBMS_INMEMORY` package provides an interface for In-Memory Column Store (IM column store) functionality.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_INMEMORY Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_INMEMORY Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_INMEMORY Subprograms](#)

## 85.1 DBMS\_INMEMORY Overview

This package contains procedures for populating and repopulating the IM column store, and for dropping IM expressions from a specified table.

### IM Population and Repopulation

In-Memory population (population) occurs when the database reads existing row-format data from disk, transforms it into columnar format, and then stores it in the IM column store. Only objects with the `INMEMORY` attribute are eligible for population.

Population, which transforms existing data on disk into columnar format, is different from repopulation, which loads new data into the IM column store. Repopulation occurs automatically after their columnar data undergo significant DML activity.

When an object has the `INMEMORY` attribute and a priority other than `NONE`, the database gradually populates the object in the IM column store according to an internal priority queue. Objects with priority of `NONE` are populated only when they undergo a full scan.

The `DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE` procedure forces immediate population of an object. The `DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE_WAIT` function forces population of objects that meet specified priority criteria, and also specifies a timeout interval within which populate must complete. The `DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE` procedure forces immediate repopulation of an object.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn more about IM population

### IM Expressions

IM expressions populate frequently evaluated query expressions in the IM column store for subsequent reuse. An IM expression is materialized as a hidden virtual column, prefixed with the string `SYS_IME`, and is accessed in the same way as a non-virtual column.

When you use `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS`, the database adds the 20 hottest expressions to their respective tables as `SYS_IME` columns and applies the default `INMEMORY` column compression clause. If any `SYS_IME` columns that were added during a previous invocation are no longer in the latest expression list, then the database changes their attribute to `NO INMEMORY`.

The maximum number of `SYS_IME` columns for a table, regardless of whether the attribute is `INMEMORY` or `NO INMEMORY`, is 50. After the 50 expression limit is reached for a table, the database will not add new `SYS_IME` columns. To make space for new expressions, you must manually drop `SYS_IME` columns with the `DBMS_INMEMORY.IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS` or `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` procedures.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn more about IM expressions

## 85.2 DBMS\_INMEMORY Security Model

The `DBMS_INMEMORY` package subprograms execute with invoker's rights.

The `POPULATE` and `REPOPULATE` procedures require the invoking user to have `SELECT` privileges on the specified object. For `IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS`, the invoking user must have `ALTER TABLE` privileges on the specified table.

## 85.3 Summary of DBMS\_INMEMORY Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_INMEMORY` package subprograms.

**Table 85-1 DBMS\_INMEMORY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS Procedure</a>	Drops a specified set of <code>SYS_IME</code> virtual columns from a table
<a href="#">POPULATE Procedure</a>	Forces population of the specified table
<a href="#">POPULATE_WAIT Function</a>	Initiates population of all <code>INMEMORY</code> objects that have a priority greater than or equal to the specified priority, and sets a timeout interval within which population must occur
<a href="#">REPOPULATE Procedure</a>	Forces repopulation of the specified table
<a href="#">SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS Procedure</a>	Deallocates non-current IMCUs in the IM column store

## 85.3.1 IME\_DROP\_EXPRESSIONS Procedure

This procedure drops a specified set of SYS\_IME virtual columns from a table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS(
  schema_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_name   IN   VARCHAR2,
  column_name  IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 85-2** IME\_DROP\_EXPRESSIONS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that contains the In-Memory table
table_name	The name of the In-Memory table that contains the SYS_IME columns
column_name	The name of the SYS_IME column. By default this value is null, which specifies all SYS_IME columns in this table.

### Usage Notes

Typical reasons for dropping SYS\_IME columns are space and performance. The maximum number of SYS\_IME columns for a table, regardless of whether the attribute is INMEMORY or NO INMEMORY, is 50. After the 50-expression limit is reached for a table, the database will not add new SYS\_IME columns. To make space for new expressions, you must manually drop SYS\_IME columns with the

DBMS\_INMEMORY.IME\_DROP\_EXPRESSIONS or  
DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN.IME\_DROP\_ALL\_EXPRESSIONS procedures.

To drop a specified SYS\_IME column or all SYS\_IME columns in the requested table, use DBMS\_INMEMORY.IME\_DROP\_EXPRESSIONS. To populate these segments again, either invoke the DBMS\_INMEMORY.POPULATE procedure, or perform a full table scan.

## 85.3.2 POPULATE Procedure

This procedure forces population of the specified table, partition, or subpartition into the IM column store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE(
  schema_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN   VARCHAR2,
  subobject_name   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 85-3 POPULATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of schema
table_name	Name of table
subobject_name	Partition or subpartition

### 85.3.3 POPULATE\_WAIT Function

This function initiates population of all INMEMORY objects that have a priority greater than or equal to the specified priority, and returns a status value for the population. A user-specified interval specifies the maximum time that the function waits before returning the value to the caller.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE_WAIT(
    priority    IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'LOW',
    percentage  IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT 100,
    timeout     IN    NUMBER   DEFAULT 99999999,
    force       IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 85-4 POPULATE\_WAIT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
priority	Specifies that the database populate all INMEMORY objects with the specified priority setting or higher. The default priority is LOW. NONE is considered lowest priority. If you set to priority to NONE, then this function waits for all INMEMORY objects to populate.
percentage	Specifies the percentage of population required for the function to consider population to be complete. The default is 100. For example, if percentage is 50 and priority is NONE, and if 50% of the INMEMORY objects are populated in the IM column store, then the function returns the value 0 (population successful).
timeout	Specifies the number of seconds that must pass before the function returns -1, which indicates that the populate operation timed out. The default is 99999999 seconds, which is 115.74 days. Assume that timeout is 600, priority is LOW, and percentage is 100. If 10 minutes pass, but all PRIORITY LOW objects are not yet fully populated, then the function returns -1.

**Table 85-4 (Cont.) POPULATE\_WAIT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	<p>Specifies that the database should drop all INMEMORY segments that have a priority greater than or equal than the specified priority, and then repopulate these segments. The default is FALSE.</p> <p>Assume that the INMEMORY attribute applies to the sales table, which is partitioned. Only half the sales partitions are currently populated in the IM column store. If you execute POPULATE_WAIT with force set to TRUE, then the database drops all sales segments, and then repopulates them.</p>

### Return Values

The following table describes the possible return values for POPULATE\_WAIT. The function returns the values 0, 1, 2, and 3 only if the condition is met before the end of the interval specified by timeout. For example, if timeout is 600, then the function returns 1 only if an out-of-memory error occurs before 600 seconds pass. The function returns -1 only if the end of the timeout interval occurs *before* the database completes the requested operation.

**Table 85-5 Return Values for POPULATE\_WAIT**

Constant	Value	Description
POPULATE_TIMEOUT	-1	<p>The function timed out while waiting for population to complete.</p> <p>Existing population jobs continue running in the background after -1 is returned. Reissuing POPULATE_TIMEOUT after -1 is returned reinitiates population; segments that are already populated are not dropped.</p>
POPULATE_SUCCESS	0	All objects that met the priority criteria were populated to the specified percentage of completion.
POPULATE_OUT_OF_MEMORY	1	The In-Memory pool had insufficient memory to populate the objects that met the priority criteria to the specified percentage of completion.
POPULATE_NO_INMEMORY_OBJECTS	2	No INMEMORY objects met the specified priority criteria.
POPULATE_INMEMORY_SIZE_ZERO	3	The In-Memory column store is not enabled.

## Usage Notes

Sample use cases for ensuring that objects are populated include:

- When the database is closed, open the database with `STARTUP RESTRICT` so that only administrators can access the database, and then execute `POPULATE_WAIT` with the desired timeout setting. If `POPULATE_WAIT` returns `-1`, indicating a timeout, then reexecute `POPULATE_WAIT`. When the function returns `0`, disable the restricted session so that non-administrative users can query the database.
- Block database connections by using services or an application tier technique. When no analytic indexes exists, and when the application depends on the IM column store to provide reasonable performance, these techniques prevent runaway queries.

### Example 85-1 Specifying a Timeout Interval for In-Memory Population

In this example, the database contains a number of In-Memory tables with a variety of priority settings. Your goal is to populate every In-Memory table to 100% completion in a restricted database session, and then disable the restricted session so that the application can be guaranteed of querying only the In-Memory representations.

Assume that the database is shut down. In SQL\*Plus, you connect to an idle instance as `SYSDBA`, and then execute the following command (sample output included):

```
SQL> STARTUP RESTRICT
ORACLE instance started.

Total System Global Area 1157624280 bytes
Fixed Size                 8839640 bytes
Variable Size              754974720 bytes
Database Buffers           16777216 bytes
Redo Buffers               7933952 bytes
In-Memory Area             369098752 bytes
Database mounted.
Database opened.
```

The database is open, but is accessible only to administrative users. You execute the following statements in SQL\*Plus (sample output shown in bold):

```
VARIABLE b_pop_status NUMBER

SELECT DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.POPULATE_WAIT(
       priority => 'NONE' ,
       percentage => 100   ,
       timeout   => 300   )
       INTO b_pop_status
FROM   DUAL;

PRINT b_pop_status
-1
```

After 5 minutes, the function returns the number `-1`. This code indicates that the function timed out while waiting for population to complete. 5 minutes is not long

enough to populate all INMEMORY tables. You re-execute the SELECT statement, specifying a 30-minute timeout:

```
SELECT DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.POPULATE_WAIT(
    priority    => 'NONE' ,
    percentage => 100    ,
    timeout     => 1800  )
    INTO b_pop_status
FROM   DUAL;

PRINT b_pop_status
0
```

After 8 minutes, the function returns the number 0. This code indicates that all tables are completely populated. You now disable the restricted session so that the application can start query In-Memory objects with full confidence that only In-Memory representations will be accessed:

```
ALTER SYSTEM DISABLE RESTRICTED SESSION;
```

## 85.3.4 REPOPULATE Procedure

This procedure forces repopulation of a table, partition, or subpartition that is currently populated in the IM column store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE(
    schema_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN   VARCHAR2,
    subobject_name   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    force            IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 85-6 REPOPULATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of the schema that owns the object.
table_name	Name of the table requiring repopulation.
subobject_name	Name of the partition or subpartition. If null, then repopulate the entire table.

**Table 85-6 (Cont.) REPOPULATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>force</code>	<p>Whether to repopulate all IMCUs in the segment, just as in initial population.</p> <p>The following values are possible for the <code>force</code> parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>FALSE</code> — The database repopulates only IMCUs containing modified rows. This is the default.</li> <li><code>TRUE</code> — The database drops the segment, and then rebuilds it. The database increments the statistics and performs all other tasks related to initial population.</li> </ul> <p>For example, IMCU 1 contains rows 1 to 500,000, and IMCU 2 contains rows 500,001 to 1,000,000. A statement modifies row 600,000. When <code>force</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, the database only repopulates IMCU 2. When <code>force</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, the database repopulates both IMCUs.</p> <p>Consider further that the <code>INMEMORY_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS</code> initialization parameter is set to <code>ENABLE</code>, and an application creates a new virtual column. When <code>force</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, the database only repopulates IMCU 2 with the new column. When <code>force</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, the database repopulates both IMCUs with the new column.</p>

### 85.3.5 SEGMENT\_DEALLOCATE\_VERSIONS Procedure

This procedure deallocates non-current IMCUs in the IM column store.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY.SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS(
    SCHEMA_NAME      IN  VARCHAR2,
    TABLE_NAME      IN  VARCHAR2,
    PARTITION_NAME   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    SPCPRESSURE      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 85-7 SEGMENT\_DEALLOCATE\_VERSIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schema_name</code>	Name of the schema that owns the object.
<code>table_name</code>	Name of the table requiring repopulation.
<code>partition_name</code>	Name of the partition or subpartition. If null, then repopulate the entire table.
<code>spcpressure</code>	Whether to force deallocation of non-current IMCUs ( <code>TRUE</code> ), or wait for the database to deallocate them automatically. By default, the database deallocates non-current IMCUs every two minutes.

## Usage Notes

During repopulation, the IM column store maintains both the current IMCU and non-current IMCU. This mechanism, which is called *double buffering*, ensures that queries do not decrease performance because an IMCU is unavailable during repopulation. After repopulation completes, the IM column store retains the non-current IMCU for a short time (2 minutes by default) to optimize queries with older SCNs. Typically, the default behavior is sufficient. However, you can force deallocation of non-current IMCUs by using the `SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS` procedure.

## Example

The following program forces deallocation of non-current IMCUs for the `products` table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_INMEMORY.SEGMENT_DEALLOCATE_VERSIONS(
    schema_name => 'SH'
  , table_name  => 'PRODUCTS'
  , spcpressure => TRUE );
END;
```

### See Also:

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn more about double buffering in the IM column store

# DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN

DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN provides interfaces for managing an In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) area and In-Memory Expressions (IM expressions).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_INMEMORY\\_ADMIN Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_INMEMORY\\_ADMIN Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_INMEMORY\\_ADMIN Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_INMEMORY\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn more about Oracle Database In-Memory features

## 86.1 DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN Overview

This package provides interfaces for managing In-Memory Expressions (IM expressions) and the In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) area.

### IM Expressions

Analytic queries often contain complex expressions or calculations that consume significant CPU and memory during execution. Use `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` to identify these frequently used (“hot”) expressions and `IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS` to populate them in the IM column store. By using IM expressions, the database avoids repeated computations and improves performance.

The database represents IM expressions as system-generated virtual columns. The name of an IM virtual column begins with `SYS_IME`. You can also use `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` and `DBMS_INMEMORY.IME_DROP_EXPRESSIONS` to remove existing `SYS_IME` columns.

The `DBA_IM_EXPRESSIONS` view shows the `SYS_IME` columns that have the `INMEMORY` attribute. After using the `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` procedure, you can query this view to see the hot expressions added to different tables in the database.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn more about IM expressions

### IM FastStart Area

The IM FastStart area stores data that optimizes the population of the IM column store when the database restarts. Because the database reads columnar data directly from persistent storage without needing to compress or format it, population is faster when a database instance restarts.

When you enable IM FastStart for the IM column store, you must specify an ASSM tablespace for the IM FastStart area. The tablespace stores the data in a SecureFiles LOB named `SYSDBIMFS_LOGSEG$`. The `SYSAUX` tablespace stores the metadata. When data is populated or repopulated in the IM column store, the database automatically writes the data to the IM FastStart area. You cannot manually force a write. If you specify an object as `NO INMEMORY`, then the database removes it from the IM FastStart area.

When the IM FastStart area is under space pressure, the database automatically drops the oldest 15% of segments and continues saving columnar data. If space is unavailable, then the database stops writing to the IM FastStart area.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn more about IM expressions

### Automatic In-Memory

Automatic In-Memory uses access tracking, column statistics, and other relevant statistics to manage objects in the IM column store. If the IM column store is full, and if other more frequently accessed segments would benefit from population in the IM column store, then the IM column store evicts inactive segments. If the IM column store is configured to hold all `INMEMORY` segments, however, then Automatic In-Memory takes no action.

By default, Automatic In-Memory checks usage statistics for the past 31 days. You can change the current setting by supplying the `AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS` parameter to `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_SET_PARAMETER`.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn more about Automatic In-Memory

## 86.2 DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN Security Model

This package requires administrator privileges. Package subprograms execute with invoker's rights.



## 86.3 DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN Operational Notes

It is possible for a DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN FastStart operation to fail or be interrupted.

In a failure or interruption scenario, the following rules determine which subprograms you can use:

- If FASTSTART\_ENABLE does not succeed, then the only permitted operation is re-executing FASTSTART\_ENABLE.
- If FASTSTART\_MIGRATE\_STORAGE does not succeed, then the only permitted operation is re-executing FASTSTART\_MIGRATE\_STORAGE.
- If FASTSTART\_DISABLE does not succeed, then all DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN operations are permitted.

## 86.4 Summary of DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 86-1 DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">AIM_GET_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	This procedure obtains the current values for parameters that control Automatic In-Memory.
<a href="#">AIM_SET_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	The procedure customizes the execution environment of Automatic In-Memory
<a href="#">FASTSTART_DISABLE Procedure</a>	This procedure disables the In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) feature.
<a href="#">FASTSTART_ENABLE Procedure</a>	This procedure enables IM FastStart and assigns a tablespace.
<a href="#">FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE Procedure</a>	This procedure moves all IM FastStart data and metadata from the existing tablespace to the specified new tablespace.
<a href="#">GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE Function</a>	This function returns the name of the tablespace that is currently designated for IM FastStart.
<a href="#">IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS Procedure</a>	This procedure captures the 20 most frequently accessed (“hottest”) expressions in the database in the specified time interval.
<a href="#">IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW Procedure</a>	This procedure signals the end of the current expression capture window.
<a href="#">IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS Procedure</a>	This procedure drops all SYS_IME expression virtual columns in the database.
<a href="#">IME_GET_CAPTURE_STATE Procedure</a>	This procedure returns the current capture state of the expression capture window and the timestamp of the most recent modification.
<a href="#">IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW Procedure</a>	This procedure signals the beginning of an expression capture window.

**Table 86-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_INMEMORY\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS Procedure</a>	This procedure forces the population of expressions captured in the latest invocation of DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS.

## 86.4.1 AIM\_GET\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure obtains the current values for parameters that control Automatic In-Memory.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_GET_PARAMETER(
    parameter IN NUMBER,
    value     OUT NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

Parameter	Description
parameter	Specifies a predefined constant that controls Automatic In-Memory. The only valid constant is AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS, which specifies the number of days in the sliding statistics window. Automatic In-Memory uses this duration to filter statistics for INMEMORY objects as part of its algorithms. For example, if the duration is set to 7 days, then Automatic In-Memory considers only statistics of the past 7 days for its algorithms. The default is 31.
value	Specifies the value assigned to AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS.

### Example 86-1 Getting the Number of Days in the Statistics Window

The following code prints the number of days in the statistics window to the screen:

```
VARIABLE b_statwin NUMBER

BEGIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_GET_PARAMETER(DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS, :b_statwin);
END;
/

PRINT b_statwin
```

Sample output appears below:

```
B_STATWIN
-----
          14
```



**See Also:**

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn how to use AIM\_GET\_PARAMETER

## 86.4.2 AIM\_SET\_PARAMETER Procedure

The procedure customizes the execution environment of Automatic In-Memory.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_SET_PARAMETER(
  parameter IN NUMBER,
  value     IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

Parameter	Description
parameter	Specifies a predefined constant that controls Automatic In-Memory. The only valid constant is AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS, which specifies the number of days in the sliding statistics window. The default is 31.
value	Assigns the value assigned to AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS.

### Example 86-2 Setting the Number of Days in the Statistics Window

The following example gets the current number of days in the window, sets it to 14, and then prints the value to the screen:

```
VARIABLE b_statwin NUMBER

BEGIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_GET_PARAMETER(DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_STATWINDOW_DA
YS, :b_statwin);
END;
/

PRINT b_statwin

BEGIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_SET_PARAMETER(DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_STATWINDOW_DA
YS, 14);
END;
```

```
/
BEGIN

DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_GET_PARAMETER(DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.AIM_STATWINDOW_DAYS, :b_statwin);
END;
/

PRINT b_statwin
```

Sample output appears below:

```
B_STATWIN
-----
          31

B_STATWIN
-----
          14
```



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database In-Memory Guide* to learn how to use AIM\_GET\_PARAMETER

## 86.4.3 FASTSTART\_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables the In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) feature.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_DISABLE( );
```

### Security Model

Administrator privileges are required to execute this procedure.

### Usage Notes

When you execute the procedure, the database executes the following actions:

1. Waits until all IM FastStart operations complete
2. Disables the IM FastStart feature, and performs the following operations:
  - Cleans the IM FastStart area
  - Deletes IM FastStart metadata stored in the `SYSAUX` tablespace
  - Releases the IM FastStart tablespace (but does not delete it)

This procedure does not interrupt or affect any concurrent IM column store operations.

## Examples

The following PL/SQL program disables the IM FastStart feature:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_DISABLE;
```

The following query shows that the LOB for the IM FastStart tablespace has been deleted (sample output included):

```
COL OWNER FORMAT a5
COL SEGMENT_NAME FORMAT a20
SELECT  l.OWNER, l.SEGMENT_NAME, SUM(s.BYTES)/1024/1024 MB
FROM    DBA_LOBS l, DBA_SEGMENTS s
WHERE   l.SEGMENT_NAME = s.SEGMENT_NAME
AND     l.TABLESPACE_NAME = 'FS_TBS'
GROUP BY l.OWNER, l.SEGMENT_NAME;

no rows selected
```

## 86.4.4 FASTSTART\_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart), and designates a tablespace for the IM FastStart (FastStart) area.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_ENABLE(
    tbs_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    nologging  IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 86-2 FASTSTART\_ENABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tbs_name	The name of the ASSM tablespace for the FastStart area.
nologging	The logging mode of the LOB created for the FastStart area. If the nologging parameter is set to FALSE, then the database creates the FastStart LOB with the LOGGING option. If set to TRUE (default), then the database creates the LOB with the NOLOGGING option.

### Security Model

Administrator privileges are required to execute this procedure.

### Usage Notes

To enable IM FastStart, the ASSM tablespace specified in FASTSTART\_ENABLE must exist, and the SYSAUX tablespace must be online. Only one FastStart tablespace can exist for every PDB or non-CDB. The specified tablespace must have enough space to store data for the IM column store, and it must not contain any other data before it is

designated for the FastStart area. Oracle recommends sizing the tablespace at least twice of the size of the `INMEMORY_SIZE` initialization parameter.

The database does not create the FastStart area on disk until the IM column store is populated. After population, the data periodically saves the columnar data (but not metadata such as the transaction journal) to the FastStart area, which is represented on disk as the `SYSDBIMFS_LOBSEG$` segment. The database stores the FastStart metadata in the `SYSAUX` tablespace. In an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment, IM FastStart data is shared across all nodes.



#### Note:

IM FastStart is not supported in a standby database instance.

Whereas the initial loading of IMCUs into memory is expensive and CPU-bound, an IM FastStart tablespace requires intermittent I/O. The database periodically writes columnar data to the IM FastStart area. If a database instance must restart, then Oracle Database reads the columnar data directly from the IM FastStart area rather than reconstructing the IMCUs from scratch. No compression or formatting of the columnar data is required.

### Examples

This example creates `fs_tbs` as an ASSM tablespace, and then uses `FASTSTART_ENABLE` to specify this tablespace as the IM FastStart area:

```
CREATE TABLESPACE fs_tbs
  DATAFILE 'fs_tbs.dbf' SIZE 500M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_ENABLE('fs_tbs');
```

The following query shows that the IM FastStart LOB was created (sample output included):

```
COL OWNER FORMAT a5
COL SEGMENT_NAME FORMAT a20
SELECT  l.OWNER, l.SEGMENT_NAME, SUM(s.BYTES)/1024/1024 MB
FROM    DBA_LOBS l, DBA_SEGMENTS s
WHERE   l.SEGMENT_NAME = s.SEGMENT_NAME
AND     l.TABLESPACE_NAME = 'FS_TBS'
GROUP BY l.OWNER, l.SEGMENT_NAME;
```

OWNER	SEGMENT_NAME	MB
SYS	SYSDBIMFS_LOBSEG\$	.125

## 86.4.5 FASTSTART\_MIGRATE\_STORAGE Procedure

This procedure moves the In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart) data and catalogs from the current tablespace to a new tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE (
    tbs_name    IN    VARCHAR2 );
```

### Parameters

**Table 86-3 FASTSTART\_MIGRATE\_STORAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tbs_name	The name of the new ASSM tablespace for the IM FastStart area.

### Security Model

DBA privileges are required to execute this procedure.

### Usage Notes

When you execute the procedure, the database executes the following actions:

1. Waits until all IM FastStart operations complete
2. Disables the IM FastStart feature
3. Copies IM FastStart data and metadata to the new tablespace, leaving the old tablespace intact
4. Re-enables IM FastStart the feature

### Examples

The following program obtains the name of the IM FastStart tablespace, if one exists, and prints the result (sample output included):

```
VARIABLE b_fstbs VARCHAR2(20)
BEGIN
    :b_fstbs := DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE;
END;
/
PRINT b_fstbs

B_FSTBS
-----
FS_TBS
```

The following statements create a new tablespace named `fs_tbs2`, and then migrate the IM FastStart area to this tablespace:

```
CREATE TABLESPACE fs_tbs2
  DATAFILE 'fs_tbs2.dbf' SIZE 500M
  EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
  SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT AUTO;

EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.FASTSTART_MIGRATE_STORAGE('fs_tbs2');
```

The following program prints the name of the current IM FastStart tablespace (sample output included):

```
BEGIN
  :b_fstbs := DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE;
END;
/
PRINT b_fstbs

B_FSTBS
-----
FS_TBS2
```

## 86.4.6 GET\_FASTSTART\_TABLESPACE Function

This function returns the tablespace assigned to In-Memory FastStart (IM FastStart). If the feature is disabled, then the function returns `NOT ENABLED`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE();
```

### Security Model

DBA privileges are required to execute this function.

### Examples

This program obtains the name of the IM FastStart tablespace, if one exists, and prints the result:

```
VARIABLE b_fstbs VARCHAR2(20)
BEGIN
  :b_fstbs := DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.GET_FASTSTART_TABLESPACE;
END;
/
PRINT b_fstbs

B_FSTBS
-----
NOT ENABLED
```



## 86.4.7 IME\_CAPTURE\_EXPRESSIONS Procedure

This procedure captures the 20 most frequently accessed (“hottest”) expressions in the database in the specified time interval.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS(
    snapshot    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 86-4 IME\_CAPTURE\_EXPRESSIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
snapshot	<p>Specifies a snapshot that defines the time interval in which expression statistics are considered.</p> <p>You can specify any of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>CUMULATIVE</b>                      The database considers all expression statistics since the creation of the database.                 </li> <li> <b>CURRENT</b>                      The database considers only expression statistics from the past 24 hours.                 </li> <li> <b>WINDOW</b>                      The database considers statistics for expressions tracked in the most recent expression capture window.                      The database adds hidden virtual columns for expressions tracked in the most recent window. If the capture window is currently open, then the database considers all expressions tracked in the current window up until this point, and then materializes the hottest expressions. To list the expressions that have been tracked in the current window, query <code>DBA_EXPRESSION_STATISTICS</code> with <code>SNAPSHOT= 'WINDOW'</code>.                 </li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

When you invoke this procedure, the database queries the Expression Statistics Store (ESS), and considers only expressions on tables that are at least partially populated in the IM column store. The database adds the 20 hottest expressions to their respective tables as hidden virtual columns, prefixed with the string `SYS_IME`, and applies the default `INMEMORY` column compression clause. If any `SYS_IME` columns added during a previous invocation are no longer in the latest top 20 list, then the database marks them as `NO INMEMORY`.

#### Note:

Executing the `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` procedure on a standby database has no effect.

The maximum number of SYS\_IME columns for a table, regardless of whether the attribute is INMEMORY or NO INMEMORY, is 50. After the limit is reached for a table, the database will not add new SYS\_IME columns. To make space for new expressions, you must manually drop SYS\_IME columns with the [IME\\_DROP\\_ALL\\_EXPRESSIONS Procedure](#) or [IME\\_DROP\\_EXPRESSIONS Procedure](#).

The 50-expression limit for each table, which includes both INMEMORY and NO INMEMORY expressions, is different from the 20-expression limit for the database, which includes only INMEMORY expressions. For example, if 20 tables are populated in the IM column store, then each table might each have 1 SYS\_IME column with the INMEMORY attribute, and 49 SYS\_IME columns with the NO INMEMORY attribute.

IM expressions and virtual columns are stored in In-Memory structured called In-Memory Expression Units (IMEUs). Every IMEU is linked to a parent In-Memory Compression Unit (IMCU) from which it inherits compression characteristics.

ESS information is stored in the data dictionary and exposed in the DBA\_EXPRESSION\_STATISTICS view. This view shows the metadata that the optimizer has collected in the ESS. IM expressions are exposed as system-generated virtual columns, prefixed by the string SYS\_IME, in the DBA\_IM\_EXPRESSIONS view.

### Example 86-3 Capturing Expressions in a User-Defined Window

This example demonstrates use of the WINDOW capture mode. Your goal is to open and close an expression capture window, and then capture all expressions that the database tracked during this window. You perform the following steps:

1. Open an expression capture window, generate expressions, and then close the window:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
-- Generate expressions for the database to track
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
```

2. Query DBA\_EXPRESSION\_STATISTICS (sample output included):

```
COL OWNER FORMAT A6
COL TABLE_NAME FORMAT A9
COL COUNT FORMAT 99999
COL CREATED FORMAT A10
COL EXPRESSION_TEXT FORMAT A29

SELECT OWNER, TABLE_NAME, EVALUATION_COUNT AS COUNT,
       CREATED, EXPRESSION_TEXT
FROM   DBA_EXPRESSION_STATISTICS
WHERE  SNAPSHOT = 'WINDOW'
AND    OWNER = 'SH';
```

OWNER	TABLE_NAM	COUNT	CREATED	EXPRESSION_TEXT
SH	SALES	4702	09-OCT-17	"QUANTITY_SOLD"
SH	SALES	4702	09-OCT-17	"QUANTITY_SOLD" * "AMOUNT_SOLD"
SH	SALES	4702	09-OCT-17	"PROD_ID"
SH	SALES	4702	09-OCT-17	"CUST_ID"
SH	SALES	4702	09-OCT-17	"CHANNEL_ID"
SH	SALES	4702	09-OCT-17	"AMOUNT_SOLD"

The preceding query shows both the columns tracked in the ESS and the expressions captured during the window for queries in the `sh` schema. During the most recent window, the database captured one expression:  
`QUANTITY_SOLD*AMOUNT_SOLD`.

3. Use `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` to make the database consider all expressions in the current window for materialization:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS('WINDOW');
```

4. Query `DBA_IM_EXPRESSIONS` (sample output included):

```
COL OWNER FORMAT a6
COL TABLE_NAME FORMAT a9
COL COLUMN_NAME FORMAT a25
SET LONG 50
SET LINESIZE 150

SELECT OWNER, TABLE_NAME, COLUMN_NAME, SQL_EXPRESSION
FROM   DBA_IM_EXPRESSIONS;

OWNER  TABLE_NAM COLUMN_NAME          SQL_EXPRESSION
-----
SH     SALES      SYS_IME000100000025201B  "QUANTITY_SOLD" * "AMOUNT_SOLD"
```

The preceding output shows all virtual columns that were added to the table and marked `INMEMORY` as part of the latest `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` invocation. The database gradually populates the captured expressions into the IM column store when it repopulates different IMCUs of the table.

5. Execute the following procedure to explicitly force a population of all captured IM expressions:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS();
```

Note that you can populate IM expressions from a specific table by executing the `DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE` procedure with the `force` parameter set to `TRUE`.

#### Example 86-4 Capturing Expressions for the Past Day

The following program captures expressions tracked during the last 24 hours:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS('CURRENT');
```

## 86.4.8 IME\_CLOSE\_CAPTURE\_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure signals the end of the current expression capture window.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW();
```

### Usage Notes

On invocation of this procedure, the optimizer saves all gathered statistics to disk, and essentially freezes the expressions tracked in the window. The database preserves the statistics captured in this window until a new expression capture window is opened, at which point the database purges the statistics captured in the previous window.

### Example 86-5 Example

This example opens an expression capture window, and then issues `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS('WINDOW')` so that the database considers all expressions in the current window for materialization. Finally, the example closes the window.

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW();  
-- Generate expressions so that the database can track them  
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CLOSE_CAPTURE_WINDOW();  
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS('WINDOW');
```

## 86.4.9 IME\_DROP\_ALL\_EXPRESSIONS Procedure

This procedure drops all `SYS_IME` expression virtual columns in the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS();
```

### Usage Notes

The `IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` procedure drops all `SYS_IME` columns from all tables, regardless of whether they have the `INMEMORY` attribute. In effect, the procedure acts as a database-wide reset button.

Using `IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` triggers a drop of all `IMEUs` and `IMCUs` for segments that have `SYS_IME` columns. For example, if 50 populated tables have one `SYS_IME` column each, then `IME_DROP_ALL_EXPRESSIONS` removes all 50 tables from the IM column store. To populate these segments again, you must use the `DBMS_INMEMORY.POPULATE` procedure or perform a full table scan.

## 86.4.10 IME\_GET\_CAPTURE\_STATE Procedure

This procedure returns the current capture state of the expression capture window and the timestamp of the most recent modification.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_GET_CAPTURE_STATE(  
    p_capture_state OUT VARCHAR2,  
    p_last_modified OUT TIMESTAMP);
```

## Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_capture_state	Describes the current state of the expression capture window. The following states are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPEN — Indicates that the window is open.</li> <li>• CLOSED — Indicates that the window is closed.</li> <li>• DEFAULT — Indicates that the window has not been used. It is equivalent to the CLOSED state.</li> </ul>
p_last_modified	Indicates the timestamp of the most recent action.

## Usage Notes

This procedure is useful for avoiding conflicting calls for [IME\\_OPEN\\_CAPTURE\\_WINDOW Procedure](#) and [IME\\_CLOSE\\_CAPTURE\\_WINDOW Procedure](#). For example, if the current expression capture window state is OPEN, then you cannot open another window, and if the window state is CLOSED, then you cannot close a window.

### Example 86-6 Determining the State of an Expression Capture Window

This example opens an expression capture window, and then determines its capture state.

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW( );

VARIABLE b_state VARCHAR2(25)
VARIABLE b_time VARCHAR2(10)
EXECUTE DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_GET_CAPTURE_STATE(:b_state, :b_time)
PRINT b_state b_time
```

The following sample output indicates that an expression capture window is currently open:

```
B_STATE
-----
OPEN

B_TIME
-----
09-OCT-17
```

## 86.4.11 IME\_OPEN\_CAPTURE\_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure signals the beginning of an expression capture window.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW( );
```

### Security Model

Administrator privileges are required to execute this procedure.

### Usage Notes

On invocation of this procedure, the optimizer begins a new window snapshot and starts tracking expressions that occur within this window. An expression capture window is global across all instances in an Oracle RAC database.

Conflicting actions are not permitted. For example, in an Oracle RAC database, opening expression capture window on instance 1 at time t0 and attempting to open another expression capture window on instance 2 at time t1 before closing the first window is a conflicting action. To obtain the current capture state and reduce the potential for conflicting procedure invocations, use the [IME\\_GET\\_CAPTURE\\_STATE Procedure](#).

### Example

This following program opens an expression capture window:

```
EXEC DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_OPEN_CAPTURE_WINDOW( );
```

## 86.4.12 IME\_POPULATE\_EXPRESSIONS Procedure

This procedure forces the population of expressions captured in the latest invocation of `DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_INMEMORY_ADMIN.IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS( );
```

### Usage Notes

If you do not invoke this procedure, then the database gradually repopulates `SYS_IME` columns when their parent IMCUs are repopulated. If a table is not repopulated, then any new `SYS_IME` columns captured by the `IME_CAPTURE_EXPRESSIONS` procedure are not populated. `IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS` solves this problem by forcing population.

Internally, the procedure invokes `DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE` for all tables that have `SYS_IME` columns with the `INMEMORY` attribute. To populate `SYS_IME` columns in a specified subset of tables, use `DBMS_INMEMORY.REPOPULATE` instead of `IME_POPULATE_EXPRESSIONS`.

# DBMS\_IOT

The `DBMS_IOT` package creates a table into which references to the chained rows for an index-organized table can be placed using the `ANALYZE` command. `DBMS_IOT` can also create an exception table into which references to the rows of an index-organized table that violate a constraint can be placed during the `enable_constraint` operation.

`DBMS_IOT` is not loaded during database installation. To install `DBMS_IOT`, run `dbmsiotc.sql`, available in the `ADMIN` directory.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_IOT Subprograms](#)

## Note:

With the introduction of logical-rowids for IOTs with Oracle Database Release 8.1, you no longer need to use the procedures contained in this package which is retained for backward compatibility only. It is however required for servers running with Oracle Database Release 8.0.

## 87.1 Summary of DBMS\_IOT Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_IOT` subprograms.

**Table 87-1** *DBMS\_IOT Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BUILD_CHAIN_ROWS_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a table into which references to the chained rows for an index-organized table can be placed using the <code>ANALYZE</code> command
<a href="#">BUILD_EXCEPTIONS_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates an exception table into which rows of an index-organized table that violate a constraint can be placed

### 87.1.1 BUILD\_CHAIN\_ROWS\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table into which references to the chained rows for an index-organized table can be placed using the `ANALYZE` command.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_IOT.BUILD_CHAIN_ROWS_TABLE (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  iot_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  chainrow_table_name IN VARCHAR2 default 'IOT_CHAINED_ROWS');
```

## Parameters

**Table 87-2 BUILD\_CHAIN\_ROWS\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner of the index-organized table.
iot_name	Index-organized table name.
chainrow_table_name	Intended name for the chained-rows table.

## Usage Notes

You should create a separate chained-rows table for each index-organized table to accommodate its primary key.

## Examples

```
CREATE TABLE l(a char(16),b char(16), c char(16), d char(240),
PRIMARY KEY(a,b,c)) ORGANIZATION INDEX pctthreshold 10 overflow;
EXECUTE DBMS_IOT.BUILD_CHAIN_ROWS_TABLE('SYS','L','LC');
```

A chained-row table is created with the following columns:

Column Name	Null?	Type
OWNER_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
TABLE_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
CLUSTER_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
PARTITION_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
SUBPARTITION_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
HEAD_ROWID		ROWID
TIMESTAMP		DATE
A		CHAR(16)
B		CHAR(16)
C		CHAR(16)

## 87.1.2 BUILD\_EXCEPTIONS\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates an exception table.

Rows of an index-organized table that violate a constraint can be placed into this table during the execution of the following SQL statements:

- ALTER TABLE ... ENABLE CONSTRAINT ... EXCEPTIONS INTO
- ALTER TABLE ... ADD CONSTRAINT ... EXCEPTIONS INTO

## Syntax

```
DBMS_IOT.BUILD_EXCEPTIONS_TABLE (
  owner          IN VARCHAR2,
  iot_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  exceptions_table_name IN VARCHAR2 default 'IOT_EXCEPTIONS');
```



## Parameters

**Table 87-3 BUILD\_EXCEPTIONS\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	Owner of the index-organized table.
iot_name	Index-organized table name.
exceptions_table_name	Intended name for exception-table.

## Usage Notes

You should create a separate exception table for each index-organized table to accommodate its primary key.

## Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_IOT.BUILD_EXCEPTIONS_TABLE('SYS', 'L', 'LE');
```

An exception table for the preceding index-organized table with the following columns:

Column Name	Null?	Type
ROW_ID		VARCHAR2(30)
OWNER		VARCHAR2(30)
TABLE_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
CONSTRAINT		VARCHAR2(30)
A		CHAR(16)
B		CHAR(16)
C		CHAR(16)

## DBMS\_JAVA

The DBMS\_JAVA package provides a PL/SQL interface for accessing database functionality from Java.

For a complete description of this package within the context of DBMS\_JAVA, see DBMS\_JAVA in the *Oracle Database Java Developer's Guide*.

# DBMS\_JOB

The `DBMS_JOB` package schedules and manages jobs in the job queue.

 **Note:**

The `DBMS_JOB` package has been superseded by the `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package, and support for `DBMS_JOB` might be removed in future releases of Oracle Database. In particular, if you are administering jobs to manage system load, you are encouraged to disable `DBMS_JOB` by revoking the package execution privilege for users.

For more information, see [DBMS\\_SCHEDULER](#) and "Moving from `DBMS_JOB` to `DBMS_SCHEDULER`" in the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_JOB Subprograms](#)

## 89.1 DBMS\_JOB Security Model

No specific system privileges are required to use `DBMS_JOB`. No system privileges are available to manage `DBMS_JOB`. Jobs cannot be altered or deleted other than jobs owned by the user. This is true for all users including those users granted DBA privileges.

You can execute procedures that are owned by the user or for which the user is explicitly granted `EXECUTE`. However, procedures for which the user is granted the execute privilege through roles cannot be executed.

Note that, once a job is started and running, there is no easy way to stop the job.

## 89.2 DBMS\_JOB Operational Notes

These notes describe stopping a job, and working with Oracle Real Application Clusters.

### Stopping a Job

Note that, once a job is started and running, there is no easy way to stop the job.

## Working with Oracle Real Application Clusters

DBMS\_JOB supports multi-instance execution of jobs. By default jobs can be executed on any instance, but only one single instance will execute the job. In addition, you can force instance binding by binding the job to a particular instance. You implement instance binding by specifying an instance number to the instance affinity parameter. Note, however, that in Oracle Database 10g Release 1 (10.1) instance binding is not recommended. Service affinity is preferred. This concept is implemented in the [DBMS\\_SCHEDULER](#) package.

The following procedures can be used to create, alter or run jobs with instance affinity. Note that not specifying affinity means any instance can run the job.

- DBMS\_JOB.SUBMIT
- DBMS\_JOB.INSTANCE
- DBMS\_JOB.CHANGE
- DBMS\_JOB.RUN

### DBMS\_JOB.SUBMIT

To submit a job to the job queue, use the following syntax:

```
DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(  
  job      OUT      BINARY_INTEGER,  
  what     IN       VARCHAR2,  
  next_date IN      DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
  interval IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'NULL',  
  no_parse IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
  instance IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ANY_INSTANCE,  
  force    IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Use the parameters `instance` and `force` to control job and instance affinity. The default value of `instance` is 0 (zero) to indicate that any instance can execute the job. To run the job on a certain instance, specify the `instance` value. Oracle displays error ORA-23319 if the `instance` value is a negative number or NULL.

The `force` parameter defaults to false. If `force` is TRUE, any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If `force` is FALSE, the specified instance must be running, or Oracle displays error number ORA-23428.

### DBMS\_JOB.INSTANCE

To assign a particular instance to execute a job, use the following syntax:

```
DBMS_JOB.INSTANCE(  JOB IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
  instance          IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
  force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

The `FORCE` parameter in this example defaults to FALSE. If the `instance` value is 0 (zero), job affinity is altered and any available instance can execute the job despite the value of `force`. If the `INSTANCE` value is positive and the `FORCE` parameter is FALSE, job affinity is altered only if the specified instance is running, or Oracle displays error ORA-23428.

If the `force` parameter is TRUE, any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance and the job affinity is altered. Oracle displays error ORA-23319 if the `instance` value is negative or NULL.

## DBMS\_JOB.CHANGE

To alter user-definable parameters associated with a job, use the following syntax:

```
DBMS_JOB.CHANGE( JOB IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  what           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  next_date      IN DATE DEFAULT NULL,
  interval       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  instance       IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  force          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE );
```

Two parameters, `instance` and `force`, appear in this example. The default value of `instance` is null indicating that job affinity will not change.

The default value of `force` is `FALSE`. Oracle displays error `ORA-23428` if the specified instance is not running and error `ORA-23319` if the `instance` number is negative.

## DBMS\_JOB.RUN

The `force` parameter for `DBMS_JOB.RUN` defaults to `FALSE`. If `force` is `TRUE`, instance affinity is irrelevant for running jobs in the foreground process. If `force` is `FALSE`, the job can run in the foreground only in the specified instance. Oracle displays error `ORA-23428` if `force` is `FALSE` and the connected instance is the incorrect instance.

```
DBMS_JOB.RUN(
  job    IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  force  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

# 89.3 Summary of DBMS\_JOB Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_JOB` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 89-1 DBMS\_JOB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BROKEN Procedure</a>	Disables job execution
<a href="#">CHANGE Procedure</a>	Alters any of the user-definable parameters associated with a job
<a href="#">INSTANCE Procedure</a>	Assigns a job to be run by a instance
<a href="#">INTERVAL Procedure</a>	Alters the interval between executions for a specified job
<a href="#">NEXT_DATE Procedure</a>	Alters the next execution time for a specified job
<a href="#">REMOVE Procedure</a>	Removes specified job from the job queue
<a href="#">RUN Procedure</a>	Forces a specified job to run
<a href="#">SUBMIT Procedure</a>	Submits a new job to the job queue
<a href="#">USER_EXPORT Procedures</a>	Re-creates a given job for export, or re-creates a given job for export with instance affinity
<a href="#">WHAT Procedure</a>	Alters the job description for a specified job

## 89.3.1 BROKEN Procedure

This procedure sets the broken flag. Broken jobs are never run.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.BROKEN (  
  job      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,  
  broken   IN  BOOLEAN,  
  next_date IN  DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 89-2 BROKEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view.
broken	Sets the job as broken or not broken. TRUE sets it as broken; FALSE sets it as not broken.
next_date	Next date when the job will be run.



### Note:

If you set job as broken while it is running, Oracle resets the job's status to normal after the job completes. Therefore, only execute this procedure for jobs that are not running.

### Usage Notes

- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.
- If a job fails 16 times in a row, Oracle automatically sets it as broken and then stops trying to run it.

## 89.3.2 CHANGE Procedure

This procedure changes any of the fields a user can set in a job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.CHANGE (  
  job      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,  
  what     IN  VARCHAR2,  
  next_date IN  DATE,  
  interval IN  VARCHAR2,  
  instance IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,  
  force    IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 89-3 CHANGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view.
what	PL/SQL procedure to run.
next_date	Next date when the job will be run.
interval	Date function; evaluated immediately before the job starts running.
instance	When a job is submitted, specifies which instance can run the job. This defaults to NULL, which indicates that instance affinity is not changed.
force	If this is FALSE, then the specified instance (to which the instance number change) must be running. Otherwise, the routine raises an exception.  If this is TRUE, then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance.

## Usage Notes

- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.
- The parameters `instance` and `force` are added for job queue affinity. Job queue affinity gives users the ability to indicate whether a particular instance or any instance can run a submitted job.
- If the parameters `what`, `next_date`, or `interval` are NULL, then leave that value as it is.

## Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.CHANGE(14144, null, null, 'sysdate+3');
  COMMIT;
END;
```

## 89.3.3 INSTANCE Procedure

This procedure changes job instance affinity.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.INSTANCE (
  job          IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  instance     IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  force        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 89-4 INSTANCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view.
instance	When a job is submitted, a user can specify which instance can run the job.
force	If this is TRUE, then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If this is FALSE (the default), then the specified instance must be running; otherwise the routine raises an exception.

## Usage Notes

Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.

## 89.3.4 INTERVAL Procedure

This procedure changes how often a job runs.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.INTERVAL (
  job      IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  interval IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 89-5 INTERVAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view.
interval	Date function, evaluated immediately before the job starts running.

## Usage Notes

- If the job completes successfully, then this new date is placed in next\_date. interval is evaluated by plugging it into the statement select interval into next\_date from dual;
- The interval parameter must evaluate to a time in the future. Legal intervals include:

Interval	Description
'sysdate + 7'	Run once a week.
'next_day(sysdate, 'TUESDAY')'	Run once every Tuesday.



Interval	Description
'null'	Run only once.

- If `interval` evaluates to `NULL` and if a job completes successfully, then the job is automatically deleted from the queue.
- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.

## 89.3.5 NEXT\_DATE Procedure

This procedure changes when an existing job next runs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.NEXT_DATE (
    job          IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    next_date    IN DATE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 89-6** NEXT\_DATE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>job</code>	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the <code>JOB</code> column of the <code>USER_JOBS</code> or <code>DBA_JOBS</code> view.
<code>next_date</code>	Date of the next refresh: it is when the job will be automatically run, assuming there are background processes attempting to run it.

### Usage Notes

Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.

## 89.3.6 REMOVE Procedure

This procedure removes an existing job from the job queue. This currently does not stop a running job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.REMOVE (
    job          IN BINARY_INTEGER );
```

### Parameters

**Table 89-7** REMOVE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>job</code>	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the <code>JOB</code> column of the <code>USER_JOBS</code> or <code>DBA_JOBS</code> view.

## Usage Notes

Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.

## Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.REMOVE(14144);
  COMMIT;
END;
```

## 89.3.7 RUN Procedure

This procedure runs job `JOB` now. It runs it even if it is broken.

Running the job recomputes `next_date`. See data dictionary view `USER_JOBS` or `DBA_JOBS`.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.RUN (
  job      IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  force    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 89-8 RUN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>job</code>	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the <code>JOB</code> column of the <code>USER_JOBS</code> or <code>DBA_JOBS</code> view.
<code>force</code>	If this is <code>TRUE</code> , then instance affinity is irrelevant for running jobs in the foreground process. If this is <code>FALSE</code> , then the job can be run in the foreground only in the specified instance.

## Example

```
EXECUTE DBMS_JOB.RUN(14144);
```

### WARNING:

This re-initializes the current session's packages.

## Exceptions

An exception is raised if `force` is `FALSE`, and if the connected instance is the wrong one.

## 89.3.8 SUBMIT Procedure

This procedure submits a new job. It chooses the job from the sequence `sys.jobseq`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (
    job          OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    what         IN  VARCHAR2,
    next_date    IN  DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
    interval     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'null',
    no_parse     IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    instance    IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT any_instance,
    force       IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 89-9 SUBMIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the <code>JOB</code> column of the <code>USER_JOBS</code> or <code>DBA_JOBS</code> view
what	<p>PL/SQL text o the job to be run. This must be a valid PL/SQL statement or block of code. For example, to run a stored procedure <code>P</code>, you could pass the string <code>P</code>; (with the semi-colon) to this routine. The SQL that you submit in the <code>what</code> parameter is wrapped in the following PL/SQL block:</p> <pre>DECLARE     job BINARY_INTEGER := :job;     next_date DATE := :mydate;     broken BOOLEAN := FALSE; BEGIN     WHAT     :mydate := next_date;     IF broken THEN :b := 1; ELSE :b := 0; END IF; END;</pre> <p>Ensure that you include the <code>;</code> semi-colon with the statement.</p>
next_date	Next date when the job will be run.
interval	Date function that calculates the next time to run the job. The default is <code>NULL</code> . This must evaluate to a either a future point in time or <code>NULL</code> .
no_parse	<p>A flag. The default is <code>FALSE</code>. If this is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then Oracle parses the procedure associated with the job. If this is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then Oracle parses the procedure associated with the job the first time that the job is run.</p> <p>For example, if you want to submit a job before you have created the tables associated with the job, then set this to <code>TRUE</code>.</p>
instance	When a job is submitted, specifies which instance can run the job.

**Table 89-9 (Cont.) SUBMIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	If this is TRUE, then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If this is FALSE (the default), then the specified instance must be running; otherwise the routine raises an exception.

**Usage Notes**

- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.
- The parameters `instance` and `force` are added for job queue affinity. Job queue affinity gives users the ability to indicate whether a particular instance or any instance can run a submitted job.

**Example**

This submits a new job to the job queue. The job calls the procedure `DBMS_DDL.ANALYZE_OBJECT` to generate optimizer statistics for the table `DQUON.ACCOUNTS`. The statistics are based on a sample of half the rows of the `ACCOUNTS` table. The job is run every 24 hours:

```
VARIABLE jobno number;
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(:jobno,
    'dbms_ddl.analyze_object(''TABLE'',
    ''DQUON'', ''ACCOUNTS'',
    ''ESTIMATE'', NULL, 50);'
    SYSDATE, 'SYSDATE + 1');
  COMMIT;
END;
/
Statement processed.
print jobno
JOBNO
-----
14144
```

## 89.3.9 USER\_EXPORT Procedures

There are two overloaded procedures. The first produces the text of a call to re-create the given job. The second alters instance affinity (8i and after) and preserves the compatibility.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_JOB.USER_EXPORT (
  job      IN      BINARY_INTEGER,
  mycall  IN OUT  VARCHAR2);

DBMS_JOB.USER_EXPORT (
  job      IN      BINARY_INTEGER,
  mycall  IN OUT  VARCHAR2,
  myinst  IN OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 89-10 USER\_EXPORT Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
job	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view.
mycall	Text of a call to re-create the given job.
myinst	Text of a call to alter instance affinity.

## 89.3.10 WHAT Procedure

This procedure changes what an existing job does, and replaces its environment.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_JOB.WHAT (
  job      IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  what     IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 89-11 WHAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job	System-assigned ID of the job being run. To find this ID, query the JOB column of the USER_JOBS or DBA_JOBS view.
what	PL/SQL procedure to run.

### Usage Notes

- Your job will not be available for processing by the job queue in the background until it is committed.
- Some legal values of `what` (assuming the routines exist) are:
  - `'myproc(''10-JAN-82'', next_date, broken);'`
  - `'scott.emppackage.give_raise(''JENKINS'', 30000.00);'`
  - `'dbms_job.remove(job);'`

# DBMS\_JSON

The `DBMS_JSON` package provides an interface for data-guide operations.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_JSON Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_JSON Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_JSON Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_JSON Subprograms](#)

## 90.1 DBMS\_JSON Overview

Package `DBMS_JSON` provides subprograms for manipulating JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data that is stored in Oracle Database.

## 90.2 DBMS\_JSON Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted the `EXECUTE` privilege on package `DBMS_JSON`. Its subprograms execute with invoker's rights privileges.

## 90.3 DBMS\_JSON Constants

The `DBMS_JSON` package uses these constants to define the JSON schema types and data-guide formatting options.

**Table 90-1 DBMS\_JSON Constants Defined for JSON Data-Guide Formatting**

Name	Value	Description
<code>FORMAT_FLAT</code>	2	Display flat format
<code>FORMAT_HIERARCHICAL</code>	1	Display hierarchical format
<code>PRETTY</code>	1	Use appropriate indentation to improve readability

**Table 90-2 DBMS\_JSON Constants for JSON Schema Types**

Name	Type	Value	Description
<code>TYPE_ARRAY</code>	<code>NUMBER(2)</code>	6	A JSON array
<code>TYPE_BOOLEAN</code>	<code>NUMBER(2)</code>	2	A JSON boolean
<code>TYPE_OBJECT</code>	<code>NUMBER(2)</code>	5	A JSON object
<code>TYPE_NULL</code>	<code>NUMBER(2)</code>	1	The JSON NULL value
<code>TYPE_NUMBER</code>	<code>NUMBER(2)</code>	3	A JSON number
<code>TYPE_STRING</code>	<code>NUMBER(2)</code>	4	A JSON string

## 90.4 Summary of DBMS\_JSON Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_JSON subprograms and briefly describes them.

### DBMS\_JSON Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure</a>	Add virtual columns based on data-guide information. This has no effect when running on the shard catalog server — no virtual column is added.
<a href="#">CREATE_VIEW Procedure</a>	Create a view with relational columns and scalar JSON fields as specified in a data guide.
<a href="#">CREATE_VIEW_ON_PATH Procedure</a>	Create a view based on data-guide information, with relational columns, top-level scalar types, and fully expanded sub-tree under a given path. When running on the shard catalog server this raises an error stating that the data guide is empty.
<a href="#">DROP_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS Procedure</a>	Drop virtual columns created by procedure <code>add_virtual_columns</code> . This has no effect when running on the shard catalog server.
<a href="#">GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE Function</a>	Get JSON data guide from a data guide-enabled JSON search index. When running on the shard catalog server this returns a single empty row as result.
<a href="#">RENAME_COLUMN Procedure</a>	Set the preferred name for a view column or a virtual column creating using a data guide. This has no effect when running on the shard catalog server.

#### Note:

In the context of sharding, each individual shard maintains its own data-guide information, which is obtained from the JSON documents stored in that shard. When running on individual shard, procedures in this package that use data-guide information use only the information that is maintained for that shard.

### 90.4.1 ADD\_VIRTUAL\_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure adds virtual columns based on the data guide.

The virtual column name is the value of `o:preferred_vc_name` in the data guide. The procedure ignores JSON objects, arrays, and fields under arrays in the data guide.

Before it adds virtual columns, procedure `add_virtual_columns` first drops any existing virtual columns that were projected from fields in the same JSON column by a previous invocation of `add_virtual_columns` or by data-guide change-trigger procedure `add_vc` (in effect, it does what procedure `DBMS_JSON.drop_virtual_columns` does).

 **See Also:**

- [DROP\\_VIRTUAL\\_COLUMNS Procedure](#)
- *Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide*

### Syntax

```
DBMS_JSON.ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS (
    tablename IN VARCHAR2,
    jcolname  IN VARCHAR2,
    dataguide IN CLOB);
```

For the following signature you must have a data guide-enabled search index on the JSON column. (This is not needed for the previous signature.)

```
DBMS_JSON.ADD_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS (
    tablename IN VARCHAR2,
    jcolname  IN VARCHAR2,
    frequency NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
    hidden    BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 90-3 ADD\_VIRTUAL\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>tablename</code>	Name of the table containing JSON column <code>jcolname</code> .
<code>jcolname</code>	Name of the JSON column in table <code>tablename</code> that contains the data from which to create the virtual column.
<code>frequency</code>	Sets the minimum frequency threshold to display JSON columns. A frequency of 0 means display all JSON columns. Also, all JSON columns are displayed if statistics have not been collected, effectively overriding any value set by this parameter.
<code>hidden</code>	TRUE means the added virtual column is hidden; FALSE means it is not. The default is FALSE.
<code>dataguide</code>	The data guide. When <code>o:hidden</code> in the data guide for a particular JSON field is set to TRUE, the corresponding virtual column is added as a hidden column. The default value of <code>o:hidden</code> is FALSE.

### Usage Notes

Procedure `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_STATS` collects statistics in the data guide. If the frequency statistic has not been collected, frequency is NULL. Setting the frequency to



a value greater than zero means do not include columns for which there are no frequency statistics collected (statistic is `NULL`), unless `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_STATS` has never been executed. In that case, the frequency parameter is ignored and all columns are displayed in the view.

## 90.4.2 CREATE\_VIEW Procedure

This procedure creates a view with relational columns, using scalar JSON fields as specified in the data guide. A data guide-enabled JSON search index is not required for this procedure; the data guide is passed to the procedure.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide*

### Syntax

(Optional) Enter syntax information here.

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_VIEW (
    viewname VARCHAR2,
    tablename VARCHAR2,
    jcolname VARCHAR2,
    dataguide CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 90-4 DBMS\_JSON.CREATE\_VIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
viewname	Name of the view.
tablename	Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname.
jcolname	Name of the JSON column in table tablename that is used to create the view.
dataguide	The data guide.

## 90.4.3 CREATE\_VIEW\_ON\_PATH Procedure

This procedure creates a view with relational columns, using top-level scalar values and the scalar values in the expanded sub-tree under a given path. The JSON column must have a data guide-enabled search index.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide*

## Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CREATE_VIEW_ON_PATH(
    viewname VARCHAR2,
    tablename VARCHAR2,
    jcolname VARCHAR2,
    path VARCHAR2,
    frequency NUMBER DEFAULT 0);
```

## Parameters

**Table 90-5 CREATE\_VIEW\_ON\_PATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
viewname	Name of the view.
tablename	Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname.
jcolname	Name of the JSON column in table tablename that is used to create the view. The column must have a data guide-enabled JSON search index, or else an error is raised.
path	The path of the JSON field to be expanded. It uses JSON path-expression syntax. It expands the descendants under the specified path, and creates view columns for each scalar value in the resulting sub-tree. The path \$ creates a view starting from the JSON document root.
frequency	The minimum frequency threshold for displaying the JSON columns. A frequency of 0 means display all JSON columns. All JSON columns are also displayed if statistics have not been collected, effectively overriding any value set by this parameter. The view only displays JSON fields with frequency greater than the given frequency. It does not display JSON fields added after collecting statistics if the given frequency is greater than 0, if their statistic columns are NULL.

## 90.4.4 DROP\_VIRTUAL\_COLUMNS Procedure

Drop all virtual columns that were added using PL/SQL procedure `DBMS_JSON.add_virtual_columns` or using data-guide change-trigger procedure `add_vc`.

### See Also:

- [ADD\\_VIRTUAL\\_COLUMNS Procedure](#)
- *Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide*

## Syntax

```
PROCEDURE DROP_VIRTUAL_COLUMNS(
    tablename VARCHAR2,
    jcolname VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 90-6 DBMS\_JSON.DROP\_VIRTUAL\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablename	Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname.
jcolname	Name of the JSON column in table tablename.

## 90.4.5 GET\_INDEX\_DATAGUIDE Function

GET\_INDEX\_DATAGUIDE gets JSON data guide from data guide-enabled JSON search index.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide*

## Syntax

```
FUNCTION GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE(
    tablename VARCHAR2,
    jcolname VARCHAR2,
    format NUMBER,
    pretty NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 90-7 DBMS\_JSON.GET\_INDEX\_DATAGUIDE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablename	Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname.
jcolname	Name of the JSON column in table tablename that has a data guide-enabled JSON search index.
format	The data-guide format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FORMAT_HIERARCHICAL — hierarchical format</li> <li>FORMAT_FLAT — flat format</li> </ul>
pretty	A value of DBMS_JSON.PRETTY means pretty-print the data guide, using indentation to improve readability.

### Example 90-1 Example Get Data Guide in Hierarchical Pretty Format

This example returns the data guide in hierarchical format.

```
SELECT DBMS_JSON.GET_INDEX_DATAGUIDE('T1', 'PO',
DBMS_JSON.FORMAT_HIERARCHICAL, DBMS_JSON.PRETTY)
FROM DUAL;
```

## 90.4.6 RENAME\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure sets the preferred name for a JSON column, to be used by the create view, or add virtual columns procedure.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide*

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE RENAME_COLUMN(
    tablename VARCHAR2,
    jcolname VARCHAR2,
    path VARCHAR2,
    type NUMBER,
    preferred_name VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 90-8 RENAME\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablename	Name of the table containing JSON column jcolname.
jcolname	Name of the JSON column in table tablename. It must have a data guide-enabled JSON search index, or else an error is raised.
path	Path to the JSON field on which to set the preferred column name.
type	The type of the JSON field targeted by path. Two JSON fields can have the same path if they are of different types. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TYPE_NULL</li> <li>TYPE_STRING</li> <li>TYPE_NUMBER</li> <li>TYPE_BOOLEAN</li> <li>TYPE_OBJECT</li> <li>TYPE_ARRAY</li> </ul>
preferred_name	Preferred name for the JSON field specified by path. If there is a name conflict, a system generated name is used instead.

### Example 90-2 Example Renaming a Column

This example renames a field to item\_name.

```
EXEC DBMS_JSON.RENAME_COLUMN('T1', 'PO', '$.purchaseOrder.items.name',
DBMS_JSON.TYPE_STRING, 'item_name');
```

## DBMS\_LDAP

The DBMS\_LDAP package lets you access data from LDAP servers.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Internet Directory, see DBMS\_LDAP in the *Application Developer's Guide for Oracle Identity Management*

## DBMS\_LDAP\_UTL

The DBMS\_LDAP\_UTL package contains the Oracle Extension utility functions.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Internet Directory, see `DBMS_LDAP_UTL` in the *Application Developer's Guide for Oracle Identity Management*

# DBMS\_LIBCACHE

The `DBMS_LIBCACHE` package consists of one subprogram that prepares the library cache on an Oracle instance by extracting SQL and PL/SQL from a remote instance and compiling this SQL locally without execution. The value of compiling the cache of an instance is to prepare the information the application requires to execute in advance of failover or switchover.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_LIBCACHE Subprograms](#)

## 93.1 DBMS\_LIBCACHE Overview

Compiling a shared cursor consists of open, parse, and bind operations, plus the type-checking and execution plan functions performed at the first execution. All of these steps are executed in advance by the package `DBMS_LIBCACHE` for `SELECT` statements.

The open and parse functions are executed in advance for PL/SQL and DML. For PL/SQL, executing the parse phase has the effect of loading all library cache heaps other than the `MCODE`.

## 93.2 DBMS\_LIBCACHE Security Model

To execute `DBMS_LIBCACHE` you must directly access the same objects as do SQL statements. You can best accomplish this by utilizing the same user id as the original system on the remote system.

When there are multiple schema users, `DBMS_LIBCACHE` should be called for each.

Alternatively, `DBMS_LIBCACHE` may be called with the generic user `PARSER`. However, this user cannot parse the SQL that uses objects with access granted through roles. This is a standard PL/SQL security limitation.

## 93.3 Summary of DBMS\_LIBCACHE Subprograms

The `DBMS_LIBCACHE` package includes the `COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE` procedure subprogram.

**Table 93-1** *DBMS\_LIBCACHE Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE Procedure</a>	Extracts SQL in batch from the source instance and compiles the SQL at the target instance

## 93.3.1 COMPILE\_FROM\_REMOTE Procedure

This procedure extracts SQL in batch from the source instance and compiles the SQL at the target instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LIBCACHE.COMPILE_FROM_REMOTE (
  p_db_link          IN      dbms_libcache$def.db_link$type,
  p_username         IN      VARCHAR2 default null,
  p_threshold_executions IN  NATURAL default 3,
  p_threshold_sharable_mem IN NATURAL default 1000,
  p_parallel_degree  IN      NATURAL default 1);
```

### Parameters

**Table 93-2 COMPILE\_FROM\_REMOTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_db_link	Database link to the source name (mandatory). The database link pointing to the instance that will be used for extracting the SQL statements. The user must have the role SELECT_ON_CATALOG at the source instance. For improved security, the connection may use a password file or LDAP authentication. The database link is mandatory only for releases with <code>dbms_libcache\$def.ACCESS_METHOD = DB_LINK_METHOD</code>
p_instance_name	(Reserved for future use). The name of the instance that will be used for extracting the SQL statements. The instance name must be unique for all instances excluding the local instance. The name is not case sensitive.
p_username	Source username (default is all users). The name of the username that will be used for extracting the SQL statements. The username is an optional parameter that is used to ensure the parsing user id is the same as that on the source instance. For an application where users connect as a single <code>user_id</code> , for example APPS, APPS is the parsing <code>user_id</code> that is recorded in the shared pool. To select only SQL statements parsed by APPS, enter the string 'APPS' in this field. To also select statements executed by batch, repeat the executing the procedure with the schema owner, for example GL. If the username is supplied, it must be valid. The name is not case sensitive.
p_threshold_executions	The lower bound for the number of executions, below which a SQL statement will not be selected for parsing. This parameter is optional. It allows the application to extract and compile statements with executions, for example, greater than 3. The default value is 1. This means SQL statements that have never executed, including invalid SQL statements, will not be extracted.



**Table 93-2 (Cont.) COMPILE\_FROM\_REMOTE Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>p_threshold_sharable_mem</code>	The lower bound for the size of the shared memory consumed by the cursors on the source instance. Below this value a SQL statement will not be selected for parsing. This parameter is optional. It allows the application to extract and compile statements with shared memory for example, greater than 10000 bytes.
<code>p_parallel_degree</code>	The number of parallel jobs that execute to complete the parse operation. These tasks are spawned as parallel jobs against a sub-range of the SQL statements selected for parsing. This parameter is reserved for parallel compile jobs which are currently not implemented.

# DBMS\_LOB

The `DBMS_LOB` package provides subprograms to operate on `BLOBs`, `CLOBs`, `NCLOBs`, `BFILEs`, and temporary `LOBs`. You can use `DBMS_LOB` to access and manipulate specific parts of a `LOB` or complete `LOBs`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Datatypes](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_LOB Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

## 94.1 DBMS\_LOB Overview

`DBMS_LOB` can read and modify `BLOBs`, `CLOBs`, and `NCLOBs`; it provides read-only operations for `BFILEs`. The bulk of the `LOB` operations are provided by this package.

## 94.2 DBMS\_LOB Deprecated Subprograms

The `DBMS_LOB.LOADFROMFILE` program is deprecated from the `DBMS_LOB` package in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2

## Note:

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

Use `DBMS_LOB.LoadClobFromFile` or `DBMS_LOB.LoadBlobFromFile` instead.

## 94.3 DBMS\_LOB Security Model

This package must be created under `SYS`. Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not under the package owner `SYS`.

Any `DBMS_LOB` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is executed using the privileges of the current user. Any `DBMS_LOB` subprogram called from a stored procedure is executed using the privileges of the owner of the stored procedure.

When creating the procedure, users can set the `AUTHID` to indicate whether they want definer's rights or invoker's rights. For example:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE procl AUTHID DEFINER ...
```

or

```
CREATE PROCEDURE procl AUTHID CURRENT_USER ...
```



### See Also:

For more information on `AUTHID` and privileges, see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*

You can provide secure access to `BFILE`s using the `DIRECTORY` feature discussed in `BFILENAME` function in the *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* and the *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

For information about the security model pertaining to temporary LOBs, see [Operational Notes](#).

## 94.4 DBMS\_LOB Constants

This topic describes the constants used by the `DBMS_LOB` package

These are shown in following tables:

- [Table 94-1](#)
- [Table 94-2](#)
- [Table 94-3](#)
- [Table 94-4](#)
- [Table 94-5](#)
- [Table 94-6](#)

**Table 94-1 DBMS\_LOB Constants - Basic**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>CALL</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	12	Create the TEMP LOB with call duration

**Table 94-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_LOB Constants - Basic**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
FILE_READONLY	BINARY_INTEGER	0	Open the specified BFILE read-only
LOB_READONLY	BINARY_INTEGER	0	Open the specified LOB read-only
LOB_READWRITE	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Open the specified LOB read-write
LOBMAXSIZE	INTEGER	18446744073709551615	Maximum size of a LOB in bytes
SESSION	PLS_INTEGER	10	Create the TEMP LOB with session duration

**Table 94-2 DBMS\_LOB Constants - Option Types**

Constant	Definition	Value	Description
OPT_COMPRESS	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Set/Get the SECUREFILE compress option value
OPT_DEDUPLICATE	BINARY_INTEGER	4	Set/Get the SECUREFILE Deduplicate option value
OPT_ENCRYPT	BINARY_INTEGER	2	Get the SECUREFILE encrypt option value

**Table 94-3 DBMS\_LOB Constants - Option Values**

Constant	Definition	Value	Description
COMPRESS_OFF	BINARY_INTEGER	0	For <a href="#">SETOPTIONS Procedures</a> , set compress off; for <a href="#">GETOPTIONS Functions</a> , compress is off
COMPRESS_ON	BINARY_INTEGER	1	For <a href="#">SETOPTIONS Procedures</a> , set compress on; for <a href="#">GETOPTIONS Functions</a> , compress is on
DEDUPLICATE_OFF	BINARY_INTEGER	0	For <a href="#">SETOPTIONS Procedures</a> , set deduplicate is off; for <a href="#">GETOPTIONS Functions</a> , deduplicate is off
DEDUPLICATE_ON	BINARY_INTEGER	4	For <a href="#">SETOPTIONS Procedures</a> , set deduplicate is on; for <a href="#">GETOPTIONS Functions</a> , deduplicate is on
ENCRYPT_OFF	BINARY_INTEGER	0	For <a href="#">GETOPTIONS Functions</a> , encrypt is off
ENCRYPT_ON	BINARY_INTEGER	2	For <a href="#">GETOPTIONS Functions</a> , encrypt is on

**Table 94-4 DBMS\_LOB Constants - DBFS State Value Types**

Constant	Definition	Value	Description
DBFS_LINK_NEVER	PLS_INTEGER	0	LOB has never been archived
DBFS_LINK_NO	PLS_INTEGER	2	LOB was archived, but as been read back in to the RDBMS
DBFS_LINK_YES	PLS_INTEGER	1	LOB is currently archived

**Table 94-5 DBMS\_LOB Constants - DBFS Cache Flags**

Constant	Definition	Value	Description
DBFS_LINK_CACHE	PLS_INTEGER	1	Put the LOB data to the archive, but keep the data in the RDBMS as a cached version
DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE	PLS_INTEGER	0	Put the LOB data to the archive, and remove the data from the RDBMS.

**Table 94-6 DBMS\_LOB Constants - Miscellaneous**

Constant	Definition	Value	Description
CONTENTTYPE_MAX_SIZE	PLS_INTEGER	128	Maximum number of bytes allowed in the content type string
DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE	PLS_INTEGER	1024	The maximum length of DBFS pathnames

## 94.5 DBMS\_LOB Datatypes

The table in this topic describes the datatypes used by DBMS\_LOB.

**Table 94-7 Datatypes Used by DBMS\_LOB**

Type	Description
BLOB	Source or destination binary LOB.
RAW	Source or destination RAW buffer (used with BLOB).
CLOB	Source or destination character LOB (including NCLOB).
VARCHAR2	Source or destination character buffer (used with CLOB and NCLOB).
INTEGER	Specifies the size of a buffer or LOB, the offset into a LOB, or the amount to access.
BFILE	Large, binary object stored outside the database.

The DBMS\_LOB package defines no special types.

An NCLOB is a CLOB for holding fixed-width and varying-width, multibyte national character sets.

The clause `ANY_CS` in the specification of `DBMS_LOB` subprograms for CLOBs enables the CLOB type to accept a CLOB or NCLOB locator variable as input.

## 94.6 DBMS\_LOB Operational Notes

All `DBMS_LOB` subprograms work based on LOB locators. For the successful completion of `DBMS_LOB` subprograms, you must provide an input locator that represents a LOB that already exists in the database tablespaces or external file system.

See also Chapter 1 of *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

Starting from 12.2 release, you can select a persistent LOB locator from a remote table into a local variable. The remote column can be of type BLOB, CLOB, or NCLOB. You cannot select `BFILE` from a remote table. The LOB variable that refers to the LOB value in a remote table is called a remote locator.

All the `DBMS_LOB` APIs other than the ones that are meant for BFILES will now accept and support operations on remote LOB locators. All the APIs that take in two locators must have both LOBs collocated at one database.

### See Also:

*Distributed LOBs* chapter in *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*.

To use LOBs in your database, you must first use SQL data definition language (DDL) to define the tables that contain LOB columns.

- Internal LOBs
- External LOBs
- Temporary LOBs

### Internal LOBs

To populate your table with internal LOBs after LOB columns are defined in a table, you use the SQL data manipulation language (DML) to initialize or populate the locators in the LOB columns.

### External LOBs

For an external LOB (BFILE) to be represented by a LOB locator, you must:

- Ensure that a `DIRECTORY` object representing a valid, existing physical directory has been defined, and that physical files (the LOBs you plan to add) exist with read permission for the database. If your operating system uses case-sensitive path names, then be sure you specify the directory in the correct format.
- Pass the `DIRECTORY` object and the filename of the external LOB you are adding to the `BFILENAME` function to create a LOB locator for your external LOB.

Once you have completed these tasks, you can insert or update a row containing a LOB column using the specified LOB locator.

After the LOBs are defined and created, you can then `SELECT` from a LOB locator into a local PL/SQL LOB variable and use this variable as an input parameter to `DBMS_LOB` for access to the LOB value.

For details on the different ways to do this, See *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*

### Temporary LOBs

The database supports the definition, creation, deletion, access, and update of temporary LOBs. Your temporary tablespace stores the temporary LOB data. Temporary LOBs are not permanently stored in the database. Their purpose is mainly to perform transformations on LOB data.

For temporary LOBs, you must use the OCI, PL/SQL, or another programmatic interface to create or manipulate them. Temporary LOBs can be either `BLOBs`, `CLOBs`, or `NCLOBs`.

A temporary LOB is empty when it is created. By default, all temporary LOBs are deleted at the end of the session in which they were created. If a process dies unexpectedly or if the database crashes, then temporary LOBs are deleted, and the space for temporary LOBs is freed.

There is also an interface to let you group temporary LOBs together into a logical bucket. The duration represents this logical store for temporary LOBs. Each temporary LOB can have separate storage characteristics, such as `CACHE/ NOCACHE`. There is a default store for every session into which temporary LOBs are placed if you don't specify a specific duration. Additionally, you are able to perform a free operation on durations, which causes all contents in a duration to be freed.

There is no support for consistent read (CR), undo, backup, parallel processing, or transaction management for temporary LOBs. Because CR and roll backs are not supported for temporary LOBs, you must free the temporary LOB and start over again if you encounter an error.

Because CR, undo, and versions are not generated for temporary LOBs, there is potentially a performance impact if you assign multiple locators to the same temporary LOB. Semantically, each locator should have its own copy of the temporary LOB.

A copy of a temporary LOB is created if the user modifies the temporary LOB while another locator is also pointing to it. The locator on which a modification was performed now points to a new copy of the temporary LOB. Other locators no longer see the same data as the locator through which the modification was made. A deep copy was not incurred by permanent LOBs in these types of situations, because CR snapshots and version pages enable users to see their own versions of the LOB cheaply.

You can gain pseudo-`REF` semantics by using pointers to locators in OCI and by having multiple pointers to locators point to the same temporary LOB locator, if necessary. In PL/SQL, you must avoid using more than one locator for each temporary LOB. The temporary LOB locator can be passed by reference to other procedures.

Because temporary LOBs are not associated with any table schema, there are no meanings to the terms in-row and out-of-row temporary LOBs. Creation of a temporary LOB instance by a user causes the engine to create and return a locator to the LOB

data. The PL/SQL `DBMS_LOB` package, `PRO*C/C++`, OCI, and other programmatic interfaces operate on temporary LOBs through these locators just as they do for permanent LOBs.

There is no support for client side temporary LOBs. All temporary LOBs reside in the server.

Temporary LOBs do not support the `EMPTY_BLOB` or `EMPTY_CLOB` functions that are supported for permanent LOBs. The `EMPTY_BLOB` function specifies the fact that the LOB is initialized, but not populated with any data.

A temporary LOB instance can only be destroyed by using OCI or the `DBMS_LOB` package by using the appropriate `FREETEMPORARY` or `OCIDurationEnd` statement.

A temporary LOB instance can be accessed and modified using appropriate OCI and `DBMS_LOB` statements, just as for regular permanent internal LOBs. To make a temporary LOB permanent, you must explicitly use the OCI or `DBMS_LOB COPY` command, and copy the temporary LOB into a permanent one.

Security is provided through the LOB locator. Only the user who created the temporary LOB is able to see it. Locators are not expected to be able to pass from one user's session to another. Even if someone did pass a locator from one session to another, they would not access the temporary LOBs from the original session. Temporary LOB lookup is localized to each user's own session. Someone using a locator from somewhere else is only able to access LOBs within his own session that have the same LOB ID. Users should not try to do this, but if they do, they are not able to affect anyone else's data.

The database keeps track of temporary LOBs for each session in a `v$` view called `V$TEMPORARY_LOBS`, which contains information about how many temporary LOBs exist for each session. `v$` views are for DBA use. From the session, the database can determine which user owns the temporary LOBs. By using `V$TEMPORARY_LOBS` in conjunction with `DBA_SEGMENTS`, a DBA can see how much space is being used by a session for temporary LOBs. These tables can be used by DBAs to monitor and guide any emergency cleanup of temporary space used by temporary LOBs.

The following notes are specific to temporary LOBs:

1. All functions in `DBMS_LOB` return `NULL` if any of the input parameters are `NULL`. All procedures in `DBMS_LOB` raise an exception if the LOB locator is input as `NULL`.
2. Operations based on `CLOBs` do not verify if the character set IDs of the parameters (`CLOB` parameters, `VARCHAR2` buffers and patterns, and so on) match. It is the user's responsibility to ensure this.
3. Data storage resources are controlled by the DBA by creating different temporary tablespaces. DBAs can define separate temporary tablespaces for different users, if necessary.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information on `NOCOPY` syntax



## 94.7 DBMS\_LOB Rules and Limits

This topic describes general DBMS\_LOB rules and limits, rules and limits specific to external files (BFILES), and maximum LOB and buffer sizes.

### General Rules and Limits

- Oracle Database does not support constraints on columns or attributes whose type is a LOB, with the following exception: NOT NULL constraints are supported for a LOB column or attribute.
- The following rules apply in the specification of subprograms in this package:
  - `newlen`, `offset`, and `amount` parameters for subprograms operating on BLOBs and BFILES must be specified in terms of *bytes*.
  - `newlen`, `offset`, and `amount` parameters for subprograms operating on CLOBs must be specified in terms of *characters*.

In multi-byte character sets, it is not possible to interpret these offsets correctly. As a result, SUBSTR raises the following error: ORA-22998: CLOB or NCLOB in multibyte character set not supported.

- A subprogram raises an INVALID\_ARGVAL exception if the following restrictions are not followed in specifying values for parameters (unless otherwise specified):
  1. Only positive, absolute offsets from the beginning of LOB data are permitted: Negative offsets from the tail of the LOB are not permitted.
  2. Only positive, nonzero values are permitted for the parameters that represent size and positional quantities, such as `amount`, `offset`, `newlen`, `nth`, and so on. Negative offsets and ranges observed in SQL string functions and operators are not permitted.
  3. The value of `offset`, `amount`, `newlen`, `nth` must not exceed the value `lobmaxsize 18446744073709551615 (264)` in any DBMS\_LOB subprogram.
  4. For CLOBs consisting of fixed-width multibyte characters, the maximum value for these parameters must not exceed  $(\text{lobmaxsize} / \text{character\_width\_in\_bytes})$  characters.

For example, if the CLOB consists of 2-byte characters, such as:

```
JA16SJISFIXED
```

Then, the maximum `amount` value should not exceed:

```
18446744073709551615/2 = 9223372036854775807
```

- PL/SQL language specifications stipulate an upper limit of 32767 bytes (not characters) for RAW and VARCHAR2 parameters used in DBMS\_LOB subprograms. For example, if you declare a variable to be:

```
charbuf VARCHAR2(3000)
```

Then, `charbuf` can hold 3000 single byte characters or 1500 2-byte fixed width characters. This has an important consequence for DBMS\_LOB subprograms for CLOBs and NCLOBs.

- The %CHARSET clause indicates that the form of the parameter with %CHARSET must match the form of the ANY\_CS parameter to which it refers.

For example, in DBMS\_LOB subprograms that take a VARCHAR2 buffer parameter, the form of the VARCHAR2 buffer must match the form of the CLOB parameter. If the input LOB parameter is of type NCLOB, then the buffer must contain NCHAR data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type CLOB, then the buffer must contain CHAR data.

For DBMS\_LOB subprograms that take two CLOB parameters, both CLOB parameters must have the same form; that is, they must both be NCLOBs, or they must both be CLOBs.

- If the value of `amount` plus the `offset` exceeds the maximum LOB size allowed by the database, then access exceptions are raised.

Under these input conditions, read subprograms, such as `READ`, `COMPARE`, `INSTR`, and `SUBSTR`, read until End of Lob/File is reached. For example, for a `READ` operation on a BLOB or BFILE, if the user specifies offset value of 3 GB and an amount value of 2 GB on a LOB that is 4GB in size, then `READ` returns only 1GB (4GB-3GB) bytes.

- Functions with `NULL` or invalid input values for parameters return a `NULL`. Procedures with `NULL` values for destination LOB parameters raise exceptions.
- Operations involving patterns as parameters, such as `COMPARE`, `INSTR`, and `SUBSTR` do not support regular expressions or special matching characters (such as `%` in the `LIKE` operator in SQL) in the `pattern` parameter or substrings.
- The End of LOB condition is indicated by the `READ` procedure using a `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception. This exception is raised only upon an attempt by the user to read beyond the end of the LOB. The `READ` buffer for the last read contains 0 bytes.
- For consistent LOB updates, you must lock the row containing the destination LOB before making a call to any of the procedures (mutators) that modify LOB data.
- Unless otherwise stated, the default value for an `offset` parameter is 1, which indicates the first byte in the BLOB or BFILE data, and the first character in the CLOB or NCLOB value. No default values are specified for the `amount` parameter — you must input the values explicitly.
- You must lock the row containing the destination internal LOB before calling any subprograms that modify the LOB, such as `APPEND`, `COPY`, `ERASE`, `TRIM`, or `WRITE`. These subprograms do not implicitly lock the row containing the LOB.

### Rules and Limits Specific to External Files (BFILES)

- The subprograms `COMPARE`, `INSTR`, `READ`, `SUBSTR`, `FILECLOSE`, `FILECLOSEALL` and `LOADFROMFILE` operate only on an *opened* BFILE locator; that is, a successful `FILEOPEN` call must precede a call to any of these subprograms.
- For the functions `FILEEXISTS`, `FILEGETNAME` and `GETLENGTH`, a file's open/close status is unimportant; however, the file must exist physically, and you must have adequate privileges on the `DIRECTORY` object and the file.
- DBMS\_LOB does not support any concurrency control mechanism for BFILE operations.
- In the event of several open files in the session whose closure has not been handled properly, you can use the `FILECLOSEALL` subprogram to close all files opened in the session and resume file operations from the beginning.

- If you are the creator of a DIRECTORY, or if you have system privileges, then use the CREATE OR REPLACE, DROP, and REVOKE statements in SQL with extreme caution.

If you, or other grantees of a particular directory object, have several open files in a session, then any of the preceding commands can adversely affect file operations. In the event of such abnormal termination, your only choice is to invoke a program or anonymous block that calls FILECLOSEALL, reopen your files, and restart your file operations.

- All files opened during a user session are implicitly closed at the end of the session. However, Oracle strongly recommends that you close the files after *both* normal and abnormal termination of operations on the BFILE.

In the event of normal program termination, proper file closure ensures that the number of files that are open simultaneously in the session remains less than SESSION\_MAX\_OPEN\_FILES.

In the event of abnormal program termination from a PL/SQL program, it is imperative that you provide an exception handler that ensures closure of all files opened in that PL/SQL program. This is necessary because after an exception occurs, only the exception handler has access to the BFILE variable in its most current state.

After the exception transfers program control outside the PL/SQL program block, all references to the open BFILES are lost. The result is a larger open file count which may or may not exceed the SESSION\_MAX\_OPEN\_FILES value.

For example, consider a READ operation past the end of the BFILE value, which generates a NO\_DATA\_FOUND exception:

```
-- This assumes a directory 'DDD' whose path is already known
DECLARE
    fil BFILE:= bfilename('DDD', 'filename.foo');
    pos INTEGER;
    amt BINARY_INTEGER;
    buf RAW(40);
BEGIN
    SELECT ad_graphic INTO fil FROM print_media WHERE product_id = 3106;
    dbms_lob.open(fil, dbms_lob.lob_readonly);
    amt := 40; pos := 1 + dbms_lob.getlength(fil); buf := '';
    dbms_lob.read(fil, amt, pos, buf);
    dbms_output.put_line('Read F1 past EOF: ' ||
        utl_raw.cast_to_varchar2(buf));
    dbms_lob.close(fil);
END;

ORA-01403: no data found
ORA-06512: at "SYS.DBMS_LOB", line 373
ORA-06512: at line 10
```

After the exception has occurred, the BFILE locator variable file goes out of scope, and no further operations on the file can be done using that variable. Therefore, the solution is to use an exception handler:

```
DECLARE
    fil BFILE;
    pos INTEGER;
    amt BINARY_INTEGER;
    buf RAW(40);
BEGIN
    SELECT ad_graphic INTO fil FROM print_media WHERE product_id = 3106;
```

```

dbms_lob.open(fil, dbms_lob.lob_readonly);
amt := 40; pos := 1 + dbms_lob.getlength(fil); buf := '';
dbms_lob.read(fil, amt, pos, buf);
dbms_output.put_line('Read F1 past EOF: ' ||
    utl_raw.cast_to_varchar2(buf));
dbms_lob.close(fil);
exception
WHEN no_data_found
THEN
    BEGIN
        dbms_output.put_line('End of File reached. Closing file');
        dbms_lob.fileclose(fil);
        -- or dbms_lob.filecloseall if appropriate
    END;
END;
/

Statement processed.
End of File reached. Closing file

```

In general, you should ensure that files opened in a PL/SQL block using DBMS\_LOB are closed before normal or abnormal termination of the block.

### Maximum LOB Size

The maximum size for LOBs supported by the database is equal to the value of the blocksize of the tablespace the LOB column resides in times the value  $2^{32}-1$  (4294967295). This allows for a maximum LOB size ranging from 8 terabytes to 128 terabytes.

### Maximum Buffer Size

The maximum buffer size, 32767 bytes.

For BLOBs, where buffer size is expressed in bytes, the number of bytes cannot exceed 32767.

For CLOBs or NCLOBs, where buffer size is expressed in characters, the number of characters cannot result in a buffer larger than 32767 bytes. For example, if you are using fixed-width, two-byte characters, then specifying 20000 characters is an error ( $20000 \times 2 = 40000$ , which is greater than 32767).

## 94.8 DBMS\_LOB Exceptions

The table in the topic describes the exceptions for DBMS\_LOB.

**Table 94-8 DBMS\_LOB Exceptions**

Exception	Code	Description
ACCESS_ERROR	22925	You are trying to write too much data to the LOB: LOB size is limited to 4 gigabytes.
BUFFERING_ENABLED	22279	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled

**Table 94-8 (Cont.) DBMS\_LOB Exceptions**

Exception	Code	Description
CONTENTTYPE_TOOLONG	43859	The length of the contenttype string exceeds the defined maximum. Modify the length of the contenttype string and retry the operation.
CONTENTTYPEBUF_WRONG	43862	The length of the contenttype buffer is less than defined constant. Modify the length of the contenttype buffer and retry the operation.
INVALID_ARGVAL	21560	The argument is expecting a non-NULL, valid value but the argument value passed in is NULL, invalid, or out of range.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	22287	The directory used for the current operation is not valid if being accessed for the first time, or if it has been modified by the DBA since the last access.
NO_DATA_FOUND	1403	ENDOFLOB indicator for looping read operations. This is not a hard error.
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	22285	The directory leading to the file does not exist.
NOPRIV_DIRECTORY	22286	The user does not have the necessary access privileges on the directory or the file for the operation.
OPEN_TOOMANY	22290	The number of open files has reached the maximum limit.
OPERATION_FAILED	22288	The operation attempted on the file failed.
QUERY_WRITE	14553	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	43856	A non-SECUREFILE LOB type was used in a SECUREFILE only call
SECUREFILE_BADPARAM	43857	An invalid argument was passed to a SECUREFILE subprogram
SECUREFILE_MARKERASE D	43861	The mark provided to a FRAGMENT_* operation has been deleted
SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUN DS	43883	Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past the LOB end
UNOPENED_FILE	22289	The file is not open for the required operation to be performed.
VALUE_ERROR	6502	PL/SQL error for invalid values to subprogram's parameters.

## 94.9 Summary of DBMS\_LOB Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_LOB subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 94-9 DBMS\_LOB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">APPEND Procedures</a>	Appends the contents of the source LOB to the destination LOB

**Table 94-9 (Cont.) DBMS\_LOB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLOB2FILE Procedure</a>	Writes the content of a CLOB into a file.
<a href="#">CLOSE Procedure</a>	Closes a previously opened internal or external LOB
<a href="#">COMPARE Functions</a>	Compares two entire LOBs or parts of two LOBs
<a href="#">CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure</a>	Reads character data from a source CLOB or NCLOB instance, converts the character data to the specified character, writes the converted data to a destination BLOB instance in binary format, and returns the new offsets
<a href="#">CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure</a>	Takes a source BLOB instance, converts the binary data in the source instance to character data using the specified character, writes the character data to a destination CLOB or NCLOB instance, and returns the new offsets
<a href="#">COPY Procedures</a>	Copies all, or part, of the source LOB to the destination LOB
<a href="#">COPY_DBFS_LINK Procedures</a>	Copies the DBFS Link in the source LOB to the destination LOB
<a href="#">COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK</a>	Retrieves the data for the LOB from the DBFS store
<a href="#">CREATETEMPORARY Procedures</a>	Creates a temporary BLOB or CLOB and its corresponding index in the user's default temporary tablespace
<a href="#">DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH Functions</a>	Returns a unique file path name for use in creating a DBFS Link
<a href="#">ERASE Procedures</a>	Erases all or part of a LOB
<a href="#">FILECLOSE Procedure</a>	Closes the file
<a href="#">FILECLOSEALL Procedure</a>	Closes all previously opened files
<a href="#">FILEEXISTS Function</a>	Checks if the file exists on the server
<a href="#">FILEGETNAME Procedure</a>	Gets the directory object name and file name
<a href="#">FILEISOPEN Function</a>	Checks if the file was opened using the input BFILE locators
<a href="#">FILEOPEN Procedure</a>	Opens a file
<a href="#">FRAGMENT_DELETE Procedure</a>	Deletes the data at the specified offset for the specified length from the LOB
<a href="#">FRAGMENT_INSERT Procedures</a>	Inserts the specified data (limited to 32K) into the LOB at the specified offset
<a href="#">FRAGMENT_MOVE Procedure</a>	Moves the amount of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) from the specified offset to the new offset specified
<a href="#">FRAGMENT_REPLACE Procedures</a>	Replaces the data at the specified offset with the specified data (not to exceed 32k)
<a href="#">FREETEMPORARY Procedures</a>	Frees the temporary BLOB or CLOB in the default temporary tablespace
<a href="#">GET_DBFS_LINK Functions</a>	Returns the DBFS Link path associated with the specified SecureFile
<a href="#">GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE Procedures</a>	Retrieves the current DBFS Link state of the specified SecureFile
<a href="#">GETCHUNKSIZE Functions</a>	Returns the amount of space used in the LOB chunk to store the LOB value

**Table 94-9 (Cont.) DBMS\_LOB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETCONTENTTYPE Functions</a>	Returns the content ID string previously set by means of the <a href="#">SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure</a>
<a href="#">GETLENGTH Functions</a>	Gets the length of the LOB value
<a href="#">GETOPTIONS Functions</a>	Obtains settings corresponding to the <code>option_type</code> field for a particular LOB
<a href="#">GET_STORAGE_LIMIT Function</a>	Returns the storage limit for LOBs in your database configuration
<a href="#">INSTR Functions</a>	Returns the matching position of the <i>n</i> th occurrence of the pattern in the LOB
<a href="#">ISOPEN Functions</a>	Checks to see if the LOB was already opened using the input locator
<a href="#">ISREMOTE Function</a>	Checks to see if the LOB is local to the database or if it belongs to a remote database.
<a href="#">ISSECUREFILE Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the LOB locator passed to is for a SecureFiles LOB, otherwise, returns FALSE
<a href="#">ISTEMPORARY Functions</a>	Checks if the locator is pointing to a temporary LOB
<a href="#">LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure</a>	Loads BFILE data into an internal BLOB
<a href="#">LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure</a>	Loads BFILE data into an internal CLOB
<a href="#">LOADFROMFILE Procedure</a>	Loads BFILE data into an internal LOB. This procedure has been deprecated starting with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.
<a href="#">MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK Procedures</a>	Writes the specified SecureFile data to the DBFS store
<a href="#">OPEN Procedures</a>	Opens a LOB (internal, external, or temporary) in the indicated mode
<a href="#">READ Procedures</a>	Reads data from the LOB starting at the specified offset
<a href="#">SET_DBFS_LINK Procedures</a>	Links the specified SecureFile to the specified path name. It does not copy the data to the path
<a href="#">SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure</a>	Sets the content type string for the data in the LOB
<a href="#">SETOPTIONS Procedures</a>	Enables CSCE features on a per-LOB basis, overriding the default LOB column settings
<a href="#">SUBSTR Functions</a>	Returns part of the LOB value starting at the specified offset
<a href="#">TRIM Procedures</a>	Trims the LOB value to the specified shorter length
<a href="#">WRITE Procedures</a>	Writes data to the LOB from a specified offset
<a href="#">WRITEAPPEND Procedures</a>	Writes a buffer to the end of a LOB

## 94.9.1 APPEND Procedures

This procedure appends the contents of a source internal LOB to a destination LOB. It appends the complete source LOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.APPEND (
  dest_lob IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_lob  IN          BLOB);

DBMS_LOB.APPEND (
  dest_lob IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_lob  IN          CLOB CHARACTER SET dest_lob%CHARSET);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-10 APPEND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dest_lob	Locator for the internal LOB to which the data is to be appended.
src_lob	Locator for the internal LOB from which the data is to be read.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-11 APPEND Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Either the source or the destination LOB is NULL.
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on either LOB

### Usage Notes

- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.  
  
If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the OPEN or CLOSE statement.
- If APPEND is called on a LOB that has been archived, it implicitly gets the LOB before the first byte is written
- If APPEND is called on a SecureFiles LOB that is a DBFS Link, an exception is thrown.



 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.2 CLOB2FILE Procedure

This procedure writes the content of a CLOB into a bfile. This procedure gets called from the deprecated `dbms_xslprocessor.clob2file` internally.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CLOB2FILE(
  src_cl      IN CLOB,
  file_loc    IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  csid        IN NUMBER := 0,
  open_mode   IN VARCHAR2 := 'wb');
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-12 CLOB2FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>src_cl</code>	Source CLOB locator to write into a file
<code>file_loc</code>	Directory object name where the file is located
<code>file_name</code>	File name
<code>csid</code>	Character set id of the CLOB locator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be a valid Oracle id; otherwise returns an error</li> <li>• If the value is 0, then the content of the output file will be in the database character set</li> </ul>
<code>open_mode</code>	The mode to open the output file in. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>wb</code> — write byte mode, overwrites the file</li> </ul> The default value is <code>wb</code> .

## 94.9.3 CLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes a previously opened internal or external LOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE (
  lob_loc    IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);

DBMS_LOB.CLOSE (
  lob_loc    IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

DBMS_LOB.CLOSE (
  file_loc   IN OUT NOCOPY BFILE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-13** CLOSE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .

## Exceptions

No error is returned if the `BFILE` exists but is not opened. An error is returned if the LOB is not open.

## Usage Notes

`CLOSE` requires a round-trip to the server for both internal and external LOBs. For internal LOBs, `CLOSE` triggers other code that relies on the close call, and for external LOBs (`BFILES`), `CLOSE` actually closes the server-side operating system file.

It is not mandatory that you wrap all LOB operations inside the Open/Close interfaces. However, if you open a LOB, you must close it before you commit the transaction; an error is produced if you do not. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

It is an error to commit the transaction before closing all opened LOBs that were opened by the transaction. When the error is returned, the openness of the open LOBs is discarded, but the transaction is successfully committed. Hence, all the changes made to the LOB and non-LOB data in the transaction are committed, but the domain and function-based indexes are not updated. If this happens, you should rebuild the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.4 COMPARE Functions

This function compares two entire LOBs or parts of two LOBs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (
  lob_1          IN BLOB,
  lob_2          IN BLOB,
  amount        IN INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE,
  offset_1      IN INTEGER := 1,
  offset_2      IN INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (
  lob_1          IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  lob_2          IN CLOB CHARACTER SET lob_1%CHARSET,
```

```

amount          IN INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE,
offset_1        IN INTEGER := 1,
offset_2        IN INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (
lob_1           IN BFILE,
lob_2           IN BFILE,
amount         IN INTEGER,
offset_1       IN INTEGER := 1,
offset_2       IN INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;

```

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(COMPARE, WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-14 COMPARE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_1	LOB locator of first target for comparison.
lob_2	LOB locator of second target for comparison.
amount	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs/NCLOBs) to compare.
offset_1	Offset in bytes or characters on the first LOB (origin: 1) for the comparison.
offset_2	Offset in bytes or characters on the second LOB (origin: 1) for the comparison.

## Return Values

- **INTEGER:** 0 if the comparison succeeds, nonzero if not.
- **NULL,** if any of `amount`, `offset_1` or `offset_2` is not a valid LOB offset value. A valid offset is within the range of 1 to `LOBMAXSIZE` inclusive.

## Usage Notes

- You can only compare LOBs of the same datatype (LOBs of BLOB type with other BLOBs, and CLOBs with CLOBs, and BFILEs with BFILEs). For BFILEs, the file must be already opened using a successful `FILEOPEN` operation for this operation to succeed.
- `COMPARE` returns 0 if the data exactly matches over the range specified by the `offset` and `amount` parameters. `COMPARE` returns -1 if the first CLOB is less than the second, and 1 if it is greater.
- For fixed-width  $n$ -byte CLOBs, if the input `amount` for `COMPARE` is specified to be greater than  $(\text{DBMS\_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE}/n)$ , then `COMPARE` matches characters in a range of size  $(\text{DBMS\_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE}/n)$ , or  $\text{Max}(\text{length}(\text{clob1}), \text{length}(\text{clob2}))$ , whichever is lesser.
- If `COMPARE` is called on any LOB that has been archived, it implicitly gets the LOB before the compare begins.

- If `COMPARE()` is called on a SecureFiles LOB that is a DBFS Link, the linked LOB is streamed from DBFS, if possible, otherwise an exception is thrown.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-15 COMPARE Function Exceptions for BFILE operations**

Exception	Description
UNOPENED_FILE	File was not opened using the input locator.
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	Directory does not exist.
NOPRIV_DIRECTORY	You do not have privileges for the directory.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened.
INVALID_OPERATION	File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file.
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on either LOB

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.5 CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure

This procedure reads character data from a source `CLOB` or `NCLOB` instance, converts the character data to the character set you specify, writes the converted data to a destination `BLOB` instance in binary format, and returns the new offsets.

You can use this interface with any combination of persistent or temporary LOB instances as the source or destination.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB(
  dest_lob      IN OUT    NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_clob      IN        CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN        INTEGER,
  dest_offset   IN OUT    INTEGER,
  src_offset    IN OUT    INTEGER,
  blob_csid    IN        NUMBER,
  lang_context  IN OUT    INTEGER,
  warning      OUT        INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-16 CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>dest_lob</code>	LOB locator of the destination LOB instance.

**Table 94-16 (Cont.) CONVERTTLOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
src_clob	LOB locator of the source LOB instance.
amount	Number of characters to convert from the source LOB. If you want to copy the entire LOB, pass the constant DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE. If you pass any other value, it must be less than or equal to the size of the LOB.
dest_offset	( IN) Offset in bytes in the destination LOB for the start of the write. Specify a value of 1 to start at the beginning of the LOB. ( OUT) The new offset in bytes after the end of the write.
src_offset	( IN) Offset in characters in the source LOB for the start of the read. ( OUT) Offset in characters in the source LOB right after the end of the read.
blob_csid	Desired character set ID of the converted data.
lang_context	( IN) Language context, such as shift status, for the current conversion. ( OUT) The language context at the time when the current conversion is done. This information is returned so you can use it for subsequent conversions without losing or misinterpreting any source data. For the very first conversion, or if do not care, use the default value of zero.
warning	( OUT) Warning message. This parameter indicates when something abnormal happened during the conversion. You are responsible for checking the warning message. Currently, the only possible warning is — inconvertible character. This occurs when the character in the source cannot be properly converted to a character in destination. The default replacement character (for example, '?') is used in place of the inconvertible character. The return value of this error message is defined as the constant warn_inconvertible_char in the DBMS_LOB package.

### Usage Notes

#### Preconditions

Before calling the CONVERTTLOB procedure, the following preconditions must be met:

- Both the source and destination LOB instances must exist.
- If the destination LOB is a persistent LOB, the row must be locked. To lock the row, select the LOB using the FOR UPDATE clause of the SELECT statement.

#### Constants and Defaults

All parameters are required. You must pass a variable for each OUT or IN OUT parameter. You must pass either a variable or a value for each IN parameter.

Table 94-17 gives a summary of typical values for each parameter. The first column lists the parameter, the second column lists the typical value, and the last column

describes the result of passing the value. Note that constants are used for some values. These constants are defined in the `dbmslob.sql` package specification file.

**Table 94-17 DBMS\_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB Typical Values**

Parameter	Value	Description
<code>amount</code>	<code>LOBMAXSIZE (IN)</code>	convert the entire file
<code>dest_offset</code>	<code>1 (IN)</code>	start from the beginning
<code>src_offset</code>	<code>1 (IN)</code>	start from the beginning
<code>blob_csid</code>	<code>DEFAULT_CSID (IN)</code>	default CSID, use same CSID as source LOB
<code>lang_context</code>	<code>DEFAULT_LANG_CTX (IN)</code>	default language context
<code>warning</code>	<code>NO_WARNING (OUT)</code> <code>WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR (OUT)</code>	no warning message, success character in source cannot be properly converted

#### General Notes

- You must specify the desired character set for the destination LOB in the `blob_csid` parameter. You can pass a zero value for `blob_csid`. When you do so, the database assumes that the desired character set is the same as the source LOB character set.
- You must specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of characters to copy from the source LOB. The `amount` and `src_offset` values are in characters and the `dest_offset` is in bytes. To convert the entire LOB, you can specify `LOBMAXSIZE` for the `amount` parameter.
- `CONVERTTOBLOB` gets the source and/or destination LOBs as necessary prior to conversion and write of the data.

#### Exceptions

[Table 94-18](#) gives possible exceptions this procedure can throw. The first column lists the exception string and the second column describes the error conditions that can cause the exception.

**Table 94-18 CONVERTTOBLOB Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
<code>VALUE_ERROR</code>	Any of the input parameters are <code>NULL</code> or <code>INVALID</code> .
<code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code>	One or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> &lt; 1.</li> <li>- <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> &gt; <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code>.</li> <li>- <code>amount</code> &lt; 1.</li> <li>- <code>amount</code> &gt; <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code>.</li> </ul>

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for more information on using LOBs in application development

## 94.9.6 CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure

This procedure takes a source BLOB instance, converts the binary data in the source instance to character data using the character set you specify, writes the character data to a destination CLOB or NCLOB instance, and returns the new offsets.

You can use this interface with any combination of persistent or temporary LOB instances as the source or destination.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOCLOB(
  dest_lob      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_blob      IN              BLOB,
  amount        IN              INTEGER,
  dest_offset   IN OUT          INTEGER,
  src_offset    IN OUT          INTEGER,
  blob_csid     IN              NUMBER,
  lang_context  IN OUT          INTEGER,
  warning       OUT             INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-19** CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dest_lob	LOB locator of the destination LOB instance.
src_blob	LOB locator of the source LOB instance.
amount	Number of bytes to convert from the source LOB. If you want to copy the entire BLOB, pass the constant DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE. If you pass any other value, it must be less than or equal to the size of the BLOB.
dest_offset	( IN) Offset in characters in the destination LOB for the start of the write. Specify a value of 1 to start at the beginning of the LOB. ( OUT) The new offset in characters after the end of the write. This offset always points to the beginning of the first complete character after the end of the write.
src_offset	( IN) Offset in bytes in the source LOB for the start of the read. ( OUT) Offset in bytes in the source LOB right after the end of the read.
blob_csid	The character set ID of the source data

**Table 94-19 (Cont.) CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lang_context	<p>( IN ) Language context, such as shift status, for the current conversion.</p> <p>( OUT ) The language context at the time when the current conversion is done.</p> <p>This information is returned so you can use it for subsequent conversions without losing or misinterpreting any source data. For the very first conversion, or if do not care, use the default value of zero.</p>
warning	<p>Warning message. This parameter indicates when something abnormal happened during the conversion. You are responsible for checking the warning message.</p> <p>Currently, the only possible warning is — inconvertible character. This occurs when the character in the source cannot be properly converted to a character in destination. The default replacement character (for example, '?') is used in place of the inconvertible character. The return value of this error message is defined as the constant warn_inconvertible_char in the DBMS_LOB package.</p>

### Usage Notes

#### Preconditions

Before calling the `CONVERTTOCLOB` procedure, the following preconditions must be met:

- Both the source and destination LOB instances must exist.
- If the destination LOB is a persistent LOB, the row must be locked before calling the `CONVERTTOCLOB` procedure. To lock the row, select the LOB using the `FOR UPDATE` clause of the `SELECT` statement.

#### Constants and Defaults

All parameters are required. You must pass a variable for each `OUT` or `IN OUT` parameter. You must pass either a variable or a value for each `IN` parameter.

[Table 94-20](#) gives a summary of typical values for each parameter. The first column lists the parameter, the second column lists the typical value, and the last column describes the result of passing the value. Note that constants are used for some values. These constants are defined in the `dbmslob.sql` package specification file.

**Table 94-20 DBMS\_LOB.CONVERTTOCLOB Typical Values**

Parameter	Value	Description
amount	LOBMAXSIZE ( IN )	convert the entire file
dest_offset	1 ( IN )	start from the beginning
src_offset	1 ( IN )	start from the beginning
csid	DEFAULT_CSID ( IN )	default CSID, use destination CSID



**Table 94-20 (Cont.) DBMS\_LOB.CONVERTTOCLOB Typical Values**

Parameter	Value	Description
lang_context	DEFAULT_LANG_CTX (IN)	default language context
warning	NO_WARNING (OUT) WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR (OUT)	no warning message, success character in source cannot be properly converted

**General Notes**

- You must specify the desired character set for the source LOB in the `blob_csid` parameter. You can pass a zero value for `blob_csid`. When you do so, the database assumes that the desired character set is the same as the destination LOB character set.
- You must specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of characters to copy from the source LOB. The `amount` and `src_offset` values are in bytes and the `dest_offset` is in characters. To convert the entire LOB, you can specify `LOBMAXSIZE` for the `amount` parameter.
- `CONVERTTOCLOB` gets the source and/or destination LOBs as necessary prior to conversion and write of the data.

**Exceptions**

**Table 94-21 CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of the input parameters are NULL or INVALID.
INVALID_ARGVAL	One or more of the following: - <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> < 1. - <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> > <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code> . - <code>amount</code> < 1. - <code>amount</code> > <code>LOBMAXSIZE</code> .

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for more information on using LOBs in application development

## 94.9.7 COPY Procedures

This procedure copies all, or a part of, a source internal LOB to a destination internal LOB. You can specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of bytes or characters to copy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY (
  dest_lob   IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_lob    IN           BLOB,
  amount     IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset IN           INTEGER := 1,
  src_offset  IN           INTEGER := 1);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY (
  dest_lob   IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_lob    IN           CLOB CHARACTER SET dest_lob%CHARSET,
  amount     IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset IN           INTEGER := 1,
  src_offset  IN           INTEGER := 1);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-22 COPY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dest_lob	LOB locator of the copy target.
src_lob	LOB locator of source for the copy.
amount	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to copy.
dest_offset	Offset in bytes or characters in the destination LOB (origin: 1) for the start of the copy.
src_offset	Offset in bytes or characters in the source LOB (origin: 1) for the start of the copy.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-23 COPY Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of the input parameters are NULL or invalid.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- src_offset or dest_offset &lt; 1</li> <li>- src_offset or dest_offset &gt; LOBMAXSIZE</li> <li>- amount &lt; 1</li> <li>- amount &gt; LOBMAXSIZE</li> </ul>
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server

**Table 94-23 (Cont.) COPY Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on either LOB

**Usage Notes**

- If the offset you specify in the destination LOB is beyond the end of the data currently in this LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the destination BLOB or CLOB respectively. If the offset is less than the current length of the destination LOB, then existing data is overwritten.
- It is not an error to specify an amount that exceeds the length of the data in the source LOB. Thus, you can specify a large amount to copy from the source LOB, which copies data from the `src_offset` to the end of the source LOB.
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.
- Prior to copy, the source and destination LOBs are retrieved, if they are currently archived. For a complete over-write, the destination LOB is not retrieved.
- If the source LOB is a DBFS Link, the data is streamed from DBFS, if possible, otherwise an exception is thrown. If the destination LOB is a DBFS Link, an exception is thrown.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.8 COPY\_DBFS\_LINK Procedures

This procedure copies the DBFS Link in the source LOB to the destination LOB.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc_dst   IN OUT BLOB,
  lob_loc_src   IN   BLOB,
  flags         IN   PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc_dst   IN OUT CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
```

```
lob_loc_src    IN    CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
flags         IN    PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-24 COPY\_DBFS\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc_dst	LOB to be made to reference the same storage data as lob_loc_src
lob_loc_src	LOB from which to copy the reference
flags	Options to COPY_DBFS_LINK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE specifies to only copy the DBFS Link</li> <li>• DBFS_LINK_CACHE specifies to copy the DBFS Link and read the data into the database LOB specified by lob_loc_dst so that the data is cached</li> </ul>

### Exceptions

**Table 94-25 COPY\_DBFS\_LINK Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	Either lob_loc_src or lob_loc_dst is not a SECUREFILE
INVALID_ARGVAL	lob_loc_src LOB has not been archived
ORA-01555	If the source LOB has been retrieved, never archived, or if the LOB has been migrated in and out (modified or not) since the locator was gotten.

## 94.9.9 COPY\_FROM\_DBFS\_LINK

This procedure retrieves the archived SecureFiles LOB data from the DBFS HSM store and to the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc      IN OUT BLOB);

DBMS_LOB.COPY_FROM_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc      IN OUT CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-26 COPY\_FROM\_DBFS\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB to be retrieved from the archive

### Usage Note

COPY\_FROM\_DBFS\_LINK does not remove the underlying DBFS file.

If the LOB is successfully retrieved, COPY\_FROM\_DBFS\_LINK silently returns success.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-27 COPY\_FROM\_DBFS\_LINK Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE
ORA-01555	If the LOB has already been retrieved and has been modified since retrieval, if the LOB has been migrated in and out (modified or not) since the locator was retrieved

## 94.9.10 CREATETEMPORARY Procedures

This procedure creates a temporary BLOB or CLOB and its corresponding index in your default temporary tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  cache   IN           BOOLEAN,
  dur     IN           PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.SESSION);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cache   IN           BOOLEAN,
  dur     IN           PLS_INTEGER := 10);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-28 CREATETEMPORARY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
cache	Specifies if LOB should be read into buffer cache or not.
dur	1 of 2 predefined duration values (SESSION or CALL) which specifies a hint as to whether the temporary LOB is cleaned up at the end of the session or call. If dur is omitted, then the session duration is used.

#### See Also:

- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about NOCOPY and passing temporary lob as parameters

## 94.9.11 DBFS\_LINK\_GENERATE\_PATH Functions

This subprogram returns a unique file path name for use in creating a DBFS Link.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH (
    lob_loc      IN BLOB,
    storage_dir  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

DBMS_LOB.DBFS_LINK_GENERATE_PATH (
    lob_loc      IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    storage_dir  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(dbfs_link_generate_path,
    WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-29 DBFS\_LINK\_GENERATE\_PATH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB to be retrieved from DBFS
storage_dir	DBFS directory that will be the parent directory of the file

### Exceptions

**Table 94-30 DBFS\_LINK\_GENERATE\_PATH Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_WRONGTYPE	lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE

### Usage Notes

Returns a globally unique file pathname that can be used for archiving. This is guaranteed to be globally unique across all calls to this function for different LOBs and versions of that LOB. It is always the same for the same LOB and version.

## 94.9.12 ERASE Procedures

This procedure erases an entire internal LOB or part of an internal LOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ERASE (
    lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    amount      IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
    offset      IN              INTEGER := 1);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.ERASE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset       IN           INTEGER := 1);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-31 ERASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	Locator for the LOB to be erased. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
amount	Number of bytes (for BLOBs or BFILES) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to be erased.
offset	Absolute offset (origin: 1) from the beginning of the LOB in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (CLOBs).

## Usage Notes

- When data is erased from the middle of a LOB, zero-byte fillers or spaces are written for BLOBs or CLOBs respectively.
- The actual number of bytes or characters erased can differ from the number you specified in the `amount` parameter if the end of the LOB value is reached before erasing the specified number. The actual number of characters or bytes erased is returned in the `amount` parameter.
- `ERASE` gets the LOB if it is archived, unless the erase covers the entire LOB.
- If the LOB to be erased is a DBFS Link, an exception is thrown.

### Note:

The length of the LOB is not decreased when a section of the LOB is erased. To decrease the length of the LOB value, see the "[TRIM Procedures](#)".

## Exceptions

**Table 94-32 ERASE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any input parameter is NULL.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>amount &lt; 1</code> or <code>amount &gt; LOBMAXSIZE</code></li> <li>- <code>offset &lt; 1</code> or <code>offset &gt; LOBMAXSIZE</code></li> </ul>
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB

### Usage Notes

It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.

#### See Also:

- ["TRIM Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.13 FILECLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes a `BFILE` that has already been opened through the input locator.

#### Note:

The database has only read-only access to `BFILEs`. This means that `BFILEs` cannot be written through the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSE (  
    file_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BFILE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-33 FILECLOSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>file_loc</code>	Locator for the <code>BFILE</code> to be closed.



## Exceptions

**Table 94-34 FILECLOSE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	NULL input value for <code>file_loc</code> .
UNOPENED_FILE	File was not opened with the input locator.
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	Directory does not exist.
NOPRIV_DIRECTORY	You do not have privileges for the directory.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened.
INVALID_OPERATION	File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file.

 **See Also:**

- ["FILEOPEN Procedure"](#)
- ["FILECLOSEALL Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.14 FILECLOSEALL Procedure

This procedure closes all `BFILE`s opened in the session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILECLOSEALL;
```

### Exceptions

**Table 94-35 FILECLOSEALL Procedure Exception**

Exception	Description
UNOPENED_FILE	No file has been opened in the session.

 **See Also:**

- ["FILEOPEN Procedure"](#)
- ["FILECLOSE Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.15 FILEEXISTS Function

This function finds out if a specified BFILE locator points to a file that actually exists on the server's file system.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILEEXISTS (
    file_loc    IN    BFILE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(FILEEXISTS, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-36 FILEEXISTS Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
file_loc	Locator for the BFILE.

### Return Values

**Table 94-37 FILEEXISTS Function Return Values**

Return	Description
0	Physical file does not exist.
1	Physical file exists.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-38 FILEEXISTS Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	Directory does not exist.
NOPRIV_DIRECTORY	You do not have privileges for the directory.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened.

#### See Also:

- ["FILEISOPEN Function"](#).
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.16 FILEGETNAME Procedure

This procedure determines the directory object and filename, given a `BFILE` locator.

This function only indicates the directory object name and filename assigned to the locator, not if the physical file or directory actually exists.

The maximum constraint values for the `dir_alias` buffer is 30, and for the entire path name, it is 2000.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILEGETNAME (
    file_loc   IN   BFILE,
    dir_alias  OUT  VARCHAR2,
    filename   OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-39 FILEGETNAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>file_loc</code>	Locator for the <code>BFILE</code>
<code>dir_alias</code>	Directory object name
<code>filename</code>	Name of the <code>BFILE</code>

### Exceptions

**Table 94-40 FILEGETNAME Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
<code>VALUE_ERROR</code>	Any of the input parameters are <code>NULL</code> or <code>INVALID</code> .
<code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code>	<code>dir_alias</code> or <code>filename</code> are <code>NULL</code> .



### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.17 FILEISOPEN Function

This function finds out whether a `BFILE` was opened with the specified `FILE` locator.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILEISOPEN (
    file_loc   IN   BFILE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

## Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(fileisopen, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-41 FILEISOPEN Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
file_loc	Locator for the BFILE.

## Return Values

INTEGER: 0 = file is not open, 1 = file is open

## Usage Notes

If the input FILE locator was never passed to the FILEOPEN procedure, then the file is considered not to be opened by this locator. However, a different locator may have this file open. In other words, openness is associated with a specific locator.

## Exceptions

**Table 94-42 FILEISOPEN Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	Directory does not exist.
NOPRIV_DIRECTORY	You do not have privileges for the directory.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened.

### See Also:

- ["FILEEXISTS Function"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.18 FILEOPEN Procedure

This procedure opens a BFILE for read-only access. BFILE data may not be written through the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FILEOPEN (
  file_loc  IN OUT NOCOPY BFILE,
  open_mode IN             BINARY_INTEGER := file_readonly);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-43 FILEOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_loc	Locator for the BFILE.
open_mode	File access is read-only.

## Exceptions

**Table 94-44 FILEOPEN Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	file_loc or open_mode is NULL.
INVALID_ARGVAL	open_mode is not equal to FILE_READONLY.
OPEN_TOOMANY	Number of open files in the session exceeds session_max_open_files.
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	Directory associated with file_loc does not exist.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened.
INVALID_OPERATION	File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file.

### See Also:

- ["FILECLOSE Procedure"](#)
- ["FILECLOSEALL Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.19 FRAGMENT\_DELETE Procedure

This procedure deletes the data at the specified offset for the specified length from the LOB without having to rewrite all the data in the LOB following the specified offset.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_DELETE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount       IN           INTEGER,
  offset       IN           INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_DELETE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN           INTEGER,
  offset       IN           INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-45** FRAGMENT\_DELETE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
amount	Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be removed from the LOB
offset	Offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to begin the deletion

## Exceptions

**Table 94-46** FRAGMENT\_DELETE Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
INVALID_ARGVAL	A parameter value was invalid
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform operation during a query
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call
SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS	Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past LOB end

## 94.9.20 FRAGMENT\_INSERT Procedures

This procedure inserts the specified data (limited to 32K) into the LOB at the specified offset.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_INSERT (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount       IN             INTEGER,
  offset       IN             INTEGER,
  buffer       IN             RAW);

DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_INSERT (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN             INTEGER,
  offset       IN             INTEGER,
  buffer       IN             VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-47** FRAGMENT\_INSERT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .

**Table 94-47 (Cont.) FRAGMENT\_INSERT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
amount	Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be inserted into the LOB
offset	Offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to begin the insertion
buffer	Data to insert into the LOB

**Exceptions**

**Table 94-48 FRAGMENT\_INSERT Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
INVALID_ARGVAL	A parameter value was invalid
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform operation during a query
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call
SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS	Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past LOB end

**Usage Notes**

FRAGMENT\_INSERT gets the LOB, if necessary, before performing operations on the LOB.

## 94.9.21 FRAGMENT\_MOVE Procedure

This procedure moves the amount of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) from the specified offset to the new offset specified.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_MOVE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount       IN          INTEGER,
  src_offset   IN          INTEGER,
  dest_offset  IN          INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_MOVE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN          INTEGER,
  src_offset   IN          INTEGER,
  dest_offset  IN          INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-49 FRAGMENT\_MOVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
amount	Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be moved in the LOB
src_offset	Beginning offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to put the data
dest_offset	Beginning offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to remove the data

## Exceptions

**Table 94-50 FRAGMENT\_MOVE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
INVALID_ARGVAL	A parameter value was invalid
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform operation during a query
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call
SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS	Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past LOB end

## Usage Notes

- All offsets are pre-move offsets.
- Offsets of more than 1 past the end of the LOB are not permitted.
- FRAGMENT\_MOVE gets the LOB, if necessary, before performing operations on the LOB.

## 94.9.22 FRAGMENT\_REPLACE Procedures

This procedure replaces the data at the specified offset with the specified data (not to exceed 32k).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_REPLACE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  old_amount  IN          INTEGER,
  new_amount  IN          INTEGER,
  offset      IN          INTEGER,
  buffer      IN          RAW);

DBMS_LOB.FRAGMENT_REPLACE (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  old_amount  IN          INTEGER,
```



```

new_amount IN          INTEGER,
offset     IN          INTEGER,
buffer     IN          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);

```

### Parameters

**Table 94-51** FRAGMENT\_REPLACE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
old_amount	Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be replaced in the LOB
new_amount	Number of bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to be written to the LOB
offset	Beginning offset into the LOB in bytes (BLOB) or characters (CLOB/NCLOB) to put the data
buffer	Data to insert into the LOB

### Exceptions

**Table 94-52** FRAGMENT\_REPLACE Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
INVALID_ARGVAL	A parameter value was invalid
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform operation during a query
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call
SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS	Attempted to perform a FRAGMENT_* operation past LOB end

### Usage Notes

- Invoking this procedure is equivalent to deleting the old amount of bytes/characters at offset and then inserting the new amount of bytes/characters at offset.
- FRAGMENT\_REPLACE gets the LOB, if necessary, before performing operations on the LOB.

## 94.9.23 FREETEMPORARY Procedures

This procedure frees the temporary BLOB or CLOB in the default temporary tablespace.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);

DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);

```

## Parameters

**Table 94-53** FREETEMPORARY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .

## Usage Notes

- When a new temporary LOB is created, and there is currently no temporary LOB in use with the same duration (session, call), a new temporary LOB segment is created. When the temporary LOB is freed, the space it consumed is released to the temporary segment. If there are no other temporary LOBs for the same duration, the temporary segment is also freed.
- After the call to `FREETEMPORARY`, the LOB locator that was freed is marked as invalid.
- If an invalid LOB locator is assigned to another LOB locator using `OCILOBLocatorAssign` in OCI or through an assignment operation in PL/SQL, then the target of the assignment is also freed and marked as invalid.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.24 GET\_DBFS\_LINK Functions

This function returns the DBFS path name for the specified SecureFile LOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc          IN      BLOB,
  storage_path     OUT VARCHAR2(DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE),
  lob_length       OUT NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc          IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  storage_path     OUT VARCHAR2(DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE),
  lob_length       OUT NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-54** GET\_DBFS\_LINK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB to be retrieved from DBFS
storage_path	Path where the LOB is stored in DBFS

**Table 94-54 (Cont.) GET\_DBFS\_LINK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_length	LOB length at the time of write to DBFS

**Return Values**

The Archive ID

**Exceptions**

**Table 94-55 GET\_DBFS\_LINK Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE
ORA-01555	The LOB has already been retrieved and has been modified since retrieval or the LOB has been migrated in and out (modified or not) since the locator was retrieved

## 94.9.25 GET\_DBFS\_LINK\_STATE Procedures

GET\_DBFS\_LINK\_STATE retrieves the current link state of the specified SecureFile.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE (
  lob_loc      IN BLOB,
  storage_path OUT VARCHAR2(DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE),
  state        OUT NUMBER,
  cached       OUT BOOLEAN);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_DBFS_LINK_STATE (
  lob_loc      IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  storage_path OUT VARCHAR2(DBFS_LINK_PATH_MAX_SIZE),
  state        OUT NUMBER,
  cached       OUT BOOLEAN);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 94-56 GET\_DBFS\_LINK\_STATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB to be retrieved from the archive
storage_path	Path where the LOB is stored in the DBFS HSM store
state	One of DBFS_LINK_NEVER, DBFS_LINK_NO or DBFS_LINK_YES
cached	If the LOB is archived and the data was specified to be cached on put

## Exceptions

**Table 94-57 GET\_DBFS\_LINK\_STATE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE

## Usage Notes

- If the LOB has never been archived, state is set to DBMS\_LOB.DBFS\_LINK\_NEVER. If the LOB has been archived, state is set to DBMS\_LOB.DBFS\_LINK\_YES. If the LOB has been previously retrieved from the archive, state is set to DBFS\_LINK\_NO.
- If the LOB was archived, but the data was left in the RDBMS, cached is set to TRUE. If the data was removed after the link was created, cached is set to FALSE, and NULL if state is DBMS\_LOB.DBFS\_LINK\_NEVER.

## 94.9.26 GETCONTENTTYPE Functions

This procedure returns the content type string previously set by means of the SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETCONTENTTYPE (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

DBMS_LOB.GETCONTENTTYPE (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(getcontenttype, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-58 GETCONTENTTYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB whose content type is to be retrieved

### Return Values

The returned content type.

If the SecureFiles LOB does not have a contenttype associated with it, GETCONTENTTYPE( ) returns NULL.

## Exceptions

**Table 94-59** GETCONTENTTYPE Function Exceptions

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE

## Related Topics

- [SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure](#)  
This procedure sets the content type string for the data in the LOB.

## 94.9.27 GET\_STORAGE\_LIMIT Function

This function returns the LOB storage limit for the specified LOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_STORAGE_LIMIT (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_STORAGE_LIMIT (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(get_storage_limit, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-60** GET\_STORAGE\_LIMIT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .

### Return Value

The value returned from this function is the maximum allowable size for specified LOB locator. For BLOBS, the return value depends on the block size of the tablespace the LOB resides in and is calculated as  $(2^{32})-1$  (4294967295) times the block size of the tablespace. For CLOBS/NCLOBS, the value returned is the  $(2^{32})-1$  (4294967295) times the block size of the tablespace divided by the character width of the CLOB/NCLOB.

### Usage

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for details on LOB storage limits

## 94.9.28 GETCHUNKSIZE Functions

When creating the table, you can specify the chunking factor, a multiple of tablespace blocks in bytes. This corresponds to the chunk size used by the LOB data layer when accessing or modifying the LOB value. Part of the chunk is used to store system-related information, and the rest stores the LOB value. This function returns the amount of space used in the LOB chunk to store the LOB value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETCHUNKSIZE (  
    lob_loc IN BLOB)  
    RETURN INTEGER;  
  
DBMS_LOB.GETCHUNKSIZE (  
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(getchunksize, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-61 GETCHUNKSIZE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .

### Return Values

The return value is a usable chunk size in bytes.

### Usage Notes

- With regard to basic LOB files, performance is improved if you enter read/write requests using a multiple of this chunk size. For writes, there is an added benefit, because LOB chunks are versioned, and if all writes are done on a chunk basis, then no extra or excess versioning is done or duplicated. You could batch up the `WRITE` until you have enough for a chunk, instead of issuing several `WRITE` calls for the same chunk.

These tactics of performance improvement do not apply to SecureFiles.

- Note that chunk size is independent of LOB type (`BLOB`, `CLOB`, `NCLOB`, Unicode or other character set).

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## Exceptions

**Table 94-62** GETCHUNKSIZE Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB

## 94.9.29 GETLENGTH Functions

This function gets the length of the specified LOB. The length in bytes or characters is returned.

The length returned for a BFILE includes the EOF, if it exists. Any 0-byte or space filler in the LOB caused by previous ERASE or WRITE operations is also included in the length count. The length of an empty internal LOB is 0.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH (
  lob_loc   IN BLOB)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH (
  lob_loc   IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH (
  file_loc  IN BFILE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(GETLENGTH, WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-63** GETLENGTH Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
file_loc	The file locator for the LOB whose length is to be returned.

### Return Values

The length of the LOB in bytes or characters as an INTEGER. NULL is returned if the input LOB is NULL or if the input lob\_loc is NULL. An error is returned in the following cases for BFILES:

- lob\_loc does not have the necessary directory and operating system privileges
- lob\_loc cannot be read because of an operating system read error

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## Exceptions

**Table 94-64** GETLENGHTH Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB

## 94.9.30 GETOPTIONS Functions

This function obtains compression, deduplication, and encryption settings corresponding to the `option_type` field for a particular LOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETOPTIONS (
  lob_loc          IN      BLOB,
  option_types     IN      PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.GETOPTIONS (
  lob_loc          IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  option_types     IN      PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-65** GETOPTIONS Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
<code>lob_loc</code>	Locator for the LOB to be examined. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
<code>option_type</code>	See <a href="#">Table 94-2</a>

### Return Values

The return values are a combination of `COMPRESS_ON`, `ENCRYPT_ON` and `DEDUPLICATE_ON` (see [Table 94-3](#)) depending on which option types (see [Table 94-2](#)) are passed in.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-66** GETOPTIONS Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
INVALID_ARGVAL	A parameter value was invalid



**Table 94-66 (Cont.) GETOPTIONS Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform operation during a query
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	A non-SECUREFILE LOB was used in a SECUREFILE LOB only call

**Usage Notes**

You cannot turn compression or deduplication on or off for a SecureFile column that does not have those features on. The `GetOptions` Functions and [SETOPTIONS Procedures](#) work on individual SecureFiles. You can turn off a feature on a particular SecureFile and turn on a feature that has already been turned off by `SetOptions`, but you cannot turn on an option that has not been given to the SecureFile when the table was created.

## 94.9.31 INSTR Functions

This function returns the matching position of the *n*th occurrence of the pattern in the LOB, starting from the offset you specify.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_LOB.INSTR (
  lob_loc   IN   BLOB,
  pattern   IN   RAW,
  offset    IN   INTEGER := 1,
  nth       IN   INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.INSTR (
  lob_loc   IN   CLOB          CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  pattern   IN   VARCHAR2     CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET,
  offset    IN   INTEGER := 1,
  nth       IN   INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.INSTR (
  file_loc  IN   BFILE,
  pattern   IN   RAW,
  offset    IN   INTEGER := 1,
  nth       IN   INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(INSTR, WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-67 INSTR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	Locator for the LOB to be examined. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
file_loc	The file locator for the LOB to be examined.
pattern	Pattern to be tested for. The pattern is a group of RAW bytes for BLOBs, and a character string (VARCHAR2) for CLOBs. The maximum size of the pattern is 16383 bytes.
offset	Absolute offset in bytes (BLOBs) or characters (CLOBs) at which the pattern matching is to start. (origin: 1)
nth	Occurrence number, starting at 1.

## Return Values

**Table 94-68 INSTR Function Return Values**

Return	Description
INTEGER	Offset of the start of the matched pattern, in bytes or characters. It returns 0 if the pattern is not found.
NULL	Either: -any one or more of the IN parameters was NULL or INVALID. -offset < 1 or offset > LOBMAXSIZE. -nth < 1. -nth > LOBMAXSIZE.

## Usage Notes

The form of the VARCHAR2 buffer (the `pattern` parameter) must match the form of the CLOB parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type NCLOB, then the buffer must contain NCHAR data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type CLOB, then the buffer must contain CHAR data.

For BFILES, the file must be already opened using a successful FILEOPEN operation for this operation to succeed.

Operations that accept RAW or VARCHAR2 parameters for pattern matching, such as INSTR, do not support regular expressions or special matching characters (as in the case of SQL LIKE) in the pattern parameter or substrings.

## Exceptions

**Table 94-69 INSTR Function Exceptions for BFILES**

Exception	Description
UNOPENED_FILE	File was not opened using the input locator.

**Table 94-69 (Cont.) INSTR Function Exceptions for BFILES**

Exception	Description
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	Directory does not exist.
NOPRIV_DIRECTORY	You do not have privileges for the directory.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened.
INVALID_OPERATION	File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file.
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB

 **See Also:**

- "SUBSTR Functions"
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.32 ISOPEN Functions

This function checks to see if the LOB was already opened using the input locator. This subprogram is for internal and external LOBs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ISOPEN (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
    RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.ISOPEN (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
    RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.ISOPEN (
    file_loc IN BFILE)
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(isopen, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-70 ISOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
file_loc	File locator.

### Return Values

The return value is 1 if the LOB is open, 0 otherwise.

### Usage Notes

For `BFILES`, openness is associated with the locator. If the input locator was never passed to `OPEN`, the `BFILE` is not considered to be opened by this locator. However, a different locator may have opened the `BFILE`. More than one `OPEN` can be performed on the same `BFILE` using different locators.

For internal LOBs, openness is associated with the LOB, not with the locator. If `locator1` opened the LOB, then `locator2` also sees the LOB as open. For internal LOBs, `ISOPEN` requires a round-trip, because it checks the state on the server to see if the LOB is indeed open.

For external LOBs (`BFILEs`), `ISOPEN` also requires a round-trip, because that's where the state is kept.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.33 ISREMOTE Function

This function checks to see if the LOB is local to the database or if it belongs to a remote database.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_LOB.ISREMOTE (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
    RETURN BOOLEAN;

DBMS_LOB.ISREMOTE (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
    RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(isremote, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-71 ISREMOTE Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
<code>lob_loc</code>	Locator for the LOB.

### Return Values

BOOLEAN: TRUE for remote LOBs obtained over a database link; FALSE for LOBs obtained from local database

#### See Also:

- *Distributed LOBs* chapter in Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide for more details on the usage of this procedure.

## 94.9.34 ISSECUREFILE Function

This function returns TRUE if the LOB locator passed to it is for a SecureFile LOB. It returns FALSE otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB ISSECUREFILE(
    lob_loc    IN    BLOB)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(issecurefile, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-72 ISSECUREFILE Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .

### Return Values

This function returns TRUE if the LOB locator passed to it is for a SecureFile LOB. It returns FALSE otherwise.

## 94.9.35 ISTEMPORARY Functions

This function determines whether a LOB instance is temporary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ISTEMPORARY (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.ISTEMPORARY (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

## Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(istemporary, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-73** ISTEMPORARY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .

## Return Values

The return value is 1 if the LOB is temporary and exists; 0 if the LOB is not temporary or does not exist; NULL if the given locator is NULL.

## Usage Notes

When you free a Temporary LOB with `FREETEMPORARY`, the LOB locator is not set to NULL. Consequently, `ISTEMPORARY` will return 0 for a locator that has been freed but not explicitly reset to NULL.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.36 LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure

This procedure loads data from `BFILE` to internal `BLOB`. This achieves the same outcome as `LOADFROMFILE`, and returns the new offsets.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.LOADBLOBFROMFILE (
  dest_lob   IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_bfile  IN           BFILE,
  amount     IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset IN OUT      INTEGER,
  src_offset  IN OUT      INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-74** LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dest_lob	BLOB locator of the target for the load.
src_bfile	BFILE locator of the source for the load.

**Table 94-74 (Cont.) LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
amount	Number of bytes to load from the BFILE. You can also use DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE to load until the end of the BFILE.
dest_offset	(IN) Offset in bytes in the destination BLOB (origin: 1) for the start of the write. (OUT) New offset in bytes in the destination BLOB right after the end of this write, which is also where the next write should begin.
src_offset	(IN) Offset in bytes in the source BFILE (origin: 1) for the start of the read. (OUT) Offset in bytes in the source BFILE right after the end of this read, which is also where the next read should begin.

**Usage Notes**

- You can specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of bytes to copy from the source BFILE. The amount and src\_offset, because they refer to the BFILE, are in terms of bytes, and the dest\_offset is in bytes for BLOBs.
- If the offset you specify in the destination LOB is beyond the end of the data currently in this LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the destination BLOB. If the offset is less than the current length of the destination LOB, then existing data is overwritten.
- There is an error if the input amount plus offset exceeds the length of the data in the BFILE (unless the amount specified is LOBMAXSIZE which you can specify to continue loading until the end of the BFILE is reached).
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the OPEN/CLOSE operations. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the OPEN/CLOSE, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the OPEN or CLOSE statement.
- LOADFROMFILE gets the destination LOB prior to the load unless the load covers the entire LOB.

**Constants and Defaults**

There is no easy way to omit parameters. You must either declare a variable for IN/OUT parameter or provide a default value for the IN parameter. Here is a summary of the constants and the defaults that can be used.

**Table 94-75 Suggested Values of the Parameter**

Parameter	Default Value	Description
amount	DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE (IN)	Load the entire file
dest_offset	1 (IN)	start from the beginning
src_offset	1 (IN)	start from the beginning

Constants defined in DBMSLOB.SQL

```
lobmaxsize          CONSTANT INTEGER          := DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE;
```

### Exceptions

**Table 94-76 LOADBLOBFROMFILE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of the input parameters are NULL or INVALID.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: - src_offset or dest_offset < 1. - src_offset or dest_offset > LOBMAXSIZE. - amount < 1. - amount > LOBMAXSIZE.
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the BLOB

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.37 LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure

This procedure loads data from a BFILE to an internal CLOB/NCLOB with necessary character set conversion and returns the new offsets.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.LOADCLOBFROMFILE (
  dest_lob          IN OUT NOCOPY  NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_bfile         IN             BFILE,
  amount            IN             INTEGER,
  dest_offset       IN OUT         INTEGER,
  src_offset        IN OUT         INTEGER,
  bfile_csid        IN             NUMBER,
  lang_context      IN OUT         INTEGER,
  warning           OUT            INTEGER);
```



## Parameters

**Table 94-77 LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>dest_lob</code>	CLOB/NCLOB locator of the target for the load.
<code>src_bfile</code>	BFILE locator of the source for the load.
<code>amount</code>	Number of bytes to load from the BFILE. Use <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE</code> of load until the end of the BFILE.
<code>dest_offset</code>	(IN) Offset in characters in the destination CLOB (origin: 1) for the start of the write. (OUT) The new offset in characters right after the end of this load, which is also where the next load should start. It always points to the beginning of the first complete character after the end of load. If the last character is not complete, offset goes back to the beginning of the partial character.
<code>src_offset</code>	(IN) Offset in bytes in the source BFILE (origin: 1) for the start of the read. (OUT) Offset in bytes in the source BFILE right after the end of this read, which is also where the next read should begin.
<code>bfile_csid</code>	Character set id of the source (BFILE) file.
<code>lang_context</code>	(IN) Language context, such as shift status, for the current load. (OUT) The language context at the time when the current load stopped, and what the next load should be using if continuing loading from the same source. This information is returned to the user so that they can use it for the continuous load without losing or misinterpreting any source data. For the very first load or if do not care, simply use the default 0. The details of this language context is hidden from the user. One does not need to know what it is or what's in it in order to make the call
<code>warning</code>	(OUT) Warning message. This indicates something abnormal happened during the loading. It may or may not be caused by the user's mistake. The loading is completed as required, and it's up to the user to check the warning message. Currently, the only possible warning is the inconvertible character. This happens when the character in the source cannot be properly converted to a character in destination, and the default replacement character (for example, '?') is used in place. The message is defined the constant value <code>DBMS_LOB.WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR</code> .

## Usage Notes

You can specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of bytes to copy from the source BFILE. The `amount` and `src_offset`, because they refer to the BFILE, are in terms of bytes, and the `dest_offset` is in characters for CLOBs.

If the offset you specify in the destination LOB is beyond the end of the data currently in this LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the destination CLOB. If the offset is less than the current length of the destination LOB, then existing data is overwritten.

There is an error if the input amount plus offset exceeds the length of the data in the `BFILE` (unless the amount specified is `LOBMAXSIZE` which you can specify to continue loading until the end of the `BFILE` is reached).

Note the following requirements:

- The destination character set is always the same as the database character set in the case of `CLOB` and national character set in the case of `NCLOB`.
- `csid=0` indicates the default behavior that uses database `csid` for `CLOB` and national `csid` for `NCLOB` in the place of source `csid`. Conversion is still necessary if it is of varying width
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the `OPEN/CLOSE` operations. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the `OPEN/CLOSE`, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.

The source `BFILE` can contain data in the Unicode character set. The Unicode standard defines many encoding schemes that provide mappings from Unicode characters to sequences of bytes. [Table 94-78](#) lists Unicode encodings schemes supported by this subprogram.

**Table 94-78 Supported Unicode Encoding Schemes**

Encoding Scheme	Oracle Name	bfile_csid Value
UTF-8	AL32UTF8	873
UTF-16BE	AL16UTF16	2000
UTF-16LE	AL16UTF16LE	2002
CESU-8	UTF8	871
UTF-EBCDIC	UTFE	872
UTF-16	UTF16	1000

All three UTF-16 encoding schemes encode Unicode characters as 2-byte unsigned integers. Integers can be stored in big-endian or in little-endian byte order. The UTF-16BE encoding scheme defines big-endian data. The UTF-16LE scheme defines little-endian data. The UTF-16 scheme requires that the source `BFILE` contains the Byte Order Mark (BOM) character in the first two bytes to define the byte order. The BOM code is `0xFEFF`. If the code is stored as `{0xFE, 0xFF}`, the data is interpreted as big-endian. If it is stored as `{0xFF, 0xFE}`, the data is interpreted as little-endian.

In UTF-8 and in CESU-8 encodings the Byte Order Mark is stored as `{0xEF, 0xBB, 0xBF}`. With any of the Unicode encodings, the corresponding BOM sequence at the beginning of the file is recognized and not loaded into the destination LOB.

## Constants

Here is a summary of the constants and the suggested values that can be used.

**Table 94-79 Suggested Values of the LOADCLOBFROMFILE Parameter**

Parameter	Suggested Value	Description
amount	DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE (IN)	Load the entire file
dest_offset	1 (IN)	start from the beginning
src_offset	1 (IN)	start from the beginning
csid	0 (IN)	default csid, use destination csid
lang_context	0 (IN)	default language context
warning	0 (OUT)	no warning message, everything is ok

### Constants defined in DBMSLOB.SQL

lobmaxsize	CONSTANT INTEGER	:= 18446744073709551615;
warn_inconvertible_char	CONSTANT INTEGER	:= 1;
default_csid	CONSTANT INTEGER	:= 0;
default_lang_ctx	CONSTANT INTEGER	:= 0;
no_warning	CONSTANT INTEGER	:= 0;

## Exceptions

**Table 94-80 LOADCLOBFROMFILE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of the input parameters are NULL or INVALID.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: - src_offset or dest_offset < 1. - src_offset or dest_offset > LOBMAXSIZE. - amount < 1. - amount > LOBMAXSIZE.
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the CLOB

### See Also:

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.38 LOADFROMFILE Procedure

This deprecated procedure copies all, or a part of, a source external LOB (`BFILE`) to a destination internal LOB.

 **Note:**

This procedure has been deprecated starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.LOADFROMFILE (  
  dest_lob   IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,  
  src_file   IN           BFILE,  
  amount     IN           INTEGER,  
  dest_offset IN           INTEGER := 1,  
  src_offset IN           INTEGER := 1);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-81** LOADFROMFILE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>dest_lob</code>	LOB locator of the target for the load.
<code>src_file</code>	<code>BFILE</code> locator of the source for the load.
<code>amount</code>	Number of bytes to load from the <code>BFILE</code> .
<code>dest_offset</code>	Offset in bytes or characters in the destination LOB (origin: 1) for the start of the load.
<code>src_offset</code>	Offset in bytes in the source <code>BFILE</code> (origin: 1) for the start of the load.

### Usage Notes

You can specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of bytes to copy from the source `BFILE`. The `amount` and `src_offset`, because they refer to the `BFILE`, are in terms of bytes, and the `dest_offset` is either in bytes or characters for `BLOBs` and `CLOBs` respectively.

 **Note:**

The input `BFILE` must have been opened prior to using this procedure. No character set conversions are performed implicitly when binary `BFILE` data is loaded into a `CLOB`. The `BFILE` data must already be in the same character set as the `CLOB` in the database. No error checking is performed to verify this.

If the offset you specify in the destination LOB is beyond the end of the data currently in this LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the destination BLOB or CLOB respectively. If the offset is less than the current length of the destination LOB, then existing data is overwritten.

There is an error if the input amount plus offset exceeds the length of the data in the BFILE.

 **Note:**

If the character set is varying width, UTF-8 for example, the LOB value is stored in the fixed-width UCS2 format. Therefore, if you are using `DBMS_LOB.LOADFROMFILE`, the data in the BFILE should be in the UCS2 character set instead of the UTF-8 character set. However, you should use `sql*loader` instead of `LOADFROMFILE` to load data into a CLOB or NCLOB because `sql*loader` provides the necessary character set conversions.

It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.

**Exceptions**

**Table 94-82 LOADFROMFILE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of the input parameters are NULL or INVALID.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> &lt; 1.</li> <li>- <code>src_offset</code> or <code>dest_offset</code> &gt; LOBMAXSIZE.</li> <li>- <code>amount</code> &lt; 1.</li> <li>- <code>amount</code> &gt; LOBMAXSIZE.</li> </ul>

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.39 MOVE\_TO\_DBFS\_LINK Procedures

This procedure archives the specified LOB data (from the database) into the DBFS HSM Store.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc      IN OUT BLOB,
  storage_path IN      VARCHAR2(dbfs_link_path_max_size),
  flags        IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.MOVE_TO_DBFS_LINK (
  lob_loc      IN OUT CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  storage_path IN      VARCHAR2(dbfs_link_path_max_size),
  flags        IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-83 MOVE\_TO\_DBFS\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB to be archived
storage_path	Path where the LOB will be stored
flags	Either DBFS_LINK_CACHE or DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE. If DBFS_LINK_CACHE is specified, the LOB data continues to be stored in the RDBMS as well as being written to the DBFS store. DBFS_LINK_NOCACHE specifies that the LOB data should be deleted from the RDBMS once written to the DBFS.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-84 MOVE\_TO\_DBFS\_LINK Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE

### Usage Notes

- If the LOB is already archived, the procedure silently returns as if the put was successful. In that case, if DBFS\_LINK\_NOCACHE is specified, or flags is defaulted, the LOB data is removed from the RDBMS.
- Calling this procedure multiple times on the same LOB with the same flags has no effect.
- Calling the procedure on a LOB that is already archived causes the LOB to be cached (DBFS\_LINK\_CACHE) or removed (DBFS\_LINK\_NOCACHE) according to the flag setting.

## 94.9.40 OPEN Procedures

This procedure opens a LOB, internal or external, in the indicated mode. Valid modes include read-only, and read/write.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.OPEN (
  lob_loc  IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  open_mode IN           BINARY_INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.OPEN (
  lob_loc  IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  open_mode IN           BINARY_INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.OPEN (
  file_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BFILE,
  open_mode IN           BINARY_INTEGER := file_readonly);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-85 OPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB locator. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
open_mode	Mode in which to open. For BLOB and CLOB types, the mode can be either: LOB_READONLY or LOB_READWRITE. For BFILE types, the mode must be FILE_READONLY.

### Usage Notes

#### Note:

If the LOB was opened in read-only mode, and if you try to write to the LOB, then an error is returned. BFILE can only be opened with read-only mode.

OPEN requires a round-trip to the server for both internal and external LOBs. For internal LOBs, OPEN triggers other code that relies on the OPEN call. For external LOBs (BFILES), OPEN requires a round-trip because the actual operating system file on the server side is being opened.

It is not mandatory that you wrap all LOB operations inside the Open/Close interfaces. However, if you open a LOB, you must close it before you commit the transaction; an error is produced if you do not. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

It is an error to commit the transaction before closing all opened LOBs that were opened by the transaction. When the error is returned, the openness of the open LOBs is discarded, but the transaction is successfully committed. Hence, all the changes made to the LOB and non-LOB data in the transaction are committed, but the domain

and function-based indexes are not updated. If this happens, you should rebuild the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.41 READ Procedures

This procedure reads a piece of a LOB, and returns the specified amount into the `buffer` parameter, starting from an absolute offset from the beginning of the LOB.

The number of bytes or characters actually read is returned in the `amount` parameter. If the input `offset` points past the End of LOB, then `amount` is set to 0, and a `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception is raised.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.READ (
  lob_loc   IN          BLOB,
  amount    IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset     IN          INTEGER,
  buffer     OUT          RAW);

DBMS_LOB.READ (
  lob_loc   IN          CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount    IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset     IN          INTEGER,
  buffer     OUT          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);

DBMS_LOB.READ (
  file_loc  IN          BFILE,
  amount    IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset     IN          INTEGER,
  buffer     OUT          RAW);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-86 READ Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>lob_loc</code>	Locator for the LOB to be read. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
<code>file_loc</code>	The file locator for the LOB to be examined.
<code>amount</code>	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to read, or number that were read.
<code>offset</code>	Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) from the start of the LOB (origin: 1).
<code>buffer</code>	Output buffer for the read operation.



## Exceptions

Table 94-87 lists exceptions that apply to any LOB instance. Table 94-88 lists exceptions that apply only to BFILES.

**Table 94-87 READ Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of <code>lob_loc</code> , <code>amount</code> , or <code>offset</code> parameters are NULL.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>amount &lt; 1</code></li> <li>- <code>amount &gt; 32767</code> bytes (or the character equivalent)</li> <li>- <code>offset &lt; 1</code></li> <li>- <code>offset &gt; LOBMAXSIZE</code></li> <li>- <code>amount</code> is greater, in bytes or characters, than the capacity of buffer.</li> </ul>
NO_DATA_FOUND	End of the LOB is reached, and there are no more bytes or characters to read from the LOB: <code>amount</code> has a value of 0.

**Table 94-88 READ Procedure Exceptions for BFILES**

Exception	Description
UNOPENED_FILE	File is not opened using the input locator.
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	Directory does not exist.
NOPRIV_DIRECTORY	You do not have privileges for the directory.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened.
INVALID_OPERATION	File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file.
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB

## Usage Notes

- The form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer must match the form of the `CLOB` parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type `NCLOB`, then the buffer must contain `NCHAR` data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type `CLOB`, then the buffer must contain `CHAR` data.
- When calling `DBMS_LOB.READ` from the client (for example, in a `BEGIN/END` block from within `SQL*Plus`), the returned buffer contains data in the client's character set. The database converts the LOB value from the server's character set to the client's character set before it returns the buffer to the user.
- `READ` gets the LOB, if necessary, before the read.
- If the LOB is a DBFS LINK, data is streamed from DBFS, if possible, otherwise an exception is thrown.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.42 SET\_DBFS\_LINK Procedures

This function links the specified SecureFile to the specified path name. It does not copy the data to the path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.SET_DBFS_LINK (
    lob_loc      IN OUT BLOB,
    archive_id   IN      RAW(1024));

DBMS_LOB.SET_DBFS_LINK(
    lob_loc_dst  IN OUT CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    archive_id  IN      RAW(1024));
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-89 SET\_DBFS\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB for which to store the reference value
archive_id	Archive ID as returned by calling either of the <a href="#">GET_DBFS_LINK Functions</a>

### Exceptions

**Table 94-90 SET\_DBFS\_LINK Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE

## 94.9.43 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure

This procedure sets the content type string for the data in the LOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.SETCONTENTTYPE (
    lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    contenttype  IN      VARCHAR2);

DBMS_LOB.SETCONTENTTYPE (
    lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    contenttype  IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-91 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	LOB to be assigned the content type
contenttype	String to be assigned

## Exceptions

**Table 94-92 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	lob_loc is not a SECUREFILE

## Usage Notes

To clear an existing content type associated with a SECUREFILE, invoke SETCONTENTTYPE with contenttype set to empty string.

## 94.9.44 SETOPTIONS Procedures

This procedure enables/disables compression and deduplication on a per-LOB basis, overriding the default LOB column settings.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS (
    lob_loc          IN      BLOB,
    option_types     IN      PLS_INTEGER,
    options          IN      PLS_INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.SETOPTIONS (
    lob_loc          IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    option_types     IN      PLS_INTEGER,
    options          IN      PLS_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-93 SETOPTIONS Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	Locator for the LOB to be examined. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
option_type	See <a href="#">Table 94-2</a>
options	See <a href="#">Table 94-3</a>

## Exceptions

**Table 94-94** SETOPTIONS Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
SECUREFILE_BADLOB	Unsupported object type for the operation
INVALID_ARGVAL	A parameter value was invalid
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform operation during a query
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled

## Usage Notes

- DBMS\_LOB.SETOPTIONS cannot be used to enable or disable encryption on individual LOBs.
- You cannot turn the compression or deduplication features on or off for a SecureFile column if they were not turned when the table was created.

The [GETOPTIONS Functions](#) and SETOPTIONS Procedures work on individual SecureFiles. You can turn off compression or deduplication on a particular SecureFiles LOB and turn them on, *if* they have already been turned off by SETOPTIONS.

- This call incurs a round-trip to the server to make the changes persistent.

## 94.9.45 SUBSTR Functions

This function returns amount bytes or characters of a LOB, starting from an absolute offset from the beginning of the LOB.

For fixed-width *n*-byte CLOBs, if the input amount for SUBSTR is greater than  $(32767/n)$ , then SUBSTR returns a character buffer of length  $(32767/n)$ , or the length of the CLOB, whichever is lesser. For CLOBs in a varying-width character set, *n* is the maximum byte-width used for characters in the CLOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR (
  lob_loc      IN      BLOB,
  amount       IN      INTEGER := 32767,
  offset       IN      INTEGER := 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR (
  lob_loc      IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN      INTEGER := 32767,
  offset       IN      INTEGER := 1)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR (
  file_loc     IN      BFILE,
  amount       IN      INTEGER := 32767,
  offset       IN      INTEGER := 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(SUBSTR, WNDS, WNPS, RNDS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 94-95 SUBSTR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	Locator for the LOB to be read. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
file_loc	The file locator for the LOB to be examined.
amount	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to be read.
offset	Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) from the start of the LOB (origin: 1).

## Return Values

**Table 94-96 SUBSTR Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Function overloading that has a BLOB or BFILE in parameter.
VARCHAR2	CLOB version.
NULL	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- any input parameter is NULL</li> <li>- amount &lt; 1</li> <li>- amount &gt; 32767</li> <li>- offset &lt; 1</li> <li>- offset &gt; LOBMAXSIZE</li> </ul>

## Exceptions

**Table 94-97 SUBSTR Function Exceptions for BFILE operations**

Exception	Description
UNOPENED_FILE	File is not opened using the input locator.
NOEXIST_DIRECTORY	Directory does not exist.
NOPRIV_DIRECTORY	You do not have privileges for the directory.
INVALID_DIRECTORY	Directory has been invalidated after the file was opened.
INVALID_OPERATION	File does not exist, or you do not have access privileges on the file.
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB

### Usage Notes

- The form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer must match the form of the `CLOB` parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type `NCLOB`, then the buffer must contain `NCHAR` data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type `CLOB`, then the buffer must contain `CHAR` data.
- When calling `DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR` from the client (for example, in a `BEGIN/END` block from within `SQL*Plus`), the returned buffer contains data in the client's character set. The database converts the LOB value from the server's character set to the client's character set before it returns the buffer to the user.
- `DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR` will return 8191 or more characters based on the characters stored in the LOBs. If all characters are not returned as a consequence of the character byte size exceeding the available buffer, the user should either call `DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR` with a new offset to read the remaining characters, or call the subprogram on loop until all the data is extracted.
- `SUBSTR` gets the LOB, if necessary, before read.
- If the LOB is a DBFS Link, the data is streamed from DBFS, if possible, otherwise, an exception is thrown.

#### See Also:

- ["INSTR Functions"](#)
- ["READ Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.46 TRIM Procedures

This procedure trims the value of the internal LOB to the length you specify in the `newlen` parameter.

Specify the length in bytes for `BLOBs`, and specify the length in characters for `CLOBs`.

#### Note:

The `TRIM` procedure decreases the length of the LOB to the value specified in the `newlen` parameter.

If you attempt to `TRIM` an empty LOB, then nothing occurs, and `TRIM` returns no error. If the new length that you specify in `newlen` is greater than the size of the LOB, then an exception is raised.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.TRIM (  
    lob_loc          IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
```

```

newlen          IN          INTEGER);
DBMS_LOB.TRIM (
  lob_loc       IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  newlen        IN          INTEGER);

```

### Parameters

**Table 94-98 TRIM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lob_loc	Locator for the internal LOB whose length is to be trimmed. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> .
newlen	New, trimmed length of the LOB value in bytes for BLOBs or characters for CLOBs.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-99 TRIM Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	lob_loc is NULL.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: - new_len < 0 - new_len > LOBMAXSIZE
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB

### Usage Notes

- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the Open/Close API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the OPEN or CLOSE statement.
- TRIM gets the LOB, if necessary, before altering the length of the LOB, unless the new length specified is '0'

 **See Also:**

- ["ERASE Procedures"](#)
- ["WRITEAPPEND Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.47 WRITE Procedures

This procedure writes a specified amount of data into an internal LOB, starting from an absolute offset from the beginning of the LOB. The data is written from the `buffer` parameter.

`WRITE` replaces (overwrites) any data that already exists in the LOB at the offset, for the length you specify.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.WRITE (
  lob_loc  IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount   IN              INTEGER,
  offset   IN              INTEGER,
  buffer   IN              RAW);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.WRITE (
  lob_loc  IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount   IN              INTEGER,
  offset   IN              INTEGER,
  buffer   IN              VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-100** WRITE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>lob_loc</code>	Locator for the internal LOB to be written to. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a>
<code>amount</code>	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to write
<code>offset</code>	Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) from the start of the LOB (origin: 1) for the write operation.
<code>buffer</code>	Input buffer for the write



## Exceptions

**Table 94-101 WRITE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of <code>lob_loc</code> , <code>amount</code> , or <code>offset</code> parameters are NULL, out of range, or INVALID.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: - <code>amount &lt; 1</code> - <code>amount &gt; 32767</code> bytes (or the character equivalent) - <code>offset &lt; 1</code> - <code>offset &gt; LOBMAXSIZE</code>
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB
SECUREFILE_OUTOFBOUNDS	Attempted to perform a write operation past the end of a LOB having <code>FRAGMENT_*</code> on it

## Usage Notes

- There is an error if the input amount is more than the data in the buffer. If the input amount is less than the data in the buffer, then only amount bytes or characters from the buffer is written to the LOB. If the offset you specify is beyond the end of the data currently in the LOB, then zero-byte fillers or spaces are inserted in the BLOB or CLOB respectively.
- The form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer must match the form of the `CLOB` parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type `NCLOB`, then the buffer must contain `NCHAR` data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type `CLOB`, then the buffer must contain `CHAR` data.
- When calling `DBMS_LOB.WRITE` from the client (for example, in a `BEGIN/END` block from within `SQL*Plus`), the buffer must contain data in the client's character set. The database converts the client-side buffer to the server's character set before it writes the buffer data to the LOB.
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the `Open/Close` interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the `Open/Close` API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.
- `WRITE` gets the LOB, if necessary, before writing the LOB, unless the write is specified to overwrite the entire LOB.

 **See Also:**

- "APPEND Procedures"
- "COPY Procedures"
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

## 94.9.48 WRITEAPPEND Procedures

This procedure writes a specified amount of data to the end of an internal LOB. The data is written from the `buffer` parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount IN             INTEGER,
  buffer IN             RAW);

DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount IN             INTEGER,
  buffer IN             VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

### Parameters

**Table 94-102** WRITEAPPEND Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>lob_loc</code>	Locator for the internal LOB to be written to. For more information, see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a>
<code>amount</code>	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs) to write
<code>buffer</code>	Input buffer for the write

### Usage Notes

There is an error if the input amount is more than the data in the buffer. If the input amount is less than the data in the buffer, then only amount bytes or characters from the buffer are written to the end of the LOB.

### Exceptions

**Table 94-103** WRITEAPPEND Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
<code>VALUE_ERROR</code>	Any of <code>lob_loc</code> , <code>amount</code> , or <code>offset</code> parameters are <code>NULL</code> , out of range, or <code>INVALID</code> .

**Table 94-103 (Cont.) WRITEAPPEND Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
INVALID_ARGVAL	Either: - amount < 1 - amount > 32767 bytes (or the character equivalent)
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query or PDML parallel execution server
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled if buffering is enabled on the LOB

### Usage Notes

- The form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer must match the form of the `CLOB` parameter. In other words, if the input LOB parameter is of type `NCLOB`, then the buffer must contain `NCHAR` data. Conversely, if the input LOB parameter is of type `CLOB`, then the buffer must contain `CHAR` data.
- When calling `DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND` from the client (for example, in a `BEGIN/END` block from within `SQL*Plus`), the buffer must contain data in the client's character set. The database converts the client-side buffer to the server's character set before it writes the buffer data to the LOB.
- It is not mandatory that you wrap the LOB operation inside the `Open/Close` interfaces. If you did not open the LOB before performing the operation, the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column are updated during the call. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit the transaction. When an internal LOB is closed, it updates the functional and domain indexes on the LOB column.
- If you do not wrap the LOB operation inside the `Open/Close` API, the functional and domain indexes are updated each time you write to the LOB. This can adversely affect performance. Therefore, it is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB within the `OPEN` or `CLOSE` statement.
- `WRITEAPPEND` gets the LOB, if necessary, before appending to the LOB.



#### See Also:

- ["APPEND Procedures"](#)
- ["COPY Procedures"](#)
- ["WRITE Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide* for additional details on usage of this procedure

# DBMS\_LOCK

The `DBMS_LOCK` package provides an interface to Oracle Lock Management services.

You can request a lock of a specific mode, give it a unique name recognizable in another procedure in the same or another instance, change the lock mode, and release it.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_LOCK Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

For more information, and an example of how to use the `DBMS_LOCK` package, see *Oracle Database Development Guide*.

## 95.1 DBMS\_LOCK Overview

The `DBMS_LOCK` package has many beneficial uses.

These uses include the following:

- Providing exclusive access to a device, such as a terminal
- Providing application-level enforcement of read locks
- Detecting when a lock is released and cleanup after the application
- Synchronizing applications and enforcing sequential processing

## 95.2 DBMS\_LOCK Security Model

There might be operating system-specific limits on the maximum number of total locks available. This *must* be considered when using locks or making this package available to other users. Consider granting the `EXECUTE` privilege only to specific users or roles.

A better alternative would be to create a cover package limiting the number of locks used and grant `EXECUTE` privilege to specific users. An example of a cover package is documented in the `DBMS_LOCK.SQL` package specification file. The abbreviations for these locks as they appear in Enterprise Manager monitors are in parentheses.

## 95.3 DBMS\_LOCK Constants

The DBMS\_LOCK package includes several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

**Table 95-1 DBMS\_LOCK Constants**

Name	Alternate Name(s)	Type	Value	OEM Abbreviation	Description
NL_MODE	NuLl	INTEGER	1	-	-
SS_MODE	Sub Shared	INTEGER	2	ULRS	This can be used on an aggregate object to indicate that share locks are being acquired on subparts of the object.
SX_MODE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub eXclusive</li> <li>Row Exclusive Mode</li> </ul>	INTEGER	3	ULRX	This can be used on an aggregate object to indicate that exclusive locks are being acquired on sub-parts of the object.
S_MODE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared</li> <li>Row Exclusive Mode</li> <li>Intended Exclusive</li> </ul>	INTEGER	4	ULRSX	-
SSX_MODE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared Sub eXclusive</li> <li>Share Row Exclusive Mode</li> </ul>	INTEGER	5	-	This indicates that the entire aggregate object has a share lock, but some of the sub-parts may additionally have exclusive locks.
X_MODE	Exclusive	INTEGER	6	ULX	-

These are the various lock modes (nl -> "NuLl", ss -> "Sub Shared", sx -> "Sub eXclusive", s -> "Shared", ssx -> "Shared Sub eXclusive", x -> "eXclusive").

## 95.4 DBMS\_LOCK. Rules and Limits

When another process holds "held", an attempt to get "get" succeeds or fails, based on the held mode and type of get.

The following table describes the results:

**Table 95-2 Lock Compatibility**

HELD MODE	GET NL	GET SS	GET SX	GET S	GET SSX	GET X
NL	Success	Success	Success	Success	Success	Success
SS	Success	Success	Success	Success	Success	Fail

**Table 95-2 (Cont.) Lock Compatibility**

HELD MODE	GET NL	GET SS	GET SX	GET S	GET SSX	GET X
SX	Success	Success	Success	Fail	Fail	Fail
S	Success	Success	Fail	Success	Fail	Fail
SSX	Success	Success	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
X	Success	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail

```
maxwait constant integer := 32767;
```

The constant `maxwait` waits forever.

## 95.5 DBMS\_LOCK Operational Notes

User locks never conflict with Oracle locks because they are identified with the prefix "UL". You can view these locks using the Enterprise Manager lock monitor screen or the appropriate fixed views.

User locks are automatically released when a session terminates. The lock identifier is a number in the range of 0 to 1073741823.

Because a reserved user lock is the same as an Oracle lock, it has all the functionality of an Oracle lock, such as deadlock detection. Be certain that any user locks used in distributed transactions are released upon `COMMIT`, or an undetected deadlock may occur.

`DBMS_LOCK` is most efficient with a limit of a few hundred locks for each session. Oracle strongly recommends that you develop a standard convention for using these locks in order to avoid conflicts among procedures trying to use the same locks. For example, include your company name as part of your lock names.

## 95.6 Summary of DBMS\_LOCK Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_LOCK` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 95-3 DBMS\_LOCK Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALLOCATE_UNIQUE Procedure</a>	Allocates a unique lock ID to a named lock
<a href="#">CONVERT Function</a>	Converts a lock from one mode to another
<a href="#">RELEASE Function</a>	Releases a lock
<a href="#">REQUEST Function</a>	Requests a lock of a specific mode.

### 95.6.1 ALLOCATE\_UNIQUE Procedure

This procedure allocates a unique lock identifier (in the range of 1073741824 to 1999999999) a specified lock name. Lock identifiers are used to enable applications to

coordinate their use of locks. This is provided because it may be easier for applications to coordinate their use of locks based on lock names rather than lock numbers.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOCK.ALLOCATE_UNIQUE (
    lockname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    lockhandle        OUT VARCHAR2,
    expiration_secs   IN  INTEGER   DEFAULT 864000);
```

### Parameters

**Table 95-4 ALLOCATE\_UNIQUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lockname	Name of the lock for which you want to generate a unique ID. Do not use lock names beginning with ORA\$; these are reserved for products supplied by Oracle.
lockhandle	Returns the handle to the lock ID generated by ALLOCATE_UNIQUE. You can use this handle in subsequent calls to REQUEST, CONVERT, and RELEASE. A handle is returned instead of the actual lock ID to reduce the chance that a programming error accidentally creates an incorrect, but valid, lock ID. This provides better isolation between different applications that are using this package. LOCKHANDLE can be up to VARCHAR2 (128). All sessions using a lock handle returned by ALLOCATE_UNIQUE with the same lock name are referring to the same lock. Therefore, do not pass lock handles from one session to another.
expiration_secs	Number of seconds to wait after the last ALLOCATE_UNIQUE has been performed on a specified lock, before permitting that lock to be deleted from the DBMS_LOCK_ALLOCATED table. The default waiting period is 10 days. You should not delete locks from this table. Subsequent calls to ALLOCATE_UNIQUE may delete expired locks to recover space.

### Usage Notes

If you choose to identify locks by name, you can use ALLOCATE\_UNIQUE to generate a unique lock identification number for these named locks.

The first session to call ALLOCATE\_UNIQUE with a new lock name causes a unique lock ID to be generated and stored in the dbms\_lock\_allocated table. Subsequent calls (usually by other sessions) return the lock ID previously generated.

A lock name is associated with the returned lock ID for at least expiration\_secs (defaults to 10 days) past the last call to ALLOCATE\_UNIQUE with the specified lock name. After this time, the row in the dbms\_lock\_allocated table for this lock name may be deleted in order to recover space. ALLOCATE\_UNIQUE performs a commit.

**⚠ WARNING:**

Named user locks may be less efficient, because Oracle uses SQL to determine the lock associated with a specified name.

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000, ORU-10003: Unable to find or insert lock <lockname> into catalog dbms\_lock\_allocated.

## 95.6.2 CONVERT Function

This function converts a lock from one mode to another. CONVERT is an overloaded function that accepts either a user-defined lock identifier, or the lock handle returned by the ALLOCATE\_UNIQUE procedure.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_LOCK.CONVERT(
  id          IN INTEGER ||
  lockhandle  IN VARCHAR2,
  lockmode   IN INTEGER,
  timeout     IN NUMBER DEFAULT MAXWAIT)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 95-5 CONVERT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
id or lockhandle	User assigned lock identifier, from 0 to 1073741823, or the lock handle, returned by ALLOCATE_UNIQUE, of the lock mode you want to change
lockmode	New mode that you want to assign to the specified lock. For the available modes and their associated integer identifiers, see <a href="#">Constants</a> .
timeout	Number of seconds to continue trying to change the lock mode. If the lock cannot be converted within this time period, then the call returns a value of 1 (timeout).

**Return Values**

**Table 95-6 CONVERT Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
0	Success
1	Timeout
2	Deadlock
3	Parameter error



**Table 95-6 (Cont.) CONVERT Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
4	Don't own lock specified by id or lockhandle
5	Illegal lock handle

## 95.6.3 RELEASE Function

This function explicitly releases a lock previously acquired using the `REQUEST` function.

Locks are automatically released at the end of a session. `RELEASE` is an overloaded function that accepts either a user-defined lock identifier, or the lock handle returned by the `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE` procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOCK.RELEASE (
    id          IN INTEGER)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOCK.RELEASE (
    lockhandle IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 95-7 RELEASE Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
id or lockhandle	User assigned lock identifier, from 0 to 1073741823, or the lock handle, returned by <code>ALLOCATE_UNIQUE</code> , of the lock mode you want to change

### Return Values

**Table 95-8 RELEASE Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
0	Success
3	Parameter error
4	Do not own lock specified by id or lockhandle
5	Illegal lock handle

## 95.6.4 REQUEST Function

This function requests a lock with a specified mode.

`REQUEST` is an overloaded function that accepts either a user-defined lock identifier, or the lock handle returned by the `ALLOCATE_UNIQUE` procedure.

## Syntax

```

DBMS_LOCK.REQUEST(
  id          IN  INTEGER ||
  lockhandle  IN  VARCHAR2,
  lockmode    IN  INTEGER DEFAULT X_MODE,
  timeout     IN  INTEGER DEFAULT MAXWAIT,
  release_on_commit IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN INTEGER;

```

The current default values, such as X\_MODE and MAXWAIT, are defined in the DBMS\_LOCK package specification.

## Parameters

**Table 95-9** REQUEST Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
id or lockhandle	User assigned lock identifier, from 0 to 1073741823, or the lock handle, returned by ALLOCATE_UNIQUE, of the lock mode you want to change
lockmode	Mode that you are requesting for the lock. For the available modes and their associated integer identifiers, see <a href="#">Constants</a> .
timeout	Number of seconds to continue trying to grant the lock. If the lock cannot be granted within this time period, then the call returns a value of 1 (timeout).
release_on_commit	Set this parameter to TRUE to release the lock on commit or roll-back. Otherwise, the lock is held until it is explicitly released or until the end of the session.

## Return Values

**Table 95-10** REQUEST Function Return Values

Return Value	Description
0	Success
1	Timeout
2	Deadlock
3	Parameter error
4	Already own lock specified by id or lockhandle
5	Illegal lock handle

# DBMS\_LOGMNR

The `DBMS_LOGMNR` package, one of a set of LogMiner packages, contains the subprograms you use to initialize the LogMiner tool and to begin and end a LogMiner session.

The `CONTINUOUS_MINE` functionality of the LogMiner package is obsolete. It was deprecated in Oracle Database 12c release 2 (12.2). There is no replacement functionality.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_LOGMNR Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Utilities* for information regarding LogMiner.

## 96.1 DBMS\_LOGMNR Overview

Oracle LogMiner, which is part of Oracle Database, enables you to query online and archived redo log files through a SQL interface. The `DBMS_LOGMNR` package provides the majority of the tools needed to start and stop LogMiner and specify the redo log files of interest.

All changes made to user data or to the database dictionary are recorded in the Oracle redo log files so that database recovery operations can be performed. You can take advantage of the data recorded in the redo log files to accomplish other tasks, such as:

- Pinpointing when a logical corruption to a database, such as errors made at the application level, may have begun
- Determining what actions you would have to take to perform fine-grained recovery at the transaction level.
- Performance tuning and capacity planning through trend analysis.
- Track any data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) statements executed on the database, the order in which they were executed, and who executed them.

 **See Also:**

[DBMS\\_LOGMNR\\_D](#) for information on the package subprograms that extract a LogMiner dictionary and re-create LogMiner tables in alternate tablespaces

## 96.2 DBMS\_LOGMNR Security Model

You must have the `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` role to use the `DBMS_LOGMNR` package.

## 96.3 DBMS\_LOGMNR Constants

The `DBMS_LOGMNR` package defines several enumerated constants for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name, for example, `DBMS_LOGMNR.NEW`.

 **Note:**

The `continuous_mine` option for the `dbms_logmnr.start_logmnr` package is desupported in Oracle Database 19c (19.1), and is no longer available.

The following table describes the constants for the `ADD_LOGFILE` options flag in the `DBMS_LOGMNR` package.

**Table 96-1 Constants for ADD\_LOGFILE Options Flag**

Constant	Description
NEW	Implicitly calls the <code>DBMS_LOGMNR.END_LOGMNR</code> procedure to end the current LogMiner session and then creates a new session. The new session starts a new list of redo log files to be analyzed, beginning with the redo log file you specify.
ADDFILE	Adds the specified redo log file to the list of redo log files to be analyzed. Any attempt to add a duplicate file raises an exception (ORA-01289). This is the default if no options flag is specified.

[Table 96-2](#) describes the constants for the `START_LOGMNR` options flag in the `DBMS_LOGMNR` package.

**Table 96-2 Constants for START\_LOGMNR Options Flag**

Constant	Description
COMMITTED_DATA_ONLY	<p>If set, DML statements corresponding to committed transactions are returned. DML statements corresponding to a committed transaction are grouped together. Transactions are returned in their commit order. Transactions that are rolled back or in-progress are filtered out, as are internal redo records (those related to index operations, management, and so on).</p> <p>If this option is not set, all rows for all transactions (committed, rolled back, and in-progress) are returned in the order in which they are found in the redo logs (in order of SCN values).</p>
SKIP_CORRUPTION	<p>Directs a select operation on the V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS view to skip any corruptions in the redo log file being analyzed and continue processing. This option works only when a block in the redo log file (and not the header of the redo log file) is corrupt. You should check the INFO column in the V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS view to determine the corrupt blocks skipped by LogMiner. When a corruption in the redo log file is skipped, the OPERATION column contains the value CORRUPTED_BLOCKS, and the STATUS column contains the value 1343.</p>
DDL_DICT_TRACKING	<p>If the LogMiner dictionary in use is a flat file or in the redo log files, LogMiner updates its internal dictionary if a DDL event occurs. This ensures that correct SQL_REDO and SQL_UNDO information is maintained for objects that are modified after the LogMiner internal dictionary is built. The database to which LogMiner is connected must be open.</p> <p>This option cannot be used in conjunction with the DICT_FROM_ONLINE_CATALOG option and cannot be used when the LogMiner dictionary being used is one that was extracted to a flat file prior to Oracle9i.</p>
DICT_FROM_ONLINE_CATALOG	<p>Directs LogMiner to use the current online database dictionary rather than a LogMiner dictionary contained in a flat file or in the redo log files being analyzed.</p> <p>This option cannot be used in conjunction with the DDL_DICT_TRACKING option. The database to which LogMiner is connected must be the same one that generated the redo log files. Expect to see a value of 2 in the STATUS column of the V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS view if the table definition in the database does not match the table definition in the redo log file.</p>
DICT_FROM_REDO_LOGS	<p>If set, LogMiner expects to find a LogMiner dictionary in the redo log files that were specified. The redo log files are specified with the DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE procedure or with the DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR procedure.</p>
NO_SQL_DELIMITER	<p>If set, the SQL delimiter (a semicolon) is not placed at the end of reconstructed SQL statements. This is helpful for applications that open a cursor and then execute the reconstructed statements.</p>

**Table 96-2 (Cont.) Constants for START\_LOGMNR Options Flag**

Constant	Description
NO_ROWID_IN_STMT	If set, the ROWID clause is not included in the reconstructed SQL statements. The redo log file may already contain logically unique identifiers for modified rows if supplemental logging is enabled.  When using this option, you must be sure that supplemental logging was enabled in the source database at the appropriate level and that no duplicate rows exist in the tables of interest. LogMiner does not make any guarantee regarding the uniqueness of logical row identifiers.
PRINT_PRETTY_SQL	If set, LogMiner formats the reconstructed SQL statements for ease of reading. These reconstructed SQL statements are not executable.
STRING_LITERALS_IN_STMT	If set, SQL_REDO and SQL_UNDO use literals for numbers and datetime and interval column types.

To specify more than one option, use a plus sign (+) between them. For example:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR(OPTIONS => -
    DBMS_LOGMNR.DDL_DICT_TRACKING + DBMS_LOGMNR.DICT_FROM_REDO_LOGS);
```

## 96.4 DBMS\_LOGMNR Views

The DBMS\_LOGMNR package uses the views listed under *Accessing Logminer Operational Information In Views* in *Oracle Database Utilities*.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Utilities*

## 96.5 DBMS\_LOGMNR Operational Notes

A **LogMiner session** begins with a call to DBMS\_LOGMNR.ADD\_LOGFILE or DBMS\_LOGMNR.START\_LOGMNR (the former if you plan to specify log files explicitly; the latter if you plan to use continuous mining). The session ends with a call to DBMS\_LOGMNR.END\_LOGMNR.

Within a LogMiner session, you can specify the redo log files to be analyzed and the SCN or time range of interest; then you can issue SQL SELECT statements against the V\$logmnr\_contents view to retrieve the data of interest.

## 96.6 Summary of DBMS\_LOGMNR Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_LOGMNR subprograms and briefly describes them.

In a multitenant container database (CDB) some subprograms must be called from the root. There may be other differences as well. See the individual subprogram descriptions for details.

**Table 96-3 DBMS\_LOGMNR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_LOGFILE Procedure</a>	Adds a redo log file to the existing or newly created list of redo log files for LogMiner to process, so that if a new list is created, this marks the beginning of a LogMiner session
<a href="#">COLUMN_PRESENT Function</a>	Call this function for any row returned from the V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS view to determine if undo or redo column values exist for the column specified by the column_name input parameter to this function
<a href="#">END_LOGMNR Procedure</a>	Finishes a LogMiner session
<a href="#">MINE_VALUE Function</a>	Call this function for any row returned from the V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS view to retrieve the undo or redo column value of the column specified by the column_name input parameter to this function
<a href="#">REMOVE_LOGFILE Procedure</a>	Removes a redo log file from the list of redo log files for LogMiner to process
<a href="#">START_LOGMNR Procedure</a>	Initializes the LogMiner utility and starts LogMiner (unless the session was already started with a call to DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE)

## 96.6.1 ADD\_LOGFILE Procedure

This procedure adds a file to an existing or newly created list of log files for LogMiner to process.

 **Note:**

The continuous\_mine option for the dbms\_logmnr.start\_logmnr package is desupported in Oracle Database 19c (19.1), and is no longer available.

In a CDB, the ADD\_LOGFILE procedure must be called from the root database. You must have the LOGMINING administrative privilege to use this procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE (
  LogFileName      IN VARCHAR2,
  options          IN BINARY_INTEGER default ADDFILE );
```

### Parameters

**Table 96-4 ADD\_LOGFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
LogFileName	Specifies the name of the redo log file to add to the list of redo log files to be analyzed during this session.

**Table 96-4 (Cont.) ADD\_LOGFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options	<p>Does one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Starts a new LogMiner session and a new list of redo log files for analysis (DBMS_LOGMNR.NEW)</li> <li>Adds a file to an existing list of redo log files for analysis (DBMS_LOGMNR.ADDFILE)</li> </ul> <p>See <a href="#">Table 96-1</a>.</p>

### Exceptions

**Table 96-5 ADD\_LOGFILE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01284	Specified file cannot be opened.
ORA-01287	Specified file is from a different database incarnation.
ORA-01289	Specified file has already been added to the list. Duplicate redo log files cannot be added.
ORA-01290	Specified file is not in the current list and therefore cannot be removed from the list.
ORA-01324	Specified file cannot be added to the list because there is a DB_ID mismatch.

### Usage Notes

- Before querying the V\$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS view, you must make a successful call to the DBMS\_LOGMNR.START\_LOGMNR procedure (within the current LogMiner session).
- The LogMiner session must be set up with a list of redo log files to be analyzed. Use the ADD\_LOGFILE procedure to specify the list of redo log files to analyze.
- If you want to analyze more than one redo log file, you must call the ADD\_LOGFILE procedure separately for each redo log file. The redo log files do not need to be registered in any particular order.
- Both archived and online redo log files can be mined.
- After you have added the first redo log file to the list, each additional redo log file that you add to the list must be associated with the same database and database RESETLOGS SCN as the first redo log file. (The database RESETLOGS SCN uniquely identifies each execution of an ALTER DATABASE OPEN RESETLOGS statement. When the online redo logs are reset, Oracle creates a new and unique incarnation of the database.)
- To analyze the redo log files from a different database (or a database incarnation with a different database RESETLOGS SCN) than that with which the current list of redo log files is associated, use the END\_LOGMNR procedure to end the current LogMiner session, and then build a new list using the ADD\_LOGFILE procedure.
- LogMiner matches redo log files by the log sequence number. Thus, two redo log files with different names but with the same log sequence number will return the ORA-01289 exception. For instance, the online counterpart of an archived redo log



file has a different name from the archived redo log file, but attempting to register it with LogMiner after registering the archived counterpart will result in the ORA-01289 exception being returned.

## 96.6.2 COLUMN\_PRESENT Function

This function is designed to be used in conjunction with the `MINE_VALUE` function.

If the `MINE_VALUE` function returns a `NULL` value, it can mean either:

- The specified column is not present in the redo or undo portion of the data.
- The specified column is present and has a `NULL` value.

To distinguish between these two cases, use the `COLUMN_PRESENT` function, which returns a 1 if the column is present in the redo or undo portion of the data. Otherwise, it returns a 0.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.COLUMN_PRESENT (
    sql_redo_undo    IN RAW,
    column_name      IN VARCHAR2 default '') RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 96-6 COLUMN\_PRESENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>sql_redo_undo</code>	Specifies either the <code>REDO_VALUE</code> or the <code>UNDO_VALUE</code> column in the <code>V\$logmnr_contents</code> view from which to extract data values. See the Usage Notes for more information.
<code>column_name</code>	Specifies the fully qualified name ( <code>schema.table.column</code> ) of the column for which this function will return information.  In a CDB, the column name is specified as follows: <code>container_name:schema.table.column</code>

### Return Values

[Table 96-7](#) describes the return values for the `COLUMN_PRESENT` function. The `COLUMN_PRESENT` function returns 1 if the self-describing record (the first parameter) contains the column specified in the second parameter. This can be used to determine the meaning of `NULL` values returned by the `DBMS_LOGMNR.MINE_VALUE` function.

**Table 96-7 Return Values for COLUMN\_PRESENT Function**

Return	Description
0	Specified column is not present in this row of <code>V\$logmnr_contents</code> .
1	Column is present in this row of <code>V\$logmnr_contents</code> .

## Exceptions

**Table 96-8 COLUMN\_PRESENT Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01323	Currently, a LogMiner dictionary is not associated with the LogMiner session. You must specify a LogMiner dictionary for the LogMiner session.
ORA-00904	Value specified for the <code>column_name</code> parameter is not a fully qualified column name.

## Usage Notes

- To use the `COLUMN_PRESENT` function, you must have successfully started LogMiner.
- The `COLUMN_PRESENT` function must be invoked in the context of a select operation on the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view.
- The `COLUMN_PRESENT` function does not support `LONG`, `LOB`, `ADT`, or `COLLECTION` datatypes.
- The value for the `sql_redo_undo` parameter depends on the operation performed and the data of interest:
  - If an update operation was performed and you want to know what the value was prior to the update operation, specify `UNDO_VALUE`.
  - If an update operation was performed and you want to know what the value is after the update operation, specify `REDO_VALUE`.
  - If an insert operation was performed, typically you would specify `REDO_VALUE` (because the value of a column prior to an insert operation will always be `NULL`).
  - If a delete operation was performed, typically you would specify `UNDO_VALUE` (because the value of a column after a delete operation will always be `NULL`).

## 96.6.3 END\_LOGMNR Procedure

This procedure finishes a LogMiner session. Because this procedure performs cleanup operations that may not otherwise be done, you must use it to properly end a LogMiner session. This procedure is called automatically when you log out of a database session or when you call `DBMS_LOGMNR.ADD_LOGFILE` and specify the `NEW` option.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.END_LOGMNR;
```

## Exceptions

**Table 96-9** END\_LOGMNR Procedure Exception

Exception	Description
ORA-01307	No LogMiner session is currently active. The END_LOGMNR procedure was called without adding any log files or before the START_LOGMNR procedure was called

## 96.6.4 MINE\_VALUE Function

This function facilitates queries based on a column's data value.

This function takes two arguments. The first one specifies whether to mine the redo (REDO\_VALUE) or undo (UNDO\_VALUE) portion of the data. The second argument is a string that specifies the fully qualified name of the column to be mined. The MINE\_VALUE function always returns a string that can be converted back to the original datatype.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.MINE_VALUE (
    sql_redo_undo      IN RAW,
    column_name        IN VARCHAR2 default '') RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 96-10** MINE\_VALUE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sql_redo_undo	Specifies either the REDO_VALUE or the UNDO_VALUE column in the V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS view from which to extract data values. See the Usage Notes for more information.
column_name	Specifies the fully qualified name (schema.table.column) of the column for which this function will return information. In a CDB, the column name is specified as follows: container_name: schema.table.column

### Return Values

**Table 96-11** Return Values for MINE\_VALUE Function

Return	Description
NULL	The column is not contained within the self-describing record, or the column value is NULL. To distinguish between the two different null possibilities, use the DBMS_LOGMNR.COLUMN_PRESENT function.
NON-NULL	The column is contained within the self-describing record; the value is returned in string format.

## Exceptions

**Table 96-12 MINE\_VALUE Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01323	Invalid state. Currently, a LogMiner dictionary is not associated with the LogMiner session. You must specify a LogMiner dictionary for the LogMiner session.
ORA-00904	Invalid identifier. The value specified for the <code>column_name</code> parameter was not a fully qualified column name.

## Usage Notes

- To use the `MINE_VALUE` function, you must have successfully started LogMiner.
- The `MINE_VALUE` function must be invoked in the context of a select operation from the `V$LOGMNR_CONTENTS` view.
- The `MINE_VALUE` function does not support `LONG`, `LOB`, `ADT`, or `COLLECTION` datatypes.
- The value for the `sql_redo_undo` parameter depends on the operation performed and the data of interest:
  - If an update operation was performed and you want to know what the value was prior to the update operation, specify `UNDO_VALUE`.
  - If an update operation was performed and you want to know what the value is after the update operation, specify `REDO_VALUE`.
  - If an insert operation was performed, typically you would specify `REDO_VALUE` (because the value of a column prior to an insert operation will always be null).
  - If a delete operation was performed, typically you would specify `UNDO_VALUE` (because the value of a column after a delete operation will always be null).
- If the `DBMS_LOGMNR.MINE_VALUE` function is used to get an `NCHAR` value that includes characters not found in the database character set, then those characters are returned as the replacement character (for example, an inverted question mark) of the database character set.

## 96.6.5 REMOVE\_LOGFILE Procedure

This procedure removes a redo log file from an existing list of redo log files for LogMiner to process.

In a CDB, the `REMOVE_LOGFILE` procedure must be called from the root database. You must have the `LOGMINING` administrative privilege to use this procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.REMOVE_LOGFILE (
    LogFileName      IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 96-13 REMOVE\_LOGFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
LogFileName	Specifies the name of the redo log file to be removed from the list of redo log files to be analyzed during this session.

## Exceptions

**Table 96-14 REMOVE\_LOGFILE Procedure Exception**

Exception	Description
ORA-01290	Cannot remove unlisted log file

## Usage Notes

- Before querying the V\$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS view, you must make a successful call to the DBMS\_LOGMNR.START\_LOGMNR procedure (within the current LogMiner session).
- You can use this procedure to remove a redo log file from the list of redo log files for LogMiner to process if you know that redo log file does not contain any data of interest.
- Multiple redo log files can be removed by calling this procedure repeatedly.
- The redo log files do not need to be removed in any particular order.
- To start a new list of redo log files for analysis, use the END\_LOGMNR procedure to end the current LogMiner session, and then build a new list using the ADD\_LOGFILE procedure.
- Even if you remove all redo log files from the list, any subsequent calls you make to the ADD\_LOGFILE procedure must match the database ID and RESETLOGS SCN of the removed redo log files. Therefore, to analyze the redo log files from a different database (or a database incarnation with a different database RESETLOGS SCN) than that with which the current list of redo log files is associated, use the END\_LOGMNR procedure to end the current LogMiner session, and then build a new list using the ADD\_LOGFILE procedure.

## 96.6.6 START\_LOGMNR Procedure

This procedure starts LogMiner by loading the dictionary that LogMiner will use to translate internal schema object identifiers to names.

In a CDB, the START\_LOGMNR procedure must be called from the root database. You must have the LOGMINING administrative privilege to use this procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR (
  startScn          IN NUMBER default 0,
  endScn            IN NUMBER default 0,
  startTime         IN DATE default '01-jan-1988',
  endTime           IN DATE default '31-dec-2110',
```

```
DictFileName      IN VARCHAR2 default '',
Options          IN BINARY_INTEGER default 0 );
```

## Parameters

**Table 96-15 START\_LOGMNR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
startScn	Directs LogMiner to return only redo records with an SCN greater than or equal to the startScn specified. This fails if there is no redo log file containing the specified startScn value. (You can query the FILENAME, LOW_SCN, and NEXT_SCN columns in the V\$LOGMNR_LOGS view for each redo log file to determine the range of SCN values contained in each redo log file.)
endScn	Directs LogMiner to return only redo records with an SCN less than or equal to the endScn specified. If you specify an endScn value that is beyond the value in any redo log file, then LogMiner uses the greatest endScn value in the redo log file that contains the most recent changes. (You can query the FILENAME, LOW_SCN, and NEXT_SCN columns in the V\$LOGMNR_LOGS view for each redo log file to determine the range of SCN values contained in each redo log file.)
startTime	Directs LogMiner to return only redo records with a timestamp greater than or equal to the startTime specified. This fails if there is no redo log file containing the specified startTime value. (You can query the FILENAME, LOW_TIME, and HIGH_TIME columns in the V\$LOGMNR_LOGS view for each redo log file to determine the range of time covered in each redo log file.)  This parameter is ignored if startScn is specified. See the Usage Notes for additional information.
endTime	Directs LogMiner to return only redo records with a timestamp less than or equal to the endTime specified. If you specify an endTime value that is beyond the value in any redo log file, then LogMiner will use the greatest endTime in the redo log file that contains the most recent changes. You can query the FILENAME, LOW_TIME, and HIGH_TIME columns in the V\$LOGMNR_LOGS view for each redo log file to determine the range of time covered in each redo log file.)  This parameter is ignored if endScn is specified. See the Usage Notes for additional information.
DictFileName	Specifies the flat file that contains the LogMiner dictionary. It is used to reconstruct SQL_REDO and SQL_UNDO columns in V\$LOGMNR_CONTENTS, as well as to fully translate SEG_NAME, SEG_OWNER, SEG_TYPE_NAME, TABLE_NAME, and TABLE_SPACE columns. The fully qualified path name for the LogMiner dictionary file must be specified. (This file must have been created previously through the DBMS_LOGMNR_D.BUILD procedure.)  You need to specify this parameter only if neither DICT_FROM_REDO_LOGS nor DICT_FROM_ONLINE_CATALOG is specified.
options	See <a href="#">Table 96-2</a> .

## Exceptions

**Table 96-16 START\_LOGMNR Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01280	Internal error encountered.
ORA-01281	<code>startScn</code> or <code>endScn</code> parameter value is not a valid SCN, or <code>endScn</code> is less than <code>startScn</code> .
ORA-01282	value for the <code>startTime</code> parameter was greater than the value specified for the <code>endTime</code> parameter, or there was no redo log file that was compatible with the date range specified with the <code>startTime</code> and <code>endTime</code> parameters.
ORA-01283	Options parameter specified is invalid.
ORA-01284	LogMiner dictionary file specified in the <code>DictFileName</code> parameter has a full path length greater than 256 characters, or the file cannot be opened.
ORA-01285	Error reading specified file.
ORA-01291	Redo log files that are needed to satisfy the user's requested SCN or time range are missing.
ORA-01292	No log file has been specified for the current LogMiner session.
ORA-01293	Mounted database required for specified LogMiner options.
ORA-01294	Error occurred while processing information in the specified dictionary file, possible corruption.
ORA-01295	Specified LogMiner dictionary does not correspond to the database that produced the log files being analyzed.
ORA-01296	Character set mismatch between specified LogMiner dictionary and log files.
ORA-01297	Redo version mismatch between LogMiner dictionary and log files.
ORA-01299	Specified LogMiner dictionary corresponds to a different database incarnation.
ORA-01300	Writable database required for specified LogMiner options.

## Usage Notes

### Note:

The `continuous_mine` option for the `dbms_logmnr.start_logmnr` package is desupported in Oracle Database 19c (19.1), and is no longer available.

- LogMiner can use a dictionary that you previously extracted to the redo log files or to a flat file, or you can specify that LogMiner use the online catalog if LogMiner is mining data from the source system.
- After executing the `START_LOGMNR` procedure, you can query the following views:
  - `V$logmnr_contents` - contains history of information in redo log files

- V\$LOGMNR\_DICTIONARY - contains current information about the LogMiner dictionary file extracted to a flat file
  - V\$LOGMNR\_PARAMETERS - contains information about the LogMiner session
- (You can query the V\$LOGMNR\_LOGS view after a redo log file list has been added to the list of files that LogMiner is to mine.)
- Parameters and options are not persistent across calls to DBMS\_LOGMNR.START\_LOGMNR. You must specify all desired parameters and options (including SCN and time ranges) each time you call DBMS\_LOGMNR.START\_LOGMNR
  - Be aware that specifying redo log files using a timestamp is not precise.
  - Keep the following in mind regarding starting and ending times or SCN ranges:
    - If you specify neither a `startTime` nor a `startScn` parameter, LogMiner will set the `startScn` parameter to use the lowest SCN value from the redo log file that contains the oldest changes.
    - If you specify both time and SCN values, LogMiner uses the SCN value or values and ignores the time values.
    - If you specify starting and ending time or SCN values and they are found in the LogMiner redo log file list, then LogMiner mines the logs indicated by those values.
    - If you specify starting and ending times or SCN values that are not in the LogMiner redo log file list, and you specify DBMS\_LOGMNR.START\_LOGMNR, and you specify:
      - \* 0 for the `startTime` or `startScn` value, then the lowest SCN in the LogMiner redo log file list will be used as the `startScn`
      - \* A nonzero number for the `startTime` or `startScn` value, then an error is returned
      - \* 0 or a nonzero number for the `endTime` or `endScn` value, then the highest SCN in the LogMiner redo log file list will be used as the `endScn`
    - If you specify starting and ending times or SCN values and they are not found in the LogMiner redo log file list, and you specify DBMS\_LOGMNR.START\_LOGMNR, and you specify:
      - \* 0 for the `startTime` or `startScn` value, then an error is returned.
      - \* A `startTime` or `startScn` value that is greater than any value in the database's archived redo log files, then LogMiner starts mining in the online redo log file. LogMiner will continue to process the online redo log file until it finds a change at, or beyond, the requested starting point before it returns rows from the V\$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS view.
      - \* An `endTime` or `endScn` parameter value that indicates a time or SCN in the future, then LogMiner includes the online redo log files when it mines. When you query the V\$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS view, rows will be returned from this view as changes are made to the database, and will not stop until LogMiner sees a change beyond the requested ending point.
      - \* 0 for the `endTime` or `endScn` parameter value, then LogMiner includes the online redo log files when it mines. When you query the V\$LOGMNR\_CONTENTS view, rows will be returned from this view as changes are made to the database, and will not stop until you enter CTL+C or you terminate the PL/SQL cursor.



# DBMS\_LOGSTDBY

The `DBMS_LOGSTDBY` package provides subprograms for configuring and managing the logical standby database environment.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_LOGSTDBY Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration*

## 97.1 DBMS\_LOGSTDBY Overview

The `DBMS_LOGSTDBY` package helps you manage the SQL Apply (logical standby database) environment.

The subprograms in the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY` package help you to accomplish the following main objectives:

- Manage configuration parameters used by SQL Apply.  
For example, controlling how transactions are applied on the logical standby database, how much shared pool is used, and how many processes are used by SQL Apply to mine and apply the changes.
- Ensure an appropriate level of supplemental logging is enabled, and a LogMiner dictionary is built correctly for logical standby database creation.
- Provide a way to skip the application of changes to selected tables or entire schemas in the logical standby database, and specify ways to handle exceptions encountered by SQL Apply.
- Allow controlled access to tables in the logical standby database that may require maintenance.

## 97.2 DBMS\_LOGSTDBY Security Model

You must have the `DBA` role to use the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY` package.

A prototype role, `LOGSTDBY_ADMINISTRATOR`, is created by default with `RESOURCE` and `EXECUTE` privileges on `DBMS_LOGSTDBY`. If you choose to use this role, consider granting

ALTER DATABASE and ALTER SESSION privileges to the role so that the grantee can start and stop SQL Apply and can enable and disable the database guard.

The procedures associated with skipping transactions (SKIP and UNSKIP, SKIP\_ERROR and UNSKIP\_ERROR, and SKIP\_TRANSACTION and UNSKIP\_TRANSACTION) all require DBA privileges to execute because their scope may contain wildcard schemas. Oracle recommends that where SKIP procedures are specified, these be owned by a secure account with appropriate privileges on the schemas they act on (for example, SYS).

## 97.3 DBMS\_LOGSTDBY Constants

The DBMS\_LOGSTDBY package defines several enumerated constants for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name, for example, DBMS\_LOGSTDBY.SKIP\_ACTION\_SKIP.

The following table describes the constants for the `proc_name` parameter in the DBMS\_LOGSTDBY.SKIP procedure.

**Table 97-1 Constants for SKIP Options Flag**

Constant	Description
MAX_EVENTS	Maximum number of events to log in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. See the DBMS_LOGSTDBY <a href="#">APPLY_SET Procedure</a> .
SKIP_ACTION_APPLY	Used inside the user-defined procedure registered with DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP. Use this constant when setting the value of the SKIP_ACTION parameter with DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT if you want SQL Apply to apply the DDL or PL/SQL statement.
SKIP_ACTION_ERROR	Used inside the user-defined procedure registered with DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP. Use this constant when setting the value of the SKIP_ACTION parameter with DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT if you want SQL Apply to error out.
SKIP_ACTION_REPLACE	Used inside the user-defined procedure registered with DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP. Use this constant when setting the value of the SKIP_ACTION parameter with DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT if you want SQL Apply to apply the replacement DDL. (This constant should not be used while handling an Oracle Supplied PL/SQL procedure call).
SKIP_ACTION_SKIP	Used inside the user-defined procedure registered with DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP. Use this constant when setting the value of the SKIP_ACTION parameter with DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT if you want SQL Apply to skip the associated DDL or Oracle supplied PL/SQL procedure call.

## 97.4 Summary of DBMS\_LOGSTDBY Subprograms

This table describes each subprogram of the DBMS\_LOGSTDBY procedure, including a reference to the section where each procedure is described in more detail.

In a multitenant container database (CDB), some subprograms must be called from the root. There may be other differences as well. See the individual subprogram descriptions for details.

**Table 97-2 DBMS\_LOGSTDBY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">APPLY_SET Procedure</a>	Sets the values of various parameters that configure and maintain SQL Apply.
<a href="#">APPLY_UNSET Procedure</a>	Restores the default values of various parameters that configure and maintain SQL Apply.
<a href="#">BUILD Procedure</a>	Ensures supplemental logging is enabled properly and builds the LogMiner dictionary.
<a href="#">INSTANTIATE_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates and populates a table in the standby database from a corresponding table in the primary database.
<a href="#">IS_APPLY_SERVER Function</a>	This function returns TRUE if it is executed from PL/SQL in the context of a logical standby apply server process. This function is used in conjunction with triggers that have the <code>fire_once</code> parameter in the <code>DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER FIRING_PROPERTY</code> subprogram set to FALSE (the default is TRUE). Such triggers are executed when the relevant target is updated by an apply process. This function can be used within the body of the trigger to ensure that the trigger takes different (or no) actions on the primary or on the standby.
<a href="#">MAP_PRIMARY_SCN Function</a>	Maps an SCN relevant to the primary database to a corresponding SCN at the logical standby database. The mapped SCN is conservative in nature, and can thus be used to flash back the logical standby database to compensate for a flashback database operation performed at the primary database.
<a href="#">PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY Procedure</a>	Used after a failover, this procedure ensures a local logical standby database that was not involved in the failover has not processed more redo than the new primary database and reports the set of archive redo log files that must be replaced to ensure consistency
<a href="#">PURGE_SESSION Procedure</a>	Identifies the archived redo log files that have been applied to the logical standby database and are no longer needed by SQL Apply
<a href="#">REBUILD Procedure</a>	Records relevant metadata (including the LogMiner dictionary) in the redo stream in case a database that has recently changed its role to a primary database following a failover operation fails to do so during the failover process

**Table 97-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_LOGSTDBY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_TABLESPACE Procedure</a>	Moves metadata tables required by SQL Apply to the user-specified tablespace. By default, the metadata tables are created in the SYSAUX tablespace.
<a href="#">SKIP Procedure</a>	Specifies rules that control database operations that should not be applied to the logical standby database
<a href="#">SKIP_ERROR Procedure</a>	Specifies rules regarding what action to take upon encountering errors.
<a href="#">SKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure</a>	Specifies transactions that should not be applied on the logical standby database. Be careful in using this procedure, because not applying specific transactions may cause data corruption at the logical standby database.
<a href="#">UNSKIP Procedure</a>	Deletes rules specified by the SKIP procedure.
<a href="#">UNSKIP_ERROR Procedure</a>	Deletes rules specified by the SKIP_ERROR procedure.
<a href="#">UNSKIP_TRANSACTION Procedure</a>	Deletes rules specified by the SKIP_TRANSACTION procedure.

## 97.4.1 APPLY\_SET Procedure

Use this procedure to set values of parameters that configure and manage SQL Apply in a logical standby database environment. All parameters, except for PRESERVE\_COMMIT\_ORDER, can be changed without having to stop SQL Apply.

In a CDB, the APPLY\_SET procedure must be called from the root database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_SET (
    inname          IN VARCHAR,
    value           IN VARCHAR);
```

### Parameters

**Table 97-3 APPLY\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
APPLY_SERVERS	Controls the number of APPLIER processes used to apply changes. The maximum number allowed is 1024, provided the MAX_SERVERS parameter is set to accommodate this.

**Table 97-3 (Cont.) APPLY\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
EVENT_LOG_DEST	<p>Controls where SQL Apply records the occurrence of an interesting event. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEST_ALL - All events will be recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view and in the alert log.</li> <li>DEST_EVENTS_TABLE - All events that contain information about user data will be recorded only in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. This is the default value.</li> </ul> <p>For example, if SQL Apply receives an ORA-1403 error, the whole event is recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. Whereas, the alert log records only that SQL Apply stopped because of ORA-1403. No information regarding the user table or offending statement is logged in the alert log. However, if you stop the SQL Apply engine, it gets recorded in both the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view and in the alert log. Note that this parameter affects the behavior of the following parameters: RECORD_APPLIED_DDL, RECORD_SKIP_DDL, RECORD_SKIP_ERRORS, and RECORD_UNSUPPORTED_OPERATIONS. For example, if RECORD_APPLIED_DDL is set to TRUE, but EVENT_LOG_DEST is set to DEST_EVENTS_TABLE, then the applied DDL string will only be recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view.</p>
LOG_AUTO_DEL_RETENTION_TARGET	<p>This parameter setting is only meaningful if LOG_AUTO_DELETE has been set to TRUE. The value you supply for this parameter controls how long (in minutes) a remote archived log that is received from the primary database will be retained at the logical standby database once all redo records contained in the log have been applied at the logical standby database. The default value is 1440 minutes.</p>
LOG_AUTO_DELETE	<p>Automatically deletes foreign archived redo log files as soon as they have been applied on the logical standby database. By default, a foreign archived redo log file is not deleted until 24 hours (the default value of LOG_AUTO_DEL_RETENTION_TARGET parameter) after it has been applied at the logical standby database. Set to TRUE to enable automatic deletion of archived redo log files. Set to FALSE to disable automatic deletion. The default value is TRUE.</p>
MAX_EVENTS_RECORDED	<p>Number of recent events that will be visible through the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view. To record all events encountered by SQL Apply, use the DBMS_LOGSTDBY.MAX_EVENTS constant as the number value. The default value is 10,000.</p>
MAX_SERVERS	<p>Number of processes that SQL Apply uses to read and apply redo. The default value is 9. The maximum number allowed is 2048.</p>

**Table 97-3 (Cont.) APPLY\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
MAX_SGA	Number of megabytes from shared pool in System Global Area (SGA) that SQL Apply will use. The default value is 30 megabytes or one quarter of the value set for SHARED_POOL_SIZE, whichever is lower. The maximum size allowed is 4095 megabytes.
PREPARE_SERVERS	Controls the number of PREPARER processes used to prepare changes. The maximum number allowed is 1024, provided the MAX_SERVERS parameter is set to accommodate this.
PRESERVE_COMMIT_ORDER	<p>TRUE: Transactions are applied to the logical standby database in the exact order in which they were committed on the primary database. This is the default parameter setting.</p> <p>FALSE: Transactions containing non-overlapping sets of rows may be committed in a different order than they were committed on the primary database.</p> <p>Regardless of the level chosen, modifications done to the same row are always applied in the same order as they happened on the primary database. See the Usage Notes for details and recommendations.</p> <p>You cannot modify this parameter while SQL Apply is running.</p>
RECORD_APPLIED_DDL	<p>Controls whether DDL statements that have been applied to the logical standby database are recorded in the location specified by the EVENT_LOG_DEST parameter. Specify one of the following values:</p> <p>TRUE: Indicates that DDL statements applied to the logical standby database are recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log.</p> <p>FALSE: Indicates that applied DDL statements are not recorded. This is the default parameter setting.</p>
RECORD_SKIP_DDL	<p>Controls whether skipped DDL statements are recorded in the location specified by the EVENT_LOG_DEST parameter. Specify one of the following values:</p> <p>TRUE: Skipped DDL statements are recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log. This is the default parameter setting.</p> <p>FALSE: Skipped DDL statements are not recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log.</p>
RECORD_SKIP_ERRORS	<p>Controls whether skipped errors (as described by the SKIP_ERROR procedure) are recorded in the location specified by the EVENT_LOG_DEST parameter. Specify one of the following values:</p> <p>TRUE: Skipped errors are recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log. This is the default parameter setting.</p> <p>FALSE: Skipped errors are not recorded in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table and the alert log.</p>

**Table 97-3 (Cont.) APPLY\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
RECORD_UNSUPPORTED_OPERATIONS	<p>Captures information about transactions running on the primary database that will not be supported by a logical standby database. This procedure records its information as events in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table. Specify one of the following values:</p> <p>TRUE: The information is captured and recorded as events in the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS table.</p> <p>FALSE: The information is not captured. This is the default.</p>

If a parameter is changed while SQL Apply is running, the change will take effect at some point in the future. In such a case, an informational row is inserted into the DBA\_LOGSTDBY\_EVENTS view at the time the parameter change takes effect.

Additionally, if you are modifying a parameter while SQL Apply is running on an Oracle RAC configuration, you must be connected to the same instance where SQL Apply is running.

### Exceptions

**Table 97-4 APPLY\_SET Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16104	invalid Logical Standby option requested
ORA-16236	Logical Standby metadata operation in progress

### Usage Notes

- Use the APPLY\_UNSET procedure to restore the default settings of a parameter.
- See *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for help with tuning SQL Apply and for information about setting appropriate values for different parameters.

### Examples

To record DDLs in the DBA\_LOGSTDBY\_EVENTS view and in the alert log, issue the following statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_SET('RECORD_APPLIED_DDL', TRUE);
```

## 97.4.2 APPLY\_UNSET Procedure

Use the APPLY\_UNSET procedure to restore the default values of the parameters that you changed with the APPLY\_SET procedure.

In a CDB, the APPLY\_UNSET procedure must be called from the root database.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_UNSET (  
    inname          IN VARCHAR);
```

## Parameters

The parameter information for the `APPLY_UNSET` procedure is the same as that described for the `APPLY_SET` procedure. See [Table 97-3](#) for complete parameter information.

## Exceptions

**Table 97-5** `APPLY_UNSET` Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16104	invalid Logical Standby option requested
ORA-16236	Logical Standby metadata operation in progress

## Usage Notes

- Use the `APPLY_SET` procedure to specify a nondefault value for a parameter.

## Examples

If you previously specified that applied DDLs show up in the `DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS` view and the alert log, you can restore the default behavior of SQL Apply regarding applied DDL statements with the following statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_UNSET('RECORD_APPLIED_DDL');
```

## 97.4.3 BUILD Procedure

Use this procedure on the primary database to record relevant metadata (LogMiner dictionary) information in the redo log, which will subsequently be used by SQL Apply. This procedure will enable database-wide primary- and unique-key supplemental logging, if necessary.

In a CDB, the `BUILD` procedure must be called from the root database on the primary. Additionally, you cannot add or remove PDBs from a CDB while this procedure is executing.



 **Note:**

In databases created using Oracle Database 11g release 2 (11.2) or later, supplemental logging information is automatically propagated to any existing physical standby databases. However, for databases in earlier releases, or if the database was created using an earlier release and then upgraded to 11.2, you must check whether supplemental logging is enabled at the physical standby(s) if it is also enabled at the primary database. If it is not enabled at the physical standby(s), then before performing a switchover or failover, you must enable supplemental logging on all existing physical standby databases. To do so, issue the following SQL command on each physical standby:

```
SQL> ALTER DATABASE ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG DATA (PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE INDEX)
      COLUMNS;
```

If you do not do this, then any logical standby that is also in the same Data Guard configuration will be unusable if a switchover or failover is performed to one of the physical standby databases. If a switchover or failover has already occurred and supplemental logging was not enabled, then you must recreate all logical standby databases.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.BUILD;
```

### Usage Notes

- Supplemental log information includes extra information in the redo logs that uniquely identifies a modified row in the logical standby database, and also includes information that helps efficient application of changes to the logical standby database.
- LogMiner dictionary information allows SQL Apply to interpret data in the redo logs.
- DBMS\_LOGSTDBY.BUILD should be run only once for each logical standby database you want to create. You do not need to use DBMS\_LOGSTDBY.BUILD for each Oracle RAC instance.
- DBMS\_LOGSTDBY.BUILD waits for all transactions (including distributed transactions) that are active at the time of the procedure invocation to complete before returning. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about how to handle in-doubt transactions.

### Examples

To build the LogMiner dictionary in the redo stream of the primary database and to record additional information so that a logical standby database can be instantiated, issue the following SQL statement at the primary database

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.BUILD;
```

## 97.4.4 INSTANTIATE\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates and populates a table in the standby database from a corresponding table in the primary database.

The table requires the name of the database link (`dblink`) as an input parameter. If the table already exists in the logical standby database, it will be dropped and re-created based on the table definition at the primary database. This procedure only brings over the data associated with the table, and not the associated indexes and constraints.

Use the `INSTANTIATE_TABLE` procedure to:

- Add a table to a standby database.
- Re-create a table in a standby database.

In a CDB, the `INSTANTIATE_TABLE` procedure must be called from within the container in which the table to be instantiated resides. Additionally, the database link that is provided to the primary database must point to the corresponding container on the primary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.INSTANTIATE_TABLE (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  dblink           IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 97-6 INSTANTIATE\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schema_name</code>	Name of the schema
<code>table_name</code>	Name of the table to be created or re-created in the standby database
<code>dblink</code>	Name of the database link account that has privileges to read and lock the table in the primary database, as well as the <code>SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE</code> on the primary database

### Exceptions

**Table 97-7 INSTANTIATE\_TABLE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16236	Logical Standby metadata operation in progress
ORA-16276	Specified database link does not correspond to primary database
ORA-16277	Specified table is not supported by logical standby database
ORA-16278	Specified table has a multi-object skip rule defined

### Usage Notes

- Use this procedure to create and populate a table in a way that keeps the data on the standby database transactionally consistent with the primary database.
- This table will not be synchronized with the rest of the tables being maintained by SQL Apply and SQL Apply will not start to maintain it until SQL Apply encounters redo that occurred after the table was instantiated from the primary. The SCN at which the table was instantiated from the primary database is available in the `DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS` view.
- The specified table must be a table that is supported by logical standby (that is, it does not appear in the `DBA_LOGSTDBY_UNSUPPORTED_TABLES` view on the primary database).
- If there are any skip rules that specifically name this table (without any wildcards), those skip rules will be dropped as part of `INSTANTIATE_TABLE`, so that the table will be properly maintained by SQL Apply in the future. If there are skip rules that indirectly reference this table (match a skip rule with a wildcard in the `schema_name` or `table_name`, and have a `TABLE`, `DML`, or `SCHEMA_DDL` statement type), `INSTANTIATE_TABLE` will fail with an ORA-16278 error. Any multi-object skip rules that pertain to the table must be dropped or changed before re-attempting the `INSTANTIATE_TABLE` call.

### Examples

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.INSTANTIATE_TABLE (-  
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', TABLE_NAME => 'EMPLOYEES', -  
    DBLINK => 'INSTANTIATE_TBL_LINK');
```

## 97.4.5 IS\_APPLY\_SERVER Function

This function returns `TRUE` if it is executed from PL/SQL in the context of a logical standby apply server process.

This function is used in conjunction with triggers that have the `fire_once` parameter in the `DBMS_DDL.SET_TRIGGER_FIRING_PROPERTY` subprogram set to `FALSE` (the default is `TRUE`). Such triggers are executed when the relevant target is updated by an apply process. This function can be used within the body of the trigger to ensure that the trigger takes different (or no) actions on the primary or on the standby.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.IS_APPLY_SERVER  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

None

## 97.4.6 MAP\_PRIMARY\_SCN Function

This function returns an SCN on the standby that predates the supplied SCN from the primary database by at least 5 minutes.

It can be used to determine a safe SCN to use in a compensating flashback database operation at the logical standby database, following a flashback database operation or a point-in-time recovery operation at the primary database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.MAP_PRIMARY_SCN(primary_scn NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Exceptions

**Table 97-8 MAP\_PRIMARY\_SCN Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-20001	Primary SCN is before mapped range
ORA-20002	SCN mapping requires PRESERVE_COMMIT_ORDER to be TRUE

### Usage Notes

Use this function to get a conservative SCN at the logical standby database that corresponds to an SCN at the primary database. This function is useful in the context of doing compensating flashback database operations at the logical standby following a flashback database or a point-in-time recovery operation done at the primary database.

## 97.4.7 PREPARE\_FOR\_NEW\_PRIMARY Procedure

The `PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY` procedure must be invoked at a logical standby database following a failover, if that standby database was not the target of the failover operation.

Such a standby database must process the exact same set of redo logs processed at the new primary database. This routine ensures that the local logical standby database has not processed more redo than the new primary database and reports the set of archive logs that must be replaced to ensure consistency. The set of replacement logs will be reported in the `alert.log`. These logs must be copied to the logical standby and registered using the `ALTER DATABASE REGISTER LOGICAL LOGFILE` statement.

In a CDB, the `PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY` procedure must be called from the root database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY (
    FORMER_STANDBY_TYPE    IN VARCHAR2,
    DBLINK                 IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 97-9 PREPARE\_FOR\_NEW\_PRIMARY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
FORMER_STANDBY_TYPE	The type of standby database that was the target of the failover operation to become the new primary database. Valid values are 'PHYSICAL' if the new primary was formerly a physical standby, and 'LOGICAL' if the new primary database was formerly a logical standby database.
DBLINK	The name of a database link to the new primary database

## Exceptions

**Table 97-10 PREPARE\_FOR\_NEW\_PRIMARY Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-16104	Invalid Logical Standby option.
ORA-16109	Failed to apply log data from previous primary.

## Usage Notes

- This routine is intended only for logical standby systems. This routine will fail if the new primary database was formerly a logical standby database and the LogMiner dictionary build has not completed successfully. Log files displayed in the alert log will be referred to as *terminal logs*. Users should keep in mind that file paths are relative to the new primary database and may not resolve locally. Upon manual registration of the terminal logs, users should complete the process by calling either `START LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY` if the new primary database was formerly a physical standby database or `START LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY NEW PRIMARY` if the new primary database was formerly a logical standby database. See the alert log for more details regarding the reasons for any exception.

## Examples

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.PREPARE_FOR_NEW_PRIMARY ( -
          FORMER_STANDBY_TYPE => 'LOGICAL', -
          DBLINK => 'dblink_to_newprimary');
```

## 97.4.8 PURGE\_SESSION Procedure

`PURGE_SESSION` identifies all archived redo log files that have been applied to the logical standby database and are no longer needed by SQL Apply.

Once identified, you can issue operating system commands to delete some or all of the unnecessary archived redo log files.

In a CDB, the `PURGE_SESSION` procedure must be called from the root database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.PURGE_SESSION;
```

## Exceptions

**Table 97-11 PURGE\_SESSION Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01309	Invalid session

## Usage Notes

- This procedure does not delete the archived redo log files. You must issue operating system commands to delete unneeded files.
- This procedure updates the `DBA_LOGMNR_PURGED_LOG` view that displays the archived redo log files that have been applied to the logical standby database.
- In Oracle Database 10g Release 2, metadata related to the archived redo log files (and the actual archived redo log files) are purged automatically based on the default setting of the `LOG_AUTO_DELETE` parameter described in the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.APPLY_SET` procedure described.

## Example

To identify and remove unnecessary files:

1. Enter the following statement on the logical standby database:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.PURGE_SESSION;
```

2. Query the `DBA_LOGMNR_PURGED_LOG` view to list the archived redo log files that can be removed:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM DBA_LOGMNR_PURGED_LOG;
```

```
FILE_NAME
-----
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_40_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_41_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_42_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_43_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_44_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_45_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_46_509538672.log
/boston/arc_dest/arc_1_47_509538672.log
```

3. Use operating system-specific commands to delete archived redo log files from the file system.

## 97.4.9 REBUILD Procedure

This procedure is used if a database that has recently changed its role to a primary database following a failover operation fails to record relevant metadata (including the LogMiner dictionary) in the redo stream required for other logical standby databases.

In a CDB, the `REBUILD` procedure must be called from the root database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.REBUILD;
```

### Usage Notes

- LogMiner dictionary information is logged in the redo log files. The standby redo log files (if present) are archived.

### Examples

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.REBUILD;
```

## 97.4.10 SET\_TABLESPACE Procedure

This procedure moves metadata tables required by SQL Apply to the user-specified tablespace.

By default, the metadata tables are created in the `SYSAUX` tablespace. SQL Apply cannot be running when you invoke this procedure.

In a CDB, the `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure must be called from the root database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SET_TABLESPACE(
    NEW_TABLESPACE IN VARCHAR2)
```

### Parameters

**Table 97-12 SET\_TABLESPACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>NEW_TABLESPACE</code>	Name of the new tablespace where metadata tables will reside.

### Exceptions

**Table 97-13 SET\_TABLESPACE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16236	Logical Standby metadata operation in progress

### Examples

To move metadata tables to a new tablespace named `LOGSTDBY_TBS`, issue the following statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SET_TABLESPACE (new_tablespace => 'LOGSTDBY_TBS');
```

## 97.4.11 SKIP Procedure

The `SKIP` procedure can be used to define rules that will be used by SQL Apply to skip the application of certain changes to the logical standby database.

For example, the `SKIP` procedure can be used to skip changes to a subset of tables in the logical standby database. It can also be used to specify DDL statements that

should not be applied at the logical standby database or should be modified before they are applied in the logical standby database. One reason why a DDL statement may need to be modified is to accommodate a different directory structure on the logical standby database.



**Note:**

For information about skipping containers, see "[Skipping Containers](#)."

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (
    stmt                IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    proc_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    use_like             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    esc                 IN CHAR1 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 97-14 SKIP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stmt	Either a keyword that identifies a set of SQL statements or a specific SQL statement. The use of keywords simplifies configuration since keywords, generally defined by the database object, identify all SQL statements that operate on the specified object. <a href="#">Table 97-15</a> shows a list of keywords and the equivalent SQL statements, either of which is a valid value for this parameter. The keyword <code>PL/SQL</code> is used for the execution of Oracle-supplied packages which are supported for replication.
schema_name	The name of one or more schemas (wildcards are permitted) associated with the SQL statements identified by the <code>stmt</code> parameter. If not applicable, this value must be set to <code>NULL</code> .
object_name	The name of one or more objects (wildcards are permitted) associated with the SQL statements identified by the <code>stmt</code> . If not applicable, this value must be set to <code>NULL</code> .



**Table 97-14 (Cont.) SKIP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
proc_name	<p>Name of a stored procedure to call when SQL Apply determines that a particular statement matches the filter defined by the <code>stmt</code>, <code>schema_name</code>, and <code>object_name</code> parameters. Specify the procedure in the following format:</p> <pre>'schema.package.procedure'</pre> <p>This procedure returns a value that directs SQL Apply to perform one of the following: execute the statement, skip the statement, or execute a replacement statement.</p> <p>The procedures to be invoked in the case of DDL or PL/SQL take no arguments. You can access the various information needed inside the procedure by accessing the context associated with the namespace, <code>LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT</code>.</p> <p>For a full list of parameters that are accessible in the context of the skip procedure, see the <code>DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT</code> package.</p> <p>The parameters of interest in the case of DDLs are: <code>STATEMENT</code>, <code>STATEMENT_TYPE</code>, <code>SCHEMA</code>, <code>NAME</code>, <code>CURRENT_SCHEMA</code>, <code>XIDUSN</code>, <code>XIDSLT</code>, <code>XIDSQN</code> and <code>SKIP_ACTION</code>.</p> <p>The parameters of interest in the case of PL/SQL are: <code>STATEMENT</code>, <code>PACKAGE_SCHEMA</code>, <code>PACKAGE_NAME</code>, <code>PROCEDURE_NAME</code>, <code>CURRENT_SCHEMA</code>, <code>XIDUSN</code>, <code>XIDSLT</code>, <code>XIDSQN</code>, <code>EXIT_STATUS</code>, and <code>SKIP_ACTION</code>.</p> <p><b>Note 1:</b> The <code>DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_REPLACE</code> constant is not supported for PL/SQL.</p> <p><b>Note 2:</b> SQL Apply calls the skip handler when the procedure's exit is processed.</p> <p><b>Note 3:</b> The <code>use_like</code> parameter must be set to <code>FALSE</code> for PL/SQL since wildcarding PL/SQL is not supported.</p>

**Table 97-14 (Cont.) SKIP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
proc_name (cont.)	<p>A sample conditional skip rule on DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY is as follows:</p> <pre> create or replace procedure sec.mgr.skip_drop_policy is   l_stmt CLOB;   l_pkgown varchar2(30);   l_pkgnam varchar2(30);   l_procnm varchar2(30);   l_cur_schema varchar2(30);   l_xidusn number;   l_xidslt number;   l_xidsqn number;   l_exit_status number;   l_skip_action number; Begin   -- read all relevant info   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'STATEMENT', value =&gt;   l_stmt);   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'PACKAGE_SCHEMA', value =&gt;   l_pkgown);   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'PACKAGE_NAME', value =&gt;   l_pkgnam);   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'PROCEDURE_NAME', value =&gt;   l_procnm);   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'CURRENT_SCHEMA', value =&gt;   l_cur_schema);   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'XIDUSN', value =&gt; l_xidusn);   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'XIDSLT', value =&gt; l_xidslt);   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'XIDSQN', value =&gt; l_xidsqn);   dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name =&gt; 'EXIT_STATUS', value =&gt;   l_ext_status);    if 0 == l_ext_status then   Insert Into sec_mgr.logit Values     ('Success: '  l_pkgown  '.'  l_pkgnm  '.'  l_procnm   ' by '     l_current_user);    If l_current_user != 'TESTSCHEMA' Then     l_skip_action := DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_APPLY;   Else     l_skip_action := DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_SKIP;   End If;   End If;    dbms_logstdby_context.set_context(name=&gt;'SKIP_ACTION',   value =&gt; l_skip_action);    End skip_drop_policy;  EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP( -   stmt =&gt; 'PL/SQL', -   schema_name =&gt; 'SYS', -   object_name =&gt; 'DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY', -   proc_name =&gt; 'SEC_MGR.SKIP_DROP_POLICY' -   use_like=&gt; FALSE); </pre>

**Table 97-14 (Cont.) SKIP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>use_like</code>	Allows pattern matching to isolate the tables that you want to skip on the logical standby database. The <code>use_like</code> parameter matches a portion of one character value to another by searching the first value for the pattern specified by the second, and calculates strings using characters as defined by the input character set. This parameter follows the same rules for pattern matching described in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> .
<code>esc</code>	Identifies an escape character (such as the character <code>"\"</code> ) that you can use for pattern matching. If the escape character appears in the pattern before the character <code>"%"</code> or <code>"_"</code> then Oracle interprets this character literally in the pattern, rather than as a special pattern matching character. See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about pattern matching.

**Usage Notes**

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.
- You cannot associate a stored procedure to be invoked in the context of a DML statement. For example, the following statement returns the ORA-16104: invalid Logical Standby option requested error:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(-
      stmt => 'DML', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => 'EMPLOYEES', -
      proc_name => 'DML_HANDLER');
```

Also, if an event matches multiple rules either because of the use of wildcards while specifying the rule or because of a specification of overlapping rules. For example, if you specify a rule for the `SCHEMA_DDL` event for the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table, and a rule for the `ALTER TABLE` event for the `HR.EMPLOYEES` table, only one of the matching procedures will be invoked (alphabetically, by procedure). In the following code example, consider the following rules:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP( -
      stmt => 'SCHEMA_DDL', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => 'EMPLOYEES', -
      proc_name => 'SCHEMA_DDL_HANDLER');
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP( -
      stmt => 'ALTER TABLE', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => 'EMPLOYEES', -
      proc_name => 'TABLE_ALTER_HANDLER');
```

On encountering an `ALTER TABLE` statement, the `schema_ddl_handler` procedure will be invoked because its name will be at the top of an alphabetically sorted list of procedures that are relevant to the statement. Collisions on a rule set because of a specification containing wildcard entries are resolved in a similar fashion. For example, the rules in the following example will result in the `empddl_handler` procedure being invoked upon encountering the `ALTER TABLE HR.EMPLOYEES ADD COLUMN RATING NUMBER` statement:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(-
      stmt => 'ALTER TABLE', -
```

```

        schema_name => 'HR', -
        object_name => 'EMP%', -
        proc_name => 'EMPDDL_HANDLER');
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP( -
        stmt => 'ALTER TABLE', -
        schema_name => 'HR', -
        object_name => 'EMPLOYEES', -
        proc_name => 'EMPLOYEE_DDL_HANDLER');

```

- Use the `SKIP` procedure with caution, particularly when skipping DDL statements. If a `CREATE TABLE` statement is skipped, for example, you must also specify other DDL statements that refer to that table in the `SKIP` procedure. Otherwise, the statements will fail and cause an exception. When this happens, SQL Apply stops running.
- Before calling the `SKIP` procedure, SQL Apply must be halted. Do this by issuing an `ALTER DATABASE STOP LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY` statement. Once all desired filters have been specified, issue an `ALTER DATABASE START LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY IMMEDIATE` statement to start SQL Apply using the new filter settings.
- See the `UNSKIP` procedure for information about reversing (undoing) the settings of the `SKIP` procedure.
- For `USER` statements, the `SCHEMA_NAME` parameter will be the user and specify '%' for the `OBJECT_NAME` parameter.
- If the `PROC_NAME` parameter is supplied, it must already exist in `DBA PROCEDURES` and it must execute with `DEFINER` rights. If the procedure is declared with `INVOKER` rights, the `ORA-1031: insufficient privileges` message will be returned.
- If the procedure returns a `REPLACEMENT` statement, the `REPLACEMENT` statement will be executed using the `SYSTEM` and `OBJECT` privileges of the owner of the procedure.
- The PL/SQL block of a `SKIP` procedure cannot contain transaction control statements (for example, `COMMIT`, `ROLLBACK`, `SAVEPOINT`, and `SET CONSTRAINT`) unless the block is declared to be an autonomous transaction.

#### Skip Statement Options

[Table 97-15](#) lists the supported values for the `stmt` parameter of the `SKIP` procedure. The left column of the table lists the keywords that may be used to identify the set of SQL statements to the right of the keyword. In addition, any of the SQL statements listed in the `sys.audit_actions` table (shown in the right column of [Table 97-15](#)) are also valid values. Note that keywords are generally defined by database object.

**Table 97-15 Supported Values for the `stmt` Parameter**

Keyword	Associated SQL Statements
There is no keyword for this group of SQL statements.	GRANT REVOKE ANALYZE TABLE ANALYZE INDEX ANALYZE CLUSTER

**Table 97-15 (Cont.) Supported Values for the stmt Parameter**

Keyword	Associated SQL Statements
CLUSTER	AUDIT CLUSTER CREATE CLUSTER DROP CLUSTER TRUNCATE CLUSTER
CONTAINER	See " <a href="#">Skipping Containers</a> "
CONTEXT	CREATE CONTEXT DROP CONTEXT
DATABASE LINK	CREATE DATABASE LINK CREATE PUBLIC DATABASE LINK DROP DATABASE LINK DROP PUBLIC DATABASE LINK
DIMENSION	ALTER DIMENSION CREATE DIMENSION DROP DIMENSION
DIRECTORY <sup>1</sup>	CREATE DIRECTORY DROP DIRECTORY
DML	Includes DML statements on a table (for example: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE)
INDEX	ALTER INDEX CREATE INDEX DROP INDEX
NON_SCHEMA_DDL	<i>All DDL that does not pertain to a particular schema</i> <b>Note:</b> SCHEMA_NAME and OBJECT_NAME must be null
PL/SQL <sup>2</sup>	Execute Oracle-supplied package.
PROCEDURE <sup>3</sup>	ALTER FUNCTION ALTER PACKAGE ALTER PACKAGE BODY ALTER PROCEDURE CREATE FUNCTION CREATE LIBRARY CREATE PACKAGE CREATE PACKAGE BODY CREATE PROCEDURE DROP FUNCTION DROP LIBRARY DROP PACKAGE DROP PACKAGE BODY DROP PROCEDURE

**Table 97-15 (Cont.) Supported Values for the stmt Parameter**

<b>Keyword</b>	<b>Associated SQL Statements</b>
PROFILE	ALTER PROFILE CREATE PROFILE DROP PROFILE
ROLE	ALTER ROLE CREATE ROLE DROP ROLE SET ROLE
ROLLBACK STATEMENT	ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT DROP ROLLBACK SEGMENT
SCHEMA_DDL	<i>All DDL statements that create, modify, or drop schema objects (for example: tables, indexes, and columns)</i> <b>Note:</b> SCHEMA_NAME and OBJECT_NAME must not be null
SEQUENCE	ALTER SEQUENCE CREATE SEQUENCE DROP SEQUENCE
SYNONYM	CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM CREATE SYNONYM DROP PUBLIC SYNONYM DROP SYNONYM
SYSTEM AUDIT	AUDIT <i>SQL_statements</i> NOAUDIT <i>SQL_statements</i>
TABLE	CREATE TABLE ALTER TABLE DROP TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE
TABLESPACE	CREATE TABLESPACE DROP TABLESPACE ALTER TABLESPACE
TRIGGER	ALTER TRIGGER CREATE TRIGGER DISABLE ALL TRIGGERS DISABLE TRIGGER DROP TRIGGER ENABLE ALL TRIGGERS ENABLE TRIGGER

**Table 97-15 (Cont.) Supported Values for the `stmt` Parameter**

Keyword	Associated SQL Statements
TYPE	ALTER TYPE ALTER TYPE BODY CREATE TYPE CREATE TYPE BODY DROP TYPE DROP TYPE BODY
USER	ALTER USER CREATE USER DROP USER
VIEW	CREATE VIEW DROP VIEW
VIEW	CREATE VIEW DROP VIEW

<sup>1</sup> All directory objects are owned by SYS, but for the purpose of filtering them with a skip directive the schema should be specified as "%".

<sup>2</sup> See *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for information about supported packages.

<sup>3</sup> Java schema objects (sources, classes, and resources) are considered the same as procedure for purposes of skipping (ignoring) SQL statements.

### Exceptions

**Table 97-16 DBMS\_LOGSTDBY.SKIP Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01031	Insufficient privileges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procedure used INVOKER rights</li> <li>Procedure needs DBA privileges</li> </ul>
ORA-16103	Logical standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation.
ORA-16104	Invalid logical standby option requested.
ORA-16203	"Unable to interpret SKIP procedure return values." Indicates that a SKIP procedure has either generated an exception or has returned ambiguous values. You can identify the offending procedure by examining the DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS view.
ORA-16236	Logical standby metadata operation in progress.

## Examples

### Example 1. Skipping all DML and DDL changes made to a schema

The following example shows how to specify rules so that SQL Apply will skip both DDL and DML statements made to the HR schema.

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(STMT => 'SCHEMA_DDL', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => '%', -
      proc_name => null);
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(STMT => 'DML', -
      schema_name => 'HR', -
      object_name => '%', -
      proc_name => null);
```

### Example 2. Creating a procedure to handle different file system organization

For example, if the file system organization in the logical standby database is different than that in the primary database, you can write a `SKIP` procedure to handle DDL statements with file specifications transparently. The following procedure can handle DDL statements as long as you follow a specific naming convention for the file specification string.

1. Create the `SKIP` procedure to handle tablespace DDL statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE sys.handle_tbs_ddl
IS
  l_old_stmt varchar2(4000);
  l_stmt_typ varchar2(40);
  l_schema  varchar2(30);
  l_name    varchar2(30);
  l_xidusn  number;
  l_xidslt  number;
  l_xidsqn  number;
  l_skip_action number;
  l_new_stmt varchar2(4000);

  -- read all information
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'STATEMENT',value=>l_old_stmt);
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'STATEMENT_TYPE',value=>l_stmt_type);
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'OWNER',value=>l_schema);
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'NAME',value=>l_name);
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDUSN',value=>l_xidusn);
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDSLT',value=>l_xidslt);
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDSQN',value=>l_xidsqn);
  dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'CONTAINER_NAME',value=>l_conname);

  --
  -- All primary file specification that contains a directory
  -- /usr/orcl/primary/dbs
  -- should go to /usr/orcl/stby directory specification

  BEGIN
    l_new_stmt := replace (l_old_stmt, '/usr/orcl/primary/dbs', '/usr/orcl/stby');
    l_skip_action := DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_REPLACE;
  EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    l_skip_action := DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ACTION_ERROR;
```



```
l_new_stmt := NULL;
END;
```

```
dbms_logstdby_context.set_context(name=>new_statement, value => l_new_stmt);
dbms_logstdby_context.set_context(name=>'SKIP_ACTION', value => l_skip_action);
END handle_tbs_ddl;
```

## 2. Register the SKIP procedure with SQL Apply:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (stmt => 'TABLESPACE', -
    proc_name => 'SYS.HANDLE_TBS_DDL');
```

## Skipping Containers

To skip a container (either a PDB or the root), use the `CONTAINER` keyword. All SQL statements executed on the container, as well as any other actions taken on the container, are skipped.

You can skip a particular PDB within a CDB. For example, the following command skips the PDB named `PDB1`. The command must be executed at the root level:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(stmt => 'CONTAINER', object_name => 'PDB1');
```

As shown in the following example, you could also skip only the root of the CDB, but not any of the PDBs that exist under the root. The command must be executed at the root level:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP(stmt => 'CONTAINER', object_name => 'CDB$ROOT');
```

### Note:

To create other skip rules for a container, create the rules from within the container. The container to which the rules will apply is automatically derived from the container in which the rules are created.

## 97.4.12 SKIP\_ERROR Procedure

The `SKIP_ERROR` procedure specifies the action to take when a logical standby database detects an error.

Upon encountering an error, the logical standby database uses the criteria contained in this procedure to determine a course of action. The default action when a match is found is to skip the error and continue with applying changes. However, if a procedure is supplied, then `SKIP_ERROR` can take other actions depending on the situation. It can do nothing, which causes SQL Apply to stop, or it can change the error message text and stop SQL Apply, or it can actually skip the error.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR (
    stmt                IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    proc_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    use_like            IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL,
    esc                 IN CHAR1    DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 97-17 SKIP\_ERROR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stmt	Either a keyword that identifies a set of SQL statements or a specific SQL statement. The use of keywords simplifies configuration because keywords, generally defined by the database object, identify all SQL statements that operate on the specified object. <a href="#">Table 97-15</a> shows a list of keywords and the equivalent SQL statements, either of which is a valid value for this parameter.
schema_name	The name of one or more schemas (wildcards are permitted) associated with the SQL statements identified by the <code>stmt</code> parameter. If not applicable, this value must be set to <code>NULL</code> .
object_name	The name of one or more objects (wildcards are permitted) associated with the SQL statements identified by the <code>stmt</code> . If not applicable, this value must be set to <code>NULL</code> .
proc_name	<p>Name of a stored procedure to call when SQL Apply encounters an error and determines a particular statement matches the filter defined by the <code>stmt</code>, <code>schema_name</code>, and <code>object_name</code> parameters. Specify the procedure in the following format:</p> <pre>' "schema" . "package" . "procedure" '</pre> <p>This procedure returns an error message that directs SQL Apply to perform one of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silently skip the error and continue with SQL Apply</li> <li>• Replace the error message that would have been created with a custom one, and stop SQL Apply</li> <li>• Do nothing, causing SQL Apply to stop and the original error message to be logged</li> </ul> <p>The procedure registered with SQL Apply does not take any parameters. The context associated with <code>LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT</code> can be used to retrieve all relevant information related to the error. See the <code>DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT</code> package for a list of all parameters associated with <code>LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT</code>.</p> <p>The parameters of interest for procedures registered with <code>SKIP_ERROR</code> are <code>CONTAINER_NAME</code>, <code>STATEMENT</code>, <code>STATEMENT_TYPE</code>, <code>SCHEMA</code>, <code>NAME</code>, <code>XIDUSN</code>, <code>XIDSLT</code>, <code>XIDSQN</code>, <code>ERROR</code> and <code>NEW_ERROR</code>.</p>
use_like	Allows pattern matching to isolate the tables that you want to skip on the logical standby database. The <code>use_like</code> parameter matches a portion of one character value to another by searching the first value for the pattern specified by the second, and calculates strings using characters as defined by the input character set. This parameter follows the same rules for pattern matching described in <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> .
esc	Identifies an escape character (such as the characters "%" or "_") that you can use for pattern matching. If the escape character appears in the pattern before the character "%" or "_" then Oracle interprets this character literally in the pattern, rather than as a special pattern matching character.

## Usage Notes

- A stored procedure provided to the `SKIP_ERROR` procedure is called when SQL Apply encounters an error that could shut down the application of redo logs to the standby database.
- Running this stored procedure affects the error being written in the `STATUS` column of the `DBA_LOGSTDBY_EVENTS` table. The `STATUS_CODE` column remains unchanged. If the stored procedure is to have no effect, that is, apply will be stopped, then the `NEW_ERROR` is written to the events table. To truly have no effect, set `NEW_ERROR` to `ERROR` in the procedure.
- If the stored procedure requires that a shutdown be avoided, then you must set `NEW_ERROR` to `NULL`.
- This procedure requires `DBA` privileges to execute.
- For `USER` statements, the `SCHEMA_NAME` parameter will be the user and you should specify `'%'` for the `OBJECT_NAME` parameter.
- If the `PROC_NAME` parameter is specified, it must already exist in `DBA_PROCEDURES` and it must execute with `DEFINERS` rights. If the procedure is declared with `INVOKERS` rights, the `ORA-1031: insufficient privileges` message will be returned.
- The PL/SQL block of a `SKIP_ERROR` procedure cannot contain transaction control statements (for example: `COMMIT`, `ROLLBACK`, `SAVEPOINT`, and `SET CONSTRAINT`) unless the block is declared to be an autonomous transaction using the following syntax:

```
PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION
```

## Exceptions

**Table 97-18 SKIP\_ERROR Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01031	Insufficient privileges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedure used <code>INVOKER</code> rights</li> <li>• Procedure needs <code>DBA</code> privileges</li> </ul>
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16104	invalid Logical Standby option requested
ORA-16236	Logical Standby metadata operation in progress

### Example 1

The following example shows how to specify rules so that SQL Apply will skip any error raised from any `GRANT DDL` command.

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR('GRANT')
```

### Example 2

To skip errors on `GRANT` statements on `SYS` or `HR` schemas, define a procedure `handle_error_ddl` and register it. In the following example, assume that `handle_error_ddl` is a free-standing procedure in the `SYS` schema.

1. Create the error-handler procedure:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE sys.handle_error_ddl
is
l_stmt      VARCHAR2(4000);
l_stmt_type VARCHAR2(40);
l_schema    VARCHAR2(30);
l_name      VARCHAR2(30);
l_xidusn    NUMBER;
l_xidslt    NUMBER;
l_xidsqn    NUMBER;
l_error     VARCHAR2(4000);
l_conname   VARCHAR2(30);
l_newerr    VARCHAR2(4000);

BEGIN
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'STATEMENT',value=>l_stmt);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'STATEMENT_TYPE',value=>l_stmt_type);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'SCHEMA',value=>l_schema);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'NAME',value=>l_name);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDUSN',value=>l_xidusn);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDSLT',value=>l_xidslt);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'XIDSQN',value=>l_xidsqn);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'ERROR',value=>l_error);
dbms_logstdby_context.get_context(name=>'CONTAINER_NAME',value=>l_conname);

-- default error to what we already have
l_new_error := l_error;

-- Ignore any GRANT errors on SYS or HR schemas

IF INSTR(UPPER(l_stmt), 'GRANT') > 0
THEN
IF l_schema is NULL
OR (l_schema is NOT NULL AND
(UPPER(l_schema) = 'SYS' OR
UPPER(l_schema) = 'HR'))
THEN
l_new_error := NULL;
-- record the fact that we just skipped an error on 'SYS' or 'HR' schemas
-- code not shown here
END IF;
END IF;

dbms_logstdby_context.set_context(name => 'NEW_ERROR', value => l_new_error);

END handle_error_ddl;
/

```

2. Register the error handler with SQL Apply:

```

SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR ( -
statement => 'NON_SCHEMA_DDL', -
schema_name => NULL, -
object_name => NULL, -
proc_name => 'SYS.HANDLE_ERROR_DDL');

```

## 97.4.13 SKIP\_TRANSACTION Procedure

This procedure provides a way to skip (ignore) applying transactions to the logical standby database. You can skip specific transactions by specifying transaction identification information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_TRANSACTION (
    xidusn          IN NUMBER,
    xidslt          IN NUMBER,
    xidsqn          IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 97-19** SKIP\_TRANSACTION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
XIDUSN NUMBER	Transaction ID undo segment number of the transaction being skipped
XIDSLT NUMBER	Transaction ID slot number of the transaction being skipped
XIDSQN NUMBER	Transaction ID sequence number of the transaction being skipped

### Usage Notes

If SQL Apply stops due to a particular transaction (for example, a DDL transaction), you can specify that transaction ID and then continue to apply. You can call this procedure multiple times for as many transactions as you want SQL Apply to ignore.

#### WARNING:

**SKIP\_TRANSACTION** is an inherently dangerous operation. Do not invoke this procedure unless you have examined the transaction in question through the **V\$logmnr\_contents** view and have taken compensating actions at the logical standby database. **SKIP\_TRANSACTION** is not the appropriate procedure to invoke to skip DML changes to a table.

To skip a DML failure, use a **SKIP** procedure, such as **SKIP('DML','MySchema','MyFailed Table')**. Using the **SKIP\_TRANSACTION** procedure for DML transactions may skip changes for other tables, thus logically corrupting them.

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.
- Use the **DBA\_LOGSTDBY\_SKIP\_TRANSACTION** view to list the transactions that are going to be skipped by SQL Apply.

## Exceptions

**Table 97-20 SKIP\_TRANSACTION Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01031	Need DBA privileges
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16104	invalid Logical Standby option requested

## Examples

To skip a DDL transaction with (XIDUSN, XIDSLT, XIDSQN) of (1.13.1726) you can register a rule as shown in the following example:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_TRANSACTION (-
      XIDUSN => 1, XIDSLT => 13, XIDSQN => 1726);
```

## 97.4.14 UNSKIP Procedure

Use the UNSKIP procedure to delete rules specified earlier with the SKIP procedure.

The parameters specified in the UNSKIP procedure must match exactly for it to delete an already-specified rule.

The container\_name argument is valid only in a CDB.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (
    stmt                IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    container_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

The parameter information for the UNSKIP procedure is the same as that described for the SKIP procedure. See [Table 97-14](#) for complete parameter information.

## Exceptions

**Table 97-21 UNSKIP Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01031	need DBA privileges to execute this procedure
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16104	invalid Logical Standby option requested

## Usage Notes

### ⚠ WARNING:

If DML changes for a table have been skipped and not compensated for, you must follow the call to the `UNSKIP` procedure with a call to the `INSTANTIATE_TABLE` procedure to synchronize this table with those maintained by SQL Apply.

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.
- Wildcards passed in the `schema_name` or the `object_name` parameter are not expanded. The wildcard character is matched at the character level. Thus, you can delete only one specified rule by invoking the `UNSKIP` procedure, and you will need a distinct `UNSKIP` procedure call to delete each rule that was previously specified.

For example, assume you have specified the following two rules to skip applying DML statements to the `HR.EMPLOYEE` and `HR.EMPTEMP` tables:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMPLOYEE', -
    PROC_NAME => null);
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMPTEMP', -
    PROC_NAME => null);
```

In the following example, the wildcard in the `TABLE_NAME` parameter cannot be used to delete the rules that were specified:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

In fact, this `UNSKIP` procedure matches neither of the rules, because the wildcard character in the `TABLE_NAME` parameter is not expanded. Instead, the wildcard character will be used in an exact match to find the corresponding `SKIP` rule.

## 97.4.15 UNSKIP\_ERROR Procedure

Use the `UNSKIP_ERROR` procedure to delete rules specified earlier with the `SKIP_ERROR` procedure.

The parameters specified in the `UNSKIP_ERROR` procedure must match exactly for the procedure to delete an already-specified rule.

The `container_name` argument is valid only in a CDB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_ERROR (
    stmt                IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
object_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
container_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

The parameter information for the UNSKIP\_ERROR procedure is the same as that described for the SKIP\_ERROR procedure. See [Table 97-17](#) for complete parameter information.

### Exceptions

**Table 97-22 UNSKIP\_ERROR Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01031	Need DBA privileges
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16104	invalid Logical Standby option requested

### Usage Notes

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.
- Wildcards passed in the schema\_name or the object\_name parameters are not expanded. Instead, the wildcard character is treated as any other character and an exact match is made. Thus, you can delete only one specified rule by invoking the UNSKIP\_ERROR procedure, and you need a distinct UNSKIP\_ERROR procedure call to delete each rule that you previously specified.

For example, assume you have specified the following two rules to handle the HR.EMPLOYEE and HR.EMPTEMP tables:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMPLOYEE', -
    PROC_NAME => 'hr_employee_handler');
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMPTEMP', -
    PROC_NAME => 'hr_tempemp_handler');
```

In this case, the following UNSKIP procedure cannot be used to delete the rules that you have specified:

```
SQL> EXECUTE DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_ERROR (STMT => 'DML', -
    SCHEMA_NAME => 'HR', -
    OBJECT_NAME => 'EMP%');
```

In fact, the UNSKIP procedure will match neither of the rules, because the wildcard character in the OBJECT\_NAME parameter will not be expanded.

### Example

To remove a handler that was previously registered with SQL Apply from getting called on encountering an error, you can issue the following statement:

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_ERROR ( -
    statement => 'NON_SCHEMA_DDL', -
```



```

schema_name => NULL, -
object_name => NULL);

```

## 97.4.16 UNSKIP\_TRANSACTION Procedure

Use the UNSKIP\_TRANSACTION procedure to delete rules specified earlier with the SKIP\_TRANSACTION procedure.

The parameters specified in the UNSKIP\_TRANSACTION procedure must match exactly for the procedure to delete an already-specified rule.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_TRANSACTION (
    xidusn_p          IN NUMBER,
    xidslt_p          IN NUMBER,
    xidsqn_p          IN NUMBER);

```

### Parameters

**Table 97-23 UNSKIP\_TRANSACTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
XIDUSN	Transaction ID undo segment number of the transaction being skipped
XIDSLT	Transaction ID slot number of the transaction being skipped
XIDSQN	Transaction ID sequence number of the transaction being skipped

### Exceptions

**Table 97-24 UNSKIP\_TRANSACTION Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01031	need DBA privileges to execute this procedure
ORA-16103	Logical Standby apply must be stopped to allow this operation
ORA-16104	invalid Logical Standby option requested

### Usage Notes

- This procedure requires DBA privileges to execute.
- Query the DBA\_LOGSTDBY\_SKIP\_TRANSACTION view to list the transactions that are going to be skipped by SQL Apply.

### Examples

To remove a rule that was originally specified to skip the application of a transaction with (XIDUSN, XIDSLT, XIDSQN) of (1.13.1726) issue the following statement:

```
SQL> DBMS_LOGSTDBY.UNSKIP_TRANSACTION (XIDUSN => 1, XIDSLT => 13, XIDSQN => 1726);
```

## DBMS\_LOGMNR\_D

The `DBMS_LOGMNR_D` package, one of a set of LogMiner packages, contains two subprograms: the `BUILD` procedure and the `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure.

- The `BUILD` procedure extracts the LogMiner data dictionary to either the redo log files or to a flat file. This information is saved in preparation for future analysis of redo log files using the LogMiner tool.
- The `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure re-creates all LogMiner tables in an alternate tablespace.

The **LogMiner data dictionary** consists of the memory data structures and the database tables that are used to store and retrieve information about objects and their versions. It is referred to as the **LogMiner dictionary** throughout the LogMiner documentation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_LOGMNR\\_D Subprograms](#)



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Utilities* for information regarding LogMiner.

### 98.1 DBMS\_LOGMNR\_D Overview

LogMiner requires a dictionary to translate object IDs into object names when it returns redo data to you.

LogMiner gives you three options for supplying the dictionary:

- Using the online catalog
- Extracting a LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files
- Extracting a LogMiner dictionary to a flat file

Use the `BUILD` procedure to extract the LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files or a flat file. If you want to specify the online catalog as the dictionary source, you do so when you start LogMiner with the `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR` package.

Use the `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure if you want LogMiner tables to use a tablespace other than the default `SYSAUX` tablespace.

**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_LOGMNR](#) for information on the package subprograms used in running a LogMiner session.

## 98.2 DBMS\_LOGMNR\_D Security Model

You must have the `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` role to use the `DBMS_LOGMNR_D` package.

## 98.3 Summary of DBMS\_LOGMNR\_D Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_LOGMNR_D` subprograms.

In a multitenant container database (CDB), some subprograms must be called from the root. There may be other differences as well. See the individual subprogram descriptions for details.

**Table 98-1 DBMS\_LOGMNR\_D Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BUILD Procedure</a>	Extracts the LogMiner dictionary to either a flat file or one or more redo log files
<a href="#">SET_TABLESPACE Procedure</a>	Re-creates all LogMiner tables in an alternate tablespace

### 98.3.1 BUILD Procedure

This procedure extracts the LogMiner data dictionary to either the redo log files or to a flat file.

The following considerations apply to a multitenant container database (CDB) environment.

- In a CDB environment, when you extract to the redo log files, the `BUILD` procedure must be called from the root database. The LogMiner data dictionary for the entire CDB is extracted to the redo log files.
- In a CDB environment, when you extract to flat files, you can mine only one pluggable database (PDB) at a time. You must first explicitly build the flat file dictionary for that specific PDB by running the `BUILD` procedure from it. The LogMiner data dictionary for each PDB for which the `BUILD` procedure is run is extracted to a flat file.
- You cannot add or remove PDBs from a CDB while this procedure is executing.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR_D.BUILD (
    dictionary_filename IN VARCHAR2,
    dictionary_location IN VARCHAR2,
    options              IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 98-2 BUILD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dictionary_filename	Specifies the name of the LogMiner dictionary file.
dictionary_location	Specifies the directory object for the LogMiner dictionary file.
options	Specifies that the LogMiner dictionary is written to either a flat file (STORE_IN_FLAT_FILE) or the redo log files (STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS).

## Exceptions

**Table 98-3 BUILD Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01302	<p>Dictionary build options are missing or incorrect. This error is returned under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the value of the OPTIONS parameter is not one of the supported values (STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS, STORE_IN_FLAT_FILE) or is not specified</li> <li>• If the STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS option is not specified and neither the dictionary_filename nor the dictionary_location parameter is specified</li> <li>• If the STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS option is specified and either the dictionary_filename or the dictionary_location parameter is specified</li> </ul>
ORA-01308	Initialization parameter UTL_FILE_DIR is not set.

### Note:

In prior releases, you used the UTL\_FILE\_DIR initialization parameter to specify a directory location. However, as of Oracle Database 18c, the UTL\_FILE\_DIR initialization parameter is desupported. It is still supported for backward compatibility, but Oracle recommends that you instead use directory objects.

ORA-01336	<p>Specified dictionary file cannot be opened. This error is returned under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dictionary file is read-only.</li> </ul>
-----------	---

**Table 98-3 (Cont.) BUILD Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-01308	<p>Dictionary directory is not set.</p> <p>This error is returned under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The specified value for the <code>dictionary_location</code> is not a directory object.</li> <li>The specified value for the <code>dictionary_location</code> is a directory object that is defined to be a file path that cannot be accessed</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

- To extract the LogMiner dictionary to a flat file, you must supply a filename and location. The location must be specified as a database directory object. (See `CREATE DIRECTORY` in the Oracle Database SQL Language Reference.)  
To extract the LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files, specify only the `STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS` option. The size of the LogMiner dictionary may cause it to be contained in multiple redo log files.  
The combinations of parameters used result in the following behavior:
  - If you do not specify any parameters, an error is returned.
  - If you specify a filename and location, without any options, the LogMiner dictionary is extracted to a flat file with that name.
  - If you specify a filename and location, as well as the `STORE_IN_FLAT_FILE` option, the LogMiner dictionary is extracted to a flat file with the specified name.
  - If you do not specify a filename and location, but do specify the `STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS` option, the LogMiner dictionary is extracted to the redo log files.
  - If you specify a filename and location, as well as the `STORE_IN_REDO_LOGS` option, an error is returned.
  - If you do not specify a filename and location, but do specify the `STORE_IN_FLAT_FILE` option, an error is returned.
- Ideally, the LogMiner dictionary file will be created after all database dictionary changes have been made and prior to the creation of any redo log files that are to be analyzed. As of Oracle9i release 1 (9.0.1), you can use LogMiner to dump the LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files or a flat file, perform DDL operations, and dynamically apply the DDL changes to the LogMiner dictionary.
- The database must be open when you run the `DBMS_LOGMNR_D.BUILD` procedure.
- When extracting a LogMiner dictionary to a flat file, the procedure queries the dictionary tables of the current database and creates a text-based file containing the contents of the tables. To extract a LogMiner dictionary to a flat file, the following conditions must be met:

- You must specify a directory for use by the PL/SQL procedure. To do so, first create an Oracle directory object with a pathname that specifies where the dictionary file is to be generated. For example:

```
create directory my_dictionary_dir as '/oracle/dictionary';
```

Be aware that the `DDL_DICT_TRACKING` option to the `DBMS_LOGMNR.START_LOGMNR` procedure is not supported for flat file dictionaries created prior to Oracle9i. If you attempt to use the `DDL_DICT_TRACKING` option with a LogMiner database extracted to a flat file prior to Oracle9i, the ORA-01330 error (problem loading a required build table) is returned.

- To extract a LogMiner dictionary file to the redo log files, the following conditions must be met:
  - The `DBMS_LOGMNR_D.BUILD` procedure must be run on a system that is running Oracle9i or later.
  - Archivelog mode must be enabled in order to generate usable redo log files.
  - The `COMPATIBLE` parameter in the initialization parameter file must be set to 9.2.0 or higher.
  - The database to which LogMiner is attached must be Oracle9i or later.

In addition, supplemental logging (at least the minimum level) should be enabled to ensure that you can take advantage of all the features that LogMiner offers.

### Examples

#### Example 1: Extracting the LogMiner Dictionary to a Flat File

The following example extracts the LogMiner dictionary file to a flat file named `dictionary.ora` in a specified path (`/oracle/database`).

```
SQL> create directory my_dictionary_dir as '/oracle/database';
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_logmnr_d.build(dictionary_location=>my_dictionary_dir, -
                                dictionary_filename=>'dictionary.ora', -
                                options => dbms_logmnr_d.store_in_flat_file);
```

#### Example 2: Extracting the LogMiner Dictionary to the Redo Log Files

The following example extracts the LogMiner dictionary to the redo log files.

```
SQL> EXECUTE dbms_logmnr_d.build( -
                                options => dbms_logmnr_d.store_in_redo_logs);
```

## 98.3.2 SET\_TABLESPACE Procedure

This procedure moves LogMiner tables from the default `SYSAUX` tablespace to an alternate tablespace.

By default, all LogMiner tables are created to use the `SYSAUX` tablespace. However, it may be desirable to have LogMiner tables use an alternate tablespace. Use this procedure to move LogMiner tables to this alternate tablespace

In a CDB, only the LogMiner metadata in the local container is moved to the requested tablespace.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGMNR_D.SET_TABLESPACE (
    new_tablespace      IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 98-4 SET\_TABLESPACE Parameter**

Parameter	Description
new_tablespace	A string naming a preexisting tablespace. To move all LogMiner tables to employ this tablespace, supply this parameter.

## Usage Notes

- Users upgrading from earlier versions of Oracle Database may find LogMiner tables in the `SYSTEM` tablespace. Oracle encourages such users to consider using the `SET_TABLESPACE` procedure to move the tables to the `SYSAUX` tablespace once they are confident that they will not be downgrading to an earlier version of Oracle Database.
- Users of this routine must supply an existing tablespace.

## Example: Using the DBMS\_LOGMNR\_D.SET\_TABLESPACE Procedure

The following example shows the creation of an alternate tablespace and execution of the `DBMS_LOGMNR_D.SET_TABLESPACE` procedure.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLESPACE logmnrts$ datafile '/usr/oracle/dbs/logmnrts.f'
      SIZE 25 M REUSE AUTOEXTEND ON MAXSIZE UNLIMITED;

SQL> EXECUTE dbms_logmnr_d.set_tablespace('logmnrts$');
```

# DBMS\_LOGSTDBY\_CONTEXT

As of Oracle Database 12c release 1 (12.1), SQL Apply processes have access to a context namespace called `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`. You can use the procedures provided in the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT` package to set and retrieve various parameters associated with `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`. This is useful when writing skip procedures that are registered with SQL Apply using the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP` and `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR` procedures.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_LOGSTDBY\\_CONTEXT Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for more information about SQL Apply and logical standby databases

## 99.1 DBMS\_LOGSTDBY\_CONTEXT Overview

SQL Apply processes have access to a context namespace called `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`.

The following table lists the predefined parameters associated with `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT` that you can set and retrieve by using the procedures provided in the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT` package. The ability to set and retrieve the parameters in this way is useful when writing skip procedures that are registered with SQL Apply using the `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP` and `DBMS_LOGSTDBY.SKIP_ERROR` procedures.

**Table 99-1** Predefined Parameters of Namespace `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`

Parameter	Description
<code>STATEMENT</code>	First 4000 bytes of the statement that the Apply process is processing.
<code>STATEMENT_TYPE</code>	See <a href="#">Table 97-15</a> for a list of various statement types.
<code>PACKAGE_SCHEMA</code>	Schema that owns the PL/SQL package being processed (if applicable).
<code>PACKAGE_NAME</code>	Name of the PL/SQL package being processed (if applicable).
<code>PROCEDURE_NAME</code>	Name of the PL/SQL procedure being processed (if applicable).
<code>CURRENT_SCHEMA</code>	Current schema in effect when the DDL or PL/SQL procedure was executed at the primary.



**Table 99-1 (Cont.) Predefined Parameters of Namespace  
LSBY\_APPLY\_CONTEXT**

Parameter	Description
XIDUSN	XIDUSN of the transaction at the primary database.
XIDSLT	XIDSLT of the transaction at the primary database.
XIDSQN	XIDSQN of the transaction at the primary database.
SCHEMA	Schema that owns the object being processed by SQL Apply (in the case of DML or DDL operations).
NAME	Object name being processed by SQL Apply (in case of DML or DDL operations).
CONTAINER_NAME	Container where the target object or the PL/SQL procedure resides (in the case of a multitenant container database (CDB)).
ERROR	Text of the original error encountered by the SQL Apply process (if applicable).
NEW_ERROR	Text of the new error to be raised by the SQL Apply process (if applicable, See the DBMS_LOGSTDBY <a href="#">SKIP_ERROR Procedure</a> ).
NEW_STMT	Text of the replacement statement that SQL Apply must execute (If applicable, See the DBMS_LOGSTDBY <a href="#">SKIP Procedure</a> ).
SKIP_ACTION	The skip action to be performed by SQL Apply (See the DBMS_LOGSTDBY <a href="#">SKIP Procedure</a> ).

## 99.2 DBMS\_LOGSTDBY\_CONTEXT Security Model

The security model for the DBMS\_LOGSTDBY\_CONTEXT package is the same as for the DBMS\_LOGSTDBY package.



**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_LOGSTDBY](#)

## 99.3 Summary of DBMS\_LOGSTDBY\_CONTEXT Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_LOGSTDBY\_CONTEXT package subprograms.

**Table 99-2 DBMS\_LOGSTDBY\_CONTEXT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Clears all parameters contained within namespace LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT.

**Table 99-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_LOGSTDBY\_CONTEXT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Clears the specific parameter.
<a href="#">GET_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value for the specified parameter.
<a href="#">SET_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Sets the named parameter with the specified value.

### 99.3.1 CLEAR\_ALL\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure clears all parameters contained within namespace `LSBY_APPLY_CONTEXT`.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT.CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT;
```

#### Parameters

None

### 99.3.2 CLEAR\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure clears the specific parameter.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT.CLEAR_CONTEXT (
    name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 99-3 CLEAR\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the parameter to be cleared.

### 99.3.3 GET\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value for the specified parameter.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT.GET_CONTEXT (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    value         OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 99-4** *GET\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the parameter.
value	The value retrieved for the parameter.

## 99.3.4 SET\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure sets the named parameter with the specified value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_LOGSTDBY_CONTEXT.SET_CONTEXT (
    name          IN VARCHAR2
    value         IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 99-5** *SET\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the parameter to be set.
value	Value to be assigned to the parameter being set.

# DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` package provides the interface for managing the Memoptimized Rowstore data buffered in the large pool and the memoptimize pool.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_MEMOPTIMIZE Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_MEMOPTIMIZE Subprograms](#)

## 100.1 DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE Overview

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` package provides the interface for managing Memoptimized Rowstore data buffered in the large pool and the memoptimize pool.

The Memoptimized Rowstore provides the following functionality:

- **Fast Ingest**  
Fast ingest optimizes the processing of high-frequency, single-row data inserts. Fast ingest uses the large pool in the SGA for buffering the inserts before writing them to disk.
- **Fast Lookup**  
Fast lookup enables fast retrieval of data for high-frequency queries. Fast lookup uses a separate memory area in the SGA called the *memoptimize pool* for buffering data queried from tables.

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` package provides the following operations related to the Memoptimized Rowstore:

- **Fast ingest operations:**
  - Provide the low high-water mark (low HWM) of the sequence numbers of rows that have been successfully written from the large pool to disk across all the sessions.
  - Provide the high-water mark (HWM) sequence number of the row that has been written to the large pool for the current session.
  - Flush all the fast ingest data from the large pool to disk for the current session.
- **Fast lookup operations:**
  - Remove data for a table from the memoptimize pool.
  - Populate data for a table in the memoptimize pool.

## 100.2 Summary of DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 100-1 DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE Package Subprograms Related to Fast Ingest**

Procedure	Description
<a href="#">GET_APPLY_HWM_SEQID Function</a>	Returns the low high-water mark (low HWM) of the sequence numbers of rows that have been successfully written to disk globally across all the sessions.
<a href="#">GET_WRITE_HWM_SEQID Function</a>	Returns the high-water mark (HWM) sequence number of the row that has been written to the large pool for the current session.
<a href="#">WRITE_END Procedure</a>	Flushes all the fast ingest data from the large pool to disk for the current session.

**Table 100-2 DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE Package Subprograms Related to Fast Lookup**

Procedure	Description
<a href="#">DROP_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Removes data for a table from the memoptimize pool.
<a href="#">POPULATE Procedure</a>	Populates data for a table in the memoptimize pool.

## 100.2.1 DROP\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure removes data for a table from the memoptimize pool.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.DROP_OBJECT (
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 100-3 DROP\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of the schema.
table_name	Name of the table for which the data needs to be removed from the memoptimize pool.
partition_name	Name of the table partition for which the data needs to be removed from the memoptimize pool. This is an optional parameter and its default value is NULL.

## 100.2.2 GET\_APPLY\_HWM\_SEQID Function

This function returns the low high-water mark (low HWM) of sequence numbers of the records that have been successfully written to disk across all the sessions.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.GET_APPLY_HWM_SEQID  
RETURN number;
```

### Return Value

Returns the low high-water mark (low HWM) of sequence numbers of the records that have been successfully written to disk across all the sessions.

## 100.2.3 GET\_WRITE\_HWM\_SEQID Function

This function returns the high-water mark (HWM) sequence number of the record that has been written to the large pool for the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.GET_WRITE_HWM_SEQID  
RETURN number;
```

### Return Value

Returns the high-water mark (HWM) sequence number of the record that has been written to the large pool for the current session.

## 100.2.4 POPULATE Procedure

This procedure populates the data for a table in the memoptimize pool.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.POPULATE (  
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2,  
    partition_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 100-4 POPULATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of the schema.
table_name	Name of the table for which the data needs to be populated in the memoptimize pool.

**Table 100-4 (Cont.) POPULATE Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
<code>partition_name</code>	Name of the table partition for which the data needs to be populated in the memoptimize pool.  This is an optional parameter and its default value is <code>NULL</code> .

## 100.2.5 WRITE\_END Procedure

This procedure flushes all the fast ingest data from the large pool to disk for the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.WRITE_END;
```

# DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE\_ADMIN

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` package provides the interface for flushing the Memoptimized Rowstore data buffered in the large pool to disk.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_MEMOPTIMIZE\\_ADMIN Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_MEMOPTIMIZE\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

## 101.1 DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE\_ADMIN Overview

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` package provides the interface for flushing the Memoptimized Rowstore data that is buffered in the large pool to disk.

The Memoptimized Rowstore provides the following functionality:

- **Fast Ingest**  
Fast ingest optimizes the processing of high-frequency, single-row data inserts. Fast ingest uses the large pool in the SGA for buffering the inserts before writing them to disk.
- **Fast Lookup**  
Fast lookup enables fast retrieval of data for high-frequency queries. Fast lookup uses a separate memory area in the SGA called the *memoptimize pool* for buffering the data queried from tables.

The `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` package provides the following operation related to fast ingest of the Memoptimized Rowstore:

- Flush fast ingest data from the large pool to disk for all sessions.

## 101.2 Summary of DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE_ADMIN` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 101-1 DBMS\_MEMOPTIMIZE\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Procedure	Description
<a href="#">WRITES_FLUSH Procedure</a>	Flushes all the fast ingest data of the Memoptimize Rowstore from the large pool to disk for all the sessions.



## 101.2.1 WRITES\_FLUSH Procedure

This procedure flushes all the fast ingest data of the Memoptimized Rowstore from the large pool to disk for all the sessions.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MEMOPTIMIZE.WRITES_FLUSH;
```

# DBMS\_METADATA

The `DBMS_METADATA` package provides a way for you to retrieve metadata from the database dictionary as XML or creation DDL and to submit the XML to re-create the object.



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Utilities* for more information and for examples of using the `DBMS_METADATA` package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Data Structures - Object and Table Types](#)
- [Subprogram Groupings](#)
  - [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
  - [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)
- [Summary of All DBMS\\_METADATA Subprograms](#)

## 102.1 DBMS\_METADATA Overview

You can use the `DBMS_METADATA` package to retrieve metadata and to submit XML.

### Retrieving Metadata

If you are retrieving metadata, you can specify:

- The kind of object to be retrieved. This can be either a particular object type (such as a table, index, or procedure) or a heterogeneous collection of object types that form a logical unit (such as a database export or schema export).
- Optional selection criteria, such as owner or name.
- Parse items (attributes of the returned objects to be parsed and returned separately).
- Optional transformations on the output, implemented by XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation) scripts. By default the output is represented in XML, but you can specify transformations (into SQL DDL, for example), which are implemented by XSLT stylesheets stored in the database or externally.

`DBMS_METADATA` provides the following retrieval interfaces:

- For programmatic use: OPEN, SET\_FILTER, SET\_COUNT, GET\_QUERY, SET\_PARSE\_ITEM, ADD\_TRANSFORM, SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM, SET\_REMAP\_PARAM, FETCH\_XXX, and CLOSE retrieve multiple objects.
- For use in SQL queries and for browsing: GET\_XML, GET\_DDL and GET\_SXML return metadata for a single named object. The GET\_DEPENDENT\_XML, GET\_DEPENDENT\_DDL, GET\_GRANTED\_XML, and GET\_GRANTED\_DDL interfaces return metadata for one or more dependent or granted objects. These procedures do not support heterogeneous object types.

### Submitting XML

If you are submitting XML, you specify:

- The type of object
- Optional transform parameters to modify the object (for example, changing the object's owner)
- Parse items (attributes of the submitted objects to be parsed and submitted separately)
- Whether to execute the operation or simply return the generated DDL

DBMS\_METADATA provides a programmatic interface for submission of XML. It is comprised of the following procedures: OPENW, ADD\_TRANSFORM, SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM, SET\_REMAP\_PARAM, SET\_PARSE\_ITEM, CONVERT, PUT, and CLOSE.

## 102.2 DBMS\_METADATA Security Model

The DBMS\_METADATA package considers a privileged user to be one who is connected as user SYS or who has the SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE role.

The object views of the Oracle metadata model implement security as follows:

- Nonprivileged users can see the metadata of only their own objects.
- Nonprivileged users can also retrieve public synonyms, system privileges granted to them, and object privileges granted to them or by them to others. This also includes privileges granted to PUBLIC.
- If callers request objects they are not privileged to retrieve, no exception is raised; the object is simply not retrieved.
- If nonprivileged users are granted some form of access to an object in someone else's schema, they will be able to retrieve the grant specification through the Metadata API, but not the object's actual metadata.
- In stored procedures, functions, and definers-rights packages, roles (such as SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE) are disabled. Therefore, such a PL/SQL program can only fetch metadata for objects in its own schema. If you want to write a PL/SQL program that fetches metadata for objects in a different schema (based on the invoker's possession of SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE), you must make the program invokers-rights.
- For all objects that have passwords, except database links (for example, users and roles), the following rules apply:
  - A user who has the SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE can see all metadata for an object except the passwords for that object.

- The SYS user, users who have the EXP\_FULL\_DATABASE role, and users who own an object can see all metadata for that object, including passwords.
- For database links the password is never displayed. For security reasons Oracle restricts visibility of the password value to SYS users who query the link\$.passwordx column directly. Instead of the password, DBMS\_METADATA returns the following invalid syntax:

```
IDENTIFIED BY VALUES ':1'
```

A user who knows the password of the database link can manually replace the :1 with the password.

## 102.3 Rules and Limits

In an Oracle Shared Server (OSS) environment, the DBMS\_METADATA package must disable session migration and connection pooling.

This results in any shared server process that is serving a session running the package to effectively become a default, dedicated server for the life of the session. You should ensure that sufficient shared servers are configured when the package is used and that the number of servers is not artificially limited by too small a value for the MAX\_SHARED\_SERVERS initialization parameter.

## 102.4 DBMS\_METADATA Data Structures - Object and Table Types

The DBMS\_METADATA package defines, in the SYS schema, the OBJECT and TABLE types shown in this code.

```
CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_parsed_item AS OBJECT (
    item          VARCHAR2(30),
    value         VARCHAR2(4000),
    object_row    NUMBER )
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_parsed_item FOR sys.ku$_parsed_item;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_parsed_items IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_parsed_item
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_parsed_items FOR sys.ku$_parsed_items;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_ddl AS OBJECT (
    ddlText      CLOB,
    parsedItems  sys.ku$_parsed_items )
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_ddl FOR sys.ku$_ddl;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_ddls IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_ddl
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_ddls FOR sys.ku$_ddls;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_multi_ddl AS OBJECT (
    object_row   NUMBER,
```

```

    ddls          sys.ku$_ddl )
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_multi_ddl FOR sys.ku$_multi_ddl;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_multi_ddls IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_multi_ddl;
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_multi_ddls FOR
    sys.ku$_multi_ddls;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_ErrorLine IS OBJECT (
    errorNumber    NUMBER,
    errorText      VARCHAR2(2000) )
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_ErrorLine FOR sys.ku$_ErrorLine;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_ErrorLines IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_ErrorLine
/
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_ErrorLines FOR sys.ku$_ErrorLines;

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_SubmitResult AS OBJECT (
    ddl            sys.ku$_ddl,
    errorLines     sys.ku$_ErrorLines );
/

CREATE TYPE sys.ku$_SubmitResults IS TABLE OF sys.ku$_SubmitResult
/

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ku$_SubmitResults FOR sys.ku$_SubmitResults;

```

 **Note:**

The maximum size of the VARCHAR2, NVARCHAR2, and RAW datatypes has been increased to 32 KB when the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter is set to 12.0 and the MAX\_STRING\_SIZE initialization parameter is set to EXTENDED. The DBMS\_METADATA package supports this increased size unless the version of the metadata is earlier than Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1).

## 102.5 DBMS\_METADATA Subprogram Groupings

The DBMS\_METADATA subprograms retrieve objects from, and submit XML to, a database. Some subprograms are used for both activities, while others are used only for retrieval or only for submission.

- [Table 102-1](#) provides a summary, in alphabetical order, of DBMS\_METADATA subprograms used to retrieve multiple objects from a database.
- [Table 102-2](#) provides a summary, in alphabetical order, of DBMS\_METADATA subprograms used to submit XML metadata to a database.

## 102.5.1 DBMS\_METADATA Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database

DBMS\_METADATA uses these subprograms used for retrieving multiple objects from the database.

**Table 102-1 DBMS\_METADATA Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_TRANSFORM Function</a>	Specifies a transform that <code>FETCH_xxx</code> applies to the XML representation of the retrieved objects
<a href="#">CLOSE Procedure</a>	Invalidates the handle returned by <code>OPEN</code> and cleans up the associated state
<a href="#">FETCH_xxx Functions and Procedures</a>	Returns metadata for objects meeting the criteria established by <code>OPEN</code> , <code>SET_FILTER</code> , <code>SET_COUNT</code> , <code>ADD_TRANSFORM</code> , and so on
<a href="#">GET_QUERY Function</a>	Returns the text of the queries that are used by <code>FETCH_xxx</code>
<a href="#">GET_xxx Functions</a>	Fetches the metadata for a specified object as XML, SXML, or DDL, using only a single call
<a href="#">OPEN Function</a>	Specifies the type of object to be retrieved, the version of its metadata, and the object model
<a href="#">SET_COUNT Procedure</a>	Specifies the maximum number of objects to be retrieved in a single <code>FETCH_xxx</code> call
<a href="#">SET_FILTER Procedure</a>	Specifies restrictions on the objects to be retrieved, for example, the object name or schema
<a href="#">SET_PARSE_ITEM Procedure</a>	Enables output parsing by specifying an object attribute to be parsed and returned
<a href="#">SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Procedures</a>	Specifies parameters to the XSLT stylesheets identified by <code>transform_handle</code>

## 102.5.2 DBMS\_METADATA Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database

DBMS\_METADATA uses these subprograms for submitting XML to the database.

**Table 102-2 DBMS\_METADATA Subprograms for Submitting XML**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_TRANSFORM Function</a>	Specifies a transform for the XML documents
<a href="#">CLOSE Procedure</a>	Closes the context opened with <code>OPENW</code>
<a href="#">CONVERT Functions and Procedures</a>	Converts an XML document to DDL
<a href="#">OPENW Function</a>	Opens a write context
<a href="#">PUT Function</a>	Submits an XML document to the database

**Table 102-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_METADATA Subprograms for Submitting XML**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_PARSE_ITEM Procedure</a>	Specifies an object attribute to be parsed
<a href="#">SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Procedures</a>	SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM specifies a parameter to a transform SET_REMAP_PARAM specifies a remapping for a transform

## 102.6 Summary of All DBMS\_METADATA Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_METADATA subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 102-3 DBMS\_METADATA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_TRANSFORM Function</a>	Specifies a transform that <code>FETCH_xxx</code> applies to the XML representation of the retrieved objects
<a href="#">CLOSE Procedure</a>	Invalidates the handle returned by <code>OPEN</code> and cleans up the associated state
<a href="#">CONVERT Functions and Procedures</a>	Converts an XML document to DDL
<a href="#">FETCH_xxx Functions and Procedures</a>	Returns metadata for objects meeting the criteria established by <code>OPEN</code> , <code>SET_FILTER</code> , <code>SET_COUNT</code> , <code>ADD_TRANSFORM</code> , and so on
<a href="#">GET_xxx Functions</a>	Fetches the metadata for a specified object as XML, SXML, or DDL, using only a single call
<a href="#">GET_QUERY Function</a>	Returns the text of the queries that are used by <code>FETCH_xxx</code>
<a href="#">OPEN Function</a>	Specifies the type of object to be retrieved, the version of its metadata, and the object model
<a href="#">OPENW Function</a>	Opens a write context
<a href="#">PUT Function</a>	Submits an XML document to the database
<a href="#">SET_COUNT Procedure</a>	Specifies the maximum number of objects to be retrieved in a single <code>FETCH_xxx</code> call
<a href="#">SET_FILTER Procedure</a>	Specifies restrictions on the objects to be retrieved, for example, the object name or schema
<a href="#">SET_PARSE_ITEM Procedure</a>	Enables output parsing by specifying an object attribute to be parsed and returned
<a href="#">SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM and SET_REMAP_PARAM Procedures</a>	Specifies parameters to the XSLT stylesheets identified by <code>transform_handle</code>

### 102.6.1 ADD\_TRANSFORM Function

The `DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM` function is used for both retrieval and submission.

- When this procedure is used to retrieve objects, it specifies a transform that `FETCH_xxx` applies to the XML representation of the retrieved objects.

- When used to submit objects, it specifies a transform that `CONVERT` or `PUT` applies to the XML representation of the submitted objects. It is possible to add more than one transform.

### See Also:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)
- ["SET\\_TRANSFORM\\_PARAM and SET\\_REMAP\\_PARAM Procedures"](#) for information about how to modify and customize transform output

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM (
    handle      IN NUMBER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    encoding    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 102-4 ADD\_TRANSFORM Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
handle	The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> when this transform is used to retrieve objects. Or the handle returned from <code>OPENW</code> when this transform is used in the submission of XML metadata.
name	The name of the transform. The name can be an internal keyword like <code>DDL</code> to use internally stored stylesheets. If the name contains a colon, it is interpreted as <code>directory_object_name:file_name</code> of a user-supplied Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) script. Otherwise, name designates a transform implemented by <code>DBMS_METADATA</code> . See <a href="#">Table 102-5</a> for descriptions of available transforms.
encoding	The name of the Globalization Support character set in which the stylesheet pointed to by name is encoded. This is only valid if name is a URL. If left <code>NULL</code> and the URL is external to the database, UTF-8 encoding is assumed. If left <code>NULL</code> and the URL is internal to the database (that is, it begins with <code>/oradb/</code> ), then the encoding is assumed to be the database character set.



**Table 102-4 (Cont.) ADD\_TRANSFORM Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
object_type	<p>The definition of this parameter depends upon whether you are retrieving objects or submitting XML metadata.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When you use ADD_TRANSFORM to retrieve objects, the following definition of object_type applies: Designates the object type to which the transform applies. (Note that this is an object type name, not a path name.) By default the transform applies to the object type of the OPEN handle. When the OPEN handle designates a heterogeneous object type, the following behavior can occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if object_type is omitted, the transform applies to all object types within the heterogeneous collection</li> <li>if object_type is specified, the transform only applies to that specific object type within the collection</li> </ul> <p>If you omit this parameter you can add the DDL transform to all objects in a heterogeneous collection with a single call. If you supply this parameter, you can add a transform for a specific object type.</p> </li> <li>When you use ADD_TRANSFORM in the submission of XML metadata, this parameter is the object type to which the transform applies. By default, it is the object type of the OPENW handle. Because the OPENW handle cannot designate a heterogeneous object type, the caller would normally leave this parameter NULL in the ADD_TRANSFORM calls.</li> </ol>

The following table describes the transforms available on the ADD\_TRANSFORM function.

Because new transforms are occasionally added, you might want to query the DBMS\_METADATA\_TRANSFORMS view to see all valid Oracle-supplied transforms for specific object types.

**Table 102-5 Transforms Available on ADD\_TRANSFORM Function**

Object Type	Transform Name	Input Doc Type	Output Doc Type	Description
All	DDL	XML	DDL	Convert XML to SQL to create the object
All	MODIFY	XML	XML	Modify XML document according to transform parameters
Subset	SXML	XML	SXML	Convert XML to SXML
Subset	MODIFYSXML	SXML	SXML	Modify SXML document according to transform parameters
Subset	SXMLDDL	SXML	DDL	Convert SXML to DDL

**Table 102-5 (Cont.) Transforms Available on ADD\_TRANSFORM Function**

Object Type	Transform Name	Input Doc Type	Output Doc Type	Description
Subset	ALTERXML	SXML difference document	ALTER_XML	<p>Generate ALTER_XML from SXML difference document. (See the DBMS_METADATA_DIFF PL/SQL package for more information about SXML difference format.)</p> <p>The following parameters are valid for the ALTERXML transform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XPATH - The XPATH of the object being altered</li> <li>• NAME - Name of the object being altered</li> <li>• ALTERABLE - Affirms that the object can be altered. If the object cannot be altered, a NOT_ALTERABLE element is inserted whose value indicates the reason.</li> <li>• CLAUSE_TYPE - The type of clause (for example, ADD_COLUMN)</li> <li>• COLUMN_ATTRIBUTE - The attribute being modified</li> <li>• CONSTRAINT_TYPE - The type of constraint (for example, UNIQUE or PRIMARY)</li> </ul>
Subset	ALTERDDL	ALTER_XML	ALTER_DDL	Convert ALTER_XML to ALTER_DDL

### Return Values

The opaque handle that is returned is used as input to SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM and SET\_REMAP\_PARAM. Note that this handle is different from the handle returned by OPEN or OPENW; it refers to the transform, not the set of objects to be retrieved.

### Usage Notes

- With no transforms added, objects are returned by default as XML documents. You call ADD\_TRANSFORM to specify the XSLT stylesheets to be used to transform the returned XML documents.
- You can call ADD\_TRANSFORM more than once to apply multiple transforms to XML documents. The transforms are applied in the order in which they were specified, the output of the first transform being used as input to the second, and so on.
- The output of a DDL transform is *not* an XML document. Therefore, no transform should be added after the DDL transform.
- Each transform expects a certain format XML document as input. If the input document is unspecified, metadata XML format is assumed.

- When the ALTERXML transform is used, parse items are returned in a PARSE\_LIST element of the ALTER\_XML document. Each PARSE\_LIST\_ITEM element contains an ITEM and a VALUE. For example:

```
<PARSE_LIST>
  <PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
    <ITEM>XPATH</ITEM>
    <VALUE>/sxml:TABLE/sxml:RELATIONAL_TABLE/sxml:COL_LIST/sxml:COL_LIST_ITEM[14]</
VALUE>
  </PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
  <PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
    <ITEM>NAME</ITEM>
    <VALUE>Z1</VALUE>
  </PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
  <PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
    <ITEM>CLAUSE_TYPE</ITEM>
    <VALUE>ADD_COLUMN</VALUE>
  </PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
  <PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
    <ITEM>COLUMN_ATTRIBUTE</ITEM>
    <VALUE>NOT_NULL</VALUE>
  </PARSE_LIST_ITEM>
</PARSE_LIST>
```

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- INVALID\_OPERATION. ADD\_TRANSFORM was called after the first call to FETCH\_XXX for the OPEN context. After the first call to FETCH\_XXX is made, no further calls to ADD\_TRANSFORM for the current OPEN context are permitted.
- INCONSISTENT\_ARGS. The arguments are inconsistent. Possible inconsistencies include the following:
  - encoding is specified even though name is not a URL.
  - object\_type is not part of the collection designated by handle.

## 102.6.2 CLOSE Procedure

This procedure is used for both retrieval and submission. This procedure invalidates the handle returned by OPEN (or OPENW) and cleans up the associated state.



### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.CLOSE (
  handle IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 102-6** CLOSE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from OPEN (or OPENW).

## Usage Notes

 **Note:**

The following notes apply only to object retrieval

You can prematurely terminate the stream of objects established by OPEN or (OPENW).

- If a call to FETCH\_xxx returns NULL, indicating no more objects, a call to CLOSE is made transparently. In this case, you can still call CLOSE on the handle and not get an exception. (The call to CLOSE is not required.)
- If you know that only one specific object will be returned, you should explicitly call CLOSE after the single FETCH\_xxx call to free resources held by the handle.

## Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL. The value for the handle parameter is NULL or invalid.

## 102.6.3 CONVERT Functions and Procedures

The DBMS\_METADATA.CONVERT functions and procedures transform input XML documents.

The CONVERT functions return creation DDL. The CONVERT procedures return either XML or DDL, depending on the specified transforms.

 **See Also:**

- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

## Syntax

The CONVERT functions are as follows:

```
DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT (
  handle   IN NUMBER,
  document IN sys.XMLType)
RETURN sys.ku$_multi_ddls;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT (
  handle   IN NUMBER,
```

```
document IN CLOB)
RETURN sys.ku$_multi_ddls;
```

The CONVERT procedures are as follows:

```
DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT (
  handle   IN NUMBER,
  document IN sys.XMLType,
  result   IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.CONVERT (
  handle   IN NUMBER,
  document IN CLOB,
  result   IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

## Parameters

**Table 102-7 CONVERT Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from OPENW
document	The XML document containing object metadata of the type of the OPENW handle
result	The converted document

## Return Values

Either XML or DDL, depending on the specified transforms.

## Usage Notes

You can think of CONVERT as the second half of FETCH\_XXX, either FETCH\_DDL (for the function variants) or FETCH\_CLOB (for the procedure variants). There are two differences:

- FETCH\_XXX gets its XML document from the database, but CONVERT gets its XML document from the caller
- FETCH\_DDL returns its results in a sys.ku\$\_ddls nested table, but CONVERT returns a sys.ku\$\_multi\_ddls nested table

The transforms specified with ADD\_TRANSFORM are applied in turn, and the result is returned to the caller. For the function variants, the DDL transform must be specified. If parse items were specified, they are returned in the parsedItems column. Parse items are ignored by the procedure variants.

The encoding of the XML document is embedded in its CLOB or XMLType representation. The version of the metadata is embedded in the XML. The generated DDL is valid for the database version specified in OPENW.

## Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- INCONSISTENT\_OPERATION. No transform was specified. The DDL transform was not specified (function variants only).

- `INCOMPATIBLE_DOCUMENT`. The version of the XML document is not compatible with this version of the software.

## 102.6.4 FETCH\_xxx Functions and Procedures

These functions and procedures return metadata for objects meeting the criteria established by `OPEN`, `SET_FILTER`, `SET_COUNT`, `ADD_TRANSFORM`, and so on.

See "[Usage Notes](#)" for the variants.

### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

### Syntax

The `FETCH` functions are as follows:

```
DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_XML (
    handle IN NUMBER)
RETURN sys.XMLType;

DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_DDL (
    handle IN NUMBER)
RETURN sys.ku$_ddl;

DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB (
    handle          IN NUMBER,
    cache_lob       IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    lob_duration    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_LOB.SESSION)
RETURN CLOB;
```

The `FETCH` procedures are as follows:

```
DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_CLOB (
    handle IN NUMBER,
    doc    IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);

DBMS_METADATA.FETCH_XML_CLOB (
    handle IN NUMBER,
    doc    IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB,
    parsed_items OUT sys.ku$_parsed_items,
    object_type_path OUT VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 102-8** `FETCH_xxx` Function Parameters

Parameters	Description
<code>handle</code>	The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> .
<code>cache_lob</code>	<code>TRUE</code> =read LOB into buffer cache

**Table 102-8 (Cont.) FETCH\_xxx Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
lob_duration	The duration for the temporary LOB created by <code>FETCH_CLOB</code> , either <code>DBMS_LOB.SESSION</code> (the default) or <code>DBMS_LOB.CALL</code> .
doc	The metadata for the objects, or <code>NULL</code> if all objects have been returned.
parsed_items	A nested table containing the items specified by <code>SET_PARSE_ITEM</code> . If <code>SET_PARSE_ITEM</code> was not called, a <code>NULL</code> is returned.
object_type_path	For heterogeneous object types, this is the full path name of the object type for the objects returned by the call to <code>FETCH_xxx</code> . If <code>handle</code> designates a homogeneous object type, a <code>NULL</code> is returned.

### Return Values

The metadata for the objects or `NULL` if all objects have been returned.

### Usage Notes

These functions and procedures return metadata for objects meeting the criteria established by the call to `OPEN` that returned the handle, and subsequent calls to `SET_FILTER`, `SET_COUNT`, `ADD_TRANSFORM`, and so on. Each call to `FETCH_xxx` returns the number of objects specified by `SET_COUNT` (or less, if fewer objects remain in the underlying cursor) until all objects have been returned. After the last object is returned, subsequent calls to `FETCH_xxx` return `NULL` and cause the stream created by `OPEN` to be transparently closed.

There are several different `FETCH_xxx` functions and procedures:

- The `FETCH_XML` function returns the XML metadata for an object as an `XMLType`. It assumes that if any transform has been specified, that transform will produce an XML document. In particular, it assumes that the DDL transform has not been specified.
- The `FETCH_DDL` function returns the DDL (to create the object) in a `sys.ku$_ddls` nested table. It assumes that the DDL transform has been specified. Each row of the `sys.ku$_ddls` nested table contains a single DDL statement in the `ddlText` column; if requested, parsed items for the DDL statement will be returned in the `parsedItems` column. Multiple DDL statements may be returned under the following circumstances:
  - When you call `SET_COUNT` to specify a count greater than 1
  - When an object is transformed into multiple DDL statements. For example, A `TYPE` object that has a DDL transform applied to it can be transformed into both `CREATE TYPE` and `CREATE TYPE BODY` statements. A `TABLE` object can be transformed into a `CREATE TABLE`, and one or more `ALTER TABLE` statements
- The `FETCH_CLOB` function simply returns the object, transformed or not, as a `CLOB`. By default, the `CLOB` is read into the buffer cache and has session duration, but these defaults can be overridden with the `cache_lob` and `lob_duration` parameters.

- The `FETCH_CLOB` procedure returns the objects by reference in an `IN OUT NOCOPY` parameter. This is faster than the function variant, which returns LOBs by value, a practice that involves an expensive LOB copy.
- The `FETCH_XML_CLOB` procedure returns the XML metadata for the objects as a CLOB in an `IN OUT NOCOPY` parameter. This helps to avoid LOB copies, which can consume a lot of resources. It also returns a nested table of parse items and the full path name of the object type of the returned objects.
- All LOBs returned by `FETCH_xxx` are temporary LOBs. You must free the LOB. If the LOB is supplied as an `IN OUT NOCOPY` parameter, you must also create the LOB.
- If `SET_PARSE_ITEM` was called, `FETCH_DDL` and `FETCH_XML_CLOB` return attributes of the object's metadata (or the DDL statement) in a `sys.ku$_parsed_items` nested table. For `FETCH_XML_CLOB`, the nested table is an `OUT` parameter. For `FETCH_DDL`, it is a column in the returned `sys.ku$_dcls` nested table. Each row of the nested table corresponds to an item specified by `SET_PARSE_ITEM` and contains the following columns:
  - `item`—the name of the attribute as specified in the `name` parameter to `SET_PARSE_ITEM`.
  - `value`—the attribute value, or `NULL` if the attribute is not present in the DDL statement.
  - `object_row`—a positive integer indicating the object to which the parse item applies. If multiple objects are returned by `FETCH_xxx`, (because `SET_COUNT` specified a count greater than 1) then `object_row=1` for all items for the first object, 2 for the second, and so on.
- The rows of the `sys.ku$_parsed_items` nested table are ordered by ascending `object_row`, but otherwise the row order is undetermined. To find a particular parse item within an object row the caller must search the table for a match on `item`.
- In general there is no guarantee that a requested parse item will be returned. For example, the parse item may not apply to the object type or to the particular line of DDL, or the item's value may be `NULL`.
- If `SET_PARSE_ITEM` was not called, `NULL` is returned as the value of the parsed items nested table.
- It is expected that the same variant of `FETCH_xxx` will be called for all objects selected by `OPEN`. That is, programs will not intermix calls to `FETCH_XML`, `FETCH_DDL`, `FETCH_CLOB`, and so on using the same `OPEN` handle. The effect of calling different variants is undefined; it might do what you expect, but there are no guarantees.
- Every object fetched will be internally consistent with respect to on-going DDL (and the subsequent recursive DML) operations against the dictionary. In some cases, multiple queries may be issued, either because the object type is heterogeneous or for performance reasons (for example, one query for heap tables, one for index-organized tables). Consequently the `FETCH_xxx` calls may in fact be fetches from different underlying cursors (meaning that read consistency is not guaranteed).



## Exceptions

Most exceptions raised during execution of the query are propagated to the caller. Also, the following exceptions may be raised:

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `INCONSISTENT_OPERATION`. Either `FETCH_XML` was called when the DDL transform had been specified, or `FETCH_DDL` was called when the DDL transform had *not* been specified.

## 102.6.5 GET\_xxx Functions

`GET_xxx` functions let you fetch metadata for objects with a single call.

These `GET_xxx` functions are:

- `GET_XML`
- `GET_DDL`
- `GET_SXML`
- `GET_DEPENDENT_XML`
- `GET_DEPENDENT_DDL`
- `GET_GRANTED_XML`
- `GET_GRANTED_DDL`



### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.GET_XML (  
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2,  
  name             IN VARCHAR2,  
  schema           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  version          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',  
  model            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',  
  transform        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL (  
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2,  
  name             IN VARCHAR2,  
  schema           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  version          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',  
  model            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',  
  transform        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DDL')  
RETURN CLOB;
```

```

DBMS_METADATA.GET_SXML (
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
  name             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  schema          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
  model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
  transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SXML')
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_METADATA.GET_DEPENDENT_XML (
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
  base_object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  base_object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
  model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
  transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_count    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10000)
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_METADATA.GET_DEPENDENT_DDL (
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
  base_object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  base_object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
  model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
  transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DDL',
  object_count    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10000)
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_XML (
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
  grantee         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
  model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
  transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_count    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10000)
RETURN CLOB;

DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL (
  object_type      IN VARCHAR2,
  grantee         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  version         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
  model           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
  transform       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DDL',
  object_count    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 10000)
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 102-9 GET\_xxx Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_type	The type of object to be retrieved. This parameter takes the same values as the OPEN object_type parameter, except that it cannot be a heterogeneous object type. The attributes of the object type must be appropriate to the function. That is, for GET_xxx it must be a named object.

**Table 102-9 (Cont.) GET\_xxx Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The object name. It is used internally in a NAME filter. (If the name is longer than 30 characters, it will be used in a LONGNAME filter.) If this parameter is NULL, then no NAME or LONGNAME filter is specified. See <a href="#">Table 102-18</a> for a list of filters.
schema	The object schema. It is used internally in a SCHEMA filter. The default is the current user.
version	The version of metadata to be extracted. This parameter takes the same values as the OPEN version parameter.
model	The object model to use. This parameter takes the same values as the OPEN model parameter.
transform	The name of a transformation on the output. This parameter takes the same values as the ADD_TRANSFORM name parameter. For GET_XML this must not be DDL.
base_object_name	The base object name. It is used internally in a BASE_OBJECT_NAME filter.
base_object_schema	The base object schema. It is used internally in a BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA filter. The default is the current user.
grantee	The grantee. It is used internally in a GRANTEE filter. The default is the current user.
object_count	The maximum number of objects to return. See <a href="#">SET_COUNT Procedure</a> .

### Return Values

The metadata for the specified object as XML or DDL.

### Usage Notes

- These functions allow you to fetch metadata for objects with a single call. They encapsulate calls to OPEN, SET\_FILTER, and so on. The function you use depends on the characteristics of the object type and on whether you want XML, SXML, or DDL.
  - GET\_xxxx is used to fetch named objects, especially schema objects (tables, views).
  - GET\_DEPENDENT\_xxx is used to fetch dependent objects (audits, object grants).
  - GET\_GRANTED\_xxx is used to fetch granted objects (system grants, role grants).
- For some object types you can use more than one function. For example, you can use GET\_xxx to fetch an index by name, or GET\_DEPENDENT\_xxx to fetch the same index by specifying the table on which it is defined.
- GET\_xxx only returns a single named object.
- For GET\_DEPENDENT\_xxx and GET\_GRANTED\_xxx, an arbitrary number of dependent or granted objects can match the input criteria. You can specify an object count when fetching these objects. (The default count of 10000 should be adequate in most cases.)

- If the DDL transform is specified, session-level transform parameters are inherited.
- If you invoke these functions from SQL\*Plus, you should set the PAGESIZE to 0 and set LONG to some large number to get complete, uninterrupted output.

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- OBJECT\_NOT\_FOUND. The specified object was not found in the database.

### Examples

#### Example: Fetch the XML Representation of SCOTT.EMP

To generate complete, uninterrupted output, set the PAGESIZE to 0 and set LONG to some large number, as shown, before executing your query.

```
SET LONG 2000000
SET PAGESIZE 0
SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_XML('TABLE','EMP','SCOTT')
FROM DUAL;
```

#### Example: Fetch the DDL for all Complete Tables in the Current Schema, Filter Out Nested Tables and Overflow Segments

This example fetches the DDL for all "complete" tables in the current schema, filtering out nested tables and overflow segments. The example uses SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM (with the handle value = DBMS\_METADATA.SESSION\_TRANSFORM meaning "for the current session") to specify that storage clauses are not to be returned in the SQL DDL. Afterwards, the example resets the session-level parameters to their defaults.

To generate complete, uninterrupted output, set the PAGESIZE to 0 and set LONG to some large number, as shown, before executing your query.

```
SET LONG 2000000
SET PAGESIZE 0
EXECUTE
DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM,'STORAGE',false);
SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL('TABLE',u.table_name)
      FROM USER_ALL_TABLES u
      WHERE u.nested='NO'
      AND (u.iot_type is null or u.iot_type='IOT');
EXECUTE DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM,'DEFAULT');
```

#### Example: Fetch the DDL For All Object Grants On HR.EMPLOYEES

```
SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_DEPENDENT_DDL('OBJECT_GRANT',
      'EMPLOYEES','HR') FROM DUAL;
```

#### Example: Fetch the DDL For All System Grants Granted To SCOTT

```
SELECT DBMS_METADATA.GET_GRANTED_DDL('SYSTEM_GRANT','SCOTT')
      FROM DUAL;
```

## 102.6.6 GET\_QUERY Function

This function returns the text of the queries that are used by `FETCH_XXX`. This function assists in debugging.

### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.GET_QUERY (  
    handle IN NUMBER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 102-10** GET\_QUERY Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> . It cannot be the handle for a heterogeneous object type.

### Return Values

The text of the queries that will be used by `FETCH_XXX`.

### Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for the `handle` parameter.

## 102.6.7 OPEN Function

The `DBMS_METADATA.OPEN` function specifies the type of object to be retrieved, the version of its metadata, and the object model.

The return value is an opaque context handle for the set of objects to be used in subsequent calls.

### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.OPEN (
  object_type IN VARCHAR2,
  version     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
  model       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
  network_link IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 102-11 Open Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_type	<p>The type of object to be retrieved. <a href="#">Table 102-12</a> lists the valid type names and their meanings. These object types will be supported for the ORACLE model of metadata (see <a href="#">model</a> in this table).</p> <p>The Attributes column in <a href="#">Table 102-12</a> specifies some object type attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schema objects, such as tables, belong to schemas.</li> <li>• Named objects have unique names (if they are schema objects, the name is unique to the schema).</li> <li>• Dependent objects, such as indexes, are defined with reference to a base schema object.</li> <li>• Granted objects are granted or assigned to a user or role and therefore have a named grantee.</li> <li>• Heterogeneous object types denote a collection of related objects of different types. See <a href="#">Table 102-13</a> for a listing of object types returned for the heterogeneous object type.</li> </ul> <p>These attributes are relevant when choosing object selection criteria. See "<a href="#">SET_FILTER Procedure</a>" for more information.</p>
version	<p>The version of metadata to be extracted. Database objects or attributes that are incompatible with the version will not be extracted. Legal values for this parameter are as follows:</p> <p>COMPATIBLE (default)—the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level.</p> <p>LATEST—the version of the metadata corresponds to the database version.</p> <p>A specific database version. The value cannot be lower than 9.2.0.</p>
model	<p>Specifies which view to use, because the API can support multiple views on the metadata. Only the ORACLE model is supported.</p>
network_link	<p>The name of a database link to the database whose metadata is to be retrieved. If NULL (the default), metadata is retrieved from the database on which the caller is running</p>

[Table 102-12](#) provides the name, meaning, attributes, and notes for the DBMS\_METADATA package object types. In the attributes column, S represents a schema object, N represents a named object, D represents a dependent object, G represents a granted object, and H represents a heterogeneous object.

**Table 102-12 DBMS\_METADATA: Object Types**

Type Name	Meaning	Attributes	Notes
AQ_QUEUE	queues	SND	Dependent on table
AQ_QUEUE_TABLE	additional metadata for queue tables	ND	Dependent on table
AQ_TRANSFORM	transforms	SN	None
ASSOCIATION	associate statistics	D	None
AUDIT	audits of SQL statements	DG	Modeled as dependent, granted object. The base object name is the statement audit option name (for example, ALTER SYSTEM). There is no base object schema. The grantee is the user or proxy whose statements are audited.
AUDIT_OBJ	audits of schema objects	D	None
CLUSTER	clusters	SN	None
COMMENT	comments	D	None
CONSTRAINT	constraints	SND	Does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>primary key constraint for IOT</li> <li>column NOT NULL constraints</li> <li>certain REF SCOPE and WITH ROWID constraints for tables with REF columns</li> </ul>
CONTEXT	application contexts	N	None
DATABASE_EXPORT	all metadata objects in a database	H	Corresponds to a full database export
DB_LINK	database links	SN	Modeled as schema objects because they have owners. For public links, the owner is PUBLIC. For private links, the creator is the owner.
DEFAULT_ROLE	default roles	G	Granted to a user by ALTER USER
DIMENSION	dimensions	SN	None
DIRECTORY	directories	N	None
FGA_POLICY	fine-grained audit policies	D	Not modeled as named object because policy names are not unique.
FUNCTION	stored functions	SN	None
INDEX_STATISTICS	precomputed statistics on indexes	D	The base object is the index's table.
INDEX	indexes	SND	None
INDEXTYPE	indextypes	SN	None
JAVA_SOURCE	Java sources	SN	None
JOB	jobs	S	None
LIBRARY	external procedure libraries	SN	None
MATERIALIZED_VIEW	materialized views	SN	None

**Table 102-12 (Cont.) DBMS\_METADATA: Object Types**

Type Name	Meaning	Attributes	Notes
MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG	materialized view logs	D	None
OBJECT_GRANT	object grants	DG	None
OPERATOR	operators	SN	None
PACKAGE	stored packages	SN	By default, both package specification and package body are retrieved. See <a href="#">"SET_FILTER Procedure"</a> .
PACKAGE_SPEC	package specifications	SN	None
PACKAGE_BODY	package bodies	SN	None
PROCEDURE	stored procedures	SN	None
PROFILE	profiles	N	None
PROXY	proxy authentications	G	Granted to a user by ALTER USER
REF_CONSTRAINT	referential constraint	SND	None
REFRESH_GROUP	refresh groups	SN	None
RESOURCE_COST	resource cost info		None
RLS_CONTEXT	driving contexts for enforcement of fine-grained access-control policies	D	Corresponds to the DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY_CONTENT procedure
RLS_GROUP	fine-grained access-control policy groups	D	Corresponds to the DBMS_RLS.CREATE_GROUP procedure
RLS_POLICY	fine-grained access-control policies	D	Corresponds to DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY. Not modeled as named objects because policy names are not unique.
RMGR_CONSUMER_GROUP	resource consumer groups	SN	Data Pump does not use these object types. Instead, it exports resource manager objects as procedural objects.
RMGR_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP	assign initial consumer groups to users	G	None
RMGR_PLAN	resource plans	SN	None
RMGR_PLAN_DIRECTIVE	resource plan directives	D	Dependent on resource plan
ROLE	roles	N	None
ROLE_GRANT	role grants	G	None
ROLLBACK_SEGMENT	rollback segments	N	None
SCHEMA_EXPORT	all metadata objects in a schema	H	Corresponds to user-mode export.
SEQUENCE	sequences	SN	None



**Table 102-12 (Cont.) DBMS\_METADATA: Object Types**

Type Name	Meaning	Attributes	Notes
SYNONYM	synonyms	See notes	Private synonyms are schema objects. Public synonyms are not, but for the purposes of this API, their schema name is PUBLIC. The name of a synonym is considered to be the synonym itself. For example, in <code>CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM FOO FOR BAR</code> , the resultant object is considered to have name FOO and schema PUBLIC.
SYSTEM_GRANT	system privilege grants	G	None
TABLE	tables	SN	None
TABLE_DATA	metadata describing row data for a table, nested table, or partition	SND	For partitions, the object name is the partition name. For nested tables, the object name is the storage table name. The base object is the top-level table to which the table data belongs. For nested tables and partitioning, this is the top-level table ( <i>not</i> the parent table or partition). For nonpartitioned tables and non-nested tables this is the table itself.
TABLE_EXPORT	metadata for a table and its associated objects	H	Corresponds to table-mode export
TABLE_STATISTICS	precomputed statistics on tables	D	None
TABLESPACE	tablespaces	N	None
TABLESPACE_QUOTA	tablespace quotas	G	Granted with <code>ALTER USER</code>
TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT	metadata for objects in a transportable tablespace set	H	Corresponds to transportable tablespace export
TRIGGER	triggers	SND	None
TRUSTED_DB_LINK	trusted links	N	None
TYPE	user-defined types	SN	By default, both type and type body are retrieved. See " <a href="#">SET_FILTER Procedure</a> ".
TYPE_SPEC	type specifications	SN	None
TYPE_BODY	type bodies	SN	None
USER	users	N	None
VIEW	views	SN	None
XMLSCHEMA	XML schema	SN	The object's name is its URL (which may be longer than 30 characters). Its schema is the user who registered it.
XS_USER	Real Application Security (RAS) user	N	Corresponds to RAS users
XS_ROLE	Real Application Security (RAS) role	N	Corresponds to RAS roles

**Table 102-12 (Cont.) DBMS\_METADATA: Object Types**

Type Name	Meaning	Attributes	Notes
XS_ROLESET	Real Application Security (RAS) rolesets	N	Corresponds to RAS rolesets
XS_ROLE_GRANT	Real Application Security (RAS) role grants	N	Corresponds to RAS role grants
XS_SECURITY_CLASS	Real Application Security (RAS) security class	SN	Corresponds to RAS security classes
XS_DATA_SECURITY	Real Application Security (RAS) data security policy	SN	Corresponds to RAS data security policies
XS_ACL	Real Application Security (RAS) ACL	SN	Corresponds to RAS access control lists (ACLs) and associated access control entries (ACEs)
XS_ACL_PARAM	Real Application Security (RAS) ACL parameter	N	Corresponds to RAS access control lists (ACL) parameters
XS_NAMESPACE	Real Application Security (RAS) namespace	N	Corresponds to RAS namespaces.

Table 102-13 lists the types of objects returned for the major heterogeneous object types. For SCHEMA\_EXPORT, certain object types are only returned if the INCLUDE\_USER filter is specified at TRUE. In the table, such object types are marked INCLUDE\_USER.

**Table 102-13 Object Types Returned for the Heterogeneous Object Type**

Object Type	DATABASE_EXPORT	SCHEMA_EXPORT	TABLE_EXPORT	TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT
ASSOCIATION	Yes	No	No	No
AUDIT	Yes	No	No	No
AUDIT_OBJ	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CLUSTER	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
COMMENT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CONSTRAINT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CONTEXT	Yes	No	No	No
DB_LINK	Yes	Yes	No	No
DEFAULT_ROLE	Yes	INCLUDE_USER	No	No
DIMENSION	Yes	Yes	No	No
DIRECTORY	Yes	No	No	No
FGA_POLICY	Yes	No	No	Yes
FUNCTION	Yes	Yes	No	No
INDEX_STATISTICS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
INDEX	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
INDEXTYPE	Yes	Yes	No	No
JAVA_SOURCE	Yes	Yes	No	No

**Table 102-13 (Cont.) Object Types Returned for the Heterogeneous Object Type**

Object Type	DATABASE_EXPORT	SCHEMA_EXPORT	TABLE_EXPORT	TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT
JOB	Yes	Yes	No	No
LIBRARY	Yes	Yes	No	No
MATERIALIZED_VIEW	Yes	Yes	No	No
MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG	Yes	Yes	No	No
OBJECT_GRANT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OPERATOR	Yes	Yes	No	No
PACKAGE	Yes	Yes	No	No
PACKAGE_SPEC	Yes	Yes	No	No
PACKAGE_BODY	Yes	Yes	No	No
PASSWORD_HISTORY	Yes	INCLUDE_USER	No	No
PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION	Yes	No	No	No
PROCEDURE	Yes	Yes	No	No
PROFILE	Yes	No	No	No
PROXY	Yes	No	No	No
REF_CONSTRAINT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REFRESH_GROUP	Yes	Yes	No	No
RESOURCE_COST	Yes	No	No	No
RLS_CONTEXT	Yes	No	No	Yes
RLS_GROUP	Yes	No	No	Yes
RLS_POLICY	Yes	Table data is retrieved according to policy	Table data is retrieved according to policy	Yes
ROLE	Yes	No	No	No
ROLE_GRANT	Yes	No	No	No
ROLLBACK_SEGMENT	Yes	No	No	No
SEQUENCE	Yes	Yes	No	No
SYNONYM	Yes	Yes	No	No
SYSTEM_GRANT	Yes	INCLUDE_USER	No	No
TABLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TABLE_DATA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TABLE_STATISTICS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TABLESPACE	Yes	No	No	No
TABLESPACE_QUOTA	Yes	INCLUDE_USER	No	No
TRIGGER	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
TRUSTED_DB_LINK	Yes	No	No	No

**Table 102-13 (Cont.) Object Types Returned for the Heterogeneous Object Type**

Object Type	DATABASE_EXPORT	SCHEMA_EXPORT	TABLE_EXPORT	TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT
TYPE	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, if the types are used by tables in the transportable set
TYPE_SPEC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, if the types are used by tables in the transportable set
TYPE_BODY	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, if the types are used by tables in the transportable set
USER	Yes	INCLUDE_USER	No	No
VIEW	Yes	Yes	No	No
XMLSCHEMA	Yes	Yes	No	No

### Return Values

An opaque handle to the class of objects. This handle is used as input to `SET_FILTER`, `SET_COUNT`, `ADD_TRANSFORM`, `GET_QUERY`, `SET_PARSE_ITEM`, `FETCH_xxx`, and `CLOSE`.

### Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `INVALID_OBJECT_PARAM`. The `version` or `model` parameter was not valid for the `object_type`.

## 102.6.8 OPENW Function

This function specifies the type of object to be submitted and the object model. The return value is an opaque context handle.

### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.OPENW
(object_type IN VARCHAR2,
 version    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
 model     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 102-14 OPENW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_type	The type of object to be submitted. Valid types names and their meanings are listed in <a href="#">Table 102-12</a> . The type cannot be a heterogeneous object type.
version	The version of DDL to be generated by the CONVERT function. DDL clauses that are incompatible with the version will not be generated. The legal values for this parameter are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMPATIBLE - This is the default. The version of the DDL corresponds to the database compatibility level. Database compatibility must be set to 9.2.0 or higher.</li> <li>LATEST - The version of the DDL corresponds to the database version.</li> <li>A specific database version. The value cannot be lower than 9.2.0.</li> </ul>
model	Specifies which view to use. Only the Oracle proprietary (ORACLE) view is supported by DBMS_METADATA.

## Return Values

An opaque handle to write context. This handle is used as input to the ADD\_TRANSFORM, CONVERT, PUT, and CLOSE procedures.

## Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- INVALID\_OBJECT\_PARAM. The model parameter was not valid for the object\_type.

## 102.6.9 PUT Function

This function submits an XML document containing object metadata to the database to create the object.



### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.PUT (
    handle      IN          NUMBER,
    document    IN          sys.XMLType,
    flags       IN          NUMBER,
    results     IN OUT NOCOPY sys.ku$_SubmitResults)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```

DBMS_METADATA.PUT (
  handle      IN          NUMBER,
  document    IN          CLOB,
  flags       IN          NUMBER,
  results     IN OUT NOCOPY sys.ku$_SubmitResults)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

## Parameters

**Table 102-15** PUT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from OPENW.
document	The XML document containing object metadata for the type of the OPENW handle.
flags	Reserved for future use
results	Detailed results of the operation.

## Return Values

TRUE if all SQL operations succeeded; FALSE if there were any errors.

## Usage Notes

The PUT function converts the XML document to DDL just as CONVERT does (applying the specified transforms in turn) and then submits each resultant DDL statement to the database. As with CONVERT, the DDL transform must be specified. The DDL statements and associated parse items are returned in the sys.ku\$\_SubmitResults nested table. With each DDL statement is a nested table of error lines containing any errors or exceptions raised by the statement.

The encoding of the XML document is embedded in its CLOB or XMLType representation. The version of the metadata is embedded in the XML. The generated DDL is valid for the database version specified in OPENW.

## Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL. A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- INCONSISTENT\_OPERATION. The DDL transform was not specified.
- INCOMPATIBLE\_DOCUMENT. The version of the XML document is not compatible with this version of the software.

## 102.6.10 SET\_COUNT Procedure

This procedure specifies the maximum number of objects to be retrieved in a single FETCH\_XXX call.

By default, each call to FETCH\_XXX returns one object. You can use the SET\_COUNT procedure to override this default. If FETCH\_XXX is called from a client, specifying a count value greater than 1 can result in fewer server round trips and, therefore, improved performance.

For heterogeneous object types, a single `FETCH_XXX` operation only returns objects of a single object type.



### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_COUNT (
    handle          IN NUMBER,
    value           IN NUMBER,
    object_type_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 102-16 SET\_COUNT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> .
value	The maximum number of objects to retrieve.
object_type_path	A path name designating the object types to which the count value applies. By default, the count value applies to the object type of the <code>OPEN</code> handle. When the <code>OPEN</code> handle designates a heterogeneous object type, behavior can be either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <code>object_type_path</code> is omitted, then the count applies to all object types within the heterogeneous collection.</li> <li>• If <code>object_type_path</code> is specified, then the count only applies to the specific node (or set of nodes) within the tree of object types forming the heterogeneous collection.</li> </ul>

### Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. `SET_COUNT` was called after the first call to `FETCH_XXX` for the `OPEN` context. After the first call to `FETCH_XXX` is made, no further calls to `SET_COUNT` for the current `OPEN` context are permitted.
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. `object_type` parameter is not consistent with `handle`.

## 102.6.11 SET\_FILTER Procedure

This procedure specifies restrictions on the objects to be retrieved, for example, the object name or schema.

### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (  
  handle          IN NUMBER,  
  name            IN VARCHAR2,  
  value           IN VARCHAR2,  
  object_type_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (  
  handle          IN NUMBER,  
  name            IN VARCHAR2,  
  value           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
  object_type_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_FILTER (  
  handle          IN NUMBER,  
  name            IN VARCHAR2,  
  value           IN NUMBER,  
  object_type_path IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 102-17 SET\_FILTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from OPEN.



**Table 102-17 (Cont.) SET\_FILTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	<p>The name of the filter. For each filter, <a href="#">Table 102-18</a> lists the <code>object_type</code> it applies to, its name, its datatype (text or Boolean), and its meaning or effect (including its default value, if any).</p> <p>The Datatype column of <a href="#">Table 102-18</a> also indicates whether a text filter is an expression filter. An expression filter is the right-hand side of a SQL comparison (that is, a SQL comparison operator (=, !=, and so on.)) and the value compared against. The value must contain parentheses and quotation marks where appropriate. Note that in PL/SQL and SQL*Plus, two single quotes (<i>not</i> a double quote) are needed to represent an apostrophe. For example, an example of a <code>NAME_EXPR</code> filter in PL/SQL is as follows:</p> <pre>' IN ( 'DEPT' , 'EMP' ) '</pre> <p>The filter value is combined with a particular object attribute to produce a <code>WHERE</code> condition in the query that fetches the objects. In the preceding example, the filter is combined with the attribute corresponding to an object name; objects named 'DEPT' and 'EMP' are selected.</p>
value	The value of the filter. Text, Boolean, and Numeric filters are supported.
object_type_path	A path name designating the object types to which the filter applies. By default, the filter applies to the object type of the <code>OPEN</code> handle. When the <code>OPEN</code> handle designates a heterogeneous object type, you can use this parameter to specify a filter for a specific node or set of nodes within the tree of object types that form the heterogeneous collection. See <a href="#">Table 102-19</a> for a listing of some of the values for this parameter.

[Table 102-18](#) describes the object type, name, datatype, and meaning of the filters available with the `SET_FILTER` procedure.

**Table 102-18 SET\_FILTER: Filters**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
Named objects	NAME	Text	Objects with this exact name are selected.
Named objects	NAME_EXPR	Text expression	<p>The filter value is combined with the object attribute corresponding to the object name to produce a <code>WHERE</code> condition in the query that fetches the objects.</p> <p>By default, all named objects of <code>object_type</code> are selected.</p>
Named objects	EXCLUDE_NAME_EXPR	Text expression	<p>The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object name to specify objects that are to be excluded from the set of objects fetched.</p> <p>By default, all named objects of the object type are selected.</p>

**Table 102-18 (Cont.) SET\_FILTER: Filters**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
TABLE_EXPORT	EXCLUDE_TABLES	Boolean	If TRUE, all paths associated with tables are excluded from the set of objects fetched. If FALSE (the default), all paths associated with tables are fetched.
Schema objects	SCHEMA	Text	Objects in this schema are selected. If the object type is SYNONYM, then specify PUBLIC to select public synonyms.
Schema objects	SCHEMA_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object's schema. The default is determined as follows: - if BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA is specified, then objects in that schema are selected; - otherwise, objects in the current schema are selected.
PACKAGE, TYPE	SPECIFICATION	Boolean	If TRUE, retrieve the package or type specification. Defaults to TRUE.
PACKAGE, TYPE	BODY	Boolean	If TRUE, retrieve the package or type body. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE, CLUSTER, INDEX, TABLE_DATA, TABLE_EXPORT, TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT	TABLESPACE	Text	Objects in this tablespace (or having a partition in this tablespace) are selected.
TABLE, CLUSTER, INDEX, TABLE_DATA, TABLE_EXPORT, TRANSPORTABLE_EXPORT	TABLESPACE_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object's tablespace (or in the case of a partitioned table or index, the partition's tablespaces). By default, objects in all tablespaces are selected.
TABLE, objects dependent on tables	PRIMARY	Boolean	If TRUE, retrieve primary tables (that is, tables for which the secondary object bit in obj\$ is clear. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE, objects dependent on tables	SECONDARY	Boolean	If TRUE, retrieve secondary tables (that is, tables for which the secondary object bit in obj\$ is set). Defaults to TRUE.
Dependent Objects	BASE_OBJECT_NAME	Text	Objects are selected that are defined or granted on objects with this name. Specify SCHEMA for triggers on schemas. Specify DATABASE for database triggers. Column-level comments cannot be selected by column name; the base object name must be the name of the table, view, or materialized view containing the column.

**Table 102-18 (Cont.) SET\_FILTER: Filters**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
Dependent Objects	BASE_OBJECT _SCHEMA	Text	Objects are selected that are defined or granted on objects in this schema. If BASE_OBJECT_NAME is specified with a value other than SCHEMA or DATABASE, this defaults to the current schema.
Dependent Objects	BASE_OBJECT _NAME_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the name of the base object. Not valid for schema and database triggers.
Dependent Objects	EXCLUDE_BAS E_OBJECT_NA ME_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the name of the base object to specify objects that are to be excluded from the set of objects fetched. Not valid for schema and database triggers.
Dependent Objects	BASE_OBJECT _SCHEMA_EXP R	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the schema of the base object.
Dependent Objects	BASE_OBJECT _TYPE	Text	The object type of the base object.
Dependent Objects	BASE_OBJECT _TYPE_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object type of the base object. By default no filtering is done on object type.
Dependent Objects	BASE_OBJECT _TABLESPACE	Text	The tablespace of the base object.
Dependent Objects	BASE_OBJECT _TABLESPACE _EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the tablespaces of the base object. By default, no filtering is done on the tablespace.
INDEX, TRIGGER	SYSTEM_GENE RATED	Boolean	If TRUE, select indexes or triggers even if they are system-generated. If FALSE, omit system-generated indexes or triggers. Defaults to TRUE.
Granted Objects	GRANTEE	Text	Objects are selected that are granted to this user or role. Specify PUBLIC for grants to PUBLIC.
Granted Objects	PRIVNAME	Text	The name of the privilege or role to be granted. For TABLESPACE_QUOTA, only UNLIMITED can be specified.
Granted Objects	GRANTEE_EXP R	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the grantee name.
Granted Objects	EXCLUDE_GRA NTEE_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the grantee name to specify objects that are to be excluded from the set of objects fetched.
OBJECT_GRANT	GRANTOR	Text	Object grants are selected that are granted by this user.

**Table 102-18 (Cont.) SET\_FILTER: Filters**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
SYNONYM, JAVA_SOURCE, XMLSCHEMA	LONGNAME	Text	A name longer than 30 characters. Objects with this exact name are selected. If the object name is 30 characters or less, the NAME filter must be used.
SYNONYM, JAVA_SOURCE, XMLSCHEMA	LONGNAME_EXPR	Text	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to the object's long name. By default, no filtering is done on the long name of an object.
All objects	CUSTOM_FILTER	Text	The text of a WHERE condition. The condition is appended to the query that fetches the objects. By default, no custom filter is used.  The other filters are intended to meet the needs of the majority of users. Use CUSTOM_FILTER when no defined filters exists for your purpose. Of necessity such a filter depends on the detailed structure of the UDTs and views used in the query. Because filters may change from version to version, upward compatibility is not guaranteed.
All objects	EDITION	Text	The edition filter is accepted for any object type, but affects only objects that support editions. The filter is only accepted for local objects (that is, the network_link parameter is not specified in the OPEN call). The edition name must be a valid edition name. If an edition is not specified, the edition of the active session is used.
SCHEMA_EXPORT	SCHEMA	Text	The schema whose objects are selected.
SCHEMA_EXPORT	SCHEMA_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is either: combined with the attribute corresponding to a schema name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches schema objects, combined with the attribute corresponding to a base schema name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches dependent objects. By default the current user's objects are selected.
SCHEMA_EXPORT	INCLUDE_USER	Boolean	If TRUE, retrieve objects containing privileged information about the user. For example, USER, PASSWORD_HISTORY, TABLESPACE_QUOTA. Defaults to FALSE.
TABLE_EXPORT	SCHEMA	Text	Objects (tables and their dependent objects) in this schema are selected.

**Table 102-18 (Cont.) SET\_FILTER: Filters**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
TABLE_EXPORT	SCHEMA_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is either: combined with the attribute corresponding to a schema name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches the tables, combined with the attribute corresponding to a base schema name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches the tables' dependent objects. By default the current user's objects are selected.
TABLE_EXPORT	NAME	Text	The table with this exact name is selected along with its dependent objects.
TABLE_EXPORT	NAME_EXPR	Text expression	The filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to a table name in the queries that fetch tables and their dependent objects. By default all tables in the selected schemas are selected, along with their dependent objects.
Heterogeneous objects	BEGIN_WITH	Text	The fully qualified path name of the first object type in the heterogeneous collection to be retrieved. Objects normally fetched prior to this object type will not be retrieved.
Heterogeneous objects	BEGIN_AFTER	Text	The fully qualified path name of an object type after which the heterogeneous retrieval should begin. Objects of this type will not be retrieved, nor will objects normally fetched prior to this object type.
Heterogeneous objects	END_BEFORE	Text	The fully qualified path name of an object type where the heterogeneous retrieval should end. Objects of this type will not be retrieved, nor will objects normally fetched after this object type.
Heterogeneous objects	END_WITH	Text	The fully qualified path name of the last object type in the heterogeneous collection to be retrieved. Objects normally fetched after this object type will not be retrieved.

Table 102-18 (Cont.) SET\_FILTER: Filters

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
Heterogeneous objects	INCLUDE_PAT H_EXPR, EXCLUDE_PAT H_EXPR	Text expression	<p>For these two filters, the filter value is combined with the attribute corresponding to an object type path name to produce a WHERE condition in the query that fetches the object types belonging to the heterogeneous collection. Objects of types satisfying this condition are included (INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR) or excluded (EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR) from the set of object types fetched. Path names in the filter value do not have to be fully qualified. See <a href="#">Table 102-19</a> for valid path names that can be used with these filters.</p> <p>BEGIN_WITH, BEGIN_AFTER, END_BEFORE, END_WITH, INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR, and EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR all restrict the set of object types in the heterogeneous collection. By default, objects of all object types in the heterogeneous collection are retrieved.</p>

### Usage Notes

- Each call to SET\_FILTER causes a WHERE condition to be added to the underlying query that fetches the set of objects. The WHERE conditions are concatenated with the AND keyword so that you can use multiple SET\_FILTER calls to refine the set of objects to be returned. For example to specify that you want the object named EMP in schema SCOTT, do the following:

```
SET_FILTER(handle, 'SCHEMA', 'SCOTT');
SET_FILTER(handle, 'NAME', 'EMP');
```

- You can use the same text expression filter multiple times with different values. All the filter conditions will be applied to the query. For example, to get objects with names between Felix and Oscar, do the following:

```
SET_FILTER(handle, 'NAME_EXPR', '>=' 'FELIX' '');
SET_FILTER(handle, 'NAME_EXPR', '<=' 'OSCAR' '');
```

- With SET\_FILTER, you can specify the schema of objects to be retrieved, but security considerations may override this specification. If the caller is SYS or has the SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE role, then any object can be retrieved; otherwise, only the following can be retrieved:
  - Schema objects owned by the current user
  - Public synonyms
  - System privileges granted to the current user or to PUBLIC
  - Grants on objects for which the current user is owner, grantor, or grantee (either explicitly or as PUBLIC).
  - SCHEMA\_EXPORT where the name is the current user
  - TABLE\_EXPORT where SCHEMA is the current user

If you request objects that you are not privileged to retrieve, no exception is raised; the object is not retrieved, as if it did not exist.

In stored procedures, functions, and definers-rights packages, roles (such as `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`) are disabled. Therefore, such a PL/SQL program can only fetch metadata for objects in its own schema. If you want to write a PL/SQL program that fetches metadata for objects in a different schema (based on the invoker's possession of `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`), you must make the program invokers-rights.

- For heterogeneous object types, the `BEGIN_WITH` and `BEGIN_AFTER` filters allow restart on an object type boundary. Appropriate filter values are returned by the `FETCH_XML_CLOB` procedure.

Filters on heterogeneous objects provide default values for filters on object types within the collection. You can override this default for a particular object type by specifying the appropriate filter for the specific object type path. For example, for `SCHEMA_EXPORT` the `NAME` filter specifies the schema to be fetched including all the tables in the schema, but you can further restrict this set of tables by supplying a `NAME_EXPR` filter explicitly for the `TABLE` object type path. [Table 102-19](#) lists valid object type path names for the major heterogeneous object types along with an explanation of the scope of each path name. (The same information is available in the following catalog views: `DATABASE_EXPORT_OBJECTS`, `SCHEMA_EXPORT_OBJECTS`, and `TABLE_EXPORT_OBJECTS`.) See [Table 102-18](#) for filters defined for each path name. These path names are valid in the `INCLUDE_PATH_EXPR` and `EXCLUDE_PATH_EXPR` filters. Path names marked with an asterisk (\*) are *only* valid in those filters; they cannot be used as values of the `SET_FILTER` `object_type_path` parameter.

**Table 102-19 Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types**

Heterogeneous Type	Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR)	Scope
TABLE_EXPORT	AUDIT_OBJ	Object audits on the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	COMMENT	Table and column comments for the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	CONSTRAINT	Constraints (including referential constraints) on the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	*GRANT	Object grants on the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	INDEX	Indexes (including domain indexes) on the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	OBJECT_GRANT	Object grants on the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	REF_CONSTRAINT	Referential (foreign key) constraints on the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	STATISTICS	Statistics on the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	TABLE_DATA	Row data for the selected tables
TABLE_EXPORT	TRIGGER	Triggers on the selected tables
SCHEMA_EXPORT	ASSOCIATION	Statistics type associations for objects in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	AUDIT_OBJ	Audits on all objects in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	CLUSTER	Clusters in the selected schemas and their indexes
SCHEMA_EXPORT	COMMENT	Comments on all objects in the selected schemas

**Table 102-19 (Cont.) Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types**

<b>Heterogeneous Type</b>	<b>Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR)</b>	<b>Scope</b>
SCHEMA_EXPORT	CONSTRAINT	Constraints (including referential constraints) on all objects in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	DB_LINK	Private database links in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	DEFAULT_ROLE	Default roles granted to users associated with the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	DIMENSION	Dimensions in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	FUNCTION	Functions in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits
SCHEMA_EXPORT	*GRANT	Grants on objects in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	INDEX	Indexes (including domain indexes) on tables and clusters in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	INDEXTYPE	Indextypes in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits
SCHEMA_EXPORT	JAVA_SOURCE	Java sources in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits
SCHEMA_EXPORT	JOB	Jobs in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	LIBRARY	External procedure libraries in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	MATERIALIZED_VIEW	Materialized views in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG	Materialized view logs on tables in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	OBJECT_GRANT	Grants on objects in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	OPERATOR	Operators in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits
SCHEMA_EXPORT	PACKAGE	Packages (both specification and body) in the selected schemas, and their dependent grants and audits
SCHEMA_EXPORT	PACKAGE_BODY	Package bodies in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	PACKAGE_SPEC	Package specifications in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	PASSWORD_HISTORY	The password history for users associated with the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	PROCEDURE	Procedures in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits
SCHEMA_EXPORT	REF_CONSTRAINT	Referential (foreign key) constraints on tables in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	REFRESH_GROUP	Refresh groups in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	SEQUENCE	Sequences in the selected schemas and their dependent grants and audits
SCHEMA_EXPORT	STATISTICS	Statistics on tables and indexes in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	SYNONYM	Private synonyms in the selected schemas



**Table 102-19 (Cont.) Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types**

<b>Heterogeneous Type</b>	<b>Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR)</b>	<b>Scope</b>
SCHEMA_EXPORT	TABLE	Tables in the selected schemas and their dependent objects (indexes, constraints, triggers, grants, audits, comments, table data, and so on)
SCHEMA_EXPORT	TABLE_DATA	Row data for tables in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	TABLESPACE_QUOTA	Tablespace quota granted to users associated with the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	TRIGGER	Triggers on tables in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	XS_SECURITY_CLASSES	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) security classes
SCHEMA_EXPORT	XS_DATA_SECURITY	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) data security policies
SCHEMA_EXPORT	XS_ACL	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) access control lists (ACLs)
SCHEMA_EXPORT	TYPE	Types (both specification and body) in the selected schemas, and their dependent grants and audits
SCHEMA_EXPORT	TYPE_BODY	Type bodies in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	TYPE_SPEC	Type specifications in the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	USER	User definitions for users associated with the selected schemas
SCHEMA_EXPORT	VIEW	Views in the selected schemas and their dependent objects (grants, constraints, comments, audits)
DATABASE_EXPORT	ASSOCIATION	Statistics type associations for objects in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	AUDIT	Audits of SQL statements
DATABASE_EXPORT	AUDIT_OBJ	Audits on all objects in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	CLUSTER	Clusters and their indexes
DATABASE_EXPORT	COMMENT	Comments on all objects
DATABASE_EXPORT	CONSTRAINT	Constraints (including referential constraints)
DATABASE_EXPORT	CONTEXT	Application contexts
DATABASE_EXPORT	DB_LINK	Private and public database links
DATABASE_EXPORT	DEFAULT_ROLE	Default roles granted to users in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	DIMENSION	Dimensions in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	DIRECTORY	Directory objects in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	FGA_POLICY	Fine-grained audit policies
DATABASE_EXPORT	FUNCTION	Functions
DATABASE_EXPORT	* GRANT	Object and system grants
DATABASE_EXPORT	INDEX	Indexes (including domain indexes) on tables and clusters
DATABASE_EXPORT	INDEXTYPE	Indextypes and their dependent grants and audits
DATABASE_EXPORT	JAVA_SOURCE	Java sources and their dependent grants and audits
DATABASE_EXPORT	JOB	Jobs

**Table 102-19 (Cont.) Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types**

Heterogeneous Type	Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR)	Scope
DATABASE_EXPORT	LIBRARY	External procedure libraries
DATABASE_EXPORT	MATERIALIZED_VIEW	Materialized views
DATABASE_EXPORT	MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG	Materialized view logs
DATABASE_EXPORT	OBJECT_GRANT	All object grants in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	OPERATOR	Operators and their dependent grants and audits
DATABASE_EXPORT	PACKAGE	Packages (both specification and body) and their dependent grants and audits
DATABASE_EXPORT	PACKAGE_BODY	Package bodies
DATABASE_EXPORT	PACKAGE_SPEC	Package specifications
DATABASE_EXPORT	PASSWORD_HISTORY	Password histories for database users
DATABASE_EXPORT	*PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION	The password complexity verification function
DATABASE_EXPORT	PROCEDURE	Procedures and their dependent grants and objects
DATABASE_EXPORT	PROFILE	Profiles
DATABASE_EXPORT	PROXY	Proxy authentications
DATABASE_EXPORT	REF_CONSTRAINT	Referential (foreign key) constraints on tables in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	REFRESH_GROUP	Refresh groups
DATABASE_EXPORT	*RESOURCE_COST	Resource cost information
DATABASE_EXPORT	RLS_CONTEXT	Fine-grained access-control driving contexts
DATABASE_EXPORT	RLS_GROUP	Fine-grained access-control policy groups
DATABASE_EXPORT	RLS_POLICY	Fine-grained access-control policies
DATABASE_EXPORT	ROLE	Roles
DATABASE_EXPORT	ROLE_GRANT	Role grants to users in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	ROLLBACK_SEGMENT	Rollback segments
DATABASE_EXPORT	*SCHEMA (named object)	Database schemas including for each schema all related and dependent objects: user definitions and their attributes (default roles, role grants, tablespace quotas, and so on), objects in the schema (tables, view, packages, types, and so on), and their dependent objects (grants, audits, indexes, constraints, and so on). The NAME and NAME_EXPR filters can be used with this object type path name to designate the database schemas to be fetched.
DATABASE_EXPORT	SEQUENCE	Sequences
DATABASE_EXPORT	STATISTICS	Statistics on tables and indexes
DATABASE_EXPORT	SYNONYM	Public and private synonyms
DATABASE_EXPORT	SYSTEM_GRANT	System privilege grants

**Table 102-19 (Cont.) Object Type Path Names for Heterogeneous Object Types**

Heterogeneous Type	Path Name (*=valid only in xxx_PATH_EXPR)	Scope
DATABASE_EXPORT	TABLE	Tables and their dependent objects (indexes, constraints, triggers, grants, audits, comments, table data, and so on)
DATABASE_EXPORT	TABLE_DATA	Row data for all tables
DATABASE_EXPORT	TABLESPACE	Tablespace definitions
DATABASE_EXPORT	TABLESPACE_QUOTA	Tablespace quota granted to users in the database
DATABASE_EXPORT	TRIGGER	Triggers on the database, on schemas, and on schema objects
DATABASE_EXPORT	XS_USER	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) users
DATABASE_EXPORT	XS_ROLE	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) roles
DATABASE_EXPORT	XS_SECURITY_CLASSES	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) security classes
DATABASE_EXPORT	XS_DATA_SECURITY	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) data security policies
DATABASE_EXPORT	XS_ACL	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) access control lists (ACLs)
DATABASE_EXPORT	XS_NAMESPACE	Oracle Real Application Security (RAS) namespaces
DATABASE_EXPORT	TRUSTED_DB_LINK	Trusted links
DATABASE_EXPORT	TYPE	Types (both specification and body) and their dependent grants and audits
DATABASE_EXPORT	TYPE_BODY	Type bodies
DATABASE_EXPORT	TYPE_SPEC	Type specifications
DATABASE_EXPORT	USER	User definitions
DATABASE_EXPORT	VIEW	Views

### Exceptions

- **INVALID\_ARGVAL.** A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- **INVALID\_OPERATION.** SET\_FILTER was called after the first call to FETCH\_xxx for the OPEN context. After the first call to FETCH\_xxx is made, no further calls to SET\_FILTER are permitted.
- **INCONSISTENT\_ARGS.** The arguments are inconsistent. Possible inconsistencies include the following:
  - The filter name is not valid for the object type associated with the OPEN context.
  - The filter name is not valid for the object\_type\_path.
  - The object\_type\_path is not part of the collection designated by handle .
  - The filter value is the wrong datatype.

## 102.6.12 SET\_PARSE\_ITEM Procedure

This procedure is used for both retrieval and submission. This procedure enables output parsing and specifies an object attribute to be parsed and returned.

### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

### Syntax

The following syntax applies when `SET_PARSE_ITEM` is used for object retrieval:

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_PARSE_ITEM (
  handle      IN NUMBER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  object_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

The following syntax applies when `SET_PARSE_ITEM` is used for XML submission:

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_PARSE_ITEM (
  handle      IN NUMBER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 102-20 SET\_PARSE\_ITEM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from <code>OPEN</code> (or <code>OPENW</code> ).
name	The name of the object attribute to be parsed and returned. See <a href="#">Table 102-21</a> for the attribute object type, name, and meaning.
object_type	Designates the object type to which the parse item applies (this is an object type name, not a path name). By default, the parse item applies to the object type of the <code>OPEN</code> handle. When the <code>OPEN</code> handle designates a heterogeneous object type, behavior can be either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <code>object_type</code> is omitted, then the parse item applies to all object types within the heterogeneous collection</li> <li>• If <code>object_type</code> is specified, then the parse item only applies to that specific object type within the collection</li> </ul> This parameter only applies when <code>SET_PARSE_ITEM</code> is used for object retrieval.

[Table 102-21](#) describes the object type, name, and meaning of the items available in the `SET_PARSE_ITEM` procedure.

Because new items are occasionally added, you can query the `DBMS_METADATA_PARSE_ITEMS` view to see a complete list of valid parse items or to find valid parse items for a specific object type.

**Table 102-21 SET\_PARSE\_ITEM: Parse Items**

Object Type	Name	Meaning
All objects	VERB	If <code>FETCH_XML_CLOB</code> is called, no value is returned.  If <code>FETCH_DDL</code> is called, then for every row in the <code>sys.ku\$_ddl</code> s nested table returned by <code>FETCH_DDL</code> the verb in the corresponding <code>ddlText</code> is returned. If the <code>ddlText</code> is a SQL DDL statement, then the SQL verb (for example, <code>CREATE</code> , <code>GRANT</code> , <code>AUDIT</code> ) is returned. If the <code>ddlText</code> is a procedure call (for example, <code>DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE( )</code> ) then the <code>package.procedure-name</code> is returned.
All objects	OBJECT_TYPE	If <code>FETCH_XML_CLOB</code> is called, an object type name from <a href="#">Table 102-12</a> is returned.  If <code>FETCH_DDL</code> is called and the <code>ddlText</code> is a SQL DDL statement whose verb is <code>CREATE</code> or <code>ALTER</code> , the object type as used in the DDL statement is returned (for example, <code>TABLE</code> , <code>PACKAGE_BODY</code> , and so on). Otherwise, an object type name from <a href="#">Table 102-12</a> is returned.
Schema objects	SCHEMA	The object schema is returned. If the object is not a schema object, no value is returned.
Named objects	NAME	The object name is returned. If the object is not a named object, no value is returned.
TABLE, TABLE_DATA, INDEX	TABLESPACE	The name of the object's tablespace or, if the object is a partitioned table, the default tablespace is returned. For a <code>TABLE_DATA</code> object, this is always the tablespace where the rows are stored.
TRIGGER	ENABLE	If the trigger is enabled, <code>ENABLE</code> is returned. If the trigger is disabled, <code>DISABLE</code> is returned.
OBJECT_GRANT, TABLESPACE_QUOTA	GRANTOR	The grantor is returned.
Dependent objects (including domain index secondary tables)	BASE_OBJECT_NAME	The name of the base object is returned. If the object is not a dependent object, no value is returned.
Dependent objects (including domain index secondary tables)	BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA	The schema of the base object is returned. If the object is not a dependent object, no value is returned.
Dependent objects (including domain index secondary tables)	BASE_OBJECT_TYPE	The object type of the base object is returned. If the object is not a dependent object, no value is returned.
Granted objects	GRANTEE	The grantee is returned. If the object is not a granted object, no value is returned.

## Usage Notes

These notes apply when using `SET_PARSE_ITEM` to retrieve objects.

By default, the `FETCH_xxx` routines return an object's metadata as XML or creation DDL. By calling `SET_PARSE_ITEM` you can request that individual attributes of the object be returned as well.

You can call `SET_PARSE_ITEM` multiple times to ask for multiple items to be parsed and returned. Parsed items are returned in the `sys.ku$_parsed_items` nested table.

For `TABLE_DATA` objects, the following parse item return values are of interest:

If Object Is	NAME, SCHEMA	BASE_OBJECT_NAME, BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA
nonpartitioned table	table name, schema	table name, schema
table partition	partition name, schema	table name, schema
nested table	storage table name, schema	name and schema of top-level table ( <i>not</i> the parent nested table)

Tables are not usually thought of as dependent objects. However, secondary tables for domain indexes are dependent on the domain indexes. Consequently, the `BASE_OBJECT_NAME`, `BASE_OBJECT_SCHEMA` and `BASE_OBJECT_TYPE` parse items for secondary `TABLE` objects return the name, schema, and type of the domain index.

### See Also:

- ["FETCH\\_xxx Functions and Procedures"](#)
- *Oracle Database Utilities* for more information about using the metadata APIs.

By default, the `CONVERT` and `PUT` procedures simply transform an object's XML metadata to DDL. By calling `SET_PARSE_ITEM` you can request that individual attributes of the object be returned as well.

## Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`. A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `INVALID_OPERATION`. `SET_PARSE_ITEM` was called after the first call to `FETCH_xxx` for the `OPEN` context. After the first call to `FETCH_xxx` is made, no further calls to `SET_PARSE_ITEM` are permitted.
- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. The attribute `name` is not valid for the object type associated with the `OPEN` context.

## 102.6.13 SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM and SET\_REMAP\_PARAM Procedures

These procedures are used for both retrieval and submission. SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM and SET\_REMAP\_PARAM specify parameters to the XSLT stylesheet identified by transform\_handle.

Use them to modify or customize the output of the transform.

### See Also:

For more information about related subprograms:

- [Subprograms for Retrieving Multiple Objects From the Database](#)
- [Subprograms for Submitting XML to the Database](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM (  
    transform_handle    IN NUMBER,  
    name                IN VARCHAR2,  
    value              IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_type        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM (  
    transform_handle    IN NUMBER,  
    name                IN VARCHAR2,  
    value              IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    object_type        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM (  
    transform_handle    IN NUMBER,  
    name                IN VARCHAR2,  
    value              IN NUMBER,  
    object_type        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA.SET_REMAP_PARAM (  
    transform_handle    IN NUMBER,  
    name                IN VARCHAR2,  
    old_value          IN VARCHAR2,  
    new_value          IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_type        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

[Table 102-22](#) describes the parameters for the SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM and SET\_REMAP\_PARAM procedures.

Because new parameters are occasionally added, you might want to query the DBMS\_METADATA\_TRANSFORM\_PARAMS view to see all the valid transform parameters for each transform or to find valid transform parameters for specific object types.

**Table 102-22 SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM and SET\_REMAP\_PARAM Parameters**

Parameters	Description
transform_handle	<p>Either (1) the handle returned from ADD_TRANSFORM, or (2) the enumerated constant SESSION_TRANSFORM that designates the DDL transform for the whole session.</p> <p>Note that the handle returned by OPEN is not a valid transform handle.</p> <p>For SET_REMAP_PARAM, the transform handle must designate the MODIFY transform.</p>
name	<p>The name of the transform parameter.</p> <p>For descriptions of the parameters available for each transform on the SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM procedure, see the following:</p> <p><a href="#">Table 102-23</a> - DDL transform  <a href="#">Table 102-24</a> - MODIFY transform  <a href="#">Table 102-26</a> - SXML transform  <a href="#">Table 102-27</a> - MODIFYSXML transform  <a href="#">Table 102-28</a> - SXMLDDL transform</p> <p>For descriptions of the parameters available for the MODIFY transform on the SET_REMAP_PARAM procedure, see <a href="#">Table 102-25</a>.</p> <p>For descriptions of the parameters available for the ALTERXML transform, see <a href="#">Table 102-4</a>.</p>
value	The value of the transform. This parameter is valid only for SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM.
old_value	The old value for the remapping. This parameter is valid only for SET_REMAP_PARAM.
new_value	The new value for the remapping. This parameter is valid only for SET_REMAP_PARAM.
object_type	<p>Designates the object type to which the transform or remap parameter applies. By default, it applies to the same object type as the transform. In cases where the transform applies to all object types within a heterogeneous collection, the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If object_type is omitted, the parameter applies to all applicable object types within the heterogeneous collection.</li> <li>• If object_type is specified, the parameter only applies to that object type.</li> </ul> <p>This allows a caller who has added a transform to a heterogeneous collection to specify different transform parameters for different object types within the collection.</p>

[Table 102-23](#) describes the object type, name, datatype, and meaning of the parameters for the DDL transform in the SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM procedure.



**Table 102-23 SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
USER, TABLE, CLUSTER, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, TYPE, TRIGGER	COLLATION_CLAUSE	Text	There are three possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NEVER — Collation clauses are never generated.</li> <li>ALWAYS — Collation clauses are always generated.</li> <li>NON_DEFAULT — Collation clauses other than USING_NLS_COMP are generated.</li> </ul>
TABLE	OMIT_ENCRYPTION_CLAUSE	BOOLEAN	If set to Y, directs Data Pump to suppress column encryption clauses. Columns encrypted in the source database are not encrypted in imported tables. Defaults to N.  If set to N, directs Data Pump to create column encryption clauses, as in the source database.
TABLE	DWCS_CVT_IOTS	BOOLEAN	If set to Y, directs Data Pump to transform Index Organized tables to heap organized tables by suppressing the ORGANIZATION INDEX clause when creating the table. Defaults to N.  If set to N, the generated DDL retains the table characteristics of the source object.
TABLE, CONSTRAINT	DWCS_CVT_CONSTRAINTS	BOOLEAN	If set to Y, directs Data Pump to create pk/fk/uk constraints as disabled. Defaults to N.  If set to N, directs Data Pump to create pk/fk/uk constraints based on the source database status.
TABLE, CONSTRAINT	CONSTRAINT_USE_DEFAULT_INDEX	BOOLEAN	This transform parameter affects the generation of index relating the pk/uk constraint. If set to Y, forces the name of an index automatically created to enforce the constraint to be identical to the constraint name. Defaults to N.  If set to N, the index is created as it was named on the source database.
TABLE, CONSTRAINT	CONSTRAINT_NAME_FROM_INDEX	BOOLEAN	This transform parameter affects the generation of pk/uk constraints which reference user created indexes. If set to Y, forces the name of the constraint to match the name of the index. Defaults to N.  If set to N, the constraint is created as it was named on the source database.
All objects	PRETTY	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, format the output with indentation and line feeds. Defaults to TRUE.

**Table 102-23 (Cont.) SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
All objects	SQLTERMINATOR	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, append a SQL terminator (; or /) to each DDL statement. Defaults to FALSE.
TABLE	CONSTRAINTS	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include all non-referential table constraints in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE	REF_CONSTRAINTS	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include all referential constraints (foreign keys) in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE	CONSTRAINTS_AS_ALTER	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include table constraints as separate ALTER TABLE (and, if necessary, CREATE INDEX) statements. If FALSE, specify table constraints as part of the CREATE TABLE statement. Defaults to FALSE. Requires that CONSTRAINTS be TRUE.
TABLE, TYPE	OID	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include the Object ID (OID) clause in the DDL. If FALSE, omit it. Defaults to FALSE.
TABLE	SIZE_BYTE_KEYWORD	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include the BYTE keyword as part of the size specification of CHAR and VARCHAR2 columns that use byte semantics. If FALSE, omit the keyword. Defaults to FALSE.
TABLE, INDEX	PARTITIONING	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include partitioning clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
INDEX, CONSTRAINT, ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS, CLUSTER, TABLE, TABLESPACE	SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
INDEX, CONSTRAINT, ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS, CLUSTER, TABLE	STORAGE	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include storage clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.
INDEX, CONSTRAINT, ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS, CLUSTER, TABLE	TABLESPACE	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include tablespace clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.
TYPE, PACKAGE	SPECIFICATION	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include the type or package specification in the DDL. If FALSE, omit it. Defaults to TRUE.

**Table 102-23 (Cont.) SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
TYPE, PACKAGE	BODY	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include the type body or package body in the DDL. If FALSE, omit it. Defaults to TRUE.
VIEW	FORCE	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, use the FORCE keyword in the CREATE VIEW statement. If FALSE, do not use the FORCE keyword in the CREATE VIEW statement. Defaults to TRUE.
OUTLINE	INSERT	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include the INSERT statements into the OL\$ dictionary tables that will create the outline and its hints. If FALSE, omit a CREATE OUTLINE statement. Defaults to FALSE.  Note: This object type is being deprecated.
All objects	DEFAULT	BOOLEAN	Calling SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM with this parameter set to TRUE has the effect of resetting all parameters for the transform to their default values. Setting this FALSE has no effect. There is no default.
All objects	INHERIT	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, inherits session-level parameters. Defaults to FALSE. If an application calls ADD_TRANSFORM to add the DDL transform, then by default the only transform parameters that apply are those explicitly set for that transform handle. This has no effect if the transform handle is the session transform handle.
ROLE	REVOKE_FROM	Text	The name of a user from whom the role must be revoked. If this is a non-null string and if the CREATE ROLE statement grants you the role, a REVOKE statement is included in the DDL after the CREATE ROLE statement.  Note: When you issue a CREATE ROLE statement, Oracle may grant you the role. You can use this transform parameter to undo the grant.  Defaults to null string.
TABLESPACE	REUSE	BOOLEAN	If TRUE, include the REUSE parameter for datafiles in a tablespace to indicate that existing files can be reused. If FALSE, omit the REUSE parameter. Defaults to FALSE.

**Table 102-23 (Cont.) SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the DDL Transform**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
CLUSTER, INDEX, ROLLBACK_SEGMEN T, TABLE, TABLESPACE	PCTSPACE	NUMBER	<p>A number representing the percentage by which space allocation for the object type is to be modified. The value is the number of one-hundredths of the current allocation. For example, 100 means 100%.</p> <p>If the object type is TABLESPACE, the following size values are affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in file specifications, the value of SIZE</li> <li>- MINIMUM EXTENT</li> <li>- EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL UNIFORM SIZE</li> </ul> <p>For other object types, INITIAL and NEXT are affected.</p>
TABLE	LOB_STORAGE	Text	<p>Specifies the storage type to use for LOB segments. The options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SECUREFILE - LOB storage is returned as SECUREFILE</li> <li>• BASICFILE - LOB storage is returned as BASICFILE</li> <li>• DEFAULT - The keyword (SECUREFILE or BASICFILE) is omitted in the LOB STORE AS clause.</li> <li>• NO_CHANGE - LOB segments are created with the same storage they had in the source database. This is the default.</li> </ul> <p>Specifying this transform changes the LOB storage for all tables in the job, including tables that provide storage for materialized views.</p>
TABLE	TABLE_COMPRESSION_CLAUS E	Text	<p>Specifies a table compression clause (for example, COMPRESS BASIC) to use when the table is created.</p> <p>Specify NONE to omit the table compression clause. The table will have the default compression for the tablespace.</p> <p>Specifying this transform changes the compression type for all tables in the job, including tables that provide storage for materialized views.</p>

[Table 102-24](#) describes the object type, name, datatype, and meaning of the parameters for the MODIFY transform in the SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM procedure.

**Table 102-24 SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFY Transform**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
All objects	OBJECT_ROW	NUMBER	A number designating the object row for an object. The object in the document that corresponds to this number will be copied to the output document. This parameter is additive. By default, all objects are copied to the output document.

[Table 102-25](#) describes the object type, name, datatype, and meaning of the parameters for the MODIFY transform in the SET\_REMAP\_PARAM procedure.

**Table 102-25 SET\_REMAP\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFY Transform**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
LIBRARY, TABLESPACE, DIRECTORY	REMAP_DATAFILE	Text	Objects in the document will have their filespecs renamed as follows: any filespec matching <code>old_value</code> will be changed to <code>new_value</code> . Filespecs should <i>not</i> be enclosed in quotes. This parameter is additive. By default, filespecs are not renamed.
Named objects and all objects dependent on named objects	REMAP_NAME	Text	Any named object in the document whose name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its name changed to <code>new_value</code> . Any dependent object whose base object name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its base schema name changed to <code>new_value</code> . This parameter is additive. By default, names are not remapped. (Use <code>REMAP_TABLESPACE</code> to remap the name of a <code>TABLESPACE</code> object.)

**Table 102-25 (Cont.) SET\_REMAP\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFY Transform**

Object Type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
Schema Objects, Dependent Objects, Granted Objects, USER	REMAP_SCHEMA	Text	<p>Any schema object in the document whose name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its schema name changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>Any dependent object whose base object schema name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its base object schema name changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>Any granted object whose grantee name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its grantee name changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>Any user whose name matches <code>old_value</code> will have its name changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>This parameter is additive.</p> <p>By default, schemas are not remapped.</p> <p>NOTE: The mapping may not be 100 percent complete because there are certain schema references that Import is not capable of finding. For example, Import will not find schema references embedded within the body of definitions of triggers, types, views, procedures, and packages.</p>
TABLE, CLUSTER, CONSTRAINT, INDEX, ROLLBACK_SEGME NT, MATERIALIZED_V IEW, MATERIALIZED_V IEW_LOG, TABLESPACE_QUO TA	REMAP_TABLESPACE	Text	<p>Objects in the document will have their tablespaces renamed as follows: any tablespace name matching <code>old_value</code> will be changed to <code>new_value</code>.</p> <p>This parameter is additive.</p> <p>By default, tablespaces are not remapped.</p>

**Table 102-26 SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the SXML Transform**

Object type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
USER, TABLE, CLUSTER, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_V IEW PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, TYPE, TRIGGER	COLLATION_CLAUSE	Text	<p>There are three possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEVER — Collation clauses are never generated.</li> <li>• ALWAYS — Collation clauses are always generated.</li> <li>• NON_DEFAULT — Collation clauses other than <code>USING_NLS_COMP</code> are generated.</li> </ul>
TABLE, TYPE	OID	Boolean	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, include the Oracle Internet Directory (OID) clause in the SXML. If <code>FALSE</code>, omit it. Defaults to <code>FALSE</code>.</p>

**Table 102-26 (Cont.) SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the SXML Transform**

Object type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG.	STORAGE	Boolean	If TRUE, include storage clauses in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG.	TABLESPACE	Boolean	If TRUE, include tablespace clauses in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE	REF_CONSTRAINTS	Boolean	If TRUE, include all referential constraints (foreign keys) in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW	PHYSICAL_PROPERTIES	Boolean	If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
INDEX, CONSTRAINT, ROLLBACK_SEGMENT, CLUSTER, TABLE, TABLESPACE	SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES	Boolean	If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE, INDEX	PARTITIONING	Boolean	If TRUE, include partitioning clauses in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE	CONSTRAINTS	Boolean	If TRUE, include all non-referential table constraints in the SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.

**Table 102-27 SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFYXML Transform**

Object type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
TABLE, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG	STORAGE	Boolean	If TRUE, include storage clauses in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.

**Table 102-27 (Cont.) SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the MODIFYXML Transform**

Object type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
TABLE, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW_LOG	TABLESPACE	Boolean	If TRUE, include tablespace clauses in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE	REF_CONSTRAINTS	Boolean	If TRUE, include all referential constraints (foreign keys) in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW_LOG	REMAP_NAME	Text	Any NAME element in the document that matches old_value will be changed to new_value. This does not apply to column names. (See REMAP_COLUMN_NAME).
TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW_LOG	REMAP_SCHEMA	Text	Any SCHEMA element in the document matching old_value will be changed to new_value.
TABLE, INDEX, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW	REMAP_COLUMN_NAME	Text	Any column in the document whose name matches old_value will have its name changed to new_value.
TABLE, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, IEW_LOG	SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES	Boolean	If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE	CONSTRAINTS	Boolean	If TRUE, include all non-referential table constraints in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.

**Table 102-28 SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the SXMLDDL Transform**

Object type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
USER, TABLE, CLUSTER, VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, TYPE, TRIGGER	COLLATION_CLAUSE	Text	There are three possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NEVER — Collation clauses are never generated.</li> <li>• ALWAYS — Collation clauses are always generated.</li> <li>• NON_DEFAULT — Collation clauses other than USING_NLS_COMP are generated.</li> </ul>



**Table 102-28 (Cont.) SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM: Transform Parameters for the SXMLDDL Transform**

Object type	Name	Datatype	Meaning
TABLE	OID	Boolean	If TRUE, include OIDs in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG.	TABLESPACE	Boolean	If TRUE, include tablespace clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG	STORAGE	Boolean	If TRUE, include storage clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. (Ignored if SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES is FALSE.) Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE	REF_CONSTRAINTS	Boolean	If TRUE, include all referential constraints (foreign keys) in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
INDEX	PRESERVE_LOCAL	Boolean	If PARTITIONING is FALSE and PRESERVE_LOCAL is TRUE and the index is a locally partitioned index, include the LOCAL keyword in the DDL. Defaults to FALSE.
TABLE, INDEX, CLUSTER, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG	SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES	Boolean	If TRUE, include segment attributes clauses (physical attributes, storage attributes, tablespace, logging) in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLESPACE	REUSE	Boolean	If TRUE, include the REUSE parameter for datafiles in a tablespace to indicate that existing files can be reused. If FALSE, omit the REUSE parameter. Defaults to FALSE.
TABLE, INDEX	PARTITIONING	Boolean	If TRUE, include partitioning clauses in the DDL. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.
TABLE	CONSTRAINTS	Boolean	If TRUE, include all non-referential table constraints in the output SXML. If FALSE, omit them. Defaults to TRUE.

### Exceptions

- **INVALID\_ARGVAL.** A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- **INVALID\_OPERATION.** Either SET\_TRANSFORM\_PARAM or SET\_REMAP\_PARAM was called after the first call to FETCH\_XXX for the OPEN context. After the first call to FETCH\_XXX

is made, no further calls to `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM` or `SET_REMAP_PARAM` are permitted.

- `INCONSISTENT_ARGS`. The arguments are inconsistent. This can mean the following:
  - The transform parameter `name` is not valid for the object type associated with the `OPEN` context or for the transform associated with the transform handle.
  - The transform applies to all object types in a heterogeneous collection, but `object_type` is not part of the collection.

### Usage Notes

XSLT allows parameters to be passed to stylesheets. You call `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM` or `SET_REMAP_PARAM` to specify the value of a parameter to be passed to the stylesheet identified by `transform_handle`.

Normally, if you call `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAMETER` multiple times for the same parameter name, each call overrides the prior call. For example, the following sequence simply sets the `STORAGE` transform parameter to `TRUE`.

```
SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(tr_handle, 'STORAGE', false);
SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(tr_handle, 'STORAGE', true);
```

However, some transform parameters are additive which means that all specified parameter values are applied to the document, not just the last one. For example, the `OBJECT_ROW` parameter to the `MODIFY` transform is additive. If you specify the following, then both specified rows are copied to the output document.

```
SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(tr_handle, 'OBJECT_ROW', 5);
SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM(tr_handle, 'OBJECT_ROW', 8);
```

The `REMAP_TABLESPACE` parameter is also additive. If you specify the following, then tablespaces `TBS1` and `TBS3` are changed to `TBS2` and `TBS4`, respectively.

```
SET_REMAP_PARAM(tr_handle, 'REMAP_TABLESPACE', 'TBS1', 'TBS2');
SET_REMAP_PARAM(tr_handle, 'REMAP_TABLESPACE', 'TBS3', 'TBS4');
```

The order in which the transformations are performed is undefined. For example, if you specify the following, the result is undefined.

```
SET_REMAP_PARAM(tr_handle, 'REMAP_TABLESPACE', 'TBS1', 'TBS2');
SET_REMAP_PARAM(tr_handle, 'REMAP_TABLESPACE', 'TBS2', 'TBS3');
```

#### Note:

The number of remap parameters that can be specified for a `MODIFY` transform is limited to ten. That is, you can specify up to ten `REMAP_DATAFILE` parameters, up to ten `REMAP_SCHEMA` parameters and so on. Additional instances are ignored. To work around this, you can perform another `DBMS_METADATA.ADD_TRANSFORM` and specify additional remap parameters.

The `GET_DDL`, `GET_DEPENDENT_DDL`, and `GET_GRANTED_DDL` functions allow the casual browser to extract the creation DDL for an object. So that you can specify transform parameters, this package defines an enumerated constant `SESSION_TRANSFORM` as the handle of the DDL transform at the session level. You can call `SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM`

using `DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM` as the transform handle to set transform parameters for the whole session. `GET_DDL`, `GET_DEPENDENT_DDL`, and `GET_GRANTED_DDL` inherit these parameters when they invoke the DDL transform.



**Note:**

The enumerated constant must be prefixed with the package name `DBMS_METADATA.SESSION_TRANSFORM`.

# DBMS\_METADATA\_DIFF

The `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` package contains the interfaces for comparing two metadata documents in SXML format.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Browsing APIs for Fetching and Comparing Objects](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_METADATA\\_DIFF Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Utilities* for more information and for examples of using the `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` package.

## 103.1 DBMS\_METADATA\_DIFF Overview

You can use the interfaces contained in the `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` package to compare two metadata documents in SXML format.

The result of the comparison is an SXML difference document. This document can be converted to other formats using the `DBMS_METADATA` `submit` interface and the `CONVERT` API.

## 103.2 DBMS\_METADATA\_DIFF Security Model

The browsing interface of the `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` package actually uses the `DBMS_METADATA` package to fetch the metadata to be compared. Therefore, the security model used for `DBMS_METADATA` also applies to `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF`. (Note, however, that `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` does not support all object types.)

 **See Also:**

[DBMS\\_METADATA](#) for information about the `DBMS_METADATA` security model

## 103.3 DBMS\_METADATA\_DIFF — Browsing APIs for Fetching and Comparing Objects

These functions allow you to compare the metadata for two objects with a single call.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.COMPARE_SXML(
object_type   IN VARCHAR2,
name1        IN VARCHAR2,
name2        IN VARCHAR2,
schema1      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
schema2      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link1 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link2 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.COMPARE_ALTER(
object_type   IN VARCHAR2,
name1        IN VARCHAR2,
name2        IN VARCHAR2,
schema1      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
schema2      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link1 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link2 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.COMPARE_ALTER_XML(
object_type   IN VARCHAR2,
name1        IN VARCHAR2,
name2        IN VARCHAR2,
schema1      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
schema2      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link1 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
network_link2 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 103-1 COMPARE\_xxx Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
object_type	The type of object to be compared. Valid type names are CLUSTER, CONTEXT, DB_LINK, FGA_POLICY, INDEX, MATERIALIZED_VIEW, MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG, QUEUE, QUEUE_TABLE, RLS_CONTEXT, RLS_GROUP, RLS_POLICY, ROLE, SEQUENCE, SYNONYM, TABLE, TABLESPACE, TRIGGER, TYPE, TYPE_SPEC, TYPE_BODY, USER, and VIEW.
name1	The name of the first object in the comparison.
name2	The name of the second object in the comparison.
schema1	The schema of the first object in the comparison. The default is the current user.

**Table 103-1 (Cont.) COMPARE\_xxx Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
schema2	The schema of the second object in the comparison. The default is the value of schema1.
network_link1	The name of a database link to the database on which the first object resides. If NULL (the default), then the object is assumed to be in the database on which the caller is running.
network_link2	The name of a database link to the database on which the second object resides. The default is the value of network_link1.

**Return Values**

DBMS\_METADATA\_DIFF.COMPARE\_xxx returns the differences between two objects.

**Exceptions**

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`  
A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.
- `OBJECT_NOT_FOUND`  
The specified object was not found in the database.

**Usage Notes**

These functions encapsulate calls to both `DBMS_METADATA` and `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` functions and procedures to fetch the metadata for each of the two objects and compare them.

Which function you use depends on the comparison format you want:

- `COMPARE_SXML` returns an SXML difference document.
- `COMPARE_ALTER` returns a set of ALTER statements for making the first object like the second object.
- `COMPARE_ALTER_XML` returns an ALTER\_XML document.

## 103.4 Summary of DBMS\_METADATA\_DIFF Subprograms

The `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` subprograms provide comparison functionality for different object types.

These subprograms are used to:

- Specify the type of objects to be compared
- Specify the SXML documents to be compared
- Show the differences between the compared documents
- Clean up after the comparison

Table 103-2 provides a summary of `DBMS_METADATA_DIFF` subprograms.

**Table 103-2 DBMS\_METADATA\_DIFF Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">OPENC Function</a>	Specifies the type of objects to be compared
<a href="#">ADD_DOCUMENT Procedure</a>	Specifies an SXML document to be compared
<a href="#">FETCH_CLOB Functions and Procedures</a>	Returns a CLOB showing the differences between the two documents specified by <code>ADD_DOCUMENT</code>
<a href="#">CLOSE Procedure</a>	Invalidates the handle returned by <code>OPENC</code> and cleans up associated state

## 103.4.1 OPENC Function

This function specifies the type of objects to be compared. The return value is an opaque context handle.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.OPENC (
  object_type IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 103-3 OPENC Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
<code>object_type</code>	The type of object to be compared. Valid type names are <code>CLUSTER</code> , <code>CONTEXT</code> , <code>DB_LINK</code> , <code>FGA_POLICY</code> , <code>INDEX</code> , <code>MATERIALIZED_VIEW</code> , <code>MATERIALIZED_VIEW_LOG</code> , <code>QUEUE</code> , <code>QUEUE_TABLE</code> , <code>RLS_CONTEXT</code> , <code>RLS_GROUP</code> , <code>RLS_POLICY</code> , <code>ROLE</code> , <code>SEQUENCE</code> , <code>SYNONYM</code> , <code>TABLE</code> , <code>TABLESPACE</code> , <code>TRIGGER</code> , <code>TYPE</code> , <code>TYPE_SPEC</code> , <code>TYPE_BODY</code> , <code>USER</code> , and <code>VIEW</code> .

### Return Values

The opaque handle that is returned is used as input to `ADD_DOCUMENT`, `FETCH_xxx` and `CLOSE`.

### Exceptions

- `INVALID_ARGVAL`

A `NULL` or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.

## 103.4.2 ADD\_DOCUMENT Procedure

This procedure specifies an SXML document that is to be compared.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.ADD_DOCUMENT(  
handle IN NUMBER, document IN sys.XMLType);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.ADD_DOCUMENT(  
handle IN NUMBER, document IN CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 103-4 ADD\_DOCUMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from OPENC
document	A document to be compared. The document must be of the type specified in OPENC.

### Usage Notes

Because the comparison interface allows you to compare exactly two SXML documents, a program must call ADD\_DOCUMENT exactly twice for each OPENC handle. In the comparison result, the document specified by the first call is document 1, and the document specified by the second call is document 2.

### Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL

A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.

## 103.4.3 FETCH\_CLOB Functions and Procedures

The FETCH\_CLOB functions and procedures return a CLOB showing the differences between the two documents specified by ADD\_DOCUMENT.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.FETCH_CLOB(  
handle IN NUMBER)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.FETCH_CLOB(  
  
handle IN NUMBER,  
doc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.FETCH_CLOB(  
handle IN NUMBER,  
doc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB  
diffs OUT BOOLEAN);
```



## Parameters

**Table 103-5 FETCH\_CLOB Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle returned from OPENC.
doc	A CLOB containing the differences between documents 1 and 2.
diffs	TRUE if the documents are different or FALSE if they are identical.

## Return Values

The differences between documents 1 and 2.

## Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL  
A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.

## 103.4.4 CLOSE Procedure

This procedure invalidates the handle returned by OPENC and cleans up associated state.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_METADATA_DIFF.CLOSE(  
handle IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 103-6 CLOSE Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
handle	The handle returned from OPENC

## Exceptions

- INVALID\_ARGVAL  
A NULL or invalid value was supplied for an input parameter. The error message text identifies the parameter.

# DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL

The `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` package contains various utility functions and procedures.

These consist of the following utility subprograms:

- A logging utility that sets and gets Java and PL/SQL logging levels.
- A proxy utility consisting of two procedures used to set and unset the host and port of the proxy server.
- A metadata utility consisting of functions and procedures used for managing metadata.



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information.

This chapter describes each of these utility subprograms and contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_MGD\\_ID\\_UTL Subprograms](#)

The examples in this chapter assume that the user has run the following set of commands before running the contents of each script:

```
SQL> connect / as sysdba;
Connected.
SQL> create user mgduser identified by password;
SQL> grant connect, resource to mgduser;
SQL> connect mgduser
Enter password: mgduserpassword
Connected.
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

## 104.1 DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Security Model

You must run the `catmgd.sql` script to load the `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` package and Identity Code Package schema objects in the `MGDSYS` schema.

`DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` is a `MGDSYS`-owned package. Any `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is run using the privileges of the current user.

A user must be granted `connect` and `resource` roles to use the `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` package and its subprograms.

EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC for these ADTs: MGD\_ID, MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT, MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT\_VARRAY, and for this package DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL.

SELECT or READ privilege is granted to PUBLIC for these read-only views: MGD\_ID\_CATEGORY and MGD\_ID\_SCHEME and for these metadata views: USER\_MGD\_ID\_CATEGORY and USER\_MGD\_ID\_SCHEME, and for table MGD\_ID\_XML\_VALIDATOR, and for sequence MGD\$SEQUENCE\_CATEGORY.

INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE privilege is granted to PUBLIC for these metadata views: USER\_MGD\_ID\_CATEGORY and USER\_MGD\_ID\_SCHEME.

Public synonyms, by the same name, are created for these ADTs: MGD\_ID, MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT, MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT\_VARRAY and for this package DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL, as well as for these read-only views: MGD\_ID\_CATEGORY and MGD\_ID\_SCHEME and for these metadata views: USER\_MGD\_ID\_CATEGORY and USER\_MGD\_ID\_SCHEME, and for table MGD\_ID\_XML\_VALIDATOR.

## 104.2 DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Constants

The DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following tables.

**Table 104-1 DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Constants — Installed Category IDs and Names**

Name	Value
EPC_ENCODING_CATEGORY_ID	1
EPC_ENCODING_CATEGORY_NAME	EPC

**Table 104-2 DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Constants — Logging Levels**

Name	Value
LOGGING_LEVEL_ 0	OFF
LOGGING_LEVEL_ 1	SEVERE
LOGGING_LEVEL_ 2	WARNING
LOGGING_LEVEL_ 3	INFO
LOGGING_LEVEL_ 4	FINE
LOGGING_LEVEL_ 5	FINER
LOGGING_LEVEL_ 6	FINEST

**Table 104-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Constants — Logging Levels**

Name	Value
LOGGING_LEVEL_	7
ALL	

## 104.3 DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Exceptions

The table in this topic lists the DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL exceptions.

**Table 104-3 Exceptions Raised by DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Package**

Name	Error Code	Description
TDTJavaException	-55200	During the tag data translation, a Java exception was raised.
TDTCategoryNotFound	-55201	The specified category was not found.
TDTSchemeNotFound	-55202	During the tag data translation, the specified scheme was not found.
TDTLevelNotFound	-55203	During the tag data translation, the specified level was not found.
TDTOptionNotFound	-55204	During the tag data translation, the specified option was not found.
TDTFieldValidationException	-55205	During the tag data translation, the validation operation failed on a field.
TDTUndefinedField	-55206	During the tag data translation, an undefined field was detected.
TDTRuleEvaluationFailed	-55207	During the tag data translation, the rule evaluation operation failed.
TDTTooManyMatchingLevels	-55208	During the tag data translation, too many matching levels were found.

## 104.4 Summary of DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Subprograms

This table describes the utility subprograms in the DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL package.

All the values and names passed to the procedures defined in the DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL package are case insensitive unless otherwise mentioned. To preserve the case, enclose the values with double quotation marks.

**Table 104-4 DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_SCHEME Procedure</a>	Adds a tag data translation scheme to an existing category
<a href="#">CREATE_CATEGORY Function</a>	Creates a new category or a new version of a category
<a href="#">EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME Function</a>	Converts the EPCglobal tag data translation (TDT) XML to Oracle tag data translation XML

**Table 104-4 (Cont.) DBMS\_MGD\_ID\_UTL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_CATEGORY_ID Function</a>	Returns the category ID given the category name and the category version
<a href="#">GET_COMPONENTS Function</a>	Returns all relevant separated component names separated by semicolon (;) for the specified scheme
<a href="#">GET_ENCODINGS Function</a>	Returns a list of semicolon (;) separated encodings (formats) for the specified scheme
<a href="#">GET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL Function</a>	Returns an integer representing the current Java trace logging level
<a href="#">GET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL Function</a>	Returns an integer representing the current PL/SQL trace logging level
<a href="#">GET_SCHEME_NAMES Function</a>	Returns a list of semicolon (;) separated scheme names for the specified category
<a href="#">GET_TDT_XML Function</a>	Returns the Oracle tag data translation XML for the specified scheme
<a href="#">GET_VALIDATOR Function</a>	Returns the Oracle Database tag data translation schema
<a href="#">REFRESH_CATEGORY Function</a>	Refreshes the metadata information on the Java stack for the specified category
<a href="#">REMOVE_CATEGORY Procedure</a>	Removes a category including all the related TDT XML if the value of <code>category_version</code> parameter is NULL
<a href="#">REMOVE_PROXY Procedure</a>	Unsets the host and port of the proxy server
<a href="#">REMOVE_SCHEME Procedure</a>	Removes a tag data translation scheme from a category
<a href="#">SET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL Procedure</a>	Sets the Java logging level
<a href="#">SET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL Procedure</a>	Sets the PL/SQL tracing logging level
<a href="#">SET_PROXY Procedure</a>	Sets the host and port of the proxy server for Internet access
<a href="#">VALIDATE_SCHEME Function</a>	Validates the input tag data translation XML against the Oracle tag data translation schema

### 104.4.1 ADD\_SCHEME Procedure

This procedure adds a tag data translation scheme to an existing category.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.ADD_SCHEME (
    category_id IN VARCHAR2,
    tdt_xml     IN CLOB);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 104-5 ADD\_SCHEME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>category_id</code>	Category ID
<code>tdt_xml</code>	Tag data translation XML

## Examples

This example performs the following actions:

1. Creates a category.
2. Adds a contractor scheme and an employee scheme to the MGD\_SAMPLE\_CATEGORY category.
3. Validates the MGD\_SAMPLE\_CATEGORY scheme.
4. Tests the tag translation of the contractor scheme and the employee scheme.
5. Removes the contractor scheme.
6. Tests the tag translation of the contractor scheme and this returns the expected exception for the removed contractor scheme.
7. Tests the tag translation of the employee scheme and this returns the expected values.
8. Removes the MGD\_SAMPLE\_CATEGORY category.

```
--contents of add_scheme2.sql
SET LINESIZE 160
-----
---CREATE CATEGORY, ADD_SCHEME, REMOVE_SCHEME, REMOVE_CATEGORY-----
-----
DECLARE
  amt          NUMBER;
  buf          VARCHAR2(32767);
  pos          NUMBER;
  tdt_xml      CLOB;
  validate_tdtxml VARCHAR2(1042);
  category_id  VARCHAR2(256);
BEGIN
  -- remove the testing category if already existed
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_category('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', '1.0');
  -- Step 1. Create the testing category 'MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', version 1.0.
  category_id := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.CREATE_CATEGORY('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', '1.0', 'Oracle',
'http://www.example.com/mgd/sample');
  -- Step 2. Add contractor scheme to the category.
  DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(tdt_xml, true);
  DBMS_LOB.OPEN(tdt_xml, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);

  buf := '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<TagDataTranslation version="0.04" date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns="oracle.mgd.idcode">
<scheme name="CONTRACTOR_TAG" optionKey="1" xmlns="">
<level type="URI" prefixMatch="example.contractor.">
  <option optionKey="1" pattern="example.contractor.([0-9]*).([0-9]*)"
    grammar="'example.contractor.'" contractorID '.' divisionID">
    <field seq="1" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="contractorID"/>
    <field seq="2" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="divisionID"/>
  </option>
</level>
<level type="BINARY" prefixMatch="11">
  <option optionKey="1" pattern="11([01]{7})([01]{6})"
    grammar="'11'" contractorID divisionID ">
    <field seq="1" characterSet="[01]*" name="contractorID"/>
    <field seq="2" characterSet="[01]*" name="divisionID"/>
  </option>
</level>
</TagDataTranslation>';
  validate_tdtxml := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.validate_tdtxml(buf, category_id);
  pos := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_pos(buf, category_id);
  tdt_xml := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_tdt_xml(buf, category_id);
  DBMS_LOB.WRITE(tdt_xml, pos, tdt_xml);
  DBMS_LOB.CLOSE(tdt_xml);
END;
```

```
</option>
</level>
</scheme>
</TagDataTranslation>';

amt := length(buf);
pos := 1;
DBMS_LOB.WRITE(tdt_xml, amt, pos, buf);
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE(tdt_xml);

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.ADD_SCHEME(category_id, tdt_xml);

-- Add the employee scheme to the category.
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(tdt_xml, true);
DBMS_LOB.OPEN(tdt_xml, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);

buf := '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<TagDataTranslation version="0.04" date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
      xmlns="oracle.mgd.idcode">
<scheme name="EMPLOYEE_TAG" optionKey="1" xmlns="">
<level type="URI" prefixMatch="example.employee.">
  <option optionKey="1" pattern="example.employee.([0-9]*).([0-9]*)"
        grammar="'example.employee.' employeeID '.' divisionID">
    <field seq="1" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="employeeID"/>
    <field seq="2" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="divisionID"/>
  </option>
</level>
<level type="BINARY" prefixMatch="01">
  <option optionKey="1" pattern="01([01]{7})([01]{6})"
        grammar="'01' employeeID divisionID ">
    <field seq="1" characterSet="[01]*" name="employeeID"/>
    <field seq="2" characterSet="[01]*" name="divisionID"/>
  </option>
</level>
</scheme>
</TagDataTranslation>';

amt := length(buf);
pos := 1;
DBMS_LOB.WRITE(tdt_xml, amt, pos, buf);
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE(tdt_xml);
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.ADD_SCHEME(category_id, tdt_xml);

-- Step 3. Validate the scheme.
dbms_output.put_line('Validate the MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY Scheme');
validate_tdtxml := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.validate_scheme(tdt_xml);
dbms_output.put_line(validate_tdtxml);
dbms_output.put_line('Length of scheme xml is: ' || DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(tdt_xml));

-- Step 4. Test tag translation of contractor scheme.
dbms_output.put_line(
  mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
                  'example.contractor.123.45',
                  NULL, 'BINARY'));

dbms_output.put_line(
  mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
                  '11111011101101',
                  NULL, 'URI'));
```

```
-- Test tag translation of employee scheme.
dbms_output.put_line(
  mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
    'example.employee.123.45',
    NULL, 'BINARY'));

dbms_output.put_line(
  mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
    '011111011101101',
    NULL, 'URI'));

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_SCHEME(category_id, 'CONTRACTOR_TAG');

-- Step 6. Test tag translation of contractor scheme. Doesn't work any more.
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
      'example.contractor.123.45',
      NULL, 'BINARY'));

  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
      '111111011101101',
      NULL, 'URI'));
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('Contractor tag translation failed: '||SQLERRM);
END;

-- Step 7. Test tag translation of employee scheme. Still works.
BEGIN
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
      'example.employee.123.45',
      NULL, 'BINARY'));

  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', NULL,
      '011111011101101',
      NULL, 'URI'));
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('Employee tag translation failed: '||SQLERRM);
END;

-- Step 8. Remove the testing category, which also removes all the associated schemes
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_category('MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY', '1.0');
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @add_scheme3.sql
.
.
.
Validate the MGD_SAMPLE_CATEGORY Scheme
EMPLOYEE_TAG;URI,BINARY;divisionID,employeeID
Length of scheme xml is: 933
111111011101101
example.contractor.123.45
011111011101101
example.employee.123.45
```



```
Contractor tag translation failed: ORA-55203: Tag data translation level not found
ORA-06512: at "MGDSYS.DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL", line 54
ORA-06512: at "MGDSYS.MGD_ID", line 242
ORA-29532: Java call terminated by uncaught Java
exception: oracle.mgd.idcode.exceptions.TDTLevelNotFound: Matching level not
found for any configured scheme
011111011101101
example.employee.123.45
.
.
.
```

## 104.4.2 CREATE\_CATEGORY Function

This function creates a new category or a new version of a category.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.CREATE_CATEGORY (
    category_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    category_version IN  VARCHAR2,
    agency           IN  VARCHAR2,
    URI              IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 104-6 CREATE\_CATEGORY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_name	Name of category
category_version	Category version
agency	Organization that owns the category. For example, EPCglobal owns the category EPC.
URI	URI that provides additional information about the category

### Usage Notes

The return value is the category ID.

### Examples

See the [ADD\\_SCHEME Procedure](#) for an example of creating the MGD\_SAMPLE\_CATEGORY category.

## 104.4.3 EPC\_TO\_ORACLE\_SCHEME Function

This function converts the EPCglobal tag data translation (TDT) XML to Oracle Database tag data translation XML.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME (
    xml_scheme IN CLOB)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 104-7 EPC\_TO\_ORACLE\_SCHEME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xml_scheme	Name of EPC tag scheme to be converted

## Usage Notes

The return value is the contents of the CLOB containing the Oracle Database tag data translation XML.

## Examples

The following example converts standard EPCglobal Tag Data Translation (TDT) files into Oracle Database TDT files:

```
--Contents of MGD_ID_DOC2.sql
-----
-- EPC_TO_ORACLE_SCHEME --
-----
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');

BEGIN
  DBMS_JAVA.set_output(1000000);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE(1000000);
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_SEVERE);
END;
/

DECLARE
  epcScheme          CLOB;
  oracleScheme       CLOB;
  amt                NUMBER;
  buf                VARCHAR2(32767);
  pos                NUMBER;
  seq                BINARY_INTEGER;
  validate_epcscheme VARCHAR2(256);
  validate_oraclescheme VARCHAR2(256);
BEGIN

  DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(epcScheme, true);
  DBMS_LOB.OPEN(epcScheme, DBMS_LOB.LOB_READWRITE);

  buf := '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<epcTagDataTranslation version="0.04" date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z"
  epcTDSVersion="1.1r1.27"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="EpcTagDataTranslation.xsd">
<scheme name="GID-96" optionKey="1" tagLength="96">
  <level type="BINARY" prefixMatch="00110101"
    requiredFormattingParameters="taglength">
    <option optionKey="1" pattern="00110101([01]{28})([01]{24})([01]{36})"
      grammar="'00110101' generalmanager objectclass serial">
    <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
      characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="28" name="generalmanager"/>
    <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215"
      characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="24" name="objectclass"/>

```

```

        <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" bitLength="36" name="serial"/>
    </option>
</level>
<level type="TAG_ENCODING" prefixMatch="urn:epc:tag:gid-96"
    requiredFormattingParameters="taglength">
    <option optionKey="1"
        pattern="urn:epc:tag:gid-96:([0-9]*)\.([0-9]*)\.([0-9]*)"
        grammar="'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:' generalmanager '.' objectclass '.' serial">
        <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/>
        <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/>
        <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="serial"/>
    </option>
</level>
<level type="PURE_IDENTITY" prefixMatch="urn:epc:id:gid">
    <option optionKey="1"
        pattern="urn:epc:id:gid:([0-9]*)\.([0-9]*)\.([0-9]*)"
        grammar="'urn:epc:id:gid:' generalmanager '.' objectclass '.' serial">
        <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/>
        <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/>
        <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="serial"/>
    </option>
</level>
<level type="LEGACY" prefixMatch="generalmanager=">
    <option optionKey="1"
        pattern="generalmanager=([0-9]*);objectclass=([0-9]*);serial=([0-9]*)"
        grammar="'generalmanager=' generalmanager';objectclass='objectclass ';serial='
serial">
        <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/>
        <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/>
        <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735"
            characterSet="[0-9]*" name="serial"/>
    </option>
</level>
</scheme>
</epcTagDataTranslation>;
amt := length(buf);
pos := 1;
DBMS_LOB.WRITE(epcScheme, amt, pos, buf);
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE(epcScheme);
oracleScheme := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.epc_to_oracle_scheme(epcScheme);
dbms_output.put_line('Length of oracle scheme xml is: '||DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(oracleScheme));
dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(oracleScheme, DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(oracleScheme), 1));
dbms_output.put_line(' ');
dbms_output.put_line('Validate the Oracle Scheme');
validate_oraclescheme := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.validate_scheme(oracleScheme);
dbms_output.put_line('Validation result: '||validate_oraclescheme);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @mgd_id_doc2.sql
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

```

Length of oracle scheme xml is: 2475
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = 'UTF-8'?>
<TagDataTranslation version="0.04"
date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="oracle.mgd.idcode"><scheme name="GID-96" optionKey="1" xmlns=""><level
type="BINARY" prefixMatch="00110101" requiredFormattingParameters=""><option
optionKey="1" pattern="00110101([01]{28})([01]{24})([01]{36})"
grammar="'00110101' generalmanager objectclass serial"><field seq="1"
decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455" characterSet="[01]*"
bitLength="28" name="generalmanager"/><field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="16777215" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="24"
name="objectclass"/><field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="68719476735" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="36"
name="serial"/></option></level><level type="TAG_ENCODING"
prefixMatch="urn:epc:tag:gid-96" requiredFormattingParameters=""><option
optionKey="1" pattern="urn:epc:tag:gid-96:([0-9]*)\.([0-9]*)\.([0-9]*)"
grammar="'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:' generalmanager '.' objectclass '.' serial"><field
seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="generalmanager"/><field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="16777215" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/><field
seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="serial"/></option></level><level type="PURE_IDENTITY"
prefixMatch="urn:epc:id:gid"><option optionKey="1"
pattern="urn:epc:id:gid:([0-9]*)\.([0-9]*)\.([0-9]*)" grammar="'urn:epc:id:gid:'
generalmanager '.' objectclass '.' serial"><field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="268435455" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/><field
seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16777215" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="objectclass"/><field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="68719476735" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="serial"/></option></level><level type="LEGACY"
prefixMatch="generalmanager"><option optionKey="1"
pattern="generalmanager=([0-9]*);objectclass=([0-9]*);serial=([0-9]*)"
grammar="'generalmanager='generalmanager';objectclass='objectclass ';serial='
serial"><field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="268435455"
characterSet="[0-9]*" name="generalmanager"/><field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="16777215" characterSet="[0-9]*" name="objectclass"/><field
seq="3" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="68719476735" characterSet="[0-9]*"
name="serial"/></option></level></scheme></TagDataTranslation>
Validate the Oracle Scheme
Validation result:
GID-96;LEGACY,TAG_ENCODING,PURE_IDENTITY,BINARY;objectclass,generalmanager,serial,

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.

```

## 104.4.4 GET\_CATEGORY\_ID Function

This function returns the category ID for a given category name and category version.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_CATEGORY_ID (
    category name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    category_version IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

## Parameters

**Table 104-8 GET\_CATEGORY\_ID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_name	Name of category
category_version	Category version

## Usage Notes

- If the value of `category_version` is NULL, then the ID of the latest version of the specified category is returned.
- The return value is the category ID for the specified category name.

## Examples

The following example returns a category ID given a category name and its version:

```
-- Contents of get_category1.sql file
SELECT DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL) FROM DUAL;

SQL> @get_category1.sql
.
.
.
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_CATEGORY_ID('EPC',NULL)-----1
-----1
.
.
.
```

## 104.4.5 GET\_COMPONENTS Function

This function returns all relevant separated component names separated by semicolon (;) for the specified scheme.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_COMPONENTS (
    category_id IN VARCHAR2,
    scheme_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 104-9 GET\_COMPONENTS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_id	Category ID
scheme_name	Name of scheme

## Usage Notes

The return value contains the component names separated by a semicolon (;) for the specified scheme.

## Examples

The following example gets the components:

```
--Contents of get_components.sql
DECLARE
  id          mgd_id;
  getcomps    VARCHAR2(1000);
  getencodings VARCHAR2(1000);
  getschemenames VARCHAR2(1000);
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF);
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  getcomps := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_components(1, 'SGTIN-64');
  dbms_output.put_line('Component names are: ' || getcomps);
  getencodings := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_encodings(1, 'SGTIN-64');
  dbms_output.put_line('Encodings are: ' || getencodings);
  getschemenames := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_scheme_names(1);
  dbms_output.put_line('Scheme names are: ' || getschemenames);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @get_components.sql
.
.
.
Component names are:
filter,gtin,companyprefixlength,companyprefix,companyprefixindex,itemref,serial
Encodings are: ONS_HOSTNAME,LEGACY,TAG_ENCODING,PURE_IDENTITY,BINARY
Scheme names are:
GIAI-64,GIAI-96,GID-96,GRAI-64,GRAI-96,SGLN-64,SGLN-96,SGTIN-64,SGTIN-96,SSCC-64
,SSCC-96,USDOD-64,USDOD-96
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.
```

## 104.4.6 GET\_ENCODING Function

This function returns a list of semicolon (;) separated encodings (formats) for the specified scheme.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_ENCODINGS (
  category_id IN VARCHAR2,
  scheme_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 104-10** GET\_ENCODINGS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
category_id	Category ID
scheme_name	Name of scheme

## Usage Notes

The return value contains the encodings separated by a semicolon (;) for the specified scheme.

## Examples

See the [GET\\_COMPONENTS Function](#) for an example.

## 104.4.7 GET\_JAVA\_LOGGING\_LEVEL Function

This function returns an integer representing the current trace logging level.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL
RETURN INTEGER;
```

## Usage Notes

The return value is the integer value denoting the current Java logging level.

## Examples

The following example gets the Java logging level.

```
--Contents of getjavalogginglevel.sql
DECLARE
    loglevel    NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF);
    loglevel := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_java_logging_level();
    dbms_output.put_line('Java logging level = ' || loglevel);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @getjavalogginglevel.sql
.
.
.
Java logging level = 0
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.
```

## 104.4.8 GET\_PLSQL\_LOGGING\_LEVEL Function

This function returns an integer representing the current PL/SQL trace logging level.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL
RETURN INTEGER;

PRAGMA restrict_references(get_plsql_logging_level, WNDS);
```

### Usage Notes

The return value is the integer value denoting the current PL/SQL logging level.

### Examples

The following example gets the PL/SQL logging level.

```
--Contents of getplsqllogginglevel.sql
DECLARE
    loglevel    NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_plsql_logging_level(0);
    loglevel := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_plsql_logging_level();
    dbms_output.put_line('PL/SQL logging level = ' || loglevel);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @getplsqllogginglevel.sql
.
.
.
PL/SQL logging level = 0
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.
```

## 104.4.9 GET\_SCHEME\_NAMES Function

This function returns a list of semicolon (;) separated scheme names for the specified category.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_SCHEME_NAMES (
    category_id IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



## Parameters

**Table 104-11** GET\_SCHEME\_NAMES Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
category_id	Category ID

## Usage Notes

The return value contains the scheme names for the specified category ID.

## Examples

See the [GET\\_COMPONENTS Function](#) for an example.

## 104.4.10 GET\_TDT\_XML Function

This function returns the Oracle Database tag data translation XML for the specified scheme.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_TDT_XML (
    category_id  IN VARCHAR2,
    scheme_name  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 104-12** GET\_TDT\_XML Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
category_id	Category ID
scheme_name	Name of scheme

## Usage Notes

The return value contains the Oracle Database tag data translation XML for the specified scheme.

## Examples

The following example gets the Oracle Database TDT XML for the specified scheme:

```
--Contents of get_tdtxml.sql
DECLARE
    gettdtxml    CLOB;

BEGIN
    gettdtxml := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_tdt_xml(1, 'SGTIN-64');
    dbms_output.put_line('Length of tdt XML is ' || DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(gettdtxml));
    dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(gettdtxml, DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(gettdtxml), 1));
END;
/
```

```

SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @get_tdtxml.sql
.
.
.
Length of tdt XML is 22884
<?xml version = '1.0' encoding = "UTF-8"?>
<TagDataTranslation version="0.04"
date="2005-04-18T16:05:00Z" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="oracle.mgd.idcode"><scheme name="SGTIN-64"
optionKey="companyprefixlength" xmlns="">
  <level type="BINARY"
prefixMatch="10" requiredFormattingParameters="filter">
  <option
optionKey="12" pattern="10([01]{3})([01]{14})([01]{20})([01]{25})" grammar="'10'
filter companyprefixindex itemref serial">
  <field seq="1"
decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="7" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="3"
length="1" padChar="0" padDir="LEFT" name="filter"/>
  <field seq="2"
decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="16383" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="14"
name="companyprefixindex"/>
  <field seq="3" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="9" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="20" length="1" padChar="0"
padDir="LEFT" name="itemref"/>
  <field seq="4" decimalMinimum="0"
decimalMaximum="33554431" characterSet="[01]*" bitLength="25" name="serial"/>
.
.
.
  <field seq="1" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="9999999" characterSet="[0-9]*"
length="7" padChar="0" padDir="LEFT" name="itemref"/>
  <field seq="2" decimalMinimum="0" decimalMaximum="9999999" characterSet="[0-9]*" length="6"
padChar="0" padDir="LEFT" name="companyprefix"/>
  </option>
</level>

</scheme></TagDataTranslation>
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.

```

## 104.4.11 GET\_VALIDATOR Function

This function returns the Oracle Database tag data translation schema.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.GET_VALIDATOR
RETURN CLOB;

```

### Usage Notes

The return value contains the Oracle Database tag data translation schema.

### Examples

This example returns the Oracle Database TDT schema.

```
--Contents of get_validator.sql
DECLARE
  getvalidator          CLOB;
BEGIN
  getvalidator := DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_validator;
  dbms_output.put_line('Length of validated oracle scheme xml is '||DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(getvalidator));
  dbms_output.put_line(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(getvalidator, DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(getvalidator), 1));
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;

SQL> @get_validator.sql
.
.
.
Length of validated oracle scheme xml is 5780
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xsd:schema
targetNamespace="oracle.mgd.idcode"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"

xmlns:tdt="oracle.mgd.idcode" elementFormDefault="unqualified"

attributeFormDefault="unqualified" version="1.0">
  <xsd:annotation>

<xsd:documentation>
  <![CDATA[
<epcglobal:copyright>Copyright ?2004
Epcglobal Inc., All
Rights
Reserved.</epcglobal:copyright>
<epcglobal:disclaimer>EPCglobal Inc., its
members, officers, directors,
employees, or agents shall not be liable for any
injury, loss, damages,
financial or otherwise, arising from, related to, or
caused by the use of this
document. The use of said document shall constitute
your express consent to
the foregoing
exculpation.</epcglobal:disclaimer>
<epcglobal:specification>Tag Data
Translation (TDT) version
1.0</epcglobal:specification>
]>

</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:simpleType
name="LevelTypeList">
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">

</xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
  <xsd:simpleType name="TagLengthList"

<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
```

```
<xsd:simpleType name="SchemeNameList">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
  <xsd:simpleType
name="InputFormatList">
  <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
    <xsd:enumeration value="BINARY"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="STRING"/>
  </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
  <xsd:simpleType name="ModeList">
    <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
      <xsd:enumeration value="EXTRACT"/>
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
  <xsd:enumeration value="FORMAT"/>
  </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
  <xsd:simpleType name="CompactionMethodList">
    <xsd:restriction
base="xsd:string">
      <xsd:enumeration value="32-bit"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="16-bit"/>
      <xsd:enumeration value="8-bit"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="7-bit"/>      <xsd:enumeration value="6-bit"/>
    <xsd:enumeration value="5-bit"/>
      </xsd:restriction>
    </xsd:simpleType>
  <xsd:simpleType name="PadDirectionList">
    <xsd:restriction
base="xsd:string">
      <xsd:enumeration value="LEFT"/>
      <xsd:enumeration
value="RIGHT"/>
    </xsd:restriction>
  </xsd:simpleType>
  <xsd:complexType
name="Field">
    <xsd:attribute name="seq" type="xsd:integer" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="name" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute
name="bitLength" type="xsd:integer"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="characterSet"
type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="compaction"
type="tdt:CompactionMethodList"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="compression"
type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="padChar" type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="padDir" type="tdt:PadDirectionList"/>
  </xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:attribute
```

```
name="decimalMinimum" type="xsd:long"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="decimalMaximum"
type="xsd:long"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="length" type="xsd:integer"/>

</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Option">
    <xsd:sequence>

<xsd:element name="field" type="tdt:Field" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>

</xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute name="optionKey" type="xsd:string"
use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="pattern" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:attribute name="grammar" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>

</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Rule">
    <xsd:attribute
name="type" type="tdt:ModeList" use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute
name="inputFormat" type="tdt:InputFormatList"
use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="seq" type="xsd:integer"
use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="newFieldName" type="xsd:string"
use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="characterSet" type="xsd:string"
use="required"/>
    <xsd:attribute name="padChar" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:attribute name="padDir" type="tdt:PadDirectionList"/>
  <xsd:attribute
name="decimalMinimum" type="xsd:long"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="decimalMaximum"
type="xsd:long"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="length" type="xsd:string"/>

<xsd:attribute name="function" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>

<xsd:attribute name="tableURI" type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:attribute
name="tableParams" type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="tableXPath"
type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="tableSQL" type="xsd:string"/>

</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Level">
    <xsd:sequence>
<xsd:element name="option" type="tdt:Option" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    <xsd:element name="rule" type="tdt:Rule"
minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
<xsd:attribute name="type" type="tdt:LevelTypeList" use="required"/>
```

```

<xsd:attribute name="prefixMatch" type="xsd:string" use="optional"/>
<xsd:attribute name="requiredParsingParameters" type="xsd:string"/>
<xsd:attribute name="requiredFormattingParameters" type="xsd:string"/>

</xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:complexType name="Scheme">
    <xsd:sequence>
<xsd:element name="level" type="tdt:Level" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="5"/>

</xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute name="name" type="tdt:SchemeNameList"
use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="optionKey" type="xsd:string"
use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="tagLength" type="tdt:TagLengthList"
use="optional"/>
</xsd:complexType>
<xsd:complexType
name="TagDataTranslation">
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="scheme"
type="tdt:Scheme" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute
name="version" type="xsd:string" use="required"/>
  <xsd:attribute name="date"
type="xsd:dateTime" use="required"/>
</xsd:complexType>
<xsd:element
name="TagDataTranslation" type="tdt:TagDataTranslation"/>
</xsd:schema>

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

.  
.
  
.

## 104.4.12 REFRESH\_CATEGORY Function

This function refreshes the metadata information on the Java stack for the specified category.

This function must be called before using MGD\_ID functions.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REFRESH_CATEGORY (
  category_id IN VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 104-13 REFRESH\_CATEGORY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_id	Category ID

## Examples

The following example refreshes the metadata information for the EPC category ID.

```
--Contents of tostring3.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
DECLARE
id          MGD_ID;
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF);
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  dbms_output.put_line('..Testing to_string');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('test to_string');
  id := mgd_id('EPC', NULL, 'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970',
'scheme=GID-96');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('mgd_id object as a string');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(id.to_string);
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

SQL> @tostring3.sql
..Testing to_string
test to_string
mgd_id object as a string
category_id =1;schemes = GID-96;objectclass = 30241;generalmanager =
0037000;scheme = GID-96;1 = 1;serial = 1041970

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

## 104.4.13 REMOVE\_CATEGORY Procedure

This procedure removes a category including all the related TDT XML.

This procedure is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

### Syntax

Removes a category based on the specified category ID.

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_CATEGORY (
  category_id IN VARCHAR2);
```

Removes a category based on the specified category name and category version.

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_CATEGORY (
  category_name IN VARCHAR2,
  category_version IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 104-14 REMOVE\_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_id	Category ID

**Table 104-14 (Cont.) REMOVE\_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_name	Name of category
category_version	Category version

**Usage Notes**

If the value of `category_version` is NULL, all versions for the specified category will be removed.

**Examples**

See the [ADD\\_SCHEME Procedure](#) for an example of removing a category.

## 104.4.14 REMOVE\_PROXY Procedure

This procedure unsets the host and port of the proxy server.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_PROXY;
```

**Examples**

See the [REFRESH\\_CATEGORY Function](#) for an example.

## 104.4.15 REMOVE\_SCHEME Procedure

This procedure removes a tag data translation scheme from a category.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.REMOVE_SCHEME (
  category_id IN VARCHAR2,
  scheme_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 104-15 REMOVE\_SCHEME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_id	Category ID
scheme_name	Name of scheme

**Examples**

See the [ADD\\_SCHEME Procedure](#) for an example of removing a scheme.



## 104.4.16 SET\_JAVA\_LOGGING\_LEVEL Procedure

This procedure sets the Java trace logging level.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.SET_JAVA_LOGGING_LEVEL (
    logginglevel IN INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 104-16 SET\_JAVA\_LOGGING\_LEVEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
logginglevel	<p>Logging level. The Java logging level can be one of the following values in descending order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF CONSTANT INTEGER := 0</li> <li>• LOGGING_LEVEL_SEVERE CONSTANT INTEGER := 1</li> <li>• LOGGING_LEVEL_WARNING CONSTANT INTEGER := 2</li> <li>• LOGGING_LEVEL_INFO CONSTANT INTEGER := 3</li> <li>• LOGGING_LEVEL_FINE CONSTANT INTEGER := 4</li> <li>• LOGGING_LEVEL_FINER CONSTANT INTEGER := 5</li> <li>• LOGGING_LEVEL_FINEST CONSTANT INTEGER := 6</li> <li>• LOGGING_LEVEL_ALL CONSTANT INTEGER := 7</li> </ul>

### Examples

See the [GET\\_JAVA\\_LOGGING\\_LEVEL Function](#) for an example.

## 104.4.17 SET\_PLSQL\_LOGGING\_LEVEL Procedure

This procedure sets the PL/SQL trace logging level.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.SET_PLSQL_LOGGING_LEVEL (
    level IN INTEGER);

PRAGMA restrict_references(set_plsql_logging_level, WNDS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 104-17 SET\_PLSQL\_LOGGING\_LEVEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level	Logging level. The PL/SQL logging level can be one of the following values in descending order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF CONSTANT INTEGER := 0</li> <li>LOGGING_LEVEL_SEVERE CONSTANT INTEGER := 1</li> <li>LOGGING_LEVEL_WARNING CONSTANT INTEGER := 2</li> <li>LOGGING_LEVEL_INFO CONSTANT INTEGER := 3</li> <li>LOGGING_LEVEL_FINE CONSTANT INTEGER := 4</li> <li>LOGGING_LEVEL_FINER CONSTANT INTEGER := 5</li> <li>LOGGING_LEVEL_FINEST CONSTANT INTEGER := 6</li> <li>LOGGING_LEVEL_ALL CONSTANT INTEGER := 7</li> </ul>

## Examples

See the [GET\\_PLSQL\\_LOGGING\\_LEVEL Function](#) for an example.

## 104.4.18 SET\_PROXY Procedure

This procedure sets the host and port of the proxy server for Internet access.

This procedure must be called if the database server accesses the Internet using a proxy server. Internet access is necessary because some rules need to look up the Object Naming Service (ONS) table to get the company prefix index.

You do not need to call this procedure if you are only using schemes that do not contain any rules requiring Internet access.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.SET_PROXY (
    proxt_host IN VARCHAR2,
    proxy_port IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 104-18 SET\_PROXY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
proxy_host	Name of host
proxy_port	Host port number

## Examples

See the [REFRESH\\_CATEGORY Function](#) for an example.

## 104.4.19 VALIDATE\_SCHEME Function

This function validates the input tag data translation XML against the Oracle Database tag data translation schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.VALIDATE_SCHEME (  
    xml_scheme IN CLOB)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 104-19** VALIDATE\_SCHEME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
xml_scheme	Scheme to be validated.

### Usage Notes

The return value contains the components names for the specified scheme.

### Examples

See the [ADD\\_SCHEME Procedure](#) or the [EPC\\_TO\\_ORACLE\\_SCHEME Function](#) for an example.

# DBMS\_MGWADM

DBMS\_MGWADM defines the Messaging Gateway administrative interface. The package and object types are owned by SYS.

## Note:

You must run the `catmgw.sql` script to load the Messaging Gateway packages and types into the database.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* contains information on loading database objects and using DBMS\_MGWADM

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_MGWADM Subprograms](#)

## 105.1 DBMS\_MGWADM Security Model

A user with administrative privilege can run all procedures in DBMS\_MGWADM.

## 105.2 DBMS\_MGWADM Deprecated Subprograms

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

The following subprograms are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g Release 1 having been superseded by improved technology:

- [ADD\\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure](#) - use instead [CREATE\\_JOB Procedure](#)
- [ALTER\\_PROPAGATION\\_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) - use instead [ALTER\\_JOB Procedure](#)
- [ALTER\\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure](#) - use instead [ALTER\\_JOB Procedure](#)
- [DB\\_CONNECT\\_INFO Procedure](#) - use instead [ALTER\\_AGENT Procedures](#)

- [DISABLE\\_PROPAGATION\\_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) - use instead [DISABLE\\_JOB Procedure](#)
- [ENABLE\\_PROPAGATION\\_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) - use instead [ENABLE\\_JOB Procedure](#)
- [REMOVE\\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure](#) - use instead [REMOVE\\_JOB Procedure](#)
- [RESET\\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure](#) - use instead [RESET\\_JOB Procedure](#)
- [SCHEDULE\\_PROPAGATION Procedure](#) - use instead [CREATE\\_JOB Procedure](#)
- [UNSCHEDULE\\_PROPAGATION Procedure](#) - use instead [REMOVE\\_JOB Procedure](#)

## 105.3 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants

The DBMS\_MGWADM package defines various constants for specifying parameter values.

- [Table 105-1](#)
- [Table 105-2](#)
- [Table 105-3](#)
- [Table 105-4](#)
- [Table 105-5](#)
- [Table 105-6](#)
- [Table 105-7](#)
- [Table 105-8](#)
- [Table 105-9](#)
- [Table 105-10](#)
- [Table 105-11](#)

**Table 105-1 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Cleanup Actions**

Name	Type	Description
CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Sets the Messaging Gateway agent to a known state so that it can be started
CLEAN_LOG_QUEUES	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Messaging Gateway agent will clean log queues for all configured messaging system links
RESET_SUB_MISSING_LOG_RECORD	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Messaging Gateway agent recovers a Messaging Gateway subscriber that has failed due to a missing log record
RESET_SUB_MISSING_MESSAGE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Messaging Gateway agent recovers a Messaging Gateway subscriber that has failed due to a missing persistent source message

**Table 105-2 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Force Values**

Name	Type	Description
FORCE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents a forced action
NO_FORCE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents a normal, nonforced action

**Table 105-3 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Logging Levels**

Name	Type	Description
BASIC_LOGGING	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	The standard (the least) information written to the log file
TRACE_DEBUG_LOGGING	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	The greatest information written to the log file
TRACE_HIGH_LOGGING	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	The third level of detail of logging information written to the log file
TRACE_LITE_LOGGING	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	The second level detail of logging information written to the log file

**Table 105-4 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Named Property Constants**

Name	Type	Description
MGWPROP_PREFIX	CONSTANT VARCHAR2	A constant (MGWPROP\$_) for the reserved property name prefix
MGWPROP_REMOVE	CONSTANT VARCHAR2	A constant (MGWPROP\$_REMOVE) for the reserved property name used to remove an existing property
MGWPROP_REMOVE_ALL	CONSTANT VARCHAR2	A constant (MGWPROP\$_REMOVE_ALL) for the reserved property name used to remove all properties

**Table 105-5 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Other Constants**

Name	Type	Description
JMS_CONNECTION	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Used to indicate that JMS connections will be used to access JMS destinations in a domain-independent manner that supports a unified messaging model
JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Used to indicate that JMS queue connections will be used to access JMS destinations
JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Used to indicate that JMS topic connections will be used to access JMS destinations
NO_CHANGE	CONSTANT VARCHAR2	Indicates that an existing value should be preserved (not changed). This is used for certain APIs where the desire is to change one or more parameters but leave others unchanged.

**Table 105-5 (Cont.) DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Other Constants**

Name	Type	Description
DEFAULT_AGENT	CONSTANT VARCHAR2	Name of the Messaging Gateway default agent

**Table 105-6 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Propagation Types**

Name	Type	Description
INBOUND_PROPAGATION	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents the propagation type for non-Oracle to Oracle Database Advanced Queuing propagation. The propagation source is a queue in a foreign (non-Oracle) messaging system and the destination is a local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.
OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents the propagation type for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to non-Oracle propagation. The propagation source is a local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue and the destination is a queue in a foreign (non-Oracle) messaging system.

**Table 105-7 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Queue Domain Types**

Name	Type	Description
DOMAIN_QUEUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents a queue destination. A JMS queue (point-to-point model) is classified as a queue.
DOMAIN_TOPIC	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents a topic destination. A JMS topic (publish-subscribe model) is classified as a topic.

**Table 105-8 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—Shutdown Modes**

Name	Type	Description
SHUTDOWN_IMMEDIATE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents the immediate shutdown mode
SHUTDOWN_NORMAL	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents the normal shutdown mode

**Table 105-9 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—WebSphere MQ Interface Types**

Name	Type	Description
MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTER FACE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER	Represents the Base Java interface for the WebSphere MQ messaging system

**Table 105-10 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—target\_type Argument of SET\_OPTION and REMOVE\_OPTION Procedures**

Name	Type	Description
AGENT_JAVA_PROP	CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER	Used for an agent option used to set a Java System property
MSGLINK_OPTION	CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER	Used for a messaging system link option
JOB_OPTION	CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER	Used for a propagation job option

**Table 105-11 DBMS\_MGWADM Constants—conntype Argument of CREATE\_AGENT and ALTER\_AGENT Procedures**

Name	Type	Description
JDBC_OCI	CONSTANT VARCHAR2	Used to specify the JDBC OCI driver
JDBC_THIN	CONSTANT VARCHAR2	Used to specify the JDBC Thin driver

## 105.4 DBMS\_MGWADM Data Structures

The DBMS\_MGWADM package defines several OBJECT types.

### DBMS\_MGWADM Object Types

- [SYS.MGW\\_MQSERIES\\_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_PROPERTY Object Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_TIBRV\\_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)

### 105.4.1 DBMS\_MGWADM SYS.MGW\_MQSERIES\_PROPERTIES Object Type

This type specifies basic properties for a WebSphere MQ messaging system link.

#### Syntax

```

TYPE SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES IS OBJECT (
  queue_manager      VARCHAR2(64),
  hostname           VARCHAR2(64),
  port               INTEGER,
  channel            VARCHAR2(64),
  interface_type     INTEGER,
  username           VARCHAR2(64),
  password           VARCHAR2(64),
  inbound_log_queue  VARCHAR2(64),
  outbound_log_queue VARCHAR2(64),

  -- Methods
  STATIC FUNCTION construct
  RETURN SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES,

```



```

STATIC FUNCTION alter_construct
RETURN SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES );

```

## Attributes

**Table 105-12 SYS.MGW\_MQSERIES\_PROPERTIES Attributes**

Attribute	Description
queue_manager	The name of the WebSphere MQ queue manager
hostname	The host on which the WebSphere MQ messaging system resides. If hostname is NULL, then a WebSphere MQ bindings connection is used. If not NULL, then a client connection is used and requires that a port and channel be specified.
port	The port number. This is used only for client connections; that is, when hostname is not NULL.
channel	The channel used when establishing a connection to the queue manager. This is used only for client connections; that is, when hostname is not NULL.
interface_type	The type of messaging interface to use. Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE if the WebSphere MQ Base Java interface should be used.</li> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_CONNECTION if the link is to be used to access JMS destinations in a unified, domain-independent manner.</li> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION if the link is to be used for accessing JMS queues</li> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION if the link is to be used for accessing JMS topics.</li> </ul>
username	The username used for authentication to the WebSphere MQ messaging system
password	The password used for authentication to the WebSphere MQ messaging system
inbound_log_queue	The name of the WebSphere MQ queue used for propagation recovery purposes when this messaging link is used for inbound propagation; that is, when queues associated with this link serve as a propagation source: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE, this is the name of a physical WebSphere MQ queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools.</li> <li>For the JMS_CONNECTION interface and the JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION interface, this is the name of a physical WebSphere MQ queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools.</li> <li>For JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION interface, this specifies the name of a WebSphere MQ JMS topic. The physical WebSphere MQ queue used by subscribers of that topic must be created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. By default, the physical queue used is SYSTEM.JMS.D.SUBSCRIBER.QUEUE.</li> </ul>

**Table 105-12 (Cont.) SYS.MGW\_MQSERIES\_PROPERTIES Attributes**

Attribute	Description
outbound_log_queue	<p>The name of the WebSphere MQ queue used for propagation recovery purposes when this messaging link is used for outbound propagation; that is, when queues associated with this link serve as a propagation destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For MQSERIES_BASE_JAVA_INTERFACE, this is the name of a physical WebSphere MQ queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools.</li> <li>• For the JMS_CONNECTION interface and the JMS_QUEUE_CONNECTION interface, this is the name of a physical WebSphere MQ queue created using WebSphere MQ administration tools.</li> <li>• For JMS_TOPIC_CONNECTION interface, this specifies the name of a WebSphere MQ JMS topic. The physical WebSphere MQ queue used by subscribers of that topic must be created using WebSphere MQ administration tools. By default, the physical queue used is SYSTEM.JMS.D.SUBSCRIBER.QUEUE.</li> </ul>

**Methods****Table 105-13 SYS.MGW\_MQSERIES\_PROPERTIES Methods**

Method	Description
construct	Constructs a new SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL.
alter_construct	Constructs a new SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES instance for altering the properties of an existing messaging link. All attributes having a VARCHAR2 datatype are assigned a value of DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE. Attributes of other datatypes are assigned a value of NULL.

## 105.4.2 DBMS\_MGWADM SYS.MGW\_PROPERTIES Object Type

This type specifies an array of properties.

**Syntax**

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES AS VARRAY (2000) OF SYS.MGW_PROPERTY;
```

**Attributes****Table 105-14 SYS.MGW\_PROPERTIES Attributes**

Attribute	Description
name	Property name
value	Property value

## Usage Notes

Unless noted otherwise, Messaging Gateway uses named properties as follows:

- Names with the `MGWPROP$_` prefix are reserved. They are used for special purposes and are invalid when used as a normal property name.
- A property name can exist only once in a property list; that is, a list can contain only one value for a given name. The name is case-insensitive.
- In general, a property list is order-independent, and the property names may appear in any order. An alter property list is an exception.
- You can use a new property list to alter an existing property list. Each new property modifies the original list in one of the following ways: adds a new property, modifies a property, removes a property, or removes all properties.

The alter list is processed in order, from the first element to the last element. Thus the order in which the elements appear in the alter list is meaningful, especially when the alter list is used to remove properties from an existing list.

The property name and value are used to determine how that element affects the original list. The following rules apply:

- Add or modify property

```
MGW_PROPERTY.NAME = property_name
MGW_PROPERTY.VALUE = property_value
```

If a property of the given name already exists, then the current value is replaced with the new value; otherwise the new property is added to the end of the list.

- Remove property

```
MGW_PROPERTY.NAME = 'MGWPROP$_REMOVE'
MGW_PROPERTY.VALUE = name_of_property_to_remove
```

No action is taken if the property name does not exist in the original list.

- Remove all properties

```
MGW_PROPERTY.NAME = 'MGWPROP$_REMOVE_ALL'
MGW_PROPERTY.VALUE = not used
```

### See Also:

"The `DBMS_MGWADM` package defines constants to represent the reserved property names on [Table 105-4](#)

## 105.4.3 DBMS\_MGWADM SYS.MGW\_PROPERTY Object Type

This type specifies a named property which is used to specify optional properties for messaging links, foreign queues, and subscribers.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_PROPERTY IS OBJECT(
  name VARCHAR2(500),
```

```

value VARCHAR2(4000),

-- Methods
STATIC FUNCTION construct --- (1)
RETURN SYS.MGW_PROPERTY,

STATIC FUNCTION construct( --- (2)
    p_name IN VARCHAR2,
    p_value IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SYS.MGW_PROPERTY );

```

### Attributes

**Table 105-15 SYS.MGW\_PROPERTY Attributes**

Attribute	Description
name	Property name
value	Property value

### Methods

**Table 105-16 SYS.MGW\_PROPERTY Methods**

Method	Description
construct --- (1)	Constructs a new MGW_PROPERTY instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL
construct --- (2)	Constructs a new MGW_PROPERTY instance initialized using the given parameters

#### See Also:

"The DBMS\_MGWADM package defines constants to represent the reserved property names on [Table 105-4](#)

## 105.4.4 SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_PROPERTIES Object Type

A type that specifies basic properties for a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link. The Messaging Gateway agent creates a TIB/Rendezvous transport of type `TibrvRvdTransport` for each Messaging Gateway link.

### Syntax

```

TYPE SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES IS OBJECT(
    service VARCHAR2(128),
    daemon VARCHAR2(128),
    network VARCHAR2(256),
    cm_name VARCHAR2(256),
    cm_ledger VARCHAR2(256),

-- Methods
STATIC FUNCTION construct

```

```
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES,

STATIC FUNCTION alter_construct
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES );
```

### Attributes

**Table 105-17 SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_PROPERTIES Attributes**

Attribute	Description
service	The service parameter for the rvd transport
daemon	The daemon parameter for the rvd transport
network	The network parameter for the rvd transport
cm_name	The CM correspondent name. Reserved for future use.
cm_ledger	The CM ledger file name. Reserved for future use.

### Methods

**Table 105-18 SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_PROPERTIES Methods**

Method	Description
construct	Constructs a new SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES instance. All attributes will be assigned a value of NULL.
alter_construct	Constructs a new SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES instance. This function is useful for altering the properties of an existing messaging link. All attributes having a VARCHAR2 datatype will be assigned a value of DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE. Attributes of other datatypes will be assigned a value of NULL.

## 105.5 Summary of DBMS\_MGWADM Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_MGWADM subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 105-19 DBMS\_MGWADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Adds a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination
<a href="#">ALTER_AGENT Procedures</a>	Alters Messaging Gateway agent parameters
<a href="#">ALTER_JOB Procedure</a>	Alters the properties of a propagation job
<a href="#">ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure for TIB/Rendezvous</a>	Alters the properties of a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link
<a href="#">ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure for WebSphere MQ</a>	Alters the properties of a WebSphere MQ messaging system link
<a href="#">ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Alters a propagation schedule

**Table 105-19 (Cont.) DBMS\_MGWADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Alters the parameters of a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination
<a href="#">CLEANUP_GATEWAY Procedures</a>	Cleans up Messaging Gateway
<a href="#">CREATE_AGENT Procedure</a>	Creates a Messaging Gateway agent that will be used to process propagation jobs
<a href="#">CREATE_JOB Procedure</a>	Creates a job used to propagate message from a source to a destination
<a href="#">CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedures for TIB/Rendezvous</a>	Creates a messaging system link to a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system
<a href="#">CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedures for WebSphere MQ</a>	Creates a messaging system link to a WebSphere MQ messaging system
<a href="#">DB_CONNECT_INFO Procedure</a>	Configures connection information used by the Messaging Gateway agent for connections to Oracle Database
<a href="#">DISABLE_JOB Procedure</a>	Disables a propagation job
<a href="#">DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Disables a propagation schedule
<a href="#">ENABLE_JOB Procedure</a>	Enables a propagation job
<a href="#">ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Enables a propagation schedule
<a href="#">REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Registers a non-Oracle queue entity in Messaging Gateway
<a href="#">REMOVE_AGENT Procedure</a>	Removes a Messaging Gateway agent
<a href="#">REMOVE_JOB Procedure</a>	Removes a propagation job
<a href="#">REMOVE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK Procedure</a>	Removes a messaging system link for a non-Oracle messaging system
<a href="#">REMOVE_OPTION Procedure</a>	Removes a Messaging Gateway configuration option
<a href="#">REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Removes a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination
<a href="#">RESET_JOB Procedure</a>	Resets the propagation error state for a propagation job
<a href="#">RESET_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Resets the propagation error state for a subscriber
<a href="#">SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Schedules message propagation from a source to a destination
<a href="#">SET_LOG_LEVEL Procedures</a>	Dynamically alters the Messaging Gateway agent logging level
<a href="#">SET_OPTION Procedure</a>	Sets a Messaging Gateway configuration option
<a href="#">SHUTDOWN Procedures</a>	Shuts down the Messaging Gateway agent
<a href="#">STARTUP Procedures</a>	Starts the Messaging Gateway agent
<a href="#">UNREGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Removes a non-Oracle queue entity in Messaging Gateway
<a href="#">UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Removes a propagation schedule

## 105.5.1 ADD\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure adds a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination.



### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [CREATE\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER(
  subscriber_id      IN VARCHAR2,
  propagation_type  IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  queue_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  destination       IN VARCHAR2,
  rule              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  transformation    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  exception_queue   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
  options           IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-20 ADD\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
subscriber_id	Specifies a user-defined name that identifies this subscriber
propagation_type	Specifies the type of message propagation. DBMS_MGWADM.OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION is for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to non-Oracle propagation. DBMS_MGWADM.INBOUND_PROPAGATION is for non-Oracle to Oracle Database Advanced Queuing propagation
queue_name	Specifies the source queue to which this subscriber is being added. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for propagation_type.
destination	Specifies the destination queue to which messages consumed by this subscriber are propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for propagation_type.
rule	Specifies an optional subscription rule used by the subscriber to dequeue messages from the source queue. This is NULL if no rule is needed. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for propagation_type.

Table 105-20 (Cont.) ADD\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
transformation	Specifies the transformation needed to convert between the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload and an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The type of transformation needed depends on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> .  If <code>NULL</code> , then the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload type must be supported by Messaging Gateway.
exception_queue	Specifies a queue used for exception message logging purposes. This queue must be on the same messaging system as the propagation source. If <code>NULL</code> , then an exception queue is not used and propagation stops if a problem occurs. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> .  The source queue and exception queue cannot be the same queue.
options	Optional subscriber properties. <code>NULL</code> if there are none. Typically these are lesser used configuration properties supported by the messaging system.

### Usage Notes

#### See Also:

"Handling Arbitrary Payload Types Using Message Transformations", in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information regarding message conversion and transformation

If the non-Oracle messaging link being accessed for the subscriber uses a JMS interface, then the Messaging Gateway agent will use the Oracle JMS interface to access the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queues. Otherwise the native Oracle Database Advanced Queuing interface will be used. Parameters are interpreted differently when the Messaging Gateway agent uses Oracle JMS for JMS connections.

Transformations are not currently supported if the Oracle JMS interface is used for propagation. The transformation parameter must be `NULL`.

#### See Also:

For additional information regarding subscriber options

- "WebSphere MQ System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*
- "TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*

OUTBOUND\_PROPAGATION Subscribers



The parameters for a subscriber used for outbound propagation are interpreted as follows:

- `queue_name` specifies the local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue that is the propagation source. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.
- `destination` specifies the foreign queue to which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `rule` specifies an optional Oracle Database Advanced Queuing subscriber rule if the native Oracle Database Advanced Queuing interface is used, or a JMS selector if the Oracle JMS interface is used. If `NULL`, then no rule or selector is used.
- `transformation` specifies the transformation used to convert the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload to an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway.

Messaging Gateway propagation dequeues messages from the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue using the transformation to convert the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload to a known ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The message is then enqueued in the foreign messaging system based on the Messaging Gateway ADT.

- `exception_queue` specifies the name of a local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue to which messages are moved if an exception occurs. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.

If the native Oracle Database Advanced Queuing interface is used, then a subscriber will be added to the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue when this procedure is called, whether or not Messaging Gateway is running. The local subscriber will be of the form `sys.aq$agent('MGW_subscriber_id', NULL, NULL)`.

If the Oracle JMS interface is used, then the Messaging Gateway agent will create a JMS durable subscriber with the name of `MGW_subscriber_id`. If the agent is not running when this procedure is called, then the durable subscriber will be created the next time the agent starts.

The exception queue has the following caveats:

- The user is responsible for creating the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue to be used as the exception queue.
- The payload type of the source and exception queue must match.
- The exception queue must be created as a queue type of `DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE` rather than `DBMS_AQADM.EXCEPTION_QUEUE`. Enqueue restrictions prevent Messaging Gateway propagation from using an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue of type `EXCEPTION_QUEUE` as a Messaging Gateway exception queue.

#### INBOUND\_PROPAGATION Subscribers

The parameters for a subscriber used for inbound propagation are interpreted as follows:

- `queue_name` specifies the foreign queue that is the propagation source. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `destination` specifies the local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue to which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.

- `rule` specifies an optional subscriber rule that is valid for the foreign messaging system. This is `NULL` if no rule is needed.
- `transformation` specifies the transformation used to convert an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway to the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload type.

Messaging Gateway propagation dequeues messages from the foreign messaging system and converts the message body to a known ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The transformation is used to convert the Messaging Gateway ADT to an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload type when the message is enqueued to the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

- `exception_queue` specifies the name of a foreign queue to which messages are moved if an exception occurs. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.

Whether or not a subscriber is needed depends on the requirements of the non-Oracle messaging system. If a durable subscriber is necessary, then it will be created by the Messaging Gateway agent. If the agent is not running at the time this procedure is called, then the creation of the subscriber on the non-Oracle messaging system will occur when the agent next starts.

The exception queue has the following caveats:

- The exception queue must be a registered non-Oracle queue.
- The source and exception queues must use the same messaging system link.

## 105.5.2 ALTER\_AGENT Procedures

This procedure configures Messaging Gateway agent parameters.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT (
    max_memory      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    max_threads     IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    service         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE );

DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT (
    agent_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    username        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    password        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    database        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    conntype        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    max_memory      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    max_threads     IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    service         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    initfile        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
    comment         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE );
```

## Parameters

**Table 105-21 ALTER\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
max_memory	The maximum heap size, in MB, used by the Messaging Gateway agent. If it is NULL, then the current value is unchanged.
max_threads	The number of messaging threads that the Messaging Gateway agent creates. If it is NULL, then the current value is unchanged. The maximum value of max_threads is limited to 128.
service	Specifies the database service that the Oracle Scheduler job class used by this agent will have affinity to. In an Oracle RAC environment, this means that the Messaging Gateway agent will run on only those database instances that are assigned to the service. If NULL, the job class used by this agent will be altered to belong to the default service which is mapped to every instance. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, the current value is unchanged.
agent_name	Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent.
username	Specifies the username used for connections to the Oracle Database. NULL is not allowed. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. If a username is specified then a password must also be specified.
password	Specifies the password used for connections to the Oracle Database. NULL is not allowed. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. A password must be specified if a username is specified.
database	Specifies the database connect string used for connections to the Oracle Database. NULL indicates that a local connection should be used. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged. Oracle strongly recommends that a connect string, rather than NULL, be specified. Usually it will be a net service name from tnsnames.ora.
conntype	Specifies the type of connection to the Oracle Database, DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_OCI or DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_THIN. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged.
initfile	Specifies a Messaging Gateway initialization file used by this agent. NULL indicates that the default initialization file is used. If a value is specified, it should be the full path name of the file. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged.
comment	Optional comments for this agent. NULL if a comment is not desired. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged.

## Usage Notes

- Default values for these configuration parameters are set when the Messaging Gateway agent is installed.
- Changes to the max\_memory and max\_threads parameters take effect the next time the Messaging Gateway agent is active. If the Messaging Gateway agent is

currently active, then it must be shut down and restarted for the changes to take effect.

- The `service` parameter is used to set an Oracle Scheduler job class attribute. The job class is used to create a Scheduler job that starts the Messaging Gateway agent. An Oracle administrator must create the database service. If the value is NULL, the job class will belong to an internal service that is mapped to all instances.
- The `username`, `password`, and `database` parameters specify connection information used by the Messaging Gateway agent for connections to the Oracle Database. An Oracle administrator should create the user and grant it the role `MGW_AGENT_ROLE`.

## 105.5.3 ALTER\_JOB Procedure

This procedure alters the properties of a propagation job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB (
  job_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule              IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  transformation    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  exception_queue   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  poll_interval     IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  options          IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
  comments         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE );
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-22 ALTER\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>job_name</code>	Identifies the propagation job
<code>rule</code>	Specifies an optional subscription rule used to dequeue messages from the propagation source. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the propagation type. A NULL value indicates that no subscription rule is needed. If <code>DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE</code> , then the current value is unchanged.
<code>transformation</code>	Specifies the transformation needed to convert between the Oracle Streams AQ payload and an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The type of transformation needed depends on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> .  A NULL value indicates that no transformation is needed. If <code>DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE</code> , the current value is unchanged.
<code>exception_queue</code>	Specifies a queue used for exception message logging purposes. This queue must be on the same messaging system as the propagation source. In cases in which no exception queue is associated with the job, propagation stops if a problem occurs. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the propagation type.  A NULL value indicates that no exception queue is used. If <code>DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE</code> , the current value is unchanged.

**Table 105-22 (Cont.) ALTER\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
poll_interval	<p>Specifies the polling interval, in seconds, used by the Messaging Gateway agent when checking for messages in the source queue. If no messages are available the agent will not poll again until the polling interval has passed. Once the agent detects a message it will continue propagating messages as long as any are available.</p> <p>Values: NULL, 0, or value &gt; 0:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If zero (default), the current value will not be changed.</li> <li>• If NULL, the current value will be reset and the Messaging Gateway default polling interval will be used. The default polling interval is 5 seconds and can be overridden by the Messaging Gateway initialization file.</li> </ul>
options	<p>Optional job properties. If NULL, no options will be changed. If not NULL, then the properties specified in this list are combined with the current optional properties to form a new set of job options.</p>
comments	<p>An optional comment for this agent, or NULL if one is not desired. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, the current value will not be changed.</p>

#### Usage Notes

- If the non-Oracle messaging link being accessed for the propagation job uses a JMS interface, then the Messaging Gateway agent will use the Oracle JMS interface to access the Oracle Streams AQ queues. Otherwise the native Oracle Streams AQ interface will be used. Parameters are interpreted differently when the Messaging Gateway agent uses Oracle JMS for JMS connections.
- The subscriber rule cannot be altered when propagating from a JMS source. Instead, the propagation job must be dropped and re-created with the new rule. For JMS, changing the message selector on a durable subscription is equivalent to deleting and re-creating the subscription.
- Transformations are not currently supported if the Oracle JMS interface is used for propagation. The transformation parameter must be DBMS\_MGWADM.NO\_CHANGE (the default value).
- The options parameter specifies a set of properties used to alter the current optional properties. Each property affects the current property list in a particular manner; add a new property, replace an existing property, remove an existing property or remove all properties.

 **Note:**

- [SYS.MGW\\_PROPERTY Object Type](#) for more information about the options parameter
- [OUTBOUND\\_PROPAGATION Jobs](#) for outbound propagation parameter interpretation
- [INBOUND\\_PROPAGATION Jobs](#) for inbound propagation parameter interpretation

## 105.5.4 ALTER\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedure for TIB/Rendezvous

This procedure alters the properties of a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
  linkname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN  SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES,
  options       IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
  comment       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE );
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-23 ALTER\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedure Parameters for TIB/Rendezvous**

Parameters	Description
linkname	The messaging system link name
properties	Basic properties for a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link. If NULL, then no link properties will be changed.
options	Optional link properties. If NULL, then no options will be changed. If not NULL, then the properties specified in this list are combined with the current options properties to form a new set of link options.
comment	A user-specified description, or NULL if one is not desired. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value will not be changed.

### Usage Notes

To retain an existing value for a messaging link property with a VARCHAR2 datatype, specify DBMS\_MGWADM.NO\_CHANGE for that particular property. To preserve an existing value for a property of another datatype, specify NULL for that property.

The options parameter specifies a set of properties used to alter the current optional properties. Each property affects the current property list in a particular manner: add a new property, replace an existing property, remove an existing property, or remove all properties.



**See Also:**

[SYS.MGW\\_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)

Some properties cannot be modified, and this procedure will fail if an attempt is made to alter such a property. For properties and options that can be changed, a few are dynamic, and Messaging Gateway uses the new values immediately. Others require the Messaging Gateway agent to be shut down and restarted before they take effect.



**See Also:**

"TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about the messaging system properties and options

## 105.5.5 ALTER\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedure for WebSphere MQ

This procedure alters the properties of a WebSphere MQ messaging system link.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
    linkname    IN  VARCHAR2,
    properties  IN  SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES,
    options     IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
    comment     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-24 ALTER\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedure Parameters for WebSphere MQ**

Parameters	Description
linkname	The messaging system link name
properties	Basic properties for a WebSphere MQ messaging system link. If it is NULL, then no link properties are changed.
options	Optional link properties. NULL if no options are changed. If not NULL, then the properties specified in this list are combined with the current options properties to form a new set of link options.
comment	An optional description or NULL if not desired. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE is specified, then the current value is not changed.

### Usage Notes

To retain an existing value for a messaging link property with a VARCHAR2 datatype, specify DBMS\_MGWADM.NO\_CHANGE for that particular property. To preserve an existing value for a property of another datatype, specify NULL for that property.

The `options` parameter specifies a set of properties used to alter the current optional properties. Each property affects the current property list in a particular manner: add a new property, replace an existing property, remove an existing property, or remove all properties.

 **See Also:**

[SYS.MGW\\_PROPERTIES Object Type](#)

Some properties cannot be modified, and this procedure will fail if an attempt is made to alter such a property. For properties and options that can be changed, a few are dynamic, and Messaging Gateway uses the new values immediately. Others require the Messaging Gateway agent to be shut down and restarted before they take effect.

 **See Also:**

"WebSphere MQ System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about the messaging system properties and options

## 105.5.6 ALTER\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure alters a propagation schedule.

 **Note:**

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [ALTER\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
  schedule_id  IN VARCHAR2,
  duration     IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  next_time    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  latency      IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-25 ALTER\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schedule_id</code>	Identifies the propagation schedule to be altered
<code>duration</code>	Reserved for future use



**Table 105-25 (Cont.) ALTER\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
next_time	Reserved for future use
latency	Specifies the polling interval, in seconds, used by the Messaging Gateway agent when checking for messages in the source queue. If no messages are available in the source queue, then the agent will not poll again until the polling interval has passed. Once the agent detects a message it will continue propagating messages as long as any are available.  Values: NULL or value > 0. If latency is NULL, then the Messaging Gateway agent default polling interval will be used. The default polling interval is 5 seconds, but it can be overridden by the Messaging Gateway initialization file.

### Usage Notes

This procedure always overwrites the existing value for each parameter. If a given parameter is not specified, then the existing values are overwritten with the default value.

## 105.5.7 ALTER\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure alters the parameters of a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination.



### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [ALTER\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_SUBSCRIBER (
  subscriber_id  IN VARCHAR2,
  rule           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  transformation IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  exception_queue IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE,
  options       IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-26 ALTER\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
subscriber_id	Identifies the subscriber to be altered

**Table 105-26 (Cont.) ALTER\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule	<p>Specifies an optional subscription rule used by the subscriber to dequeue messages from the source queue. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the subscriber propagation type.</p> <p>A NULL value indicates that no subscription rule is needed. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged.</p>
transformation	<p>Specifies the transformation needed to convert between the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing payload and an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The type of transformation needed depends on the subscriber propagation type.</p> <p>A NULL value indicates that no transformation is needed. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged.</p>
exception_queue	<p>Specifies a queue used for exception message logging. This queue must be on the same messaging system as the propagation source. If no exception queue is associated with the subscriber, then propagation stops if a problem occurs. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the subscriber propagation type.</p> <p>A NULL value indicates that no exception queue is used. If DBMS_MGWADM.NO_CHANGE, then the current value is unchanged.</p> <p>The source queue and exception queue cannot be the same queue.</p>
options	<p>Optional subscriber properties. If NULL, then no options will be changed. If not NULL, then the properties specified in this list are combined with the current optional properties to form a new set of subscriber options.</p>

**Usage Notes**

If the non-Oracle messaging link being accessed for the subscriber uses a JMS interface, then the Messaging Gateway agent will use the Oracle JMS interface to access the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queues. Otherwise the native Oracle Database Advanced Queuing interface will be used. Parameters are interpreted differently when the Messaging Gateway agent uses Oracle JMS for JMS connections.

When propagating from a JMS source, the subscriber rule cannot be altered. Instead, the subscriber must be removed and added with the new rule. For JMS, changing the message selector on a durable subscription is equivalent to deleting and re-creating the subscription.

Transformations are not currently supported if the Oracle JMS interface is used for propagation. The transformation parameter must be DBMS\_MGWADM.NO\_CHANGE (the default value).

The options parameter specifies a set of properties used to alter the current optional properties. Each property affects the current property list in a particular manner: add a new property, replace an existing property, remove an existing property, or remove all properties.

 **See Also:**

- [SYS.MGW\\_PROPERTIES Object Type](#) for more information on the options parameter
- "WebSphere MQ System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about WebSphere MQ subscriber options
- "TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about TIB/Rendezvous subscriber options
- "[OUTBOUND\\_PROPAGATION Subscribers](#)" for outbound propagation parameter interpretation
- "[INBOUND\\_PROPAGATION Subscribers](#)" for inbound propagation parameter interpretation

## 105.5.8 CLEANUP\_GATEWAY Procedures

This procedure cleans up Messaging Gateway. The procedure performs cleanup or recovery actions that may be needed when Messaging Gateway is left in some abnormal or unexpected condition. The `MGW_GATEWAY` view lists Messaging Gateway status and configuration information that pertains to the cleanup actions.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY(
    action      IN   BINARY_INTEGER,
    sarg        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CLEANUP_GATEWAY(
    agent_name  IN   VARCHAR2,   action      IN   BINARY_INTEGER,   sarg
    IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-27 CLEANUP\_GATEWAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
action	The cleanup action to be performed. Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>DBMS_MGWADM.CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE</code> for Messaging Gateway start up state recovery</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_MGWADM.CLEAN_LOG_QUEUES</code> for log queue cleanup</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_SUB_MISSING_LOG_REC</code> for propagation job recovery due to missing log record</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_SUB_MISSING_MESSAGE</code> for propagation job recovery due to missing message</li> </ul>
sarg	Optional argument whose meaning depends on the value specified for <code>action</code> . This should be <code>NULL</code> if it is not used for the specified action.

**Table 105-27 (Cont.) CLEANUP\_GATEWAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
agent_name	Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent.

### Usage Notes

#### CLEAN\_STARTUP\_STATE

sarg is not used and must be NULL.

The CLEAN\_STARTUP\_STATE action recovers Messaging Gateway to a known state when the Messaging Gateway agent has crashed or some other abnormal event occurs, and Messaging Gateway cannot be restarted. This should be done only when the Messaging Gateway agent has been started but appears to have crashed or has been nonresponsive for an extended period of time.

The CLEAN\_STARTUP\_STATE action may be needed when the MGW\_GATEWAY view shows that the AGENT\_STATUS value is something other than NOT\_STARTED or START\_SCHEDULED, and the AGENT\_PING value is UNREACHABLE for an extended period of time.

If the AGENT\_STATUS value is BROKEN, then the Messaging Gateway agent cannot be started until the problem has been resolved and the CLEAN\_STARTUP\_STATE action used to reset the agent status. A BROKEN status can indicate that the Messaging Gateway start job detected a Messaging Gateway agent already running. This condition that should never occur under normal use.

Cleanup tasks include:

- Removing the Scheduler job used to start the external Messaging Gateway agent process.
- Setting certain configuration information to a known state. For example, setting the agent status to NOT\_STARTED.

Execution of this command fails if:

- The agent status is NOT\_STARTED or START\_SCHEDULED.
- No shutdown attempt has been made prior to calling this procedure, except if the agent status is STARTING.
- The Messaging Gateway agent is successfully contacted.

The assumption is that the agent is active, and this procedure fails. If the agent does not respond after several attempts have been made, then the cleanup tasks are performed. This procedure takes at least several seconds and possibly up to one minute. This is expected behavior under conditions where this particular cleanup action is appropriate and necessary.

 **Note:**

Terminate any Messaging Gateway agent process that may still be running after a `CLEAN_STARTUP_STATE` action has been successfully performed. This should be done before calling `DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP` to start Messaging Gateway. The process is usually named `extprocmgwextproc`.

### CLEAN\_LOG\_QUEUES

`sarg` is not used and must be `NULL`.

The Messaging Gateway agent will clean log queues for all configured messaging system links. The agent will temporarily stop all propagation activity and then remove all obsolete and bad log records from the log queues for all links. The procedure will fail if the Messaging Gateway agent is not running.

This cleanup action is automatically performed each time the Messaging Gateway agent is started.

 **Note:**

The `CLEAN_LOG_QUEUES` action is performed only on agent startup. If this procedure is called when the agent is running, then the Messaging Gateway agent ignores it.

### RESET\_SUB\_MISSING\_LOG\_REC

`sarg` specifies a Messaging Gateway job name (or subscriber ID) to be reset. It must not be `NULL`.

The Messaging Gateway agent recovers a Messaging Gateway propagation job that has failed due to a missing log record. The agent will reset the source and destination log records. The procedure will fail if the Messaging Gateway agent is not running.

 **Note:**

If the messages in the source queue had already been propagated to the destination queue, then this action may result in duplicate messages.

### RESET\_SUB\_MISSING\_MESSAGE

`sarg` specifies a Messaging Gateway job name (or subscriber ID) to be reset. It must not be `NULL`.

The Messaging Gateway agent recovers a Messaging Gateway propagation job that has failed due to a missing persistent source message. The agent will treat the message as a non-persistent message and continue processing that propagation job. The procedure will fail if the Messaging Gateway agent is not running.

## 105.5.9 CREATE\_AGENT Procedure

This procedure creates a Messaging Gateway agent that will be used to process propagation jobs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT (
  agent_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  username        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  password        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  database        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  conntype        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_OCI,
  max_memory      IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 64,
  max_threads     IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  service         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  initfile        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comment         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-28 CREATE\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
agent_name	A name used to identify the agent
username	Specifies the username used for connections to the Oracle Database
password	Specifies the password used for connections to the Oracle Database. A password must be specified if a username is specified.
database	Specifies the database connect string used for connections to the Oracle Database. NULL indicates that a local connection should be used. A value can be specified only if username is specified. Oracle strongly recommends that a connect string, rather than NULL be specified. Usually it will be a net service name from tnsnames.ora.
conntype	Specifies the type of connection to the Oracle Database. Values: DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_OCI, DBMS_MGWADM.JDBC_THIN
max_memory	Specifies the maximum heap size, in MB, used by the Messaging Gateway agent
max_threads	Specifies the number of messaging threads that the Messaging Gateway agent creates. This determines the number of propagation jobs that the agent can concurrently process. The maximum value of max_threads is limited to 128.
service	Specifies the database service that the Oracle Scheduler job class used by this agent will have affinity to. In an Oracle RAC environment, this means that the Messaging Gateway agent will only run on those database instances that are assigned to the service. If NULL, then the job class will belong to the default service which is mapped to every instance.
initfile	Specifies a Messaging Gateway initialization file used by this agent. NULL indicates that the default initialization file is used. If a value is specified, it should be the full path name of the file.

**Table 105-28 (Cont.) CREATE\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
comment	An optional comment for this agent. NULL if one is not desired.

**Usage Notes**

- The Messaging Gateway automatically configures a default agent when Messaging Gateway is installed. The name of the default agent is `DEFAULT_AGENT`. This procedure can be used to create additional agents.
- The `username`, `password`, and `database` parameters specify connection information used by the Messaging Gateway agent for connections to the Oracle Database. An Oracle administrator should create the database user and grant it the role `MGW_AGENT_ROLE`. It is not mandatory that the connection information be specified when this procedure is called but it must be set before the agent can be started.
- The `service` parameter is used to create an Oracle Scheduler job class. The job class is used to create a Scheduler job that starts the Messaging Gateway agent. An Oracle administrator must create the database service. If the value is `NULL`, the job class will belong to an internal service that is mapped to all instances.

## 105.5.10 CREATE\_JOB Procedure

This procedure creates a job used to propagate message from a source to a destination.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  propagation_type  IN  PLS_INTEGER,
  source            IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination       IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule              IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  transformation     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  exception_queue   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  poll_interval     IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  options           IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
  enabled           IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 105-29 CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	A user defined name to identify the propagation job
propagation_type	Specifies the type of message propagation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>DBMS_MGWADM.OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION</code> for Oracle Streams AQ to non-Oracle propagation.</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_MGWADM.INBOUND_PROPAGATION</code> for non-Oracle to Oracle Streams AQ propagation.</li> </ul>

**Table 105-29 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source	Specifies the source queue whose messages are to be propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> .
destination	Specifies the destination queue to which messages are propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> .
rule	Specifies an optional subscription rule used to dequeue messages from the source queue. This should be <code>NULL</code> if no rule is needed. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> .
transformation	Specifies the transformation needed to convert between the Oracle Streams AQ payload and an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The type of transformation needed depends on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . If no transformation is specified the Oracle Streams AQ payload type must be supported by Messaging Gateway.
exception_queue	Specifies a queue used for exception message logging purposes. This queue must be on the same messaging system as the propagation source. If <code>NULL</code> , an exception queue will not be used and propagation will stop if a problem occurs. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> . The source queue and exception queue cannot be the same queue.
poll_interval	Specifies the polling interval, in seconds, used by the Messaging Gateway agent when checking for messages in the source queue. If no messages are available the agent will not poll again until the polling interval has passed. Once the agent detects a message it will continue propagating messages as long as any are available. Values: <code>NULL</code> or value > 0. If <code>NULL</code> , then the Messaging Gateway default polling interval will be used. The default polling interval is 5 seconds and can be overridden by the Messaging Gateway initialization file.
options	Optional job properties, <code>NULL</code> if there are none. Typically these are lesser used configuration properties supported by the messaging system.
enabled	Specifies whether this propagation job is enabled after creation. Values: <code>TRUE</code> , <code>FALSE</code> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <code>TRUE</code> (default), the job will be enabled after it is created.</li> <li>• If <code>FALSE</code>, the job will be disabled after it is created. A propagation job must be enabled and the Messaging Gateway agent running before messages can be propagated.</li> </ul>
comments	An optional comment for this job. <code>NULL</code> if one is not desired.



## Usage Notes

- The job must be enabled and Messaging Gateway agent started in order for messages to be propagated.
- If the non-Oracle messaging link being accessed for the propagation job uses a JMS interface, then the Messaging Gateway agent will use the Oracle JMS interface to access the Oracle Streams AQ queues. Otherwise the native Oracle Streams AQ interface will be used. Parameters are interpreted differently when the Messaging Gateway agent uses Oracle JMS for JMS connections.
- Transformations are not currently supported if the Oracle JMS interface is used for propagation. The transformation parameter must be `NULL`.

## OUTBOUND\_PROPAGATION Jobs

The parameters for an outbound propagation job are interpreted as follows:

- `source` specifies the local Oracle Streams AQ queue that is the propagation source. This must have syntax of `schema.queue`. This can be either a multiple consumer queue or a single consumer queue.
- `destination` specifies the non-Oracle queue to which messages are propagated. This must have syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `rule` specifies an optional Oracle Streams AQ subscriber rule if the native Oracle Stream AQ interface is used, or a JMS selector if the Oracle JMS interface is used. If `NULL`, then no rule or selector is used. This parameter must be `NULL` if the native Oracle Stream AQ interface is used and the propagation source is a single consumer queue.
- `transformation` specifies the transformation used to convert the Oracle Streams AQ payload to an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The full transformation name (`schema.name`) should be used if one is specified.

Messaging Gateway propagation dequeues messages from the Oracle Streams AQ queue using the transformation to convert the Oracle Streams AQ payload to a known ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The message is then enqueued in the non-Oracle messaging system based on the Messaging Gateway ADT.

- `exception_queue` specifies the name of a local Oracle Streams AQ queue to which messages are moved if an exception occurs. The syntax must be `schema.queue`.

If the native Oracle Streams AQ interface is used and the source is a multiple consumer queue, then a subscriber will be added to the Oracle Streams AQ queue when this procedure is called, whether or not the Messaging Gateway agent is running. The local subscriber will be of the form `sys.aq$_agent('MGW_job_name', NULL, NULL)`.

If the Oracle JMS interface is used, then the Messaging Gateway agent will create a JMS durable subscriber with the name of `MGW_job_name`. If the agent is not running when this procedure is called, then the durable subscriber will be created the next time the agent starts.

The exception queue has the following conditions:

- The user is responsible for creating the Oracle Streams AQ queue to be used as the exception queue.
- The payload type of the source queue and exception queue must match.

- The exception queue must be created as a queue type of `DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE`. Enqueue restrictions prevent Messaging Gateway from using an Oracle Streams AQ queue of type `DBMS_AQADM.EXCEPTION_QUEUE` as a Messaging Gateway exception queue.

#### INBOUND\_PROPAGATION Jobs

The parameters for an inbound propagation job are interpreted as follows:

- `source` specifies the non-Oracle queue that is the propagation source. The syntax must be `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `destination` specifies the local Oracle Streams AQ queue to which messages are propagated. The syntax must be `schema.queue`.
- `rule` specifies an optional subscriber rule that is valid for the non-Oracle messaging system. This should be `NULL` if no rule is needed.
- `transformation` specifies the transformation used to convert an ADT defined by Messaging Gateway to the Oracle Streams AQ payload type. The full transformation name (`schema.name`) should be used if one is specified

Messaging Gateway propagation dequeues messages from the non-Oracle messaging system and converts the message body to a known ADT defined by Messaging Gateway. The transformation is used to convert the Messaging Gateway ADT to an Oracle Streams AQ payload type when the message is enqueued to the Oracle Streams AQ queue.

- `exception_queue` specifies the name of a registered non-Oracle queue to which messages are moved if an exception occurs. The syntax must be `registered_queue@message_link`.

Whether or not a subscriber is needed for the source queue depends on the requirements of the non-Oracle messaging system. If a durable subscriber is necessary, then the Messaging Gateway agent will create it. If the agent is not running when this procedure is called, then the subscriber will be created on the non-Oracle messaging system the next time the agent starts.

The exception queue has the following conditions:

- The exception queue must be a registered non-Oracle queue.
- The source queue and exception queue must use the same messaging system link.

## 105.5.11 CREATE\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedures for TIB/Rendezvous

This procedure creates a link to a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
  linkname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN  SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES,
  options       IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
  comment       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK (
  linkname      IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

agent_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
properties  IN  SYS.MGW_TIBRV_PROPERTIES,
options     IN  SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
comment     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL );

```

## Parameters

**Table 105-30 CREATE\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedure Parameters for TIB/Rendezvous**

Parameter	Description
linkname	A user-defined name to identify this messaging system link
properties	Basic properties of a TIB/Rendezvous messaging system link.
options	Optional link properties. NULL if there are none. These are less frequently used configuration properties supported by the messaging system
comment	A user-specified description. NULL if one is not desired.
agent_name	Specifies the Messaging Gateway agent that will be used to process all propagation jobs associated with this link. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent.

## Usage Notes

The Messaging Gateway default agent will process the propagation jobs associated with this link if an agent name is not specified.



### See Also:

"TIB/Rendezvous System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about the messaging system properties and options

## 105.5.12 CREATE\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedures for WebSphere MQ

This procedure creates a messaging system link to a WebSphere MQ messaging system.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(
  linkname      IN VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES,
  options       IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
  comment       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

```

DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(
  linkname      IN VARCHAR2,
  agent_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  properties    IN SYS.MGW_MQSERIES_PROPERTIES,

```

```
options      IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
comment     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-31 CREATE\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedure Parameters for WebSphere MQ**

Parameter	Description
linkname	A user-defined name to identify the messaging system link
properties	Basic properties of a WebSphere MQ messaging system link
options	Optional link properties. NULL if there are none. These are less frequently used configuration properties supported by the messaging system.
comment	A user-specified description. NULL if one is not desired
agent_name	Specifies the Messaging Gateway agent that will be used to process all propagation jobs associated with this link. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent.

### Usage Notes

The Messaging Gateway default agent will process the propagation jobs associated with this link if an agent name is not specified.

#### See Also:

"WebSphere MQ System Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more information about the messaging system properties and options

## 105.5.13 DB\_CONNECT\_INFO Procedure

This deprecated procedure configures connection information used by the Messaging Gateway default agent for connections to Oracle Database.

#### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [ALTER\\_AGENT Procedures](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.DB_CONNECT_INFO (
  username      IN VARCHAR2,
  password     IN VARCHAR2,
  database     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 105-32 DB\_CONNECT\_INFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
username	The username used for connections to Oracle Database. NULL is not allowed
password	The password used for connections to Oracle Database. NULL is not allowed
database	The database connect string used by the Messaging Gateway agent. NULL indicates that a local connection should be used.  Oracle strongly recommends that a not NULL value be specified. Usually it will be a net service name from <code>tnsnames.ora</code> .

## Usage Notes

The Messaging Gateway agent connects to Oracle Database as the user configured by this procedure. An Oracle administrator should create the user, grant it the role `MGW_AGENT_ROLE`, and then call this procedure to configure Messaging Gateway. Role `MGW_AGENT_ROLE` is used to grant this user special privileges needed to access Messaging Gateway configuration information stored in the database, enqueue or dequeue messages to and from Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queues, and perform certain Oracle Database Advanced Queuing administration tasks.

## 105.5.14 DISABLE\_JOB Procedure

This procedure disables a propagation job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.DISABLE_JOB (  
    job_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 105-33 DISABLE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	Identifies the propagation job

## 105.5.15 DISABLE\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** disables a propagation schedule.

 **Note:**

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [DISABLE\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.DISABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (  
    schedule_id IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-34** DISABLE\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
schedule_id	Identifies the propagation schedule to be disabled

## 105.5.16 ENABLE\_JOB Procedure

This procedure enables a propagation job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ENABLE_JOB (  
    job_name IN VARCHAR2 );
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-35** ENABLE\_JOB Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
job_name	Identifies the propagation job

## 105.5.17 ENABLE\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This deprecated procedure enables a propagation schedule.



### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [ENABLE\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.ENABLE_PROPAGATION_SCHEDULE (
    schedule_id IN VARCHAR2 );
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-36 ENABLE\_PROPAGATION\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_id	Identifies the propagation schedule to be enabled

## 105.5.18 REGISTER\_FOREIGN\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure registers a non-Oracle queue entity in Messaging Gateway.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE(
    name           IN VARCHAR2,
    linkname       IN VARCHAR2,
    provider_queue IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    domain         IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    options        IN SYS.MGW_PROPERTIES DEFAULT NULL,
    comment        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-37 REGISTER\_FOREIGN\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
name	The registered queue name. This name identifies the foreign queue within Messaging Gateway and need not match the name of the queue in the foreign messaging system.
linkname	The link name for the messaging system on which this queue exists
provider_queue	The message provider (native) queue name. If NULL, then the value provided for the name parameter is used as the provider queue name.

**Table 105-37 (Cont.) REGISTER\_FOREIGN\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
domain	The domain type of the queue. NULL means the domain type is automatically determined based on the messaging system of the queue. DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_QUEUE is for a queue (point-to-point model). DBMS_MGWADM.DOMAIN_TOPIC is for a topic (publish-subscribe model).
options	Optional queue properties
comment	A user-specified description. Can be NULL.

**Usage Notes**

This procedure does not create the physical queue in the non-Oracle messaging system. The non-Oracle queue must be created using the administration tools for that messaging system.

 **See Also:**

For more information when registering queues for the WebSphere MQ messaging system or the TIB/Rendezvous messaging system, specifically "Optional Foreign Queue Configuration Properties" in *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide*.

## 105.5.19 REMOVE\_AGENT Procedure

This procedure removes a Messaging Gateway agent.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_AGENT(
    agent_name IN VARCHAR2 );
```

**Parameters****Table 105-38 REMOVE\_AGENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
agent_name	Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent

**Usage Notes**

All messaging system links associated with this Messaging Gateway agent must be removed and the agent must be stopped before it can be removed. The Messaging Gateway default agent cannot be removed.



## 105.5.20 REMOVE\_JOB Procedure

This procedure removes a propagation job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_JOB(  
    job_name IN VARCHAR2, force IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT  
    DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-39 REMOVE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
job_name	Identifies the propagation job
force	Specifies whether the procedure should succeed even if Messaging Gateway is not able to perform all cleanup actions pertaining to this propagation job. Values: DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE, DBMS_MGWADM.FORCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>NO_FORCE (default) means the job is not removed if Messaging Gateway is unable to clean up successfully</li><li>FORCE means the job is removed even though all cleanup actions may not be done</li></ul>

### Usage Notes

- The Messaging Gateway agent uses various resources of the Oracle Database and the non-Oracle messaging system for its propagation work. These resources need to be released when the job is removed. For example, Messaging Gateway may create a durable subscriber on the source queue that should be removed when the job is removed. Therefore, this procedure should normally be called when the Messaging Gateway agent is running and able to access the non-Oracle messaging system associated with this job.
- For outbound propagation, a local subscriber is removed from the Oracle Streams AQ queue when the propagation source is a multiple consumer queue.

## 105.5.21 REMOVE\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedure

This procedure removes a messaging system link for a non-Oracle messaging system.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_MSGSYSTEM_LINK(  
    linkname IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 105-40 REMOVE\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
linkname	The messaging system link name

## Usage Notes

All registered queues associated with this link must be removed before the messaging system link can be removed. This procedure fails if there is a registered foreign (non-Oracle) queue that references this link.

## 105.5.22 REMOVE\_OPTION Procedure

This procedure removes a Messaging Gateway configuration option. It can be used to remove an agent option, a messaging link option, or a propagation job option.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_OPTION (
    target_type  IN   PLS_INTEGER,
    target_name  IN   VARCHAR2,
    option_name  IN   VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 105-41 REMOVE\_OPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
target_type	Specifies the target type of the Messaging Gateway entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP to remove a Java System property for a Messaging Gateway agent</li> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.MSGLINK_OPTION to remove a messaging link option</li> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.JOB_OPTION to remove a propagation job option</li> </ul>
target_name	Name or identifier of the target. The value for this parameter depends on the value specified for target_type parameter. This must not be NULL.
option_name	Option name. This must not be NULL.



### See Also:

[Table 105-10](#) regarding options for the option\_type parameter

## Usage Notes

DBMS\_MGWADM.AGENT\_JAVA\_PROP Target

The procedure removes an agent option used to set a Java System property when the Messaging Gateway agent is started. The agent must be restarted for the change to take effect.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `target_name` specifies the name of the Messaging Gateway agent. `DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT` can be used for the default agent.
- `option_name` specifies the Java System property
- `encrypted` can be either `TRUE` or `FALSE`

#### DBMS\_MGWADM.MSGLINK\_OPTION Target

The procedure removes a single option for a Messaging Gateway messaging system link. This is equivalent to calling `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_MSGSYSTEM_LINK` and using the `options` parameter to remove an option.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `target_name` specifies the name of the message system link
- `option_name` specifies the option to set
- `encrypted` must be `FALSE`

#### DBMS\_MGWADM.JOB\_OPTION Target

The procedure removes a single option for a Messaging Gateway propagation job. This is equivalent to calling `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_JOB` and using the `options` parameter to remove an option.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `target_name` specifies the name of the propagation job
- `option_name` specifies the option to set
- `encrypted` must be `FALSE`

## 105.5.23 REMOVE\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure removes a subscriber used to consume messages from a source queue for propagation to a destination.

### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [REMOVE\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.REMOVE_SUBSCRIBER (  
  subscriber_id IN VARCHAR2,  
  force         IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE );
```

## Parameters

**Table 105-42 REMOVE\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
subscriber_id	Identifies the subscriber to be removed
force	Specifies whether this procedure should succeed even if Messaging Gateway is not able to perform all cleanup actions pertaining to this subscriber.  Values: DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE, DBMS_MGWADM.FORCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NO_FORCE means the subscriber is not removed if Messaging Gateway is unable to clean up successfully (default)</li> <li>FORCE means the subscriber is removed even though all cleanup actions may not be done</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

- The Messaging Gateway agent uses various resources of Oracle Database and the non-Oracle messaging system for its propagation work. These resources are typically associated with each subscriber and need to be released when the subscriber is no longer needed. Therefore, this procedure should only be called when the Messaging Gateway agent is running and able to access the non-Oracle messaging system associated with this subscriber.
- For outbound propagation, a local subscriber is removed from the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

## 105.5.24 RESET\_JOB Procedure

This procedure resets the propagation error state for a propagation job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_JOB (
    job_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 105-43 RESET\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	Identifies the propagation job

## Usage Notes

This procedure can be used to reset a propagation job that has been set to a failed state and propagation activities have been stopped. The administrator should correct the problem and then call this procedure to allow the agent to retry the propagation job. The STATUS field of the MGW\_JOBS view indicates the job status.

## 105.5.25 RESET\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure resets the propagation error state for a subscriber.



### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [RESET\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.RESET_SUBSCRIBER (  
    subscriber_id IN VARCHAR2 );
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-44** RESET\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
subscriber_id	Identifies the subscriber

## 105.5.26 SCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure schedules message propagation from a source to a destination.

The schedule must be enabled and Messaging Gateway started in order for messages to be propagated.



### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [CREATE\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (  
    schedule_id      IN VARCHAR2,  
    propagation_type IN BINARY_INTEGER,  
    source           IN VARCHAR2,  
    destination      IN VARCHAR2,  
    start_time       IN DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,  
    duration         IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,  
    next_time        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    latency          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

Table 105-45 SCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>schedule_id</code>	Specifies a user-defined name that identifies the schedule
<code>propagation_type</code>	Specifies the type of message propagation. DBMS_MGWADM.OUTBOUND_PROPAGATION is for Oracle Database Advanced Queuing to non-Oracle propagation. DBMS_MGWADM.INBOUND_PROPAGATION is for non-Oracle to Oracle Database Advanced Queuing propagation.
<code>source</code>	Specifies the source queue whose messages are to be propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> .
<code>destination</code>	Specifies the destination queue to which messages are propagated. The syntax and interpretation of this parameter depend on the value specified for <code>propagation_type</code> .
<code>start_time</code>	Reserved for future use
<code>duration</code>	Reserved for future use
<code>next_time</code>	Reserved for future use
<code>latency</code>	Specifies the polling interval, in seconds, used by the Messaging Gateway agent when checking for messages in the source queue. If no messages are available in the source queue, then the agent will not poll again until the polling interval has passed. Once the agent detects a message it will continue propagating messages as long as any are available.  Values: NULL or value > 0. If <code>latency</code> is NULL, then the Messaging Gateway agent default polling interval will be used. The default polling interval is 5 seconds but it can be overridden by the Messaging Gateway initialization file.

## Usage Notes

For outbound propagation, parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `source` specifies the local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue from which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.
- `destination` specifies the foreign queue to which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.

For inbound propagation, parameters are interpreted as follows:

- `source` specifies the foreign queue from which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `registered_queue@message_link`.
- `destination` specifies the local Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue to which messages are propagated. This must have a syntax of `schema.queue`.

The schedule is set to an enabled state when it is created.

## 105.5.27 SET\_LOG\_LEVEL Procedures

This procedure dynamically alters the Messaging Gateway agent logging level. The Messaging Gateway agent must be running.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SET_LOG_LEVEL (
    log_level    IN    BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SET_LOG_LEVEL (
    agent_name   IN    VARCHAR2,
    log_level    IN    BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-46 SET\_LOG\_LEVEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_level	Level at which the Messaging Gateway agent logs information. DBMS_MGWADM.BASIC_LOGGING generates the least information while DBMS_MGWADM.TRACE_DEBUG_LOGGING generates the most information.
agent_name	Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent.



### See Also:

[Table 105-3](#) for details on the log\_level parameter

## 105.5.28 SET\_OPTION Procedure

This procedure sets a Messaging Gateway configuration option. It can be used to set an agent option, a messaging link option, or a propagation job option.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SET_OPTION (
    target_type  IN    PLS_INTEGER,
    target_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    option_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    option_value IN    VARCHAR2,
    encrypted   IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE );
```

## Parameters

**Table 105-47 SET\_OPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
target_type	Specifies the target type of the Messaging Gateway entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.AGENT_JAVA_PROP to set a Java System property for a Messaging Gateway agent</li> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.MSGLINK_OPTION to set a messaging link option</li> <li>DBMS_MGWADM.JOB_OPTION to set a propagation job option</li> </ul>
target_name	Name or identifier of the target. The value for this parameter depends on the value specified for target_type parameter. This must not be NULL.
option_name	Option name. This must not be NULL.
option_value	Option value
encrypted	Indicates whether the value should be stored as encrypted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE if the value should be stored in an encrypted form</li> <li>FALSE if the value should be stored in a cleartext form</li> </ul>

**See Also:**

[Table 105-10](#) regarding options for the option\_type parameter

## Usage Notes

### DBMS\_MGWADM.AGENT\_JAVA\_PROP Target

The procedure will store an agent option used to set a Java System property when the Messaging Gateway agent is started. The agent must be restarted for the change to take effect.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- target\_name specifies the name of the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS\_MGWADM.DEFAULT\_AGENT can be used for the default agent.
- option\_name specifies the Java System property
- encrypted can be either TRUE or FALSE

### DBMS\_MGWADM.MSGLINK\_OPTION Target

The procedure will set or alter a single option for a Messaging Gateway messaging system link. This is equivalent to calling DBMS\_MGWADM.ALTER\_MSGSYSTEM\_LINK and using the options parameter to set an option.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- target\_name specifies the name of the message system link
- option\_name specifies the option to set



- encrypted must be FALSE

#### DBMS\_MGWADM.JOB\_OPTION Target

The procedure will set or alter a single option for a Messaging Gateway propagation job. This is equivalent to calling DBMS\_MGWADM.ALTER\_JOB and using the options parameter to set an option.

The parameters are interpreted as follows:

- target\_name specifies the name of the propagation job
- option\_name specifies the option to set
- encrypted must be FALSE

## 105.5.29 SHUTDOWN Procedures

This procedure shuts down the Messaging Gateway agent. No propagation activity occurs until Messaging Gateway is restarted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN (
    sdmode          IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN_NORMAL);

DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN (
    agent_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-48 SHUTDOWN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sdmode	The shutdown mode. The only value currently supported is DBMS_MGWADM.SHUTDOWN_NORMAL for normal shutdown. The Messaging Gateway agent may attempt to complete any propagation work currently in progress.
agent_name	Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent.

### Usage Notes

The Messaging Gateway default agent is shut down if no agent name is specified.

## 105.5.30 STARTUP Procedures

This procedure starts the Messaging Gateway agent. It must be called before any propagation activity can take place.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP(
    instance       IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
    force          IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE);
```

```
DBMS_MGWADM.STARTUP(
  agent_name      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-49 STARTUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
instance	Specifies which instance can run the job queue job used to start the Messaging Gateway agent. If this is zero, then the job can be run by any instance. <b>Caution: This parameter has been deprecated.</b>
force	If this is DBMS_MGWADM.FORCE, then any positive integer is acceptable as the job instance. If this is DBMS_MGWADM.NO_FORCE (the default), then the specified instance must be running; otherwise the routine raises an exception. <b>Caution: This parameter has been deprecated.</b>
agent_name	Identifies the Messaging Gateway agent. DBMS_MGWADM.DEFAULT_AGENT specifies the default agent.

### Usage Notes

- The Messaging Gateway default agent will be started if an agent name is not specified.
- The `force` and `instance` parameters are no longer used and will be ignored. If the `instance` affinity parameters were being used to start the default agent on a specific instance, the administrator will need to create a database service and then assign that service to the default agent using the `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT` procedure.
- The Messaging Gateway agent cannot be started until an agent user has been configured by the `DBMS_MGWADM.CREATE_AGENT` or `DBMS_MGWADM.ALTER_AGENT` subprograms.

## 105.5.31 UNREGISTER\_FOREIGN\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure removes a non-Oracle queue entity in Messaging Gateway.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWADM.UNREGISTER_FOREIGN_QUEUE(
  name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  linkname      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 105-50 UNREGISTER\_FOREIGN\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The queue name

**Table 105-50 (Cont.) UNREGISTER\_FOREIGN\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
linkname	The link name for the messaging system on which the queue exists

**Usage Notes**

- This procedure does not remove the physical queue in the non-Oracle messaging system.
- All propagation jobs, subscribers and schedules referencing this queue must be removed before it can be unregistered. This procedure fails if a propagation job, subscriber, or propagation schedule references the non-Oracle queue.

## 105.5.32 UNSCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This deprecated procedure removes a propagation schedule.



**Note:**

This subprogram has been deprecated as a result of improved technology (see [REMOVE\\_JOB Procedure](#)), and is retained only for reasons of backward compatibility.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWADM.UNSCHEDULE_PROPAGATION (
    schedule_id IN VARCHAR2 );
```

**Parameters**

**Table 105-51 UNSCHEDULE\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_id	Identifies the propagation schedule to be removed

# DBMS\_MGWMSG

DBMS\_MGWMSG provides object types used by the canonical message types to convert message bodies, and methods, constants, and subprograms for working with Messaging Gateway message types.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_MGWMSG Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

[DBMS\\_MGWADM](#) which describes the Messaging Gateway administrative interface, [DBMS\\_MGWADM](#)

## 106.1 DBMS\_MGWMSG Security Model

The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC on all types defined in the DBMS\_MGWMSG package as well as the canonical types. The DBMS\_MGWMSG packages and object types are owned by SYS.

## Note:

You must run the `catmgw.sql` script to load the Messaging Gateway packages and object types into the database. Refer to the *Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for information on loading database objects and using DBMS\_MGWMSG.

## 106.2 DBMS\_MGWMSG Constants

The DBMS\_MGWMSG package defines constants for specifying various parameter values.

**Table 106-1 DBMS\_MGWMSG Constants: Value Types and Constants Representing the Type of Value for a SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T Object**

Value	Constant
TEXT_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 1

**Table 106-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_MGWMSG Constants: Value Types and Constants Representing the Type of Value for a SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T Object**

Value	Constant
RAW_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 2
BOOLEAN_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 3
BYTE_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 4
SHORT_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 5
INTEGER_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 6
LONG_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 7
FLOAT_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 8
DOUBLE_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 9
DATE_VALUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 10

**Table 106-2 DBMS\_MGWMSG Constants: Boolean Values—Constants Representing a Boolean as a Numeric Value**

Value	Constant
BOOLEAN_FALSE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 0
BOOLEAN_TRUE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 1

**Table 106-3 DBMS\_MGWMSG Constants: Case Comparisons**

Value	Constant
CASE_SENSITIVE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 0
CASE_INSENSITIVE	CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 1

**Table 106-4 Constants for the TIB/Rendezvous field type**

Value	Constant
TIBRVMSG_BOOL	CONSTANT INTEGER := 1
TIBRVMSG_F32	CONSTANT INTEGER := 2
TIBRVMSG_F64	CONSTANT INTEGER := 3
TIBRVMSG_I8	CONSTANT INTEGER := 4
TIBRVMSG_I16	CONSTANT INTEGER := 5
TIBRVMSG_I32	CONSTANT INTEGER := 6
TIBRVMSG_I64	CONSTANT INTEGER := 7
TIBRVMSG_IPADDR32	CONSTANT INTEGER := 8
TIBRVMSG_IPPORT16	CONSTANT INTEGER := 9
TIBRVMSG_DATETIME	CONSTANT INTEGER := 10

**Table 106-4 (Cont.) Constants for the TIB/Rendezvous field type**

Value	Constant
TIBRVMSG_F32ARRAY	CONSTANT INTEGER := 11
TIBRVMSG_F64ARRAY	CONSTANT INTEGER := 12
TIBRVMSG_I8ARRAY	CONSTANT INTEGER := 13
TIBRVMSG_I16ARRAY	CONSTANT INTEGER := 14
TIBRVMSG_I32ARRAY	CONSTANT INTEGER := 15
TIBRVMSG_I64ARRAY	CONSTANT INTEGER := 16
TIBRVMSG_OPAQUE	CONSTANT INTEGER := 17
TIBRVMSG_STRING	CONSTANT INTEGER := 18
TIBRVMSG_XML	CONSTANT INTEGER := 19

## 106.3 DBMS\_MGWMSG Types

DBMS\_MGWMSG uses types to specify certain information.

- [SYS.MGW\\_NAME\\_VALUE\\_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_NAME\\_VALUE\\_T Type-Attribute Mapping](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_NAME\\_TYPE\\_ARRAY\\_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_TEXT\\_VALUE\\_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_RAW\\_VALUE\\_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_BASIC\\_MSG\\_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_NUMBER\\_ARRAY\\_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_TIBRV\\_FIELD\\_T Type](#)
- [SYS.MGW\\_TIBRV\\_MSG\\_T Type](#)

### 106.3.1 DBMS\_MGWMSG SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T Type

This type specifies a named value.

The name attribute, type attribute, and one of the <>\_value attributes are typically not NULL.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T IS OBJECT(
  name          VARCHAR2(250),
  type          INTEGER,
  integer_value INTEGER,
  number_value  NUMBER,
  text_value    VARCHAR2(4000),
  raw_value     RAW(2000),
  date_value    DATE,
```

```
-- Methods
```

```

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_BOOLEAN (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_BYTE (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_SHORT (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_INTEGER (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_LONG (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN NUMBER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_FLOAT (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN NUMBER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_DOUBLE (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN NUMBER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_TEXT (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN VARCHAR2 )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_RAW (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN RAW )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T,

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_DATE (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN DATE )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T );

```

## Attributes

**Table 106-5** SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T Attributes

Attribute	Description
name	Name associated with the value

**Table 106-5 (Cont.) SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T Attributes**

Attribute	Description
type	Value type. Refer to the DBMS_MGWMSG.<>_VALUE constants in <a href="#">Table 106-1</a> . This indicates which Java datatype and class are associated with the value. It also indicates which attribute stores the value.
integer_value	Stores a numeric integer value
number_value	Stores a numeric float or large integer value
text_value	Stores a text value
raw_value	Stores a RAW (bytes) value
date_value	Stores a date value

**SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T Type-Attribute Mapping**

[Table 106-6](#) shows the mapping between the value type and the attribute used to store the value.

**Table 106-6 SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T Type Attribute Mapping**

Type	Value Stored in Attribute
DBMS_MGWMSG.TEXT_VALUE	text_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.RAW_VALUE	raw_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.BOOLEAN_VALUE	integer_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.BYTE_VALUE	integer_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.SHORT_VALUE	integer_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.INTEGER_VALUE	integer_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.LONG_VALUE	number_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.FLOAT_VALUE	number_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.DOUBLE_VALUE	number_value
DBMS_MGWMSG.DATE_VALUE	date_value

**CONSTRUCT Method**

This method constructs a new SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL.

**Syntax**

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T;
```

**CONSTRUCT\_TYPE Methods**

These methods construct a new SYS.MGW\_NAME\_VALUE\_T instance initialized with the value of a specific type. Each method sets the name and type attributes and one of the <>\_value attributes, as shown in the mappings in [Table 106-6](#).



**Syntax**

```

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT_<> (
    name    IN VARCHAR2,
    value   IN datatype )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T;

```

**Usage Notes**

The `construct_boolean` method sets the value to either `DBMS_MGWMSG.BOOLEAN_TRUE` or `DBMS_MGWMSG.BOOLEAN_FALSE`.

## 106.3.2 DBMS\_MGWMSG SYS.MGW\_NAME\_TYPE\_ARRAY\_T Type

This type specifies an array of name-value pairs. An object of `SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T` type can have up to 1024 elements.

**Syntax**

```

TYPE SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T
AS VARRAY (1024) OF SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T;

```

## 106.3.3 DBMS\_MGWMSG SYS.MGW\_TEXT\_VALUE\_T Type

This type specifies a `TEXT` value. It can store a large value as a `CLOB` or a smaller value (size  $\leq$  4000) as `VARCHAR2`. Only one of the `<` `>` value attributes should be set.

**Syntax**

```

TYPE SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T IS OBJECT(
    small_value VARCHAR2(4000),
    large_value CLOB,

    -- Methods
    STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
    RETURN SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T);

```

**Attributes****Table 106-7 SYS.MGW\_TEXT\_VALUE\_T Attributes**

Attribute	Description
<code>small_value</code>	Small <code>TEXT</code> value. Used for values $\leq$ 4000.
<code>large_value</code>	Large <code>TEXT</code> value. Used when the value is too large for the <code>small_value</code> attribute.

**CONSTRUCT Method**

This method constructs a new `SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T` instance. All attributes are assigned a value of `NULL`.

**Syntax**

```

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T;

```

## 106.3.4 DBMS\_MGWMSG SYS.MGW\_RAW\_VALUE\_T Type

This type specifies a RAW value. This type can store a large value as a BLOB or a smaller value (size <= 2000) as RAW. You must set no more than one of the < >\_value attributes.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T IS OBJECT(
    small_value RAW(2000),
    large_value BLOB,

--Methods
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T);
```

### Attributes

**Table 106-8** SYS.MGW\_RAW\_VALUE\_T Attributes

Attribute	Description
small_value	Small RAW (bytes) value <= 2000
large_value	Large RAW value. Used when the value is too large for the small_value attribute.

### CONSTRUCT Method

This method constructs a new SYS.MGW\_RAW\_VALUE\_T instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL.

### Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T;
```

## 106.3.5 DBMS\_MGWMSG SYS.MGW\_BASIC\_MSG\_T Type

This is a canonical type for a basic TEXT or RAW message. Only a single TEXT or RAW value is typically set. An object of this type must not have both TEXT and RAW set to a not NULL value at the same time.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T IS OBJECT(
    header      SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    text_body   SYS.MGW_TEXT_VALUE_T,
    raw_body    SYS.MGW_RAW_VALUE_T,

--Methods
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T);
```

## Attributes

**Table 106-9** SYS.MGW\_BASIC\_MSG\_T Attributes

Attribute	Description
header	Message header information as an array of name-value pairs
text_body	Message body for a TEXT message
raw_body	Message body for a RAW (bytes) message

## CONSTRUCT Method

This method constructs a new SYS.MGW\_BASIC\_MSG\_T instance. All attributes are assigned a value of NULL.

### Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT
RETURN SYS.MGW_BASIC_MSG_T;
```

## 106.3.6 DBMS\_MGWMSG SYS.MGW\_NUMBER\_ARRAY\_T Type

A type that specifies an array of numbers.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T AS VARRAY(1024) OF NUMBER;
```

## 106.3.7 DBMS\_MGWMSG SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_FIELD\_T Type

This type represents a TIB/Rendezvous message field, typically used in a read-only fashion to retrieve field information from a SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T instance.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T IS OBJECT(
  field_name      VARCHAR2(256),
  field_id        INTEGER,
  field_type      INTEGER,
  number_value    NUMBER,
  number_array_value SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T,
  text_value      VARCHAR2(4000),
  raw_value       RAW(2000),
  date_value      DATE,
  clob_value      CLOB,
  blob_value      BLOB);
```

## Attributes

**Table 106-10** SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_FIELD\_T Attributes

Attribute	Description
field_name	Field name. This will be NULL if the field has no name.

**Table 106-10 (Cont.) SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_FIELD\_T Attributes**

Attribute	Description
field_id	Field identifier. If the field identifier is zero (0), then that field is considered not to have a field identifier. Otherwise the field identifier is a nonzero value that is unique for all fields of that message.
field_type	Field wire format datatype. The DBMS_MGWMSG.TIBRVMSG_<> constants represent valid values for this attribute. The value of this field discriminates which value attribute is used to store the field data.
number_value	Used to store a numeric value
number_array_value	Used to store a numeric array value
text_value	Used to store a small text value
raw_value	Used to store a small raw value
date_value	Used to store a date value
clob_value	Used to store a large text value. This is used when the text data will not fit in text_value, that is, when size is larger than 4000.
blob_value	Used to store a large raw value. This is used when the raw data will not fit in raw_value; that is, when size is larger than 2000.

**SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_FIELD\_T Type and Attribute Mapping**

[Table 106-11](#) describes the mapping in type SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_FIELD\_T between the field type and attribute used to store the value.

**Table 106-11 SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_FIELD\_T Type and Attribute Mapping**

Field Type (DBMS_MGWMSG constant)	Value Stored in Attribute
TIBRVMSG_BOOL	number_value
TIBRVMSG_F32	number_value
TIBRVMSG_F64	number_value
TIBRVMSG_I8	number_value
TIBRVMSG_I16	number_value
TIBRVMSG_I32	number_value
TIBRVMSG_I64	number_value
TIBRVMSG_IPADDR32	text_value
TIBRVMSG_IPPORT16	number_value
TIBRVMSG_DATETIME	date_value
TIBRVMSG_F32ARRAY	number_array_value
TIBRVMSG_F64ARRAY	number_array_value
TIBRVMSG_I8ARRAY	number_array_value
TIBRVMSG_I16ARRAY	number_array_value

**Table 106-11 (Cont.) SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_FIELD\_T Type and Attribute Mapping**

Field Type (DBMS_MGWMSG constant)	Value Stored in Attribute
TIBRVMSG_I32ARRAY	number_array_value
TIBRVMSG_I64ARRAY	number_array_value
TIBRVMSG_OPAQUE	raw_value or blob_value
TIBRVMSG_STRING	text_value or clob_value
TIBRVMSG_XML	raw_value or blob_value

### 106.3.8 DBMS\_MGWMSG SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T Type

This type represents a TIB/Rendezvous message. You must never directly reference the attributes of this type. Instead use the type methods.

#### Syntax

```

TYPE SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T IS OBJECT(
  send_subject  VARCHAR2(256),
  reply_subject VARCHAR2(256),
  cm_time_limit NUMBER,
  cm_sender_name VARCHAR2(256),
  cm_sequence_num NUMBER,
  fields        SYS.MGW_TIBRV_IFIELDS_T,
  clob_data1    CLOB,
  clob_data2    CLOB,
  clob_data3    CLOB,
  blob_data1    BLOB,
  blob_data2    BLOB,
  blob_data3    BLOB,

  STATIC FUNCTION construct
  RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T,

  MEMBER PROCEDURE add_bool (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id   IN  INTEGER,
    value IN INTEGER ),

  MEMBER PROCEDURE add_f32 (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id   IN  INTEGER,
    value IN  FLOAT ),

  MEMBER PROCEDURE add_f64 (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id   IN  INTEGER,
    value IN  DOUBLE ),

  MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i8 (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id   IN  INTEGER,
    value IN  INTEGER ),

  MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i16 (

```

```
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN INTEGER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i32 (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN INTEGER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i64 (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN NUMBER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_ipaddr32 (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_ipport16 (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN INTEGER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_datetime (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN DATE ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_f32array (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_f64array (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i8array (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i16array (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i32array (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_i64array (
name IN VARCHAR2,
id IN INTEGER,
value IN SYS.MGW_NUMBER_ARRAY_T ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_string (
name IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
        id    IN  INTEGER,
        value IN  VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_string (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id    IN  INTEGER,
    value IN  CLOB ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_opaque (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id    IN  INTEGER,
    value IN  RAW ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_opaque (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id    IN  INTEGER,
    value IN  BLOB ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_xml (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id    IN  INTEGER,
    value IN  RAW ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE add_xml (
    name IN  VARCHAR2,
    id    IN  INTEGER,
    value IN  BLOB ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_send_subject (
    value IN  VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_reply_subject (
    value IN  VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_cm_time_limit (
    value IN  NUMBER ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_cm_sender_name (
    value IN  VARCHAR2 ),

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_cm_sequence_num (
    value IN  NUMBER ),

MEMBER FUNCTION get_send_subject
RETURN VARCHAR2,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_reply_subject
RETURN VARCHAR2,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_cm_time_limit
RETURN NUMBER,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_cm_sender_name
RETURN VARCHAR2,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_cm_sequence_num
RETURN NUMBER,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_field_count
RETURN INTEGER,
```

```

MEMBER FUNCTION get_field (
    idx    IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_field_by_name (
    name  IN VARCHAR2 )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T,

MEMBER FUNCTION get_field_by_id (
    id    IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T,

MEMBER FUNCTION find_field_name (
    name  IN VARCHAR2,
    start_idx IN INTEGER )
RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER FUNCTION find_field_id (
    id    IN INTEGER,
    start_idx IN INTEGER )
RETURN INTEGER
);

```

### Attributes

**Table 106-12** SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T Type Attributes

Attribute	Description
send_subject	Send subject name
reply_subject	Reply subject name
cm_time_limit	Time limit for a certified message
cm_sender_name	Sender name of a certified message
cm_sequence_num	Sequence number of a certified message
fields	Collection of message fields
clob_data1	Used to store a large text value
clob_data2	Used to store a large text value
clob_data3	Used to store a large text value
blob_data1	Used to store a large raw value
blob_data2	Used to store a large raw value
blob_data3	Used to store a large raw value

### Construct Method

Constructs a new SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T instance. All attributes are set to NULL.

#### Syntax

```

STATIC FUNCTION construct
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_MSG_T;

```

### ADD\_<> Methods

Adds a new field to the message.



## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ADD_<> (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    id   IN INTEGER,
    value IN datatype );
```

## Parameters

**Table 106-13** SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T ADD\_<> Method Parameters

Parameter	Description
name	Field name
id	Field identifier
value	Field data

[Table 106-14](#) shows, for each add method, the field type that will be assigned and valid values for the field data.

**Table 106-14** MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T Add Method Field Types

Method Name	Field Type Assigned	Comment
add_bool	TIBRVMSG_BOOL	Valid values: 0 (false), 1 (true)
add_f32	TIBRVMSG_F32	n/a
add_f64	TIBRVMSG_F64	n/a
add_i8	TIBRVMSG_I8	Valid range: -128...127
add_i16	TIBRVMSG_I16	Valid range: -32768...32767
add_i32	TIBRVMSG_I32	Valid range: -2147483648... 2147483647
add_i64	TIBRVMSG_I64	n/a
add_ipaddr32	TIBRVMSG_IPADDR32	n/a
add_ipport16	TIBRVMSG_IPPORT16	n/a
add_datetime	TIBRVMSG_DATETIME	n/a
add_f32array	TIBRVMSG_F32ARRAY	n/a
add_f64array	TIBRVMSG_F64ARRAY	n/a
add_i8array	TIBRVMSG_I8ARRAY	Valid range: -128...127
add_i16array	TIBRVMSG_I16ARRAY	Valid range: -32768...32767
add_i32array	TIBRVMSG_I32ARRAY	Valid range: -2147483648... 2147483647
add_i64array	TIBRVMSG_I64ARRAY	n/a
add_opaque	TIBRVMSG_OPAQUE	Value stored as RAW if size < 2000; otherwise value stored in BLOB
add_string	TIBRVMSG_STRING	Value stored as VARCHAR2 if size < 4000; otherwise value stored in CLOB

**Table 106-14 (Cont.) MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T Add Method Field Types**

Method Name	Field Type Assigned	Comment
add_xml	TIBRVMSG_XML	Value stored as RAW if size < 2000; otherwise value stored in BLOB

**SET\_<> Methods**

Accessor methods to set an instance attribute to a specific value.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_<> (
    value IN datatype );
```

**Parameters****Table 106-15 SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T SET\_<> Method Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value	Value to be assigned

**GET\_<> Methods**

Accessor methods to retrieve the value for an instance attribute.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_<>
RETURN datatype;
```

**Parameters**

None

**Return Values**

Returns the attribute value.

**GET\_FIELD\_COUNT Function**

Gets the number of message fields.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_field_count
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Parameters**

None

**Return Values**

Returns the number of fields, or zero (0) if there are none.

## GET\_FIELD Function

Retrieves field information for the field having a given field collection index. This method should only be called if the `GET_FIELD_COUNT` Function returns a nonzero value and `idx` must specify a valid collection index; that is, `1<=idx<=get_field_count()`.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_field (
    idx    IN    INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-16** SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T GET\_FIELD Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>idx</code>	Specifies the 1-based field collection index of the field to retrieve

**Note:**

A 1-based index begins at one (1) instead of zero (0).

### Return Values

Returns the field information.

## GET\_FIELD\_BY\_NAME Function

Retrieves field information for the first field that has a given field name. The name comparison is case-sensitive.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_field_by_name (
    name IN VARCHAR2 )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-17** SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T GET\_FIELD\_BY\_NAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>name</code>	Specifies the field name to search for. This can be <code>NULL</code> to find the first field that does not have a field name.

### Return Values

Returns the field information, or `NULL` if no match was found.

### GET\_FIELD\_BY\_ID Function

Retrieves field information for the first field that has a given field identifier.

A field can have either a unique identifier or no identifier. If the field identifier value is zero (0) or NULL, then the field is considered to have no identifier. Otherwise, the identifier is a nonzero value that is unique for all the fields of this message.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_field_by_id (
    id IN INTEGER )
RETURN SYS.MGW_TIBRV_FIELD_T;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 106-18** SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T GET\_FIELD\_BY\_ID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
id	Specifies the field identifier to search for. This can be zero (0) or NULL to find the first field that does not have an identifier.

#### Return Values

Returns the field information, or NULL if no match was found.

### FIND\_FIELD\_NAME Function

Searches for a field with a given field name, starting from a given index of the field collection. It returns the index of that field. The name comparison is case-sensitive. This function is useful for finding all the fields that have the same name.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE find_field_name (
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    start_idx IN INTEGER )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 106-19** SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T FIND\_FIELD\_NAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
name	Specifies the field name to search for. This can be NULL to search for a field that does not have a field name.
start_idx	Specifies the 1-based field collection index from which the search should start.

#### Return Values

Returns the field index (> 0) if a match was found, or zero (0) if no match was found.

### FIND\_FIELD\_ID Function

Searches for a field with a given field identifier, starting from a given index of the field collection. It returns the index of that field.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE find_field_id (
    id          IN INTEGER,
    start_idx  IN INTEGER )
RETURN        INTEGER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 106-20** SYS.MGW\_TIBRV\_MSG\_T FIND\_FIELD\_ID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
id	Specifies the field identifier to search for. This can be zero (0) or NULL to find a field that does not have an identifier.
start_idx	Specifies the 1-based field collection index from which the search should start.

#### Return Values

Returns the field index (> 0) if a match was found, or zero (0) if no match was found.

## 106.4 Summary of DBMS\_MGWMSG Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_MGWMSG subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 106-21** DBMS\_MGWMSG Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">LCR_TO_XML Function</a>	Converts a SYS.ANYDATA object encapsulating a row LCR (LCR\$_ROW_RECORD) or a DDL LCR (LCR\$_DDL_RECORD) to a SYS.XMLTYPE object
<a href="#">NVARARRAY_ADD Procedure</a>	Appends a name-value element to the end of a name-value array
<a href="#">NVARARRAY_FIND_NAME Function</a>	Searches a name-value array for the element with the name you specify in p_name
<a href="#">NVARARRAY_FIND_NAME_TY PE Function</a>	Searches a name-value array for an element with the name and value type you specify
<a href="#">NVARARRAY_GET Function</a>	Gets the name-value element of the name you specify in p_name from a name-value array
<a href="#">NVARARRAY_GET_BOOLEAN Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the BOOLEAN_VALUE value type
<a href="#">NVARARRAY_GET_BYTE Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the BYTE_VALUE value type
<a href="#">NVARARRAY_GET_DATE Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p_name and with the DATE_VALUE value type

**Table 106-21 (Cont.) DBMS\_MGWMSG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">NVARRAY_GET_DOUBLE Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>DOUBLE_VALUE</code> value type
<a href="#">NVARRAY_GET_FLOAT Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>FLOAT_VALUE</code> value type
<a href="#">NVARRAY_GET_INTEGER Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>INTEGER_VALUE</code> value type
<a href="#">NVARRAY_GET_LONG Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>LONG_VALUE</code> value type
<a href="#">NVARRAY_GET_RAW Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>RAW_VALUE</code> value type
<a href="#">NVARRAY_GET_SHORT Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>SHORT_VALUE</code> value type
<a href="#">NVARRAY_GET_TEXT Function</a>	Gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in <code>p_name</code> and with the <code>TEXT_VALUE</code> value type
<a href="#">XML_TO_LCR Function</a>	Converts a <code>SYS.XMLTYPE</code> object to a <code>SYS.ANYDATA</code> object encapsulating a row LCR ( <code>LCR\$_ROW_RECORD</code> ) or a DDL LCR ( <code>LCR\$_DDL_RECORD</code> )

## 106.4.1 LCR\_TO\_XML Function

This function converts a `SYS.ANYDATA` object encapsulating a row LCR (Logical Change Record, in this case a `LCR$_ROW_RECORD`) or a DDL LCR (`LCR$_DDL_RECORD`) to a `SYS.XMLTYPE` object.



### See Also:

[XML\\_TO\\_LCR Function](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.LCR_TO_XML (
  p_anydata IN SYS.ANYDATA )
RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-22 LCR\_TO\_XML Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_anydata</code>	An <code>ANYDATA</code> object to be converted

### Return Values

Returns a `SYS.XMLTYPE` object.

### Usage Notes

An exception is raised if the encapsulated type `p_anydata` is not an LCR.

## 106.4.2 NVARRAY\_ADD Procedure

This procedure appends a name-value element to the end of a name-value array.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_ADD (
    p_array IN OUT SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_value IN     SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T );
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-23 NVARRAY\_ADD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_array</code>	On input, the name-value array instance to modify. If <code>NULL</code> , then a new array is created. On output, the modified name-value array instance.
<code>p_value</code>	The value to add. If <code>NULL</code> , then <code>p_array</code> is not changed.

## 106.4.3 NVARRAY\_FIND\_NAME Function

This function searches a name-value array for the element with the name you specify in `p_name`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_FIND_NAME (
    p_array IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name IN VARCHAR2,
    p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-24 NVARRAY\_FIND\_NAME Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
<code>p_array</code>	The name-value array to search
<code>p_name</code>	The name to find
<code>p_compare</code>	Name comparison method. Values are <code>CASE_SENSITIVE</code> and <code>CASE_INSENSITIVE</code> .

### Return Values

Returns a positive integer that is the array index of the matching element or zero (0) if the specified name is not found.

## 106.4.4 NVARRAY\_FIND\_NAME\_TYPE Function

This function searches a name-value array for an element with the name and value type you specify.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_FIND_NAME_TYPE (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_type    IN BINARY_INTEGER
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-25 NVARRAY\_FIND\_NAME\_TYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_array	The name-value array to search
p_name	The name to find
p_type	The value type. Refer to the value type constants in <a href="#">Table 106-1</a> .
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

### Return Values

Returns a positive integer that is the array index of the matching element, zero (0) if the specified name is not found, or negative one (-1) if the specified name is found but a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.5 NVARRAY\_GET Function

This function gets the name-value element of the name you specify in p\_name from a name-value array.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-26 NVARRAY\_GET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_array	The name-value array
p_name	The value name



**Table 106-26 (Cont.) NVARRAY\_GET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

**Return Values**

Returns the matching element, or NULL if the specified name is not found.

## 106.4.6 NVARRAY\_GET\_BOOLEAN Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p\_name and with the BOOLEAN\_VALUE value type.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_BOOLEAN (
  p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Parameters****Table 106-27 NVARRAY\_GET\_BOOLEAN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_array	The name-value array
p_name	The value name
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

**Return Values**

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.7 NVARRAY\_GET\_BYTE Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p\_name and with the BYTE\_VALUE value type.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_BYTE (
  p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 106-28** NVARRAY\_GET\_BYTE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_array	The name-value array
p_name	The value name
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

## Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.8 NVARRAY\_GET\_DATE Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p\_name and with the DATE\_VALUE value type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_DATE (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN DATE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 106-29** NVARRAY\_GET\_DATE Function Parameters

Parameters	Description
p_array	The name-value array
p_name	The value name
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

## Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.9 NVARRAY\_GET\_DOUBLE Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in `p_name` and with the `DOUBLE_VALUE` value type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_DOUBLE (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-30 NVARRAY\_GET\_DOUBLE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_array</code>	The name-value array
<code>p_name</code>	The value name
<code>p_compare</code>	Name comparison method. Values are <code>CASE_SENSITIVE</code> and <code>CASE_INSENSITIVE</code> .

### Return Values

Returns the value, or `NULL` if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.10 NVARRAY\_GET\_FLOAT Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in `p_name` and with the `FLOAT_VALUE` value type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_FLOAT (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-31 NVARRAY\_GET\_FLOAT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_array</code>	The name-value array
<code>p_name</code>	The value name
<code>p_compare</code>	Name comparison method. Values are <code>CASE_SENSITIVE</code> and <code>CASE_INSENSITIVE</code> .

**Return Values**

Returns the value, or `NULL` if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.11 NVARRAY\_GET\_INTEGER Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in `p_name` and with the `INTEGER_VALUE` value type.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_INTEGER (
  p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Parameters****Table 106-32 NVARRAY\_GET\_INTEGER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_array</code>	The name-value array
<code>p_name</code>	The value name
<code>p_compare</code>	Name comparison method. Values are <code>CASE_SENSITIVE</code> and <code>CASE_INSENSITIVE</code> .

**Return Values**

Returns the value, or `NULL` if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.12 NVARRAY\_GET\_LONG Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in `p_name` and with the `LONG_VALUE` value type.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_LONG (
  p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Parameters****Table 106-33 NVARRAY\_GET\_LONG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_array</code>	The name-value array

**Table 106-33 (Cont.) NVARRAY\_GET\_LONG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_name	The value name
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

**Return Values**

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

### 106.4.13 NVARRAY\_GET\_RAW Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p\_name and with the RAW\_VALUE value type.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_RAW (
    p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    p_compare  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN RAW;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 106-34 NVARRAY\_GET\_RAW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_array	The name-value array
p_name	The value name
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

**Return Values**

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

### 106.4.14 NVARRAY\_GET\_SHORT Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p\_name and with the SHORT\_VALUE value type.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_SHORT (
    p_array    IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
    p_name     IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-35 NVARRAY\_GET\_SHORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_array	The name-value array
p_name	The value name
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

### Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.15 NVARRAY\_GET\_TEXT Function

This function gets the value of the name-value array element that you specify in p\_name and with the TEXT\_VALUE value type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.NVARRAY_GET_TEXT (
  p_array   IN SYS.MGW_NAME_VALUE_ARRAY_T,
  p_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  p_compare IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT CASE_SENSITIVE )
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-36 NVARRAY\_GET\_TEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_array	The name-value array
p_name	The value name
p_compare	Name comparison method. Values are CASE_SENSITIVE and CASE_INSENSITIVE.

### Return Values

Returns the value, or NULL if either the specified name is not found or a type mismatch exists.

## 106.4.16 XML\_TO\_LCR Function

This function converts a `SYS.XMLTYPE` object to a `SYS.ANYDATA` object encapsulating a row LCR (`LCR$_ROW_RECORD`) or a DDL LCR (`LCR$_DDL_RECORD`).



**See Also:**

[LCR\\_TO\\_XML Function](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MGWMSG.XML_TO_LCR (
    p_xmldata IN SYS.XMLTYPE )
RETURN SYS.ANYDATA;
```

### Parameters

**Table 106-37 XML\_TO\_LCR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_xmldata</code>	An <code>XMLTYPE</code> object representing an LCR

### Return Values

Returns a `SYS.ANYDATA` object.

### Usage Notes

An exception is raised if `p_xmldata` cannot be converted to an LCR.

# DBMS\_MONITOR

The `DBMS_MONITOR` package enables you to use PL/SQL for controlling additional tracing and statistics gathering.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_MONITOR Subprograms](#)

## 107.1 Summary of DBMS\_MONITOR Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MONITOR` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 107-1 DBMS\_MONITOR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLIENT_ID_STAT_DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables statistic gathering previously enabled for a given Client Identifier
<a href="#">CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables statistic gathering for a given Client Identifier
<a href="#">CLIENT_ID_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables the trace previously enabled for a given Client Identifier globally for the database
<a href="#">CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables the trace for a given Client Identifier globally for the database
<a href="#">DATABASE_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables SQL trace for the whole database or a specific instance
<a href="#">DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables SQL trace for the whole database or a specific instance
<a href="#">SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables statistic gathering enabled for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION
<a href="#">SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables statistic gathering for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION
<a href="#">SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables the trace for ALL enabled instances for a or a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION name globally
<a href="#">SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance_name is specified
<a href="#">SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables the previously enabled trace for a given database session identifier (SID) on the local instance
<a href="#">SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables the trace for a given database session identifier (SID) on the local instance



## 107.1.1 CLIENT\_ID\_STAT\_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable statistics accumulation for all instances and remove the accumulated results from V\$CLIENT\_STATS view enabled by the CLIENT\_ID\_STAT\_ENABLE Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_STAT_DISABLE(  
    client_id          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-2** CLIENT\_ID\_STAT\_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
client_id	Client Identifier for which statistic aggregation is disabled

### Examples

To disable accumulation:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_STAT_DISABLE('janedoe');
```

## 107.1.2 CLIENT\_ID\_STAT\_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables statistic gathering for a given Client Identifier.

Statistics gathering is global for the database and persistent across instance starts and restarts. That is, statistics are enabled for all instances of the same database, including restarts. Statistics are viewable through V\$CLIENT\_STATS views.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE(  
    client_id          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-3** CLIENT\_ID\_STAT\_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
client_id	Client Identifier for which statistic aggregation is enabled

### Examples

To enable statistic accumulation for a client with a given client ID:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_STAT_ENABLE('janedoe');
```

## 107.1.3 CLIENT\_ID\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable tracing enabled by the CLIENT\_ID\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_TRACE_DISABLE(
  client_id  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-4 CLIENT\_ID\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
client_id	Client Identifier for which SQL tracing is disabled

### Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_TRACE_DISABLE ('janedoe');
```

## 107.1.4 CLIENT\_ID\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure will enable the trace for a given client identifier globally for the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE(
  client_id  IN  VARCHAR2,
  waits      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  binds      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  plan_stat  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-5 CLIENT\_ID\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
client_id	Database Session Identifier for which SQL tracing is enabled
waits	If TRUE, wait information is present in the trace
binds	If TRUE, bind information is present in the trace
plan_stat	Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'.

### Usage Notes

- The trace will be written to multiple trace files because more than one Oracle shadow process can work on behalf of a given client identifier.
- The tracing is enabled for all instances and persistent across restarts.

**Examples**

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.CLIENT_ID_TRACE_ENABLE('janedoe', TRUE,
FALSE);
```

## 107.1.5 DATABASE\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables SQL trace for the whole database or a specific instance.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MONITOR.DATABASE_TRACE_DISABLE(
  instance_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 107-6 DATABASE\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
instance_name	Disables tracing for the named instance

## 107.1.6 DATABASE\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables SQL trace for the whole database or a specific instance.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_MONITOR.DATABASE_TRACE_ENABLE(
  waits          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  binds          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  instance_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  plan_stat      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 107-7 DATABASE\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
waits	If TRUE, wait information will be present in the trace
binds	If TRUE, bind information will be present in the trace
instance_name	If set, restricts tracing to the named instance
plan_stat	Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'.

## 107.1.7 SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_STAT\_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable statistics accumulation and remove the accumulated results from V\$SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_STATS view.

Statistics disabling is persistent for the database. That is, service statistics are disabled for instances of the same database (plus `dblinks` that have been activated as a result of the enable).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_DISABLE(
  service_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  module_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  action_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ALL_ACTIONS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-8 SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_STAT\_DISABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>service_name</code>	Name of the service for which statistic aggregation is disabled
<code>module_name</code>	Name of the <code>MODULE</code> . An additional qualifier for the service. It is a required parameter.
<code>action_name</code>	Name of the <code>ACTION</code> . An additional qualifier for the Service and <code>MODULE</code> name. Omitting the parameter (or supplying <code>ALL_ACTIONS</code> constant) means enabling aggregation for all Actions for a given Service/ <code>MODULE</code> combination. In this case, statistics are aggregated on the module level.

### Usage Notes

Regarding statistics gathering, when you change the module or action, the change takes effect when the next user call is executed in the session. For example, if a module is set to 'module 1' in a session, and the module is reset to 'module 2' in a user call in the session, then the module remains 'module 1' during this user call. The module is changed to 'module 2' in the next user call in the session.

## 107.1.8 SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_STAT\_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables statistic gathering for a given combination of Service Name, `MODULE` and `ACTION`.

Calling this procedure enables statistic gathering for a hierarchical combination of Service name, `MODULE` name, and `ACTION` name on all instances for the same database. Statistics are accessible by means of the V\$SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_STATS view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE(
  service_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  module_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  action_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ALL_ACTIONS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 107-9 SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_STAT\_ENABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
service_name	Name of the service for which statistic aggregation is enabled
module_name	Name of the MODULE. An additional qualifier for the service. It is a required parameter.
action_name	Name of the ACTION. An additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. Omitting the parameter (or supplying ALL_ACTIONS constant) means enabling aggregation for all Actions for a given Service/MODULE combination. In this case, statistics are aggregated on the module level.

## Usage Notes

Enabling statistic aggregation for the given combination of Service/Module/Action names is slightly complicated by the fact that the Module/Action values can be empty strings which are indistinguishable from NULLs. For this reason, we adopt the following conventions:

A special constant (unlikely to be a real action names) is defined:

```
ALL_ACTIONS constant VARCHAR2 := '###ALL_ACTIONS';
```

Using ALL\_ACTIONS for an action specification means that aggregation is enabled for all actions with a given module name, while using NULL (or empty string) means that aggregation is enabled for an action whose name is an empty string.

Regarding statistics gathering, when you change the module or action, the change takes effect when the next user call is executed in the session. For example, if a module is set to 'module 1' in a session, and the module is reset to 'module 2' in a user call in the session, then the module remains 'module 1' during this user call. The module is changed to 'module 2' in the next user call in the session.

## Examples

To enable statistic accumulation for a given combination of Service name and MODULE:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE( 'APPS1', 'PAYROLL' );
```

To enable statistic accumulation for a given combination of Service name, MODULE and ACTION:

```
EXECUTE  
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_STAT_ENABLE( 'APPS1', 'GLEDGER', 'DEBIT_ENTRY' );
```

If both of the preceding commands are issued, statistics are accumulated as follows:

- For the APPS1 service, because accumulation for each Service Name is the default.
- For all actions in the PAYROLL Module.
- For the DEBIT\_ENTRY Action within the GLEDGER Module.

## 107.1.9 SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable the trace at ALL enabled instances for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name globally.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE(
  service_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  module_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  action_name   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ALL_ACTIONS,
  instance_name IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-10 SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
service_name	Name of the service for which tracing is disabled.
module_name	Name of the MODULE. An additional qualifier for the service
action_name	Name of the ACTION. An additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name.
instance_name	If set, this restricts tracing to the named instance_name

### Usage Notes

Specifying NULL for the module\_name parameter means that statistics will no longer be accumulated for the sessions which do not set the MODULE attribute.

### Examples

To enable tracing for a Service named APPS1:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE('APPS1',
  DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_MODULES, DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_ACTIONS, TRUE,
  FALSE, NULL);
```

To disable tracing specified in the previous step:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE('APPS1');
```

To enable tracing for a given combination of Service and MODULE (all ACTIONS):

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE('APPS1', 'PAYROLL',
  DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_ACTIONS, TRUE, FALSE, NULL);
```

To disable tracing specified in the previous step:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_DISABLE('APPS1', 'PAYROLL');
```

## 107.1.10 SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure will enable SQL tracing for a given combination of Service Name, MODULE and ACTION globally unless an instance\_name is specified.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE(
  service_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  module_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_MODULE,
  action_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ANY_ACTION,
  waits            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  binds            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  instance_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  plan_stat        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-11 SERV\_MOD\_ACT\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
service_name	Name of the service for which SQL trace is enabled
module_name	Name of the MODULE for which SQL trace is enabled. An optional additional qualifier for the service. If omitted, SQL trace is enabled for all modules and actions in a given service.
action_name	Name of the ACTION for which SQL trace is enabled. An optional additional qualifier for the Service and MODULE name. If omitted, SQL trace is enabled for all actions in a given module.
waits	If TRUE, wait information is present in the trace
binds	If TRUE, bind information is present in the trace
instance_name	If set, this restricts tracing to the named instance_name
plan_stat	Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'.

### Usage Notes

- The procedure enables a trace for a given combination of Service, MODULE and ACTION name. The specification is strictly hierarchical: Service Name or Service Name/MODULE, or Service Name, MODULE, and ACTION name must be specified. Omitting a qualifier behaves like a wild-card, so that not specifying an ACTION means all ACTIONS. Using the ALL\_ACTIONS constant achieves the same purpose.
- This tracing is useful when an application MODULE and optionally known ACTION is experiencing poor service levels.
- By default, tracing is enabled globally for the database. The instance\_name parameter is provided to restrict tracing to named instances that are known, for example, to exhibit poor service levels.
- Tracing information is present in multiple trace files and you must use the trcsess tool to collect it into a single file.

- Specifying NULL for the `module_name` parameter means that statistics will be accumulated for the sessions which do not set the `MODULE` attribute.

### Examples

To enable tracing for a Service named APPS1:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE('APPS1',
                                               DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_MODULES, DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_ACTIONS,TRUE,
                                               FALSE,NULL);
```

To enable tracing for a given combination of Service and MODULE (all ACTIONS):

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SERV_MOD_ACT_TRACE_ENABLE('APPS1','PAYROLL',
                                               DBMS_MONITOR.ALL_ACTIONS,TRUE,FALSE,NULL);
```

## 107.1.11 SESSION\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure will disable the trace for a given database session at the local instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE(
  session_id      IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  serial_num      IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-12** SESSION\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>session_id</code>	Database Session Identifier for which SQL trace is disabled
<code>serial_num</code>	Serial number for this session

### Usage Notes

If `serial_num` is NULL but `session_id` is specified, a session with a given `session_id` is no longer traced irrespective of its serial number. If both `session_id` and `serial_num` are NULL, the current user session is no longer traced. It is illegal to specify NULL `session_id` and non-NULL `serial_num`. In addition, the NULL values are default and can be omitted.

### Examples

To enable tracing for a client with a given client session ID:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(7,4634, TRUE, FALSE);
```

To disable tracing specified in the previous step:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE(7,4634);;
```



## 107.1.12 SESSION\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables a SQL trace for the given Session ID on the local instance

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(
  session_id  IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  serial_num  IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  waits       IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  binds       IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  plan_stat   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 107-13** SESSION\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
session_id	Client Identifier for which SQL trace is enabled. If omitted (or NULL), the user's own session is assumed.
serial_num	Serial number for this session. If omitted (or NULL), only the session ID is used to determine a session.
waits	If TRUE, wait information is present in the trace
binds	If TRUE, bind information is present in the trace
plan_stat	Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'.

### Usage Notes

The procedure enables a trace for a given database session, and is still useful for client/server applications. The trace is enabled only on the instance to which the caller is connected, since database sessions do not span instances. This tracing is strictly local to an instance.

If `serial_num` is NULL but `session_id` is specified, a session with a given `session_id` is traced irrespective of its serial number. If both `session_id` and `serial_num` are NULL, the current user session is traced. It is illegal to specify NULL `session_id` and non-NULL `serial_num`. In addition, the NULL values are default and can be omitted.

### Examples

To enable tracing for a client with a given client session ID:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(7,4634, TRUE, FALSE);
```

To disable tracing specified in the previous step:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE(7,4634);
```

Either

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(5);
```

or

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(5, NULL);
```

traces the session with session ID of 5, while either

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE();
```

or

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(NULL, NULL);
```

traces the current user session. Also,

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(NULL, NULL, TRUE, TRUE);
```

traces the current user session including waits and binds. The same can be also expressed using keyword syntax:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_MONITOR.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(binds=>TRUE);
```

# DBMS\_MVIEW

DBMS\_MVIEW enables you to understand capabilities for materialized views and potential materialized views, including their rewrite availability. It also enables you to refresh materialized views that are not part of the same refresh group and purge logs.

 **Note:**

DBMS\_MVIEW is a synonym for DBMS\_SNAPSHOT.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for more information about using materialized views in a data warehousing environment

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_MVIEW Subprograms](#)

## 108.1 DBMS\_MVIEW Operational Notes

If a query is less than 256 characters long, you can invoke `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` using the `EXECUTE` command from SQL\*Plus. Otherwise, the recommended method is to use a PL/SQL `BEGIN..END` block, as shown in the examples in `/rdbms/demo/smxrw.sql`.

## 108.2 DBMS\_MVIEW Security Model

The DBMS\_MVIEW package consists of a number of materialized view-related subprograms, each of which has different functionality and privilege requirements.

The privilege model is generally based on the invoker's right. Each package subprogram is executed by first checking the privileges against the invoker. If all the required privileges are met, the subprogram will be executed. Otherwise, an insufficient privileges error will be thrown.

## 108.3 DBMS\_MVIEW Rules and Limits

The `DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE` procedure cannot accept queries longer than 32627 characters. These restrictions also apply when passing the defining query of a materialized view to the `DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_MVIEW` procedure.

## 108.4 Summary of DBMS\_MVIEW Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_MVIEW` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 108-1 DBMS\_MVIEW Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<code>BEGIN_TABLE_REORGANIZATION Procedure</code>	Performs a process to preserve materialized view data needed for refresh
<code>END_TABLE_REORGANIZATION Procedure</code>	Ensures that the materialized view data for the master table is valid and that the master table is in the proper state
<code>ESTIMATE_MVIEW_SIZE Procedure</code>	Estimates the size of a materialized view that you might create, in bytes and rows
<code>EXPLAIN_MVIEW Procedure</code>	Explains what is possible with a materialized view or potential materialized view
<code>EXPLAIN_REWRITE Procedure</code>	Explains why a query failed to rewrite or why the optimizer chose to rewrite a query with a particular materialized view or materialized views
<code>I_AM_A_REFRESH Function</code>	Returns the value of the <code>I_AM_REFRESH</code> package state
<code>PMARKER Function</code>	Returns a partition marker from a rowid, and is used for Partition Change Tracking (PCT)
<code>PURGE_DIRECT_LOAD_LOG Procedure</code>	Purges rows from the direct loader log after they are no longer needed by any materialized views (used with data warehousing)
<code>PURGE_LOG Procedure</code>	Purges rows from the materialized view log
<code>PURGE_MVIEW_FROM_LOG Procedure</code>	Purges rows from the materialized view log
<code>REFRESH Procedures</code>	Refreshes one or more materialized views that are not members of the same refresh group
<code>REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS Procedure</code>	Refreshes all materialized views that do not reflect changes to their master table or master materialized view
<code>REFRESH_DEPENDENT Procedures</code>	Refreshes all table-based materialized views that depend on a specified master table or master materialized view, or list of master tables or master materialized views
<code>REGISTER_MVIEW Procedure</code>	Enables the administration of individual materialized views
<code>UNREGISTER_MVIEW Procedure</code>	Enables the administration of individual materialized views once invoked at a master site or master materialized view site to unregister a materialized view

## 108.4.1 BEGIN\_TABLE\_REORGANIZATION Procedure

This procedure performs a process to preserve materialized view data needed for refresh. It must be called before a master table is reorganized.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.BEGIN_TABLE_REORGANIZATION (
    tabowner   IN   VARCHAR2,
    tabname    IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 108-2 BEGIN\_TABLE\_REORGANIZATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tabowner	Owner of the table being reorganized
tabname	Name of the table being reorganized

## 108.4.2 END\_TABLE\_REORGANIZATION Procedure

This procedure ensures that the materialized view data for the master table is valid and that the master table is in the proper state. It must be called after a master table is reorganized.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.END_TABLE_REORGANIZATION (
    tabowner   IN   VARCHAR2,
    tabname    IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 108-3 END\_TABLE\_REORGANIZATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tabowner	Owner of the table being reorganized
tabname	Name of the table being reorganized

## 108.4.3 ESTIMATE\_MVIEW\_SIZE Procedure

This procedure estimates the size of a materialized view that you might create, in bytes and number of rows.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.ESTIMATE_MVIEW_SIZE (
    stmt_id      IN   VARCHAR2,
    select_clause IN   VARCHAR2,
    num_rows     OUT  NUMBER,
    num_bytes    OUT  NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 108-4 ESTIMATE\_MVIEW\_SIZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stmt_id	Arbitrary string used to identify the statement in an EXPLAIN PLAN
select_clause	The SELECT statement to be analyzed
num_rows	Estimated cardinality
num_bytes	Estimated number of bytes

## 108.4.4 EXPLAIN\_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure enables you to learn what is possible with a materialized view or potential materialized view. For example, you can determine if a materialized view is fast refreshable and what types of query rewrite you can perform with a particular materialized view.

Using this procedure is straightforward. You simply call DBMS\_MVIEW.EXPLAIN\_MVIEW, passing in as parameters the schema and materialized view name for an existing materialized view. Alternatively, you can specify the SELECT string or CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement for a potential materialized view. The materialized view or potential materialized view is then analyzed and the results are written into either a table called MV\_CAPABILITIES\_TABLE, which is the default, or to an array called MSG\_ARRAY.

The procedure is overloaded:

- The first version is for explaining an existing or potential materialized view with output to MV\_CAPABILITIES\_TABLE.
- The second version is for explaining an existing or potential materialized view with output to a VARRAY.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_MVIEW (
    mv          IN VARCHAR2,
    statement_id IN VARCHAR2:= NULL);

DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_MVIEW (
    mv          IN VARCHAR2,
    msg_array   OUT SYS.ExplainMVArrayType);
```

## Parameters

**Table 108-5 EXPLAIN\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mv	The name of an existing materialized view (optionally qualified with the owner name separated by a ".") or a SELECT statement or a CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement for a potential materialized view.

**Table 108-5 (Cont.) EXPLAIN\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
statement_id	A client-supplied unique identifier to associate output rows with specific invocations of EXPLAIN_MVIEW
msg_array	The PL/SQL VARRAY that receives the output. Use this parameter to direct EXPLAIN_MVIEW's output to a PL/SQL VARRAY rather than MV_CAPABILITIES_TABLE.

**Usage Notes**

You must run the `utlxmlv.sql` script to create `MV_CAPABILITIES_TABLE` in the current schema prior to calling `EXPLAIN_MVIEW` except when you direct output to a `VARRAY`. The script is found in the `ADMIN` directory.

## 108.4.5 EXPLAIN\_REWRITE Procedure

This procedure enables you to learn why a query failed to rewrite, or, if it rewrites, which materialized views will be used.

Using the results from the procedure, you can take the appropriate action needed to make a query rewrite if at all possible. The query specified in the `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` statement is never actually executed.

A demo file, `xrwutl.sql`, is available to help format the output from `EXPLAIN_REWRITE`.

**Syntax**

You can obtain the output from `DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE` in two ways. The first is to use a table, while the second is to create a `VARRAY`. The following shows the basic syntax for using an output table:

```
DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE (
  query          VARCHAR2,
  mv             VARCHAR2(30),
  statement_id   VARCHAR2(30));
```

You can create an output table called `REWRITE_TABLE` by executing the `utlrxw.sql` script.

The `query` parameter is a text string representing the SQL query. The parameter, `mv`, is a fully qualified materialized view name in the form of `schema.mv`. This is an optional parameter. When it is not specified, `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` returns any relevant messages regarding all the materialized views considered for rewriting the given query. When `schema` is omitted and only `mv` is specified, `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` looks for the materialized view in the current schema.

If you want to direct the output of `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` to a `VARRAY` instead of a table, you should call the procedure as follows:

```
DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE (
  query          [VARCHAR2 | CLOB],
  mv             VARCHAR2(30),
  output_array   SYS.RewriteArrayType);
```

Note that if the query is less than 256 characters long, `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` can be easily invoked with the `EXECUTE` command from SQL\*Plus. Otherwise, the recommended method is to use a PL/SQL `BEGIN... END` block, as shown in the examples in `/rdbms/demo/smxrw*`.

You can also use `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` with multiple materialized views, in which case the syntax will be the same as with a single materialized view, except that the materialized views are specified by a comma-delimited string. For example, to find out whether a given set of materialized views `mv1`, `mv2`, and `mv3` could be used to rewrite the query, `query_txt`, and, if not, why not, use `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` as follows:

```
DBMS_MVIEW.EXPLAIN_REWRITE(query_txt, 'mv1, mv2, mv3')
```

See *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for more information on using the `EXPLAIN_REWRITE` procedure.

## Parameters

**Table 108-6 EXPLAIN\_REWRITE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>query</code>	SQL <code>SELECT</code> statement to be explained
<code>mv</code>	The fully qualified name of an existing materialized view in the form of <code>SCHEMA.MV</code> . For multiple materialized views, you can provide a comma-delimited list of names.
<code>statement_id</code>	A client-supplied unique identifier to distinguish output messages
<code>msg_array</code>	The PL/SQL <code>VARRAY</code> that receives the output. Use this parameter to direct <code>EXPLAIN_REWRITE</code> 's output to a PL/SQL <code>VARRAY</code> .

## Usage Notes

To obtain the output into a table, you must run the `utlrxw.sql` script before calling `EXPLAIN_REWRITE`. This script creates a table named `REWRITE_TABLE` in the current schema.

## 108.4.6 I\_AM\_A\_REFRESH Function

This function returns the value of the `I_AM_REFRESH` package state.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.I_AM_A_REFRESH  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Return Values

A return value of `true` indicates that all local replication triggers for materialized views are effectively disabled in this session because each replication trigger first checks this state. A return value of `false` indicates that these triggers are enabled.



## 108.4.7 PMARKER Function

This function returns a partition marker from a rowid. It is used for Partition Change Tracking (PCT).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PMARKER(  
    rid IN ROWID)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 108-7 PMARKER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rid	The rowid of a row entry in a master table

## 108.4.8 PURGE\_DIRECT\_LOAD\_LOG Procedure

This procedure removes entries from the direct loader log after they are no longer needed for any known materialized view. This procedure usually is used in environments using Oracle's data warehousing technology.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_DIRECT_LOAD_LOG();
```

## 108.4.9 PURGE\_LOG Procedure

This procedure purges rows from the materialized view log.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_LOG (  
    master      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    num        IN  BINARY_INTEGER := 1,  
    flag       IN  VARCHAR2      := 'NOP');
```

### Parameters

**Table 108-8 PURGE\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
master	Name of the master table or master materialized view.

**Table 108-8 (Cont.) PURGE\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
num	<p>Number of least recently refreshed materialized views whose rows you want to remove from materialized view log. For example, the following statement deletes rows needed to refresh the two least recently refreshed materialized views:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_LOG('master_table', 2);</pre> <p>To delete all rows in the materialized view log, indicate a high number of materialized views to disregard, as in this example:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_LOG('master_table', 9999);</pre> <p>This statement completely purges the materialized view log that corresponds to <code>master_table</code> if fewer than 9999 materialized views are based on <code>master_table</code>. A simple materialized view whose rows have been purged from the materialized view log must be completely refreshed the next time it is refreshed.</p>
flag	<p>Specify <code>delete</code> to guarantee that rows are deleted from the materialized view log for at least one materialized view. This parameter can override the setting for the parameter <code>num</code>. For example, the following statement deletes rows from the materialized view log that has dependency rows in the least recently refreshed materialized view:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_LOG('master_table', 1, 'delete');</pre>

## 108.4.10 PURGE\_MVIEW\_FROM\_LOG Procedure

This procedure is called on the master site or master materialized view site to delete the rows in materialized view refresh related data dictionary tables maintained at the master for the specified materialized view identified by `mview_id` or the combination of `mviewowner`, `mviewname`, and `mviewsite`.

If the materialized view specified is the oldest materialized view to have refreshed from any of the master tables or master materialized views, then the materialized view log is also purged. This procedure does not unregister the materialized view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_MVIEW_FROM_LOG (
  mview_id      IN  BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_MVIEW.PURGE_MVIEW_FROM_LOG (
  mviewowner    IN  VARCHAR2,
  mviewname     IN  VARCHAR2,
  mviewsite     IN  VARCHAR2);
```



#### Note:

This procedure is overloaded. The parameter `mview_id` is mutually exclusive with the three remaining parameters: `mviewowner`, `mviewname`, and `mviewsite`.

## Parameters

**Table 108-9 PURGE\_MVIEW\_FROM\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>mview_id</code>	<p>If you want to execute this procedure based on the identification of the target materialized view, specify the materialized view identification using the <code>mview_id</code> parameter. Query the <code>DBA_BASE_TABLE_MVIEWS</code> view at the materialized view log site for a listing of materialized view IDs.</p> <p>Executing this procedure based on the materialized view identification is useful if the target materialized view is not listed in the list of registered materialized views (<code>DBA_REGISTERED_MVIEWS</code>).</p>
<code>mviewowner</code>	<p>If you do not specify an <code>mview_id</code>, enter the owner of the target materialized view using the <code>mviewowner</code> parameter. Query the <code>DBA_REGISTERED_MVIEWS</code> view at the materialized view log site to view the materialized view owners.</p>
<code>mviewname</code>	<p>If you do not specify an <code>mview_id</code>, enter the name of the target materialized view using the <code>mviewname</code> parameter. Query the <code>DBA_REGISTERED_MVIEWS</code> view at the materialized view log site to view the materialized view names.</p>
<code>mviewsite</code>	<p>If you do not specify an <code>mview_id</code>, enter the site of the target materialized view using the <code>mviewsite</code> parameter. Query the <code>DBA_REGISTERED_MVIEWS</code> view at the materialized view log site to view the materialized view sites.</p>

## Usage Notes

If there is an error while purging one of the materialized view logs, the successful purge operations of the previous materialized view logs are not rolled back. This is to minimize the size of the materialized view logs. In case of an error, this procedure can be invoked again until all the materialized view logs are purged.

## 108.4.11 REFRESH Procedures

This procedure refreshes a list of materialized views.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH (
  { list          IN      VARCHAR2,
    | tab         IN      DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
  method         IN      VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  rollback_seg   IN      VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  push_deferred_rpc IN    BOOLEAN      := true,
  refresh_after_errors IN    BOOLEAN    := false,
  purge_option   IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 1,
  parallelism    IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
  heap_size      IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
  atomic_refresh IN      BOOLEAN      := true,
  nested         IN      BOOLEAN      := false,
  out_of_place   IN      BOOLEAN      := false,
  skip_ext_data  IN      BOOLEAN      := false);

```



**Note:**

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.

**Parameters**

**Table 108-10 REFRESH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>list</code>   <code>tab</code>	<p>Comma-delimited list of materialized views that you want to refresh. (Synonyms are not supported.) These materialized views can be located in different schemas and have different master tables or master materialized views. However, all of the listed materialized views must be in your local database.</p> <p>Alternatively, you may pass in a PL/SQL index-by table of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code>, where each element is the name of a materialized view.</p>
<code>method</code>	<p>A string of refresh methods indicating how to refresh the listed materialized views. An <code>f</code> indicates fast refresh, <code>?</code> indicates force refresh, <code>C</code> or <code>c</code> indicates complete refresh, and <code>A</code> or <code>a</code> indicates always refresh. <code>A</code> and <code>C</code> are equivalent. <code>P</code> or <code>p</code> refreshes by recomputing the rows in the materialized view affected by changed partitions in the detail tables.</p> <p>If a materialized view does not have a corresponding refresh method (that is, if more materialized views are specified than refresh methods), then that materialized view is refreshed according to its default refresh method. For example, consider the following <code>EXECUTE</code> statement within <code>SQL*Plus</code>:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH  ('countries_mv,regions_mv,hr.employees_mv','cf');</pre> <p>This statement performs a complete refresh of the <code>countries_mv</code> materialized view, a fast refresh of the <code>regions_mv</code> materialized view, and a default refresh of the <code>hr.employees</code> materialized view.</p>
<code>rollback_seg</code>	Name of the materialized view site rollback segment to use while refreshing materialized views
<code>push_deferred_rpc</code>	Used by updatable materialized views only. Set this parameter to <code>true</code> if you want to push changes from the materialized view to its associated master tables or master materialized views before refreshing the materialized view. Otherwise, these changes may appear to be temporarily lost.
<code>refresh_after_errors</code>	If this parameter is <code>true</code> , an updatable materialized view continues to refresh even if there are outstanding conflicts logged in the <code>DEFERROR</code> view for the materialized view's master table or master materialized view. If this parameter is <code>true</code> and <code>atomic_refresh</code> is <code>false</code> , this procedure continues to refresh other materialized views if it fails while refreshing a materialized view.

**Table 108-10 (Cont.) REFRESH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>purge_option</code>	If you are using the parallel propagation mechanism (in other words, parallelism is set to 1 or greater), 0 means do not purge, 1 means lazy purge, and 2 means aggressive purge. In most cases, lazy purge is the optimal setting. Set purge to aggressive to trim the queue if multiple master replication groups are pushed to different target sites, and updates to one or more replication groups are infrequent and infrequently pushed. If all replication groups are infrequently updated and pushed, then set this parameter to 0 and occasionally execute PUSH with this parameter set to 2 to reduce the queue.
<code>parallelism</code>	0 specifies serial propagation. $n > 1$ specifies parallel propagation with $n$ parallel processes. 1 specifies parallel propagation using only one parallel process.
<code>heap_size</code>	Maximum number of transactions to be examined simultaneously for parallel propagation scheduling. Oracle automatically calculates the default setting for optimal performance.  Note: Do not set this parameter unless directed to do so by Oracle Support Services.
<code>atomic_refresh</code>	If this parameter is set to <code>true</code> , then the list of materialized views is refreshed in a single transaction. All of the refreshed materialized views are updated to a single point in time. If the refresh fails for any of the materialized views, none of the materialized views are updated.  If this parameter is set to <code>false</code> , then each of the materialized views is refreshed non-atomically in separate transactions.  As part of complete refresh, if truncate is used (non-atomic refresh), unique index rebuild is executed. INDEX REBUILD automatically computes statistics. Thus, statistics are updated for truncated tables.
<code>nested</code>	If <code>true</code> , then perform nested refresh operations for the specified set of materialized views. Nested refresh operations refresh all the depending materialized views and the specified set of materialized views based on a dependency order to ensure the nested materialized views are truly fresh with respect to the underlying base tables.
<code>out_of_place</code>	If <code>true</code> , then it performs an out-of-place refresh. The default is <code>false</code> .  This parameter uses the four methods of refresh (F, P, C, ?). So, for example, if you specify F and <code>out_of_place = true</code> , then an out-of-place fast refresh will be attempted. Similarly, if you specify P and <code>out_of_place = true</code> , then out-of-place PCT refresh will be attempted.
<code>skip_ext_data</code>	Provides you an option to skip the MV data refresh corresponding to the external partitions.

## 108.4.12 REFRESH\_ALL\_MVIEWS Procedure

This procedure refreshes all materialized views that have certain properties

All materialized views with the following properties are refreshed:

- The materialized view has not been refreshed since the most recent change to a master table or master materialized view on which it depends.

- The materialized view and all of the master tables or master materialized views on which it depends are local.
- The materialized view is in the view DBA\_MVIEWS.

This procedure is intended for use with data warehouses.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS (
  number_of_failures    OUT   BINARY_INTEGER,
  method                IN    VARCHAR2          := NULL,
  rollback_seg          IN    VARCHAR2          := NULL,
  refresh_after_errors  IN    BOOLEAN           := false,
  atomic_refresh        IN    BOOLEAN           := true,
  out_of_place          IN    BOOLEAN           := false);
```

### Parameters

**Table 108-11 REFRESH\_ALL\_MVIEWS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
number_of_failures	Returns the number of failures that occurred during processing
method	A single refresh method indicating the type of refresh to perform for each materialized view that is refreshed. F or f indicates fast refresh, ? indicates force refresh, C or c indicates complete refresh, and A or a indicates always refresh. A and C are equivalent. If no method is specified, a materialized view is refreshed according to its default refresh method. P or p refreshes by recomputing the rows in the materialized view affected by changed partitions in the detail tables.
rollback_seg	Name of the materialized view site rollback segment to use while refreshing materialized views
refresh_after_errors	If this parameter is true, an updatable materialized view continues to refresh even if there are outstanding conflicts logged in the DEFERROR view for the materialized view's master table or master materialized view. If this parameter is true and atomic_refresh is false, this procedure continues to refresh other materialized views if it fails while refreshing a materialized view.
atomic_refresh	If this parameter is set to true, then the refreshed materialized views are refreshed in a single transaction. All of the refreshed materialized views are updated to a single point in time. If the refresh fails for any of the materialized views, none of the materialized views are updated.  If this parameter is set to false, then each of the materialized views is refreshed non-atomically in separate transactions.
out_of_place	If true, then it performs an out-of-place refresh. The default is false.  This parameter uses the four methods of refresh (F, P, C, ?). So, for example, if you specify F and out_of_place = true, then an out-of-place fast refresh will be attempted. Similarly, if you specify P and out_of_place = true, then out-of-place PCT refresh will be attempted.

## 108.4.13 REFRESH\_DEPENDENT Procedures

This procedure refreshes all materialized views that have certain properties.

Materialized views with the following properties are refreshed:

- The materialized view depends on a master table or master materialized view in the list of specified masters.
- The materialized view has not been refreshed since the most recent change to a master table or master materialized view on which it depends.
- The materialized view and all of the master tables or master materialized views on which it depends are local.
- The materialized view is in the view `DBA_MVIEWS`.

This procedure is intended for use with data warehouses.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH_DEPENDENT (
  number_of_failures  OUT  BINARY_INTEGER,
  { list              IN   VARCHAR2,
    | tab             IN   DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
  method             IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  rollback_seg       IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  refresh_after_errors IN  BOOLEAN       := false,
  atomic_refresh     IN   BOOLEAN       := true,
  nested             IN   BOOLEAN       := false,
  out_of_place       IN   BOOLEAN       := false);
```

#### Note:

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.

### Parameters

**Table 108-12 REFRESH\_DEPENDENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>number_of_failures</code>	Returns the number of failures that occurred during processing
<code>res</code>	
<code>list</code>   <code>tab</code>	Comma-delimited list of master tables or master materialized views on which materialized views can depend. (Synonyms are not supported.) These tables and the materialized views that depend on them can be located in different schemas. However, all of the tables and materialized views must be in your local database.  Alternatively, you may pass in a PL/SQL index-by table of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> , where each element is the name of a table.

**Table 108-12 (Cont.) REFRESH\_DEPENDENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method	<p>A string of refresh methods indicating how to refresh the dependent materialized views. All of the materialized views that depend on a particular table are refreshed according to the refresh method associated with that table. F or f indicates fast refresh, ? indicates force refresh, C or c indicates complete refresh, and A or a indicates always refresh. A and C are equivalent. P or p refreshes by recomputing the rows in the materialized view affected by changed partitions in the detail tables.</p> <p>If a table does not have a corresponding refresh method (that is, if more tables are specified than refresh methods), then any materialized view that depends on that table is refreshed according to its default refresh method. For example, the following EXECUTE statement within SQL*Plus:</p> <pre>DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH_DEPENDENT ('employees,departments,hr.regions','cf');</pre> <p>performs a complete refresh of the materialized views that depend on the employees table, a fast refresh of the materialized views that depend on the departments table, and a default refresh of the materialized views that depend on the hr.regions table.</p>
rollback_seg	Name of the materialized view site rollback segment to use while refreshing materialized views
refresh_after_errors	If this parameter is true, an updatable materialized view continues to refresh even if there are outstanding conflicts logged in the DEFERROR view for the materialized view's master table or master materialized view. If this parameter is true and atomic_refresh is false, this procedure continues to refresh other materialized views if it fails while refreshing a materialized view.
atomic_refresh	<p>If this parameter is set to true, then the refreshed materialized views are refreshed in a single transaction. All of the refreshed materialized views are updated to a single point in time. If the refresh fails for any of the materialized views, none of the materialized views are updated.</p> <p>If this parameter is set to false, then each of the materialized views is refreshed non-atomically in separate transactions.</p>
nested	If true, then perform nested refresh operations for the specified set of tables. Nested refresh operations refresh all the depending materialized views of the specified set of tables based on a dependency order to ensure the nested materialized views are truly fresh with respect to the underlying base tables.
out_of_place	<p>If true, then it performs an out-of-place refresh. The default is false.</p> <p>This parameter uses the four methods of refresh (F, P, C, ?). So, for example, if you specify F and out_of_place = true, then an out-of-place fast refresh will be attempted. Similarly, if you specify P and out_of_place = true, then out-of-place PCT refresh will be attempted.</p>



## 108.4.14 REGISTER\_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure enables the administration of individual materialized views. It is invoked at a master site or master materialized view site to register a materialized view.

Note that, typically, a materialized view is registered automatically during materialized view creation. You should only run this procedure to manually register a materialized view if the automatic registration failed or if the registration information was deleted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.REGISTER_MVIEW (
  mviewowner IN VARCHAR2,
  mviewname IN VARCHAR2,
  mviewsite IN VARCHAR2,
  mview_id IN DATE | BINARY_INTEGER,
  flag IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  qry_txt IN VARCHAR2,
  rep_type IN BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_MVIEW.REG_UNKNOWN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 108-13 REGISTER\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mviewowner	Owner of the materialized view.
mviewname	Name of the materialized view.
mviewsite	Name of the materialized view site for a materialized view registering at an Oracle database version 8.x and higher master site or master materialized view site. This name should not contain any double quotes.
mview_id	The identification number of the materialized view. Specify an Oracle database version 8.x and higher materialized view as a BINARY_INTEGER. Specify an Oracle database version 7 materialized view registering at an Oracle database version 8.x and higher master sites or master materialized view sites as a DATE.
flag	<p>A constant that describes the properties of the materialized view being registered. Valid constants that can be assigned include the following:</p> <p>DBMS_MVIEW.REG_ROWID_MVIEW for a rowid materialized view</p> <p>DBMS_MVIEW.REG_PRIMARY_KEY_MVIEW for a primary key materialized view</p> <p>DBMS_MVIEW.REG_OBJECT_ID_MVIEW for an object id materialized view</p> <p>DBMS_MVIEW.REG_FAST_REFRESHABLE_MVIEW for a materialized view that can be fast refreshed</p> <p>DBMS_MVIEW.REG_UPDATABLE_MVIEW for a materialized view that is updatable</p> <p>A materialized view can have more than one of these properties. In this case, use the plus sign (+) to specify more than one property. For example, if a primary key materialized view can be fast refreshed, you can enter the following for this parameter:</p> <p>DBMS_MVIEW.REG_PRIMARY_KEY_MVIEW + DBMS_MVIEW.REG_FAST_REFRESHABLE_MVIEW</p> <p>You can determine the properties of a materialized view by querying the ALL_MVIEWS data dictionary view.</p>

**Table 108-13 (Cont.) REGISTER\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
qry_txt	The first 32,000 bytes of the materialized view definition query.
rep_type	Version of the materialized view. Valid constants that can be assigned include the following:  DBMS_MVIEW.REG_V7_SNAPSHOT if the materialized view is at an Oracle database version 7 site <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_MVIEW.REG_V8_SNAPSHOT</li> </ul> reg_repapi_snapshot if the materialized view is at an Oracle database version 8.x or higher site  DBMS_MVIEW.REG_UNKNOWN (the default) if you do not know whether the materialized view is at an Oracle database version 7 site or an Oracle database version 8.x (or higher) site

### Usage Notes

This procedure is invoked at the master site or master materialized view site by a remote materialized view site using a remote procedure call. If REGISTER\_MVIEW is called multiple times with the same mviewowner, mviewname, and mviewsite, then the most recent values for mview\_id, flag, and qry\_txt are stored. If a query exceeds the maximum VARCHAR2 size, then qry\_txt contains the first 32000 characters of the query and the remainder is truncated. When invoked manually, the value of mview\_id must be looked up in the materialized view data dictionary views by the person who calls the procedure.

## 108.4.15 UNREGISTER\_MVIEW Procedure

This procedure enables the administration of individual materialized views. It is invoked at a master site or master materialized view site to unregister a materialized view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW.UNREGISTER_MVIEW (
    mviewowner    IN   VARCHAR2,
    mviewname     IN   VARCHAR2,
    mviewsite     IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 108-14 UNREGISTER\_MVIEW Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
mviewowner	Owner of the materialized view
mviewname	Name of the materialized view
mviewsite	Name of the materialized view site

# DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS

DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS package provides an interface to manage the collection and retention of statistics for materialized view refresh operations.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for information about managing and using materialized view refresh statistics

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_MVIEW\\_STATS Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_MVIEW\\_STATS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_MVIEW\\_STATS Subprograms](#)

## 109.1 DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS Overview

You can use the procedures contained in the DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS package to manage the collection and retention of statistics for materialized view refresh operations. This includes the level and granularity at which these statistics are collected and the duration for which they are retained in the database.

You can also set database level system defaults for the parameters that control statistics collection.

## 109.2 DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS Security Model

Refer to the Usage Notes section in each subprogram for information about the privileges required to use the subprogram.

## 109.3 Summary of DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 109-1 DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">PURGE_REFRESH_STATS Procedure</a>	Purges the statistics of materialized view refresh operations that are older than the specified retention period.

**Table 109-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_MVIEW\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS Procedure</a>	Sets the values of parameters that define the collection level and retention period for materialized view refresh statistics. You can set the values either at the database level or for individual materialized views.
<a href="#">SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT Procedure</a>	Sets the system default value of a refresh statistics parameter. The two refresh statistics parameters are collection level and the retention period.

### 109.3.1 PURGE\_REFRESH\_STATS Procedure

This procedure purges refresh statistics that are older than the specified retention period for the specified materialized views.

This procedure forces a purge of refresh statistics without altering the retention period defined for the specified materialized views.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS.PURGE_REFRESH_STATISTICS (
    mv_list           IN    VARCHAR2,
    retention_period  IN    NUMBER);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 109-2 PURGE\_REFRESH\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>mv_list</code>	The fully-qualified name of an existing materialized view in the form of <code>schema_name.mv_name</code> . Use a comma-separated list to specify multiple materialized views.  Specify <code>NULL</code> to purge materialized view refresh statistics for all materialized views in the database.
<code>retention_period</code>	The number of days for which refresh statistics must be preserved in the data dictionary. Statistics for materialized view refresh operations that are older than the retention period are purged from the data dictionary.  The retention period specified in this procedure overrides the retention period that may have been set previously either at the database level or for specified materialized views.  Specify <code>NULL</code> to use the purging policy defined by the automatic statistics purge. Specify <code>-1</code> to purge all refresh statistics.

#### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure, you need either the `SYSDBA` privilege or privileges on every materialized view that is specified in `mv_list`.

## 109.3.2 SET\_MVREF\_STATS\_PARAMS Procedure

This procedure sets the collection level and retention period for materialized view refresh statistics. You can set these properties either for individual materialized views or for all materialized views in the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS.SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS (
    mv_list           IN    VARCHAR2,
    collection_level  IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    retention_period  IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 109-3 SET\_MVREF\_STATS\_PARAMS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mv_list	<p>The fully-qualified name of an existing materialized view in the form of schema_name.mv_name. Use a comma-separated list to specify multiple materialized views.</p> <p>Specify NULL to set properties for all existing materialized views in the database.</p>
collection_level	<p>Specifies the level of detail used when collecting refresh statistics for the materialized views specified in mv_list.</p> <p>Set one of the following values for collection_level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NONE: No materialized view refresh statistics are collected.</li> <li>TYPICAL: Only basic refresh statistics are collected and stored for the materialized views specified in mv_list.</li> <li>ADVANCED: Detailed refresh statistics are collected and stored for materialized view specified in mv_list.</li> </ul> <p>If this parameter is set to NULL, then the system default value for collection_level (set using SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT) is used.</p>
retention_period	<p>Specifies the retention period, in days, for the refresh statistics of the materialized views specified in mv_list. Statistics that are older than the retention period are automatically purged from the data dictionary.</p> <p>Valid values are between 1 and 1365000.</p> <p>If this parameter is set to NULL, then the system default value for retention_period (set using SET_SYSTEM_DEAFULT) is used.</p> <p>Set retention_period to -1 to specify that refresh statistics for the materialized views in mv_list must never be purged.</p>

### Usage Notes

To set the collection level or retention period of one or more materialized views, you must have privileges on those materialized views. To set the collection level or retention period for all materialized views in the database, you must have either the SYSDBA privilege or privileges on every materialized view in the database.

To set the system-level default values for statistics collection level and retention period, use the `SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT` procedure.

Use the `DBA_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS` view to determine the currently-set retention period and collection level for materialized view statistics collection.

To disable refresh statistics collection for all materialized views in the database, use the following:

```
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS.SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS (NULL, 'NONE', NULL);
```

Note that the parameters set using `SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS` only affect materialized views that exist in the database at the time the procedure is run. Any new materialized views created after this procedure is run will use the system default values for `collection_level` and `retention_period`.

### 109.3.3 SET\_SYSTEM\_DEFAULT Procedure

This procedure sets system-wide defaults that manage the collection and retention of materialized view refresh statistics. All newly-created materialized views use these defaults until the parameters are reset explicitly using the `SET_MVREF_STATS_PARAMS` procedure.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_MVIEW_STATS.SET_SYSTEM_DEFAULT (
    parameter_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    value             IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 109-4 SET\_SYSTEM\_DEFAULT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>parameter_name</code>	<p>The name of the materialized view refresh statistics parameter whose system default value is being set.</p> <p>The parameters that can be set are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>COLLECTION_LEVEL</code>: Specifies the level of detail for collecting materialized view refresh statistics.</li> <li><code>RETENTION_PERIOD</code>: Specifies the duration, in days, for which refresh statistics are retained in the data dictionary</li> </ul>

**Table 109-4 (Cont.) SET\_SYSTEM\_DEFAULT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value	<p>The value of the materialized view refresh statistics parameter.</p> <p>The valid values for <code>COLLECTION_LEVEL</code> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>NONE</code>: No refresh statistics are collected for the refresh operation.</li><li>• <code>TYPICAL</code>: Only basic refresh statistics are collected for the refresh operation. This is the default setting.</li><li>• <code>ADVANCED</code>: Detailed refresh statistics are collected for the refresh operation.</li></ul> <p>The valid values for <code>RETENTION_PERIOD</code> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>-1</code></li><li>• Numbers between 1 and 1365000</li></ul> <p>The default value for <code>retention_period</code> is 31.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> for any of the parameters, then the system default setting for that parameter is used.</p>

#### Usage Notes

You must have `SYSDBA` privilege to invoke this procedure.

Use the `DBA_MVREF_STATS_SYS_DEFAULTS` view to display the current default settings for materialized view refresh statistics collection.

# 110

## DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN

The `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` package provides the interface to administer the network Access Control List (ACL).

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_NETWORK\\_ACL\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

For more information, see "Managing Fine-grained Access to External Network Services" in *Oracle Database Security Guide*

## 110.1 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Overview

The `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` package provides the interface to administer the network access control lists (ACL).

ACLs are used to control access by users to external network services and resources from the database through PL/SQL network utility packages including [UTL\\_TCP](#) , [UTL\\_HTTP](#) , [UTL\\_SMTP](#) and [UTL\\_INADDR](#) .

## 110.2 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Deprecated Subprograms

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

The following subprograms are deprecated with release Oracle Database 12c:

- [ADD\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)
- [ASSIGN\\_ACL Procedure](#)
- [ASSIGN\\_WALLET\\_ACL Procedure](#)
- [CHECK\\_PRIVILEGE Function](#)



- [CHECK\\_PRIVILEGE\\_ACLID Function](#)
- [CREATE\\_ACL Procedure](#)
- [DELETE\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)
- [DROP\\_ACL Procedure](#)
- [UNASSIGN\\_ACL Procedure](#)
- [UNASSIGN\\_WALLET\\_ACL Procedure](#)

## 110.3 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Security Model

The EXECUTE privilege on the DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN package is granted to the DBA role and to the EXECUTE\_CATALOG\_ROLE by default.

## 110.4 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Constants

The DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN package defines constants to use specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table.

**Table 110-1 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
IP_ADDR_MASK	VARCHAR2(80)	'([[:digit:]]+\.){3}[[:digit:]]+'	IP address mask: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
IP_SUBNET_MASK	VARCHAR2(80)	'([[:digit:]]+\.){0,3}\*'	IP subnet mask: xxx.xxx...*
HOSTNAME_MASK	VARCHAR2(80)	'[^\.\:\ \*]+(\. \^\. \:\ \*+)*'	Hostname mask: ????.???..???.???.???
DOMAIN_MASK	VARCHAR2(80)	"\*(\.[^\.\:\ \*]+)*"	Domain mask: *.???.???.???.???

## 110.5 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Exceptions

The following table lists the exceptions raised by the DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN package.

**Table 110-2 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Description
ACE_ALREADY_EXISTS	24243	ACE already exists
EMPTY_ACL	24246	Empty ACL
ACL_NOT_FOUND	46114	ACL not found
ACL_ALREADY_EXISTS	46212	ACL already exists
INVALID_ACL_PATH	46059	Invalid ACL path

**Table 110-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Description
INVALID_HOST	24244	Invalid host
INVALID_PRIVILEGE	24245	Invalid privilege
INVALID_WALLET_PATH	29248	Invalid wallet path
BAD_ARGUMENT	29261	Bad argument
UNRESOLVED_PRINCIPAL	46238	Unresolved principal
PRIVILEGE_NOT_GRANTED	01927	Privilege not granted

## 110.6 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Examples

Grant the connect and resolve privileges for host `www.us.example.com` to SCOTT.

### Example 1

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_HOST_ACE(
  host => 'www.us.example.com',
  ace => xs$ace_type(privilege_list => xs$name_list('connect', 'resolve'),
    principal_name => 'scott',
    principal_type => xs_acl.ptype_db));
```

### Example 2

Revoke the resolve privilege for host `www.us.example.com` from SCOTT.

```
dbms_network_acl_admin.remove_host_ace(
  host => 'www.us.example.com',
  ace => xs$ace_type(privilege_list => xs$name_list('resolve'),
    principal_name => 'scott',
    principal_type => xs_acl.ptype_db));
```

### Example 3

Grant the use\_client\_certificates and use\_passwords privileges for wallet file: `file:/example/wallets/hr_wallet` to SCOTT.

```
dbms_network_acl_admin.append_wallet_ace(
  wallet_path => 'file:/example/wallets/hr_wallet',
  ace => xs$ace_type(privilege_list =>
xs$name_list('use_client_certificates', 'use_passwords'),
    principal_name => 'scott',
    principal_type => xs_acl.ptype_db));
```

### Example 4

Revoke the use\_passwords privilege for wallet file: `file:/example/wallets/hr_wallet` from SCOTT.

```
dbms_network_acl_admin.remove_wallet_ace(
  wallet_path => 'file:/example/wallets/hr_wallet',
  ace => xs$ace_type(privilege_list => xs$name_list('use_passwords'),
    principal_name => 'scott',
    principal_type => xs_acl.ptype_db));
```

**Example 5**

The `CONTAINS_HOST` in the `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY` package determines if a host is contained in a domain. It can be used in conjunction with the `DBA_HOST_ACE` view to determine the users and their privilege assignments to access a network host. For example, for access to `www.us.example.com`:

```
SELECT HOST, LOWER_PORT, UPPER_PORT,
       ACE_ORDER, PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPAL_TYPE,
       GRANT_TYPE, INVERTED_PRINCIPAL, PRIVILEGE,
       START_DATE, END_DATE
  FROM (SELECT ACES.*,
             DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('www.us.example.com',
                                                    HOST) PRECEDENCE
        FROM DBA_HOST_ACES ACES)
 WHERE PRECEDENCE IS NOT NULL
 ORDER BY PRECEDENCE DESC,
          LOWER_PORT NULLS LAST,
          UPPER_PORT NULLS LAST,
          ACE_ORDER;
```

HOST	LOWER_PORT	UPPER_PORT	ACE_ORDER	PRINCIPAL	PRINCIPAL_TYPE
GRANT_TYPE	INVERTED_PRINCIPAL	PRIVILEGE	START_DATE	END_DATE	
www.us.example.com	80	80	1	SCOTT	DATABASE USER
GRANT	NO	HTTP			
www.us.example.com	80	80	2	ADAMS	DATABASE USER
GRANT	NO	HTTP			
*			1	HQ_DBA	DATABASE USER
GRANT	NO	CONNECT			
*			1	HQ_DBA	DATABASE USER
GRANT	NO	RESOLVE			

**Example 6**

For example, for `HQ_DBA`'s own permission to access to `www.us.example.com`:

```
SELECT HOST, LOWER_PORT, UPPER_PORT, PRIVILEGE, STATUS
  FROM (SELECT ACES.*,
             DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('www.us.example.com',
                                                    HOST) PRECEDENCE
        FROM USER_HOST_ACES ACES)
 WHERE PRECEDENCE IS NOT NULL
 ORDER BY PRECEDENCE DESC,
          LOWER_PORT NULLS LAST,
          UPPER_PORT NULLS LAST;
```

HOST	LOWER_PORT	UPPER_PORT	PRIVILEGE	STATUS
*			CONNECT	GRANTED
*			RESOLVE	GRANTED

## 110.7 Summary of DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN package subprograms.

**Table 110-3 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	[DEPRECATED] Adds a privilege to grant or deny the network access to the user in an access control list (ACL)
<a href="#">APPEND_HOST_ACE Procedure</a>	Appends an access control entry (ACE) to the access control list (ACL) of a network host.
<a href="#">APPEND_HOST_ACL Procedure</a>	Appends access control entries (ACE) of an access control list (ACL) to the ACL of a network host
<a href="#">APPEND_WALLET_ACE Procedure</a>	Appends an access control entry (ACE) to the access control list (ACL) of a wallet
<a href="#">APPEND_WALLET_ACL Procedure</a>	Appends access control entries (ACE) of an access control list (ACL) to the ACL of a wallet
<a href="#">ASSIGN_ACL Procedure</a>	[DEPRECATED] Assigns an access control list (ACL) to a host computer, domain, or IP subnet, and if specified, the TCP port range.
<a href="#">ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure</a>	[DEPRECATED] Assigns an access control list (ACL) to a wallet
<a href="#">CHECK_PRIVILEGE Function</a>	[DEPRECATED] Checks if a privilege is granted or denied the user in an access control list (ACL)
<a href="#">CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID Function</a>	[DEPRECATED] Checks if a privilege is granted to or denied from the user in an ACL by specifying the object ID of the access control list
<a href="#">CREATE_ACL Procedure</a>	[DEPRECATED] Creates an access control list (ACL) with an initial privilege setting
<a href="#">DELETE_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	[DEPRECATED] Deletes a privilege in an access control list (ACL)
<a href="#">DROP_ACL Procedure</a>	[DEPRECATED] Drops an access control list (ACL)
<a href="#">REMOVE_HOST_ACE Procedure</a>	Removes privileges from access control entries (ACE) in the access control list (ACL) of a network host matching the given ACE
<a href="#">REMOVE_WALLET_ACE Procedure</a>	Removes privileges from access control entries (ACE) in the access control list (ACL) of a wallet matching the given ACE
<a href="#">SET_HOST_ACL Procedure</a>	Sets the access control list (ACL) of a network host which controls access to the host from the database
<a href="#">SET_WALLET_ACL Procedure</a>	Sets the access control list (ACL) of a wallet which controls access to the wallet from the database
<a href="#">UNASSIGN_ACL Procedure</a>	[DEPRECATED] Unassigns the access control list (ACL) currently assigned to a network host
<a href="#">UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL Procedure</a>	[DEPRECATED] Unassigns the access control list (ACL) currently assigned to a wallet

## 110.7.1 ADD\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure adds a privilege to grant or deny the network access to the user. The access control entry (ACE) is created if it does not exist.



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [APPEND\\_HOST\\_ACE Procedure](#) and the [APPEND\\_WALLET\\_ACE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ADD_PRIVILEGE (
    acl           IN VARCHAR2,
    principal     IN VARCHAR2,
    is_grant      IN BOOLEAN,
    privilege     IN VARCHAR2,
    position      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    start_date    IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
    end_date      IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL );
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-4 ADD\_PRIVILEGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls"
principal	Principal (database user or role) to whom the privilege is granted or denied. Case sensitive.
is_grant	Privilege is granted or denied.
privilege	Network privilege to be granted or denied
position	Position (1-based) of the ACE. If a non-NULL value is given, the privilege will be added in a new ACE at the given position and there should not be another ACE for the principal with the same is_grant (grant or deny). If a NULL value is given, the privilege will be added to the ACE matching the principal and the is_grant if one exists, or to the end of the ACL if the matching ACE does not exist.
start_date	Start date of the access control entry (ACE). When specified, the ACE will be valid only on and after the specified date. The start_date will be ignored if the privilege is added to an existing ACE.
end_date	End date of the access control entry (ACE). When specified, the ACE expires after the specified date. The end_date must be greater than or equal to the start_date. The end_date will be ignored if the privilege is added to an existing ACE.

## Usage Notes

To remove the permission, use the [DELETE\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#).

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ADD_PRIVILEGE(
    acl          => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml',
    principal    => 'ST_USERS',
    is_grant     => TRUE,
    privilege    => 'connect')
END;
```

## 110.7.2 APPEND\_HOST\_ACE Procedure

This procedure appends an access control entry (ACE) to the access control list (ACL) of a network host. The ACL controls access to the given host from the database and the ACE specifies the privileges granted to or denied from the specified principal.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_HOST_ACE (
  host          IN VARCHAR2,
  lower_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  ace           IN XS$ACE_TYPE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-5 APPEND\_HOST\_ACE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	The host, which can be the name or the IP address of the host. You can use a wildcard to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive.
lower_port	Lower bound of an optional TCP port range
upper_port	Upper bound of an optional TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed.
ace	The ACE

### Usage Notes

- Duplicate privileges in the matching ACE in the host ACL will be skipped.
- To remove the ACE, use the [REMOVE\\_HOST\\_ACE Procedure](#).
- A host's ACL takes precedence over its domains' ACLs. For a given host, say `www.us.example.com`, the following domains are listed in decreasing precedence:
  - `www.us.example.com`
  - `*.us.example.com`
  - `*.example.com`
  - `*.com`

- \*
- An IP address' ACL takes precedence over its subnets' ACLs. For a given IP address, say 192.168.0.100, the following subnets are listed in decreasing precedence:
  - 192.168.0.100
  - 192.168.0.\*
  - 192.168.\*
  - 192.\*
  - \*
- An ACE with a "resolve" privilege can be appended only to a host's ACL without a port range.
- When ACEs with "connect" privileges are appended to a host's ACLs with and without a port range, the one appended to the host with a port range takes precedence.
- When specifying a TCP port range of a host, it cannot overlap with other existing port ranges of the host.
- If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL will be made before the ACL is modified.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Real Application Security Administrator's and Developer's Guide* for more information about the `XS$ACE_TYPE` object type

### 110.7.3 APPEND\_HOST\_ACL Procedure

This procedure appends access control entries (ACE) of an access control list (ACL) to the ACL of a network host.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_HOST_ACL (
    host          IN VARCHAR2,
    lower_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    upper_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    acl           IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 110-6 APPEND\_HOST\_ACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	The host, which can be the name or the IP address of the host. You can use a wildcard to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive.
lower_port	Lower bound of an optional TCP port range

**Table 110-6 (Cont.) APPEND\_HOST\_ACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>upper_port</code>	Upper bound of an optional TCP port range. If <code>NULL</code> , <code>lower_port</code> is assumed.
<code>acl</code>	The ACL from which to append

**Usage Notes**

- Duplicate privileges in the matching ACE in the host ACL will be skipped.
- To remove the ACE, use the [REMOVE\\_HOST\\_ACE Procedure](#).
- A host's ACL takes precedence over its domains' ACLs. For a given host, say `www.us.example.com`, the following domains are listed in decreasing precedence:
  - `www.us.example.com`
  - `*.us.example.com`
  - `*.example.com`
  - `*.com`
  - `*`
- An IP address' ACL takes precedence over its subnets' ACLs. For a given IP address, say `192.168.0.100`, the following subnets are listed in decreasing precedence:
  - `192.168.0.100`
  - `192.168.0.*`
  - `192.168.*`
  - `192.*`
  - `*`
- An ACE with a "resolve" privilege can be appended only to a host's ACL without a port range.
- When ACEs with "connect" privileges are appended to a host's ACLs with and without a port range, the one appended to the host with a port range takes precedence.
- When specifying a TCP port range of a host, it cannot overlap with other existing port ranges of the host.- If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL will be made before the ACL is modified.



## 110.7.4 APPEND\_WALLET\_ACE Procedure

This procedure appends an access control entry (ACE) to the access control list (ACL) of a wallet. The ACL controls access to the given wallet from the database and the ACE specifies the privileges granted to or denied from the specified principal.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_WALLET_ACE (  
    wallet_path    IN VARCHAR2,  
    ace           IN XS$ACE_TYPE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-7** APPEND\_WALLET\_ACE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
wallet_path	Directory path of the wallet. The path is case-sensitive of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> .
ace	The ACE

### Usage Notes

- Duplicate privileges in the matching ACE in the host ACL will be skipped.
- To remove the ACE, use the [REMOVE\\_WALLET\\_ACE Procedure](#).
- If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL is made before the ACL is modified.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Real Application Security Administrator's and Developer's Guide* for more information about the `XS$ACE_TYPE` object type

## 110.7.5 APPEND\_WALLET\_ACL Procedure

This procedure appends access control entries (ACE) of an access control list (ACL) to the ACL of a wallet.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.APPEND_WALLET_ACL (  
    wallet_path    IN VARCHAR2,  
    acl           IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 110-8 APPEND\_WALLET\_ACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
wallet_path	Directory path of the wallet. The path is case-sensitive of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> .
ace	The ACL from which to append

## Usage Notes

- Duplicate privileges in the matching ACE in the host ACL will be skipped.
- To remove the ACE, use REMOVE\_WALLET\_ACE.
- If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL is made before the ACL is modified.

## 110.7.6 ASSIGN\_ACL Procedure

This procedure assigns an access control list (ACL) to a host computer, domain, or IP subnet, and if specified, the TCP port range.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [APPEND\\_HOST\\_ACE Procedure](#) and the [APPEND\\_WALLET\\_ACE Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_ACL (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2,
  host         IN VARCHAR2,
  lower_port   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 110-9 ASSIGN\_ACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to <code>"/sys/acls"</code> .
host	Host to which the ACL is to be assigned. The host can be the name or the IP address of the host. A wildcard can be used to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive.
lower_port	Lower bound of a TCP port range if not NULL

**Table 110-9 (Cont.) ASSIGN\_ACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
upper_port	Upper bound of a TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed.

**Usage Notes**

- Only one ACL can be assigned to any host computer, domain, or IP subnet, and if specified, the TCP port range. When you assign a new access control list to a network target, Oracle Database unassigns the previous access control list that was assigned to the same target. However, Oracle Database does not drop the access control list. You can drop the access control list by using the [DROP\\_ACL Procedure](#). To remove an access control list assignment, use the [UNASSIGN\\_ACL Procedure](#).

- The ACL assigned to a domain takes a lower precedence than the other ACLs assigned sub-domains, which take a lower precedence than the ACLs assigned to the individual hosts. So for a given host, for example, "www.us.example.com", the following domains are listed in decreasing precedences:

- www.us.example.com
- \*.us.example.com
- \*.example.com
- \*.com
- \*

In the same way, the ACL assigned to an subnet takes a lower precedence than the other ACLs assigned smaller subnets, which take a lower precedence than the ACLs assigned to the individual IP addresses. So for a given IP address, for example, "192.168.0.100", the following subnets are listed in decreasing precedences:

- 192.168.0.100
- 192.168.0.\*
- 192.168.\*
- 192.\*
- \*

- The port range is applicable only to the "connect" privilege assignments in the ACL. The "resolve" privilege assignments in an ACL have effects only when the ACL is assigned to a host without a port range.

For the "connect" privilege assignments, an ACL assigned to the host without a port range takes a lower precedence than other ACLs assigned to the same host with a port range.

- When specifying a TCP port range, both lower\_port and upper\_port must not be NULL and upper\_port must be greater than or equal to lower\_port. The port range must not overlap with any other port ranges for the same host assigned already.
- To remove the assignment, use [UNASSIGN\\_ACL Procedure](#).

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_ACL(
    acl          => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml',
    host         => '*.us.example.com',
    lower_port   => 80);
END;
```

## 110.7.7 ASSIGN\_WALLET\_ACL Procedure

This procedure assigns an access control list (ACL) to a wallet.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [APPEND\\_HOST\\_ANCE Procedure](#) and the [APPEND\\_WALLET\\_ANCE Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2,
  wallet_path  IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 110-10** ASSIGN\_WALLET\_ACL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls"
wallet_path	Directory path of the wallet to which the ACL is to be assigned. The path is case-sensitive and of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> .

## Usage Notes

To remove the assignment, use the [UNASSIGN\\_WALLET\\_ACL Procedure](#).

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    description  => 'Wallet ACL',
    principal    => 'SCOTT',
    is_grant     => TRUE,
    privilege    => 'use-client-certificates');

  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ADD_PRIVILEGE(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    principal    => 'SCOTT',
```

```

is_grant    => TRUE,
privilege   => 'use-passwords');

DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_WALLET_ACL(
  acl        => 'wallet-acl.xml',
  wallet_path => 'file:/example/wallets/test_wallet');
END;
```

## 110.7.8 CHECK\_PRIVILEGE Function

This function checks if a privilege is granted or denied the user in an ACL.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. The procedure remains available in the package only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2,
  user         IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-11 CHECK\_PRIVILEGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls".
user	User to check against. If the user is NULL, the invoker is assumed. The username is case-sensitive as in the USERNAME column of the ALL_USERS view.
privilege	Network privilege to check

### Return Values

Returns 1 when the privilege is granted; 0 when the privilege is denied; NULL when the privilege is neither granted or denied.

### Examples

```

SELECT DECODE(
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE(
    'us-example-com-permissions.xml', 'SCOTT', 'resolve'),
  1, 'GRANTED', 0, 'DENIED', NULL) PRIVILEGE
FROM DUAL;
```

## 110.7.9 CHECK\_PRIVILEGE\_ACLID Function

This function checks if a privilege is granted to or denied from the user in an ACL by specifying the object ID of the access control list.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. The procedure remains available in the package only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID (
  aclid          IN RAW,
  user           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
  privilege     IN VARCHAR2,
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-12 CHECK\_PRIVILEGE\_ACLID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
aclid	Object ID of the ACL
user	User to check against. If the user is NULL, the invoker is assumed. The username is case-sensitive as in the USERNAME column of the ALL_USERS view.
privilege	Network privilege to check

### Return Values

Returns 1 when the privilege is granted; 0 when the privilege is denied; NULL when the privilege is neither granted or denied.

## 110.7.10 CREATE\_ACL Procedure

This deprecated procedure creates an access control list (ACL) with an initial privilege setting. An ACL must have at least one privilege setting. The ACL has no access control effect unless it is assigned to the network target.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [APPEND\\_HOST\\_ACE Procedure](#) and the [APPEND\\_WALLET\\_ACE Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL (
    acl           IN VARCHAR2,
    description   IN VARCHAR2,
    principal     IN VARCHAR2,
    is_grant      IN BOOLEAN,
    privilege     IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date    IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    end_date      IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE DEFAULT NULL );
```

## Parameters

**Table 110-13 CREATE\_ACL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls".
description	Description attribute in the ACL
principal	Principal (database user or role) to whom the privilege is granted or denied. Case sensitive.
is_grant	Privilege is granted or not (denied)
privilege	Network privilege to be granted or denied - 'connect   resolve' (case sensitive). A database user needs the connect privilege to an external network host computer if he or she is connecting using the UTL_TCP, UTL_HTTP, UTL_SMTP, and UTL_MAIL utility packages. To resolve a host name that was given a host IP address, or the IP address that was given a host name, with the UTL_INADDR package, grant the database user the resolve privilege.
start_date	Start date of the access control entry (ACE). When specified, the ACE is valid only on and after the specified date.
end_date	End date of the access control entry (ACE). When specified, the ACE expires after the specified date. The end_date must be greater than or equal to the start_date.

## Usage Notes

To drop the access control list, use the [DROP\\_ACL Procedure](#).

## Examples

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL(
        acl           => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml',
        description   => 'Network permissions for *.us.example.com',
        principal     => 'SCOTT',
        is_grant      => TRUE,
        privilege     => 'connect');
END;
```

## 110.7.11 DELETE\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This deprecated procedure deletes a privilege in an access control list.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [REMOVE\\_HOST\\_ACE Procedure](#) and the [REMOVE\\_WALLET\\_ACE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.DELETE_PRIVILEGE (  
  acl           IN VARCHAR2,  
  principal     IN VARCHAR2,  
  is_grant      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,  
  privilege     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-14** DELETE\_PRIVILEGE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls".
principal	Principal (database user or role) for whom all the ACE will be deleted
is_grant	Privilege is granted or not (denied). If a NULL value is given, the deletion is applicable to both granted or denied privileges.
privilege	Network privilege to be deleted. If a NULL value is given, the deletion is applicable to all privileges.

### Examples

```
BEGIN  
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.DELETE_PRIVILEGE(  
    acl           => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml',  
    principal     => 'ST_USERS')  
END;
```



## 110.7.12 DROP\_ACL Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** drops an access control list (ACL).



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. The procedure remains available in the package only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.DROP_ACL (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-15 DROP\_ACL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls".

### Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.DROP_ACL(
    acl => 'us-example-com-permissions.xml');
END;
```

## 110.7.13 REMOVE\_HOST\_ACE Procedure

This procedure removes privileges from access control entries (ACE) in the access control list (ACL) of a network host matching the given ACE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.REMOVE_HOST_ACE (
  host          IN VARCHAR2,
  lower_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  ace           IN XS$ACE_TYPE,
  remove_empty_acl IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-16 REMOVE\_HOST\_ACE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	The host, which can be the name or the IP address of the host. You can use a wildcard to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive.

**Table 110-16 (Cont.) REMOVE\_HOST\_ACE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lower_port	Lower bound of an optional TCP port range
upper_port	Upper bound of an optional TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed.
ace	The ACE
remove_empty_acl	Whether to remove the ACL when it becomes empty when the ACE is removed

**Usage Notes**

If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL is made before the ACL is modified.

## 110.7.14 REMOVE\_WALLET\_ACE Procedure

This procedure removes privileges from access control entries (ACE) in the access control list (ACL) of a wallet matching the given ACE.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.REMOVE_WALLET_ACE (
  wallet_path      IN VARCHAR2,
  ace              IN XS$ACE_TYPE,
  remove_empty_acl IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters****Table 110-17 REMOVE\_WALLET\_ACE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
wallet_path	Directory path of the wallet. The path is case-sensitive of the format <i>file:directory-path</i> .
ace	The ACE
remove_empty_acl	Whether to remove the ACL when it becomes empty when the ACE is removed

**Usage Notes**

If the ACL is shared with another host or wallet, a copy of the ACL is made before the ACL is modified.

## 110.7.15 SET\_HOST\_ACL Procedure

This procedure sets the access control list (ACL) of a network host which controls access to the host from the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.SET_HOST_ACL (
  host          IN VARCHAR2,
  lower_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  acl           IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-18 SET\_HOST\_ACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	The host, which can be the name or the IP address of the host. You can use a wildcard to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive.
lower_port	Lower bound of an optional TCP port range
upper_port	Upper bound of an optional TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed.
acl	The ACL. NULL to unset the host's ACL.

### Usage Notes

A host's ACL is created and set on-demand when an access control entry (ACE) is appended to the host's ACL. Users are discouraged from setting a host's ACL manually.

## 110.7.16 SET\_WALLET\_ACL Procedure

This procedure sets the access control list (ACL) of a wallet which controls access to the wallet from the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.SET_WALLET_ACL (
  wallet_path   IN VARCHAR2,
  acl           IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-19 SET\_WALLET\_ACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
wallet_path	Directory path of the wallet. The path is case-sensitive of the format <i>file:directory-path</i> .
acl	The ACL. NULL to unset the host's ACL.

## Usage Notes

A wallet's ACL is created and set on-demand when an access control entry (ACE) is appended to the wallet's ACL. Users are discouraged from setting a wallet's ACL manually.

## 110.7.17 UNASSIGN\_ACL Procedure

This deprecated procedure unassigns the access control list (ACL) currently assigned to a network host.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [REMOVE\\_HOST\\_ACE Procedure](#) and the [REMOVE\\_WALLET\\_ACE Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.UNASSIGN_ACL (
  acl          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  host         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  lower_port   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  upper_port   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 110-20 UNASSIGN\_ACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to "/sys/acls". If ACL is NULL, any ACL assigned to the host is unassigned.
host	Host from which the ACL is to be removed. The host can be the name or the IP address of the host. A wildcard can be used to specify a domain or a IP subnet. The host or domain name is case-insensitive. If host is NULL, the ACL will be unassigned from any host. If both host and acl are NULL, all ACLs assigned to any hosts are unassigned.
lower_port	Lower bound of a TCP port range if not NULL
upper_port	Upper bound of a TCP port range. If NULL, lower_port is assumed.

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.UNASSIGN_ACL(
    host      => '*.us.example.com',
    lower_port => 80);
END;
```

## 110.7.18 UNASSIGN\_WALLET\_ACL Procedure

This deprecated procedure unassigns the access control list (ACL) currently assigned to a wallet.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Oracle Database 12c. While the procedure remains available in the package for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the [REMOVE\\_HOST\\_ACE Procedure](#) and the [REMOVE\\_WALLET\\_ACE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL (  
    acl          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    wallet_path  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 110-21 UNASSIGN\_WALLET\_ACL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
acl	Name of the ACL. Relative path will be relative to <code>"/sys/acls"</code> . If <code>acl</code> is <code>NULL</code> , any ACL assigned to the wallet is unassigned.
wallet_path	Directory path of the wallet to which the ACL is assigned. The path is case-sensitive and of the format <code>file:directory-path</code> . If both <code>acl</code> and <code>wallet_path</code> are <code>NULL</code> , all ACLs assigned to any wallets are unassigned.

### Examples

```
BEGIN  
    DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.UNASSIGN_WALLET_ACL(  
        acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',  
        wallet_path => 'file:/example/wallets/test_wallet');  
END;
```

# DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_UTILITY

The `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY` package provides the utility functions to facilitate the evaluation of access control list (ACL) assignments governing TCP connections to network hosts.

## See Also:

For more information, see ""Managing Fine-grained Access to External Network Services"" in *Oracle Database Security Guide*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_NETWORK\\_ACL\\_UTILITY Subprograms](#)

## 111.1 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_UTILITY Security Model

`EXECUTE` on the `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY` package is granted to `PUBLIC`.

## 111.2 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_UTILITY Examples

The `CONTAINS_HOST` Function in this package indicates if a domain or subnet contains a given host or IP address.

It can be used in conjunction with the [CHECK\\_PRIVILEGE\\_ACLID Function](#) in the `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` package to determine the privilege assignments affecting a user's permission to access a network host. The return value of the `CONTAINS_HOST` Function in can also be used to order the ACL assignments by their precedence.

### Example 1

For example, for `SCOTT`'s permission to connect to `www.hr.example.com`:

```
SELECT host, lower_port, upper_port, acl,
       DECODE(
         DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID(aclid, 'SCOTT', 'connect'),
         1, 'GRANTED', 0, 'DENIED', NULL) privilege
FROM (SELECT host, acl, aclid, lower_port, upper_port,
            DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('www.hr.example.com', host)
       precedence
      FROM dba_network_acls)
WHERE precedence > 0
ORDER BY precedence DESC, lower_port nulls LAST;
```

HOST	LOWER_PORT	UPPER_PORT	ACL	PRIVILEGE
www.hr.example.com	80	80	/sys/acls/www.xml	GRANTED
www.hr.example.com	3000	3999	/sys/acls/www.xml	GRANTED
www.hr.example.com			/sys/acls/www.xml	GRANTED
*.hr.example.com			/sys/acls/all.xml	
*.example.com			/sys/acls/all.xml	

### Example 2

For example, for SCOTT's permission to do domain name resolution for www.hr.example.com:

```
SELECT host, acl,
       DECODE(
         DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CHECK_PRIVILEGE_ACLID(aclid, 'SCOTT', 'resolve'),
         1, 'GRANTED', 0, 'DENIED', null) privilege
FROM (SELECT host, acl, aclid,
            DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST('www.hr.example.com', host)
            precedence
      FROM dba_network_acls
      WHERE lower_port IS NULL AND upper_port IS NULL)
WHERE precedence > 0
ORDER BY precedence DESC;
```

HOST	ACL	PRIVILEGE
www.hr.example.com	/sys/acls/hr-www.xml	GRANTED
*.hr.example.com	/sys/acls/hr-domain.xml	
*.example.com	/sys/acls/corp-domain.xml	

Note that the "resolve" privilege takes effect only in ACLs assigned without any port range (when lower\_port and upper\_port are NULL). For this reason, the example does not include lower\_port and upper\_port columns in the query.

### Related Topics

- [CONTAINS\\_HOST Function](#)  
This function determines if the given host is equal to or contained in the given host, domain, or subnet. It handles different representation of the same IP address or subnet. For example, an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address is considered equal to the IPv4-native address it represents. It does not perform domain name resolution when evaluating the host or domain.

## 111.3 Summary of DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_UTILITY Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_UTILITY package subprograms.

**Table 111-1 DBMS\_NETWORK\_ACL\_UTILITY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CONTAINS_HOST Function</a>	Determines if the given host is equal to or contained in the given host, domain, or subnet
<a href="#">DOMAIN_LEVEL Function</a>	Returns the domain level of the given host name, domain, or subnet
<a href="#">DOMAINS Function</a>	For a given host, this function returns the domains whose ACL assigned is used to determine if a user has the privilege to access the given host or not.
<a href="#">EQUALS_HOST Function</a>	Determines if the two given hosts, domains, or subnets are equal

### 111.3.1 CONTAINS\_HOST Function

This function determines if the given host is equal to or contained in the given host, domain, or subnet. It handles different representation of the same IP address or subnet. For example, an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address is considered equal to the IPv4-native address it represents. It does not perform domain name resolution when evaluating the host or domain.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.CONTAINS_HOST (
    host      IN   VARCHAR2,
    domain    IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 111-2 CONTAINS\_HOST Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	Network host
domain	Network host, domain, or subnet

#### Return Values

Returns a non-NULL value if the given host is equal to or contained in the related host, domain, or subnet:

- If `domain` is a hostname, returns the level of its domain + 1
- If `domain` is a domain name, returns the domain level
- If `domain` is an IP address or subnet, return the number of significant address bits of the IP address or subnet
- If `domain` is the wildcard "\*", returns 0

The non-NULL value returned indicates the precedence of the domain or subnet for ACL assignment. The higher the value, the higher is the precedence. NULL will be returned if the host is not equal to or contained in the given host, domain or subnet.



### Examples

```
SELECT host, acl, precedence
   FROM (select host, acl,
                DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILTY.CONTAINS_HOST('192.0.2.3', host)
                precedence
          FROM dba_network_acls)
 WHERE precedence > 0
 ORDER BY precedence DESC;
```

HOST	ACL	PRECEDENCE
192.0.2.3	/sys/acls/hr-www.xml	32
::ffff:192.0.2.0/120	/sys/acls/hr-domain.xml	24
::ffff:192.0.0.0/104	/sys/acls/corp-domain.xml	8

## 111.3.2 DOMAIN\_LEVEL Function

This function returns the domain level of the given host name, domain, or subnet.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILTY.DOMAIN_LEVEL (
    host IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 111-3 DOMAIN\_LEVEL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	Network host, domain, or subnet

### Return Values

The domain level of the given host, domain, or subnet.

### Usage Notes

Note that this function cannot handle IPv6 addresses and subnets, and subnets in CIDR notation.

### Examples

```
SELECT host, acl, domain_level
   FROM (select host, acl,
                DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILTY.DOMAIN_LEVEL(host) domain_level
          FROM dba_network_acls)
 ORDER BY domain_level desc;
```

HOST	ACL	DOMAIN_LEVEL
www.hr.example.com	/sys/acls/hr-www.xml	4
*.hr.example.com	/sys/acls/hr-domain.xml	3
*.example.com	/sys/acls/corp-domain.xml	2

## 111.3.3 DOMAINS Function

For a given host, this function returns the domains whose ACL assigned determines if a user has the privilege to access the given host or not. When the IP address of the host is given, return the subnets instead.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.DOMAINS (
    host IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMAIN_TABLE PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 111-4 DOMAINS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	Network host

### Return Values

The domains or subnets for the given host.

### Usage Notes

Note that this function cannot handle IPv6 addresses. Nor can it generate subnets of arbitrary number of prefix bits for an IPv4 address.

### Examples

```
select * from table(dbms_network_acl_utility.domains('www.hr.example.com'));
```

```
DOMAINS
-----
www.hr.example.com
*.hr.example.com
*.example.com
*.com
*
```

## 111.3.4 EQUALS\_HOST Function

This function determines if the two given hosts, domains, or subnets are equal. It handles different representation of the same IP address or subnet. For example, an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address is considered equal to the IPv4- native address it represents. It does not perform domain name resolution when comparing the two hosts or domains.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.EQUALS_HOST (
    host1 IN VARCHAR2,
    host2 IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 111-5 EQUALS\_HOST Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host1	Network host, domain, or subnet to compare
host2	Network host, domain, or subnet to compare

## Return Values

1 if the two hosts, domains, or subnets are equal. 0 otherwise.

## Examples

```
SELECT host, acl
   FROM dba_network_acls
  WHERE DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_UTILITY.EQUALS_HOST('192.0.2.*', host) = 1;
```

```
HOST          ACL
-----
::ffff:192.0.2.0/120  /sys/acls/hr-domain.xml
```

# 112

## DBMS\_ODCI

DBMS\_ODCI package contains a single user function related to the use of Data Cartridges.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_ODCI Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Data Cartridge Developer's Guide*

## 112.1 Summary of DBMS\_ODCI Subprograms

The DBMS\_ODCI package has one subprogram, the ESTIMATE\_CPU\_UNITS function.

**Table 112-1** DBMS\_ODCI Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS Function</a>	Returns the approximate number of CPU instructions (in thousands) corresponding to a specified time interval (in seconds)

### 112.1.1 ESTIMATE\_CPU\_UNITS Function

This function returns the approximate number of CPU instructions (in thousands) corresponding to a specified time interval (in seconds). This information can be used to associate the CPU cost with a user-defined function for the extensible optimizer.

The function takes as input the elapsed time of the user function, measures CPU units by multiplying the elapsed time by the processor speed of the machine, and returns the approximate number of CPU instructions that should be associated with the user function. For a multiprocessor machine, ESTIMATE\_CPU\_UNITS considers the speed of a single processor.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_ODCI. ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS(  
    elapsed_time    NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>elapsed_time</code>	The elapsed time in seconds that it takes to execute a function.

### Usage Notes

When associating CPU cost with a user-defined function, use the full number of CPU units rather than the number of *thousands* of CPU units returned by `ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS`; multiply the number returned by `ESTIMATE_CPU_UNITS` by 1,000.

# DBMS\_OUTLN

The `DBMS_OUTLN` package, synonymous with `OUTLN_PKG`, contains the functional interface for subprograms associated with the management of stored outlines.

## See Also:

For more information about using the `DBMS_OUTLN` package, see *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*.

## Note:

Stored outlines will be desupported in a future release in favor of SQL plan management. In Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1), stored outlines continue to function as in past releases. However, Oracle strongly recommends that you use SQL plan management for new applications. SQL plan management creates SQL plan baselines, which offer superior SQL performance and stability compared with stored outlines. If you have existing stored outlines, please consider migrating them to SQL plan baselines by using the [LOAD\\_PLANS\\_FROM\\_CURSOR\\_CACHE Functions](#) or [LOAD\\_PLANS\\_FROM\\_SQLSET Function](#) of the `DBMS_SPM` package. When the migration is complete, you should disable or remove the stored outlines.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_OUTLN Subprograms](#)

## 113.1 DBMS\_OUTLN Overview

A stored outline is the stored data that pertains to an execution plan for a given SQL statement. It enables the optimizer to repeatedly re-create execution plans that are equivalent to the plan originally generated along with the outline. The data stored in an outline consists, in part, of a set of hints that are used to achieve plan stability.

Stored outlines will be de-supported in a future release in favor of SQL plan management. As of 11g R1, stored outlines continue to function as in past releases, but Oracle strongly recommends that you use SQL plan management for new applications. SQL plan management creates SQL plan baselines, which offer superior SQL performance and stability compared with stored outlines. If you have existing stored outlines, please consider migrating them to SQL plan baselines by using the [LOAD\\_PLANS\\_FROM\\_CURSOR\\_CACHE Functions](#) or the

[LOAD\\_PLANS\\_FROM\\_SQLSET Function](#) of the [DBMS\\_SPM](#) package. When the migration is complete, you should disable or remove the stored outlines.

## 113.2 DBMS\_OUTLN Security Model

DBMS\_OUTLN contains management procedures that should be available to appropriate users only. EXECUTE privilege is not extended to the general user community unless the DBA explicitly does so.

PL/SQL functions that are available for outline management purposes can be executed only by users with EXECUTE privilege on the procedure (or package).

## 113.3 Summary of DBMS\_OUTLN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_OUTLN subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 113-1 DBMS\_OUTLN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAR_USED Procedure</a>	Clears the outline 'used' flag
<a href="#">CREATE_OUTLINE Procedure</a>	Generates outlines from the shared cursor identified by hash value and child number
<a href="#">DROP_BY_CAT Procedure</a>	Drops outlines that belong to a specified category
<a href="#">DROP_UNUSED Procedure</a>	Drops outlines that have never been applied in the compilation of a SQL statement
<a href="#">EXACT_TEXT_SIGNATURES Procedure</a>	Updates outline signatures to those that compute based on exact text matching
<a href="#">UPDATE_BY_CAT Procedure</a>	Changes the category of outlines in one category to a new category
<a href="#">UPDATE_SIGNATURES Procedure</a>	Updates outline signatures to the current version's signature

### 113.3.1 CLEAR\_USED Procedure

This procedure clears the outline 'used' flag.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.CLEAR_USED (
    name     IN     VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 113-2 CLEAR\_USED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the outline.

## 113.3.2 CREATE\_OUTLINE Procedure

This procedure generates an outline by reparsing the SQL statement from the shared cursor identified by hash value and child number.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.CREATE_OUTLINE (  
    hash_value    IN NUMBER,  
    child_number  IN NUMBER,  
    category      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DEFAULT');
```

### Parameters

**Table 113-3 CREATE\_OUTLINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
hash_value	Hash value identifying the target shared cursor.
child_number	Child number of the target shared cursor.
category	Category in which to create outline (optional).

## 113.3.3 DROP\_BY\_CAT Procedure

This procedure drops outlines that belong to a particular category. While outlines are put into the `DEFAULT` category unless otherwise specified, users have the option of grouping their outlines into groups called categories.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.DROP_BY_CAT (  
    cat VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 113-4 DROP\_BY\_CAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cat	Category of outlines to drop.

### Usage Notes

This procedure purges a category of outlines in a single call.

### Examples

This example drops all outlines in the `DEFAULT` category:

```
DBMS_OUTLN.DROP_BY_CAT('DEFAULT');
```



## 113.3.4 DROP\_UNUSED Procedure

This procedure drops outlines that have never been applied in the compilation of a SQL statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.DROP_UNUSED;
```

### Usage Notes

You can use `DROP_UNUSED` for outlines generated by an application for one-time use SQL statements created as a result of dynamic SQL. These outlines are never used and take up valuable disk space.

## 113.3.5 EXACT\_TEXT\_SIGNATURES Procedure

This procedure updates outline signatures to those that compute based on exact text matching.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.EXACT_TEXT_SIGNATURES;
```

### Usage Notes

This procedure is relevant only for downgrading an outline to 8.1.6 or earlier.

## 113.3.6 UPDATE\_BY\_CAT Procedure

This procedure changes the category of all outlines in one category to a new category.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.UPDATE_BY_CAT (  
    oldcat    VARCHAR2 default 'DEFAULT',  
    newcat    VARCHAR2 default 'DEFAULT');
```

### Parameters

**Table 113-5 UPDATE\_BY\_CAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
oldcat	The current category of outlines.
newcat	The new category of outlines.

## 113.3.7 UPDATE\_SIGNATURES Procedure

This procedure updates outline signatures to the current version's signature.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTLN.UPDATE_SIGNATURES;
```

### Usage Notes

You should execute this procedure if you have imported outlines generated in an earlier release to ensure that the signatures are compatible with the current release's computation algorithm.

# DBMS\_OUTPUT

The `DBMS_OUTPUT` package enables you to send messages from stored procedures, packages, and triggers. The package is especially useful for displaying PL/SQL debugging information.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_OUTPUT Subprograms](#)

## 114.1 DBMS\_OUTPUT Overview

The package is typically used for debugging, or for displaying messages and reports to SQL\*DBA or SQL\*Plus (such as are produced by applying the SQL command `DESCRIBE` to procedures).

The [PUT Procedure](#) and [PUT\\_LINE Procedure](#) in this package enable you to place information in a buffer that can be read by another trigger, procedure, or package. In a separate PL/SQL procedure or anonymous block, you can display the buffered information by calling the [GET\\_LINE Procedure](#) and [GET\\_LINES Procedure](#).

If the package is disabled, all calls to subprograms are ignored. In this way, you can design your application so that subprograms are available only when a client is able to process the information.

## 114.2 DBMS\_OUTPUT Security Model

The `dbmsotpt.sql` script must be run as user `sys`. This creates the public synonym `DBMS_OUTPUT`, and `EXECUTE` permission on this package is granted to `public`.

## 114.3 DBMS\_OUTPUT Operational Notes

The following operational notes apply to `DBMS_OUTPUT`.

- If you do not call `GET_LINE`, or if you do not display the messages on your screen in SQL\*Plus, the buffered messages are ignored.
- SQL\*Plus calls `GET_LINES` after issuing a SQL statement or anonymous PL/SQL calls.

- Typing `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` in SQL\*Plus has the effect of invoking `DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (buffer_size => NULL);` with no limit on the output.
- You should generally avoid having application code invoke either the [DISABLE Procedure](#) or [ENABLE Procedure](#) because this could subvert the attempt of an external tool like SQL\*Plus to control whether or not to display output.

**Note:**

Messages sent using `DBMS_OUTPUT` are not actually sent until the sending subprogram or trigger completes. There is no mechanism to flush output during the execution of a procedure.

## 114.4 DBMS\_OUTPUT Exceptions

`DBMS_OUTPUT` subprograms raise the application error `ORA-20000` and return errors.

The output procedures can return the following errors:

**Table 114-1 DBMS\_OUTPUT Errors**

Error	Description
ORU-10027:	Buffer overflow
ORU-10028:	Line length overflow

## 114.5 DBMS\_OUTPUT Rules and Limits

The following are limits on `DBMS_OUTPUT` line and buffer size.

- The maximum line size is 32767 bytes.
- The default buffer size is 20000 bytes. The minimum size is 2000 bytes and the maximum is unlimited.

## 114.6 DBMS\_OUTPUT Examples

This topic contains three examples of using `DBMS_OUTPUT`.

### Example 1: Using a Trigger to Produce Output

You can use a trigger to print out some output from the debugging process. For example, you could code the trigger to invoke:

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('I got here: '||:new.col||' is the new value');
```

If you have enabled the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package, then the text produced by this `PUT_LINE` would be buffered, and you could, after executing the statement (presumably

some INSERT, DELETE, or UPDATE that caused the trigger to fire), retrieve the line of information. For example:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINE(:buffer, :status);
END;
```

You could then optionally display the buffer on the screen. You repeat calls to GET\_LINE until status comes back as nonzero. For better performance, you should use calls to [GET\\_LINES Procedure](#) which can return an array of lines.

### Example 2: Debugging Stored Procedures and Triggers

The DBMS\_OUTPUT package is commonly used to debug stored procedures and triggers. This package can also be used to enable you to retrieve information about an object and format this output, as shown in ["Example 3: Retrieving Information About an Object"](#).

This function queries the employee table and returns the total salary for a specified department. The function includes several calls to the PUT\_LINE procedure:

```
CREATE FUNCTION dept_salary (dnum NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
  CURSOR emp_cursor IS
    SELECT sal, comm FROM emp WHERE deptno = dnum;
  total_wages  NUMBER(11, 2) := 0;
  counter      NUMBER(10) := 1;
BEGIN

  FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
    emp_record.comm := NVL(emp_record.comm, 0);
    total_wages := total_wages + emp_record.sal
      + emp_record.comm;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Loop number = ' || counter ||
      ' ; Wages = ' || TO_CHAR(total_wages)); /* Debug line */
    counter := counter + 1; /* Increment debug counter */
  END LOOP;
  /* Debug line */
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total wages = ' ||
    TO_CHAR(total_wages));
  RETURN total_wages;
END dept_salary;
```

Assume the EMP table contains the following rows:

EMPNO	SAL	COMM	DEPT
1002	1500	500	20
1203	1000		30
1289	1000		10
1347	1000	250	20

Assume the user executes the following statements in SQL\*Plus:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
VARIABLE salary NUMBER;
EXECUTE :salary := dept_salary(20);
```

The user would then see the following information displayed in the output pane:

```
Loop number = 1; Wages = 2000
Loop number = 2; Wages = 3250
Total wages = 3250
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully executed.

### Example 3: Retrieving Information About an Object

In this example, the user has used the `EXPLAIN PLAN` command to retrieve information about the execution plan for a statement and has stored it in `PLAN_TABLE`. The user has also assigned a statement ID to this statement. The example `EXPLAIN_OUT` procedure retrieves the information from this table and formats the output in a nested manner that more closely depicts the order of steps undergone in processing the SQL statement.

```
/* Create EXPLAIN_OUT procedure. User must pass STATEMENT_ID to */
/* to procedure, to uniquely identify statement. */
/*****
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE explain_out
  (statement_id IN VARCHAR2) AS

  -- Retrieve information from PLAN_TABLE into cursor EXPLAIN_ROWS.

  CURSOR explain_rows IS
    SELECT level, id, position, operation, options,
           object_name
    FROM plan_table
    WHERE statement_id = explain_out.statement_id
    CONNECT BY PRIOR id = parent_id
              AND statement_id = explain_out.statement_id
    START WITH id = 0
    ORDER BY id;

BEGIN

  -- Loop through information retrieved from PLAN_TABLE:

  FOR line IN explain_rows LOOP

    -- At start of output, include heading with estimated cost.

    IF line.id = 0 THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('Plan for statement '
        || statement_id
        || ', estimated cost = ' || line.position);
    END IF;

    -- Output formatted information. LEVEL determines indention level.

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (lpad(' ',2*(line.level-1)) ||
      line.operation || ' ' || line.options || ' ' ||
      line.object_name);
  END LOOP;

END;
```

 **See Also:**  
[UTL\\_FILE](#)

## 114.7 DBMS\_OUTPUT Data Structures

The `DBMS_OUTPUT` package declares 2 collection types for use with the `GET_LINES` Procedure.

### TABLE Types

[CHARARR Table Type](#)

### OBJECT Types

[DBMSOUTPUT\\_LINESARRAY Object Type](#)

### Related Topics

- [GET\\_LINES Procedure](#)  
This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.

### 114.7.1 CHARARR Table Type

This package type is to be used with the `GET_LINES` Procedure to obtain text submitted through the `PUT` Procedure and `PUT_LINE` Procedure.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE CHARARR IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

#### Related Topics

- [GET\\_LINES Procedure](#)  
This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.
- [PUT Procedure](#)  
This procedure places a partial line in the buffer.
- [PUT\\_LINE Procedure](#)  
This procedure places a line in the buffer.

### 114.7.2 DBMS\_OUTPUT DBMSOUTPUT\_LINESARRAY Object Type

This type, defined outside the package, is to be used with the `GET_LINES` Procedure to obtain text submitted through the `PUT` Procedure and `PUT_LINE` Procedure.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY IS  
  VARRAY(2147483647) OF VARCHAR2(32767);
```

#### Related Topics

- [GET\\_LINES Procedure](#)  
This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.

- [PUT Procedure](#)  
This procedure places a partial line in the buffer.
- [PUT\\_LINE Procedure](#)  
This procedure places a line in the buffer.

## 114.8 Summary of DBMS\_OUTPUT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_OUTPUT subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 114-2 DBMS\_OUTPUT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables message output
<a href="#">ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables message output
<a href="#">GET_LINE Procedure</a>	Retrieves one line from buffer
<a href="#">GET_LINES Procedure</a>	Retrieves an array of lines from buffer
<a href="#">NEW_LINE Procedure</a>	Terminates a line created with PUT
<a href="#">PUT Procedure</a>	Places a partial line in the buffer
<a href="#">PUT_LINE Procedure</a>	Places line in buffer



### Note:

The [PUT Procedure](#) that take a number are obsolete and, while currently supported, are included in this release for legacy reasons only.

### 114.8.1 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables calls to [PUT](#), [PUT\\_LINE](#), [NEW\\_LINE](#), [GET\\_LINE](#), and [GET\\_LINES](#), and purges the buffer of any remaining information.

As with the [ENABLE Procedure](#), you do not need to call this procedure if you are using the `SERVEROUTPUT` option of `SQL*Plus`.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.DISABLE;
```

#### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(disable,WNDS,RNDS);
```

### 114.8.2 ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables calls to [PUT](#), [PUT\\_LINE](#), [NEW\\_LINE](#), [GET\\_LINE](#), and [GET\\_LINES](#).

Calls to these procedures are ignored if the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package is not activated.



### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (
    buffer_size IN INTEGER DEFAULT 20000);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(enable,WNDS,RNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 114-3** ENABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
buffer_size	Upper limit, in bytes, the amount of buffered information. Setting buffer_size to NULL specifies that there should be no limit.

### Usage Notes

- It is not necessary to call this procedure when you use the SET SERVEROUTPUT option of SQL\*Plus.
- If there are multiple calls to ENABLE, then buffer\_size is the last of the values specified. The maximum size is 1,000,000, and the minimum is 2,000 when the user specifies buffer\_size (NOT NULL).
- NULL is expected to be the usual choice. The default is 20,000 for backwards compatibility with earlier database versions that did not support unlimited buffering.

## 114.8.3 GET\_LINE Procedure

This procedure retrieves a single line of buffered information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINE (
    line    OUT VARCHAR2,
    status  OUT INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 114-4** GET\_LINE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
line	Returns a single line of buffered information, excluding a final newline character. You should declare the actual for this parameter as VARCHAR2 (32767) to avoid the risk of "ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error: character string buffer too small".
status	If the call completes successfully, then the status returns as 0. If there are no more lines in the buffer, then the status is 1.

### Usage Notes

- You can choose to retrieve from the buffer a single line or an array of lines. Call the `GET_LINE` procedure to retrieve a single line of buffered information. To reduce the number of calls to the server, call the `GET_LINES` procedure to retrieve an array of lines from the buffer.
- You can choose to automatically display this information if you are using SQL\*Plus by using the special `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` command.
- After calling `GET_LINE` or `GET_LINES`, any lines not retrieved before the next call to `PUT`, `PUT_LINE`, or `NEW_LINE` are discarded to avoid confusing them with the next message.

## 114.8.4 GET\_LINES Procedure

This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES (
    lines      OUT   CHARARR,
    numlines   IN OUT INTEGER);

DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES (
    lines      OUT   DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY,
    numlines   IN OUT INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 114-5 GET\_LINES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
lines	Returns an array of lines of buffered information. The maximum length of each line in the array is 32767 bytes. It is recommended that you use the <code>VARRAY</code> overload version in a 3GL host program to execute the procedure from a PL/SQL anonymous block.
numlines	Number of lines you want to retrieve from the buffer. After retrieving the specified number of lines, the procedure returns the number of lines actually retrieved. If this number is less than the number of lines requested, then there are no more lines in the buffer.

### Usage Notes

- You can choose to retrieve from the buffer a single line or an array of lines. Call the `GET_LINE` procedure to retrieve a single line of buffered information. To reduce the number of calls to the server, call the `GET_LINES` procedure to retrieve an array of lines from the buffer.
- You can choose to automatically display this information if you are using SQL\*Plus by using the special `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` command.
- After calling `GET_LINE` or `GET_LINES`, any lines not retrieved before the next call to `PUT`, `PUT_LINE`, or `NEW_LINE` are discarded to avoid confusing them with the next message.

## 114.8.5 NEW\_LINE Procedure

This procedure puts an end-of-line marker.

The [GET\\_LINE Procedure](#) and the [GET\\_LINES Procedure](#) return "lines" as delimited by "newlines". Every call to the [PUT\\_LINE Procedure](#) or [NEW\\_LINE Procedure](#) generates a line that is returned by `GET_LINE(S)`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
```

## 114.8.6 PUT Procedure

This procedure places a partial line in the buffer.

### Note:

The `PUT` procedure that takes a `NUMBER` is obsolete and, while currently supported, is included in this release for legacy reasons only.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT (
    item IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 114-6** PUT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
item	Item to buffer.

### Exceptions

**Table 114-7** PUT Procedure Exceptions

Error	Description
ORA-20000, ORU-10027:	Buffer overflow, limit of <buf_limit> bytes.
ORA-20000, ORU-10028:	Line length overflow, limit of 32767 bytes for each line.

### Usage Notes

- You can build a line of information piece by piece by making multiple calls to `PUT`, or place an entire line of information into the buffer by calling `PUT_LINE`.

- When you call `PUT_LINE` the item you specify is automatically followed by an end-of-line marker. If you make calls to `PUT` to build a line, then you must add your own end-of-line marker by calling `NEW_LINE`. `GET_LINE` and `GET_LINES` do not return lines that have not been terminated with a newline character.
- If your lines exceed the line limit, you receive an error message.
- Output that you create using `PUT` or `PUT_LINE` is buffered. The output cannot be retrieved until the PL/SQL program unit from which it was buffered returns to its caller.

For example, SQL\*Plus does not display `DBMS_OUTPUT` messages until the PL/SQL program completes. There is no mechanism for flushing the `DBMS_OUTPUT` buffers within the PL/SQL program.

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> BEGIN
  2  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('hello');
  3  DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP (10);
  4  END;
```

## 114.8.7 PUT\_LINE Procedure

This procedure places a line in the buffer.

### Note:

The `PUT_LINE` procedure that takes a `NUMBER` is obsolete and, while currently supported, is included in this release for legacy reasons only.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (
  item IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 114-8** PUT\_LINE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
item	Item to buffer.

### Exceptions

**Table 114-9** PUT\_LINE Procedure Exceptions

Error	Description
ORA-20000, ORU-10027:	Buffer overflow, limit of <buf_limit> bytes.
ORA-20000, ORU-10028:	Line length overflow, limit of 32767 bytes for each line.

### Usage Notes

- You can build a line of information piece by piece by making multiple calls to `PUT`, or place an entire line of information into the buffer by calling `PUT_LINE`.
- When you call `PUT_LINE` the item you specify is automatically followed by an end-of-line marker. If you make calls to `PUT` to build a line, then you must add your own end-of-line marker by calling `NEW_LINE`. `GET_LINE` and `GET_LINES` do not return lines that have not been terminated with a newline character.
- If your lines exceeds the line limit, you receive an error message.
- Output that you create using `PUT` or `PUT_LINE` is buffered. The output cannot be retrieved until the PL/SQL program unit from which it was buffered returns to its caller.

For example, SQL\*Plus does not display `DBMS_OUTPUT` messages until the PL/SQL program completes. There is no mechanism for flushing the `DBMS_OUTPUT` buffers within the PL/SQL program. For example:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> BEGIN
  2 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('hello');
  3 DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP (10);
  4 END;
```

# 115

## DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE

The `DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE` package enables incremental update of table data in parallel.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PARALLEL\\_EXECUTE Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

- [Oracle Database Development Guide](#)
- [Oracle Database Reference](#)

### 115.1 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Overview

This package lets you incrementally update table data in parallel, in two high-level steps.

1. Group sets of rows in the table into smaller-sized chunks.
2. Run a user-specified statement on these chunks in parallel, and commit when finished processing each chunk.

This package introduces the notion of *parallel execution task*. This task groups the various steps associated with the parallel execution of a PL/SQL block, which is typically updating table data.

All of the package subroutines (except the [GENERATE\\_TASK\\_NAME Function](#) and the [TASK\\_STATUS Procedure](#)) perform a commit.

### 115.2 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Security Model

`DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE` is a SYS-owned package which is granted to PUBLIC.

Users who have the `ADM_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_TASK` role can perform administrative routines (qualified by the prefix `ADM_`) and access the DBA view.

Apart from the administrative routines, all the subprograms refer to tasks owned by the current user.

To execute chunks in parallel, you must have `CREATE JOB` system privilege.

The `CHUNK_BY_SQL`, `RUN_TASK`, and `RESUME_TASK` subprograms require a query, and are executed using `DBMS_SQL`. Invokers of the `DBMS_SQL` interface must ensure that no query contains SQL injection.

## 115.3 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Constants

The `DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE` package uses the constants described in these two tables.

**Table 115-1 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Constants - Chunk Status Value**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
ASSIGNED	NUMBER	1	Chunk has been assigned for processing
PROCESSED	NUMBER	2	Chunk has been processed successfully
PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR	NUMBER	3	Chunk has been processed, but an error occurred during processing
UNASSIGNED	NUMBER	0	Chunk is unassigned

**Table 115-2 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Constants - Task Status Value**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
CHUNKED	NUMBER	4	Table associated with the task has been chunked, but none of the chunk has been assigned for processing
CHUNKING	NUMBER	2	Table associated with the task is being chunked
CHUNKING_FAILED	NUMBER	3	Chunking failed
CRASHED	NUMBER	8	Only applicable if parallel execution is used, this occurs if a job slave crashes or if the database crashes during <code>EXECUTE</code> , leaving a chunk in <code>ASSIGNED</code> or <code>UNASSIGNED</code> state.
CREATED	NUMBER	1	The task has been created by the <a href="#">CREATE_TASK Procedure</a>
FINISHED	NUMBER	6	All chunks processed without error
FINISHED_WITH_ERROR	NUMBER	7	All chunks processed, but with errors in some cases
PROCESSING	NUMBER	5	Part of the chunk assigned for processing, or which has been processed

## 115.4 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Views

The DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE package uses the following views.

- DBA\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE\_CHUNKS
- DBA\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE\_TASKS
- USER\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE\_CHUNKS
- USER\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE\_TASKS

## 115.5 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Exceptions

The following table lists the exceptions raised by DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE.

**Table 115-3 Exceptions Raised by DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE**

Exception	Error Code	Description
CHUNK_NOT_FOUND	29499	Specified chunk does not exist
DUPLICATE_TASK_NAME	29497	Same task name has been used by an existing task
INVALID_STATE_FOR_CHUNK	29492	Attempts to chunk a table that is not in CREATED or CHUNKING_FAILED state
INVALID_STATE_FOR_RESUME	29495	Attempts to resume execution, but the task is not in FINISHED_WITH_ERROR or CRASHED state
INVALID_STATE_FOR_RUN	29494	Attempts to execute the task that is not in CHUNKED state
INVALID_STATUS	29493	Attempts to set an invalid value to the chunk status
INVALID_TABLE	29491	Attempts to chunk a table by rowid in cases in which the table is not a physical table, or the table is an IOT
MISSING_ROLE	29490	User does not have the necessary ADM_PARALLEL_EXECUTE role
TASK_NOT_FOUND	29498	Specified task_name does not exist

## 115.6 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Examples

The following examples run on the Human Resources (HR) schema of the Oracle Database Sample Schemas. They require that the HR schema be created with the JOB SYSTEM privilege.

### Chunk by ROWID

This example shows the most common usage of this package. After calling the [RUN\\_TASK Procedure](#), it checks for errors and reruns in the case of error.

```
DECLARE
  l_sql_stmt VARCHAR2(1000);
  l_try NUMBER;
  l_status NUMBER;
```



```

BEGIN

    -- Create the TASK
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_TASK ('mytask');

    -- Chunk the table by ROWID
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID('mytask', 'HR', 'EMPLOYEES', true,
100);

    -- Execute the DML in parallel
    l_sql_stmt := 'update EMPLOYEES e
        SET e.salary = e.salary + 10
        WHERE rowid BETWEEN :start_id AND :end_id';
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RUN_TASK('mytask', l_sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE,
        parallel_level => 10);

    -- If there is an error, RESUME it for at most 2 times.
    L_try := 0;
    L_status := DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS('mytask');
    WHILE(l_try < 2 and L_status != DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.FINISHED)
    LOOP
        L_try := l_try + 1;
        DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RESUME_TASK('mytask');
        L_status := DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS('mytask');
    END LOOP;

    -- Done with processing; drop the task
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.DROP_TASK('mytask');

END;
/

```

### Chunk by User-Provided SQL

A user can specify a chunk algorithm by using the [CREATE\\_CHUNKS\\_BY\\_SQL Procedure](#). This example shows that rows with the same `manager_id` are grouped together and processed in one chunk.

```

DECLARE
    l_chunk_sql VARCHAR2(1000);
    l_sql_stmt VARCHAR2(1000);
    l_try NUMBER;
    l_status NUMBER;
BEGIN

    -- Create the TASK
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_TASK ('mytask');

    -- Chunk the table by MANAGER_ID
    l_chunk_sql := 'SELECT distinct manager_id, manager_id FROM employees';
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL('mytask', l_chunk_sql, false);

    -- Execute the DML in parallel
    -- the WHERE clause contain a condition on manager_id, which is the chunk
    -- column. In this case, grouping rows is by manager_id.
    l_sql_stmt := 'update EMPLOYEES e
        SET e.salary = e.salary + 10
        WHERE manager_id between :start_id and :end_id';
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RUN_TASK('mytask', l_sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE,
        parallel_level => 10);

```

```

-- If there is error, RESUME it for at most 2 times.
L_try := 0;
L_status := DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS('mytask');
WHILE(l_try < 2 and L_status != DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.FINISHED)
Loop
  L_try := l_try + 1;
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RESUME_TASK('mytask');
  L_status := DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS('mytask');
END LOOP;

-- Done with processing; drop the task
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.DROP_TASK('mytask');

end;
/

```

### Executing Chunks in an User-defined Framework

You can execute chunks in a self-defined framework without using the [RUN\\_TASK Procedure](#). This example shows how to use [GET\\_ROWID\\_CHUNK Procedure](#), [EXECUTE IMMEDIATE](#), [SET\\_CHUNK\\_STATUS Procedure](#) to execute the chunks.

```

DECLARE
  l_sql_stmt varchar2(1000);
  l_try number;
  l_status number;
  l_chunk_id number;
  l_start_rowid rowid;
  l_end_rowid rowid;
  l_any_rows boolean;
  CURSOR c1 IS SELECT chunk_id
                FROM user_parallel_execute_chunks
                WHERE task_name = 'mytask'
                  AND STATUS IN (DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR,
                                DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ASSIGNED);
BEGIN

  -- Create the Objects, task, and chunk by ROWID
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_TASK ('mytask');
  DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID('mytask', 'HR', 'EMPLOYEES', true,
  100);

  l_sql_stmt := 'update EMPLOYEES e
                SET e.salary = e.salary + 10
                WHERE rowid BETWEEN :start_id AND :end_id';

  -- Execute the DML in his own framework
  --
  -- Process each chunk and commit.
  -- After processing one chunk, repeat this process until
  -- all the chunks are processed.
  --
  <<main_processing>>
  LOOP
    --
    -- Get a chunk to process; if there is nothing to process, then exit the
    -- loop;
    --
    DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.GET_ROWID_CHUNK('mytask',
                                          l_chunk_id,
                                          l_start_rowid,

```

```

l_end_rowid,
l_any_rows);
IF (l_any_rows = false) THEN EXIT; END IF;

--
-- The chunk is specified by start_id and end_id.
-- Bind the start_id and end_id and then execute it
--
-- If no error occurred, set the chunk status to PROCESSED.
--
-- Catch any exception. If an exception occurred, store the error num/msg
-- into the chunk table and then continue to process the next chunk.
--
BEGIN
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE l_sql_stmt using l_start_rowid, l_end_rowid;
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.SET_CHUNK_STATUS('mytask',l_chunk_id,
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.PROCESSED);
EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.SET_CHUNK_STATUS('mytask', l_chunk_id,
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR, SQLCODE, SQLERRM);
END;

--
-- Finished processing one chunk; Commit here
--
COMMIT;
END LOOP;

```

## 115.7 Summary of DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 115-4 DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADM_DROP_CHUNKS Procedure</a>	Drops all chunks of the specified task owned by the specified owner
<a href="#">ADM_DROP_TASK Procedure</a>	Drops the task of the given user and all related chunks
<a href="#">ADM_TASK_STATUS Function</a>	Returns the task status
<a href="#">ADM_STOP_TASK Procedure</a>	Stops the task of the given owner and related job slaves
<a href="#">CREATE_TASK Procedure</a>	Creates a task for the current user
<a href="#">CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_NUMBER_COLUMN Procedure</a>	Chunks the table associated with the given task by the specified column.
<a href="#">CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID Procedure</a>	Chunks the table associated with the given task by ROWID
<a href="#">CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL Procedure</a>	Chunks the table associated with the given task by means of a user-provided SELECT statement
<a href="#">DROP_TASK Procedure</a>	Drops the task and all related chunks
<a href="#">DROP_CHUNKS Procedure</a>	Drops the task's chunks
<a href="#">GENERATE_TASK_NAME Function</a>	Returns a unique name for a task

**Table 115-4 (Cont.) DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_NUMBER_COL_CHUNK Procedure</a>	Picks an unassigned NUMBER chunk and changes it to ASSIGNED
<a href="#">GET_ROWID_CHUNK Procedure</a>	Picks an unassigned ROWID chunk and changes it to ASSIGNED
<a href="#">PURGE_PROCESSED_CHUNKS Procedure</a>	Deletes all the processed chunks whose status is PROCESSED or PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR
<a href="#">RESUME_TASK Procedures</a>	Retries the given the task if the <a href="#">RUN_TASK Procedure</a> finished with an error, or resumes the task if a crash occurred.
<a href="#">RUN_TASK Procedure</a>	Executes the specified SQL statement on the chunks in parallel
<a href="#">SET_CHUNK_STATUS Procedure</a>	Sets the status of the chunk
<a href="#">STOP_TASK Procedure</a>	Stops the task and related job slaves
<a href="#">TASK_STATUS Procedure</a>	Returns the task status

## 115.7.1 ADM\_DROP\_CHUNKS Procedure

This procedure drops all chunks of the specified task owned by the specified owner.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ADM_DROP_CHUNKS (
  task_owner    IN VARCHAR2,
  task_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-5 ADM\_DROP\_CHUNKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_owner	Owner of the task
task_name	Name of the task

## 115.7.2 ADM\_DROP\_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops the task of the specified user and all related chunks.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ADM_DROP_TASK (
  task_owner    IN VARCHAR2,
  task_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 115-6 ADM\_DROP\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_owner	Owner of the task
task_name	Name of the task

## 115.7.3 ADM\_TASK\_STATUS Function

This function returns the task status.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ADM_TASK_STATUS (
    task_owner    IN VARCHAR2,
    task_name     IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 115-7 ADM\_TASK\_STATUS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_owner	Owner of the task
task_name	Name of the task

## 115.7.4 ADM\_STOP\_TASK Procedure

This procedure stops the task of the specified owner and related job slaves.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.ADM_STOP_TASK (
    task_owner    IN VARCHAR2,
    task_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 115-8 ADM\_STOP\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_owner	Owner of the task
task_name	Name of the task

## 115.7.5 CREATE\_TASK Procedure

This procedure creates a task for the current user. The pairing of `task_name` and `current_user` must be unique.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_TASK (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    comment        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-9 CREATE\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>task_name</code>	Name of the task. The <code>task_name</code> can be any string in which related length must be less than or equal to 128 bytes.
<code>comment</code>	Comment field. The comment must be less than 4000 bytes.

## 115.7.6 CREATE\_CHUNKS\_BY\_NUMBER\_COL Procedure

This procedure chunks the table (associated with the specified task) by the specified column. The specified column must be a `NUMBER` column. This procedure takes the `MIN` and `MAX` value of the column, and then divides the range evenly according to `chunk_size`.

The chunks are:

START_ID	END_ID
-----	-----
<code>min_id_val</code>	<code>min_id_val+1*chunk_size-1</code>
<code>min_id_val+1*chunk_size</code>	<code>min_id_val+2*chunk_size-1</code>
...	...
<code>min_id_val+i*chunk_size</code>	<code>max_id_val</code>

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_NUMBER_COL (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_owner    IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_column   IN  VARCHAR2,
    chunk_size     IN  NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-10 CREATE\_CHUNKS\_BY\_NUMBER\_COL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>task_name</code>	Name of the task
<code>table_owner</code>	Owner of the table

**Table 115-10 (Cont.) CREATE\_CHUNKS\_BY\_NUMBER\_COL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of the table
table_column	Name of the NUMBER column
chunk_size	Range of each chunk

## 115.7.7 CREATE\_CHUNKS\_BY\_ROWID Procedure

This procedure chunks the table (associated with the specified task) by ROWID.

num\_row and num\_block are approximate guidance for the size of each chunk. The table to be chunked must be a physical table with physical ROWID having views and table functions. Index-organized tables are not allowed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_ROWID (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_owner    IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  by_row         IN BOOLEAN,
  chunk_size     IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-11 CREATE\_CHUNKS\_BY\_ROWID Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task
table_owner	Owner of the table
table_name	Name of the table
by_row	TRUE if chunk_size refers to the number of rows, otherwise, chunk_size refers to the number of blocks
chunk_size	Approximate number of rows/blocks to process for each commit cycle

## 115.7.8 CREATE\_CHUNKS\_BY\_SQL Procedure

This procedure chunks the table (associated with the specified task) by means of a user-provided SELECT statement.

The SELECT statement that returns the range of each chunk must have two columns: start\_id and end\_id. If the task is to chunk by ROWID, then the two columns must be of ROWID type. If the task is to chunk the table by NUMBER column, then the two columns must be of NUMBER type. The procedure provides the flexibility to users who want to deploy user-defined chunk algorithms.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.CREATE_CHUNKS_BY_SQL (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_statement  IN CLOB,
  by_rowid      IN BOOLEAN);
```

**Parameters****Table 115-12 CREATE\_CHUNKS\_BY\_SQL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task
sql_statment	SQL that returns the chunk ranges
by_rowid	TRUE if the table is chunked by rowids

## 115.7.9 DROP\_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops the task and all related chunks.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.DROP_TASK (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 115-13 DROP\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task

## 115.7.10 DROP\_CHUNKS Procedure

This procedure drops the task's chunks.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.DROP_CHUNKS (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 115-14 DROP\_CHUNKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task



## 115.7.11 GENERATE\_TASK\_NAME Function

This function returns a unique name for a task.

The name is of the form *prefix*N where N is a number from a sequence. If no prefix is specified, the generated name is, by default, TASK\$\_1, TASK\$\_2, TASK\$\_3, and so on. If 'SCOTT' is specified as the prefix, the name is SCOTT1, SCOTT2, and so on.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.GENERATE_TASK_NAME (
    prefix      IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TASK$_')
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-15 GENERATE\_TASK\_NAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
prefix	The prefix to use when generating the task name

## 115.7.12 GET\_NUMBER\_COL\_CHUNK Procedure

This procedure picks an unassigned NUMBER chunk and changes it to ASSIGNED. If there are no more chunks to assign, any\_rows is set to FALSE. Otherwise, the chunk\_id, start, and end\_id of the chunk are returned as OUT parameters.

The chunk information in DBMS\_PARALLEL\_EXECUTE\_CHUNKS\$ is updated as follows: STATUS becomes ASSIGNED; START\_TIMESTAMP records the current time; END\_TIMESTAMP is cleared.

 **See Also:**  
[Views](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.GET_NUMBER_COL_CHUNK (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    chunk_id       OUT NUMBER,
    start_rowid    OUT ROWID,
    end_id         OUT ROWID,
    any_rows       OUT BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-16 GET\_NUMBER\_COL\_CHUNK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task

**Table 115-16 (Cont.) GET\_NUMBER\_COL\_CHUNK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
chunk_id	Chunk_id of the chunk
start_rowid	Start rowid in the returned range
end_id	End rowid in the returned range
any_rows	Indicating if there could be any rows to process in the range

**Usage Notes**

If the task is chunked by ROWID, then use `get_rowid_range`. If the task is chunked by NUMBER column, then use `get_number_col_range`. If you make the wrong function call, the returning `chunk_id` and `any_rows` have valid values but `start_id` and `end_id` are NULL.

## 115.7.13 GET\_ROWID\_CHUNK Procedure

This procedure picks an unassigned ROWID chunk and changes it to ASSIGNED.

If there are no more chunks to assign, `any_rows` is set to FALSE. Otherwise, the `chunk_id`, `start`, and `end_id` of the chunk are returned as OUT parameters. The chunk info in `DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_CHUNKS$` is updated as follows: STATUS becomes ASSIGNED; START\_TIMESTAMP records the current time; END\_TIMESTAMP is cleared.

 **See Also:**  
[Views](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.GET_ROWID_CHUNK (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  chunk_id       OUT NUMBER,
  start_rowid    OUT ROWID,
  end_id         OUT ROWID,
  any_rows       OUT BOOLEAN);
```

**Parameters****Table 115-17 GET\_ROWID\_CHUNK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task
chunk_id	Chunk_id of the chunk
start_rowid	Start rowid in the returned range
end_id	End rowid in the returned range
any_rows	Indicates that the range could include rows to process

## Usage Notes

If the task is chunked by ROWID, then use `get_rowid_range`. If the task is chunked by NUMBER column, then use `get_number_col_range`. If you make the wrong function call, the returning `chunk_id` and `any_rows` will still have valid values but `start_id` and `end_id` are NULL.

## 115.7.14 PURGE\_PROCESSED\_CHUNKS Procedure

This procedure deletes all the processed chunks whose status is PROCESSED or PROCESSED\_WITH\_ERROR.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.PURGE_PROCESSED_CHUNKS (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-18 PURGE\_PROCESSED\_CHUNKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task

## 115.7.15 RESUME\_TASK Procedures

This procedure retries the specified the task if the RUN\_TASK Procedure finished with an error, or resumes the task if a crash occurred.

You can only invoke this procedure if the task is in a CRASHED or FINISHED\_WITH\_ERROR state.

For a crashed serial execution, the state remains in PROCESSING. The FORCE option allows you to resume any task in PROCESSING state. However, it is your responsibility to determine that a crash has occurred.

The procedure resumes processing the chunks which have not been processed. Also, chunks which are in PROCESSED\_WITH\_ERROR or ASSIGNED (due to crash) state are processed because those chunks did not commit.

This procedure takes the same argument as the [RUN\\_TASK Procedure](#). The overload which takes `task_name` as the only input argument re-uses the arguments provided in the previous invoking of the [RUN\\_TASK Procedure](#) or [RESUME\\_TASK Procedures](#).

 **See Also:**  
[Table 115-2](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RESUME_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

sql_stmt          IN CLOB,
language_flag     IN NUMBER,
edition           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
apply_crossedition_trigger IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
fire_apply_trigger IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
parallel_level    IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
job_class         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RESUME_TASK (
  task_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  force           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 115-19 RESUME\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task
sql_stmt	SQL statement; must have :start_id and :end_id placeholders
language_flag	Determines how Oracle handles the SQL statement. The following options are recognized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V6 (or 0) specifies version 6 behavior</li> <li>NATIVE (or 1) specifies normal behavior for the database to which the program is connected</li> <li>V7 (or 2) specifies Oracle database version 7 behavior</li> </ul>
edition	Specifies the edition in which to run the statement. Default is the current edition.
apply_crossedition_trigger	Specifies the unqualified name of a forward crossedition trigger that is to be applied to the specified SQL. The name is resolved using the edition and current_schema setting in which the statement is to be executed. The trigger must be owned by the user who executes the statement.
fire_apply_trigger	Indicates whether the specified apply_crossedition_trigger is itself to be executed, or only to be used as a guide in selecting other triggers
parallel_level	Number of parallel jobs; zero if run in serial; NULL uses the default parallelism
job_class	If running in parallel, the jobs all belong to the specified job class
force	If TRUE, do not raise an error if the status is PROCESSING.

## Examples

Suppose the chunk table contains the following chunk ranges:

```

START_ID          END_ID
-----
1                 10
11                20
21                30

```

And the specified SQL statement is:

```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary = salary + 10
   WHERE e.employee_id BETWEEN :start_id AND :end_id
```

This procedure executes the following statements in parallel:

```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary = .salary + 10 WHERE employee_id BETWEEN 1 and 10;
COMMIT;
```

```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary = .salary + 10 WHERE employee_id between 11 and 20;
COMMIT;
```

```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary = .salary + 10 WHERE employee_id between 21 and 30;
COMMIT;
```

### Related Topics

- [RUN\\_TASK Procedure](#)  
This procedure executes the specified statement (`sql_stmt`) on the chunks in parallel.

## 115.7.16 RUN\_TASK Procedure

This procedure executes the specified statement (`sql_stmt`) on the chunks in parallel.

It commits after processing each chunk.

The specified statement must have two placeholders called `start_id` and `end_id`, respectively, which represent the range of the chunk to be processed. The type of each placeholder must be `ROWID` where `ROWID`-based chunking was used, or `NUMBER` where `NUMBER`-based chunking was used.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.RUN_TASK (
  task_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_stmt            IN CLOB,
  language_flag       IN NUMBER,
  edition             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  apply_crossedition_trigger IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  fire_apply_trigger  IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  parallel_level      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  job_class           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS');
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-20 RUN\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>task_name</code>	Name of the task
<code>sql_stmt</code>	SQL statement; must have <code>:start_id</code> and <code>:end_id</code> placeholders

**Table 115-20 (Cont.) RUN\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
language_flag	Determines how Oracle handles the SQL statement. The following options are recognized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V6 (or 0) specifies version 6 behavior</li> <li>NATIVE (or 1) specifies normal behavior for the database to which the program is connected</li> <li>V7 (or 2) specifies Oracle database version 7 behavior</li> </ul>
edition	Specifies the edition in which to run the statement. Default is the current edition.
apply_crossedition_trigger	Specifies the unqualified name of a forward crossedition trigger that is to be applied to the specified SQL. The name is resolved using the edition and current_schema setting in which the statement is to be executed. The trigger must be owned by the user executes the statement.
fire_apply_trigger	Indicates whether the specified apply_crossedition_trigger is itself to be executed, or only a guide to be used in selecting other triggers.
parallel_level	Number of parallel jobs; zero if run in serial; NULL uses the default parallelism.
job_class	If running in parallel, the jobs belong to the specified job class

### Usage Notes

- The SQL statement is executed as the current user.
- Since this subprogram is subject to reexecution on error, you need to take great care in submitting a statement to RUN\_TASK that is not idempotent.
- Chunks can be executed in parallel by DBMS\_SCHEDULER job slaves. Therefore, parallel execution requires CREATE JOB system privilege. The job slaves is created under the current user. The default number of job slaves is computed as the product of Oracle parameters cpu\_count and parallel\_threads\_per\_cpu. On a Real Application Clusters installation, the number of job slaves is the sum of individual settings on each node in the cluster. This procedure returns only when all the chunks are processed. In parallel cases, this procedure returns only when all the job slaves finished.

### Examples

Suppose the chunk table contains the following chunk ranges:

START_ID	END_ID
1	10
11	20
21	30

And the specified SQL statement is:

```
UPDATE employees
   SET salary = salary + 10
  WHERE e.employee_id BETWEEN :start_id AND :end_id
```

This procedure executes the following statements in parallel:

```
UPDATE employees
  SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id BETWEEN 1 and 10;
COMMIT;

UPDATE employees
  SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id between 11 and 20;
COMMIT;

UPDATE employees
  SET salary =.salary + 10 WHERE employee_id between 21 and 30;
COMMIT;
```

## 115.7.17 SET\_CHUNK\_STATUS Procedure

This procedure sets the status of the chunk.

The START\_TIMESTAMP and END\_TIMESTAMP of the chunk is updated according to the new status:

Value of the new Status	Side Effect
UNASSIGNED	START_TIMESTAMP and END_TIMESTAMP will be cleared
ASSIGNED	START_TIMESTAMP will be the current time and END_TIMESTAMP will be cleared.
PROCESSED or PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR	The current time will be recorded in END_TIMESTAMP

 **See Also:**  
[Views](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.SET_CHUNK_STATUS (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  chunk_id       OUT NUMBER,
  status         IN NUMBER,
  err_num        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  err_msg        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-21 SET\_CHUNK\_STATUS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task
chunk_id	Chunk_id of the chunk
status	Status of the chunk: UNASSIGNED, ASSIGNED, PROCESSED, PROCESSED_WITH_ERROR
err_num	Error code returned during the processing of the chunk

**Table 115-21 (Cont.) SET\_CHUNK\_STATUS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
err_msg	Error message returned during the processing of the chunk

## 115.7.18 STOP\_TASK Procedure

This procedure stops the task and related job slaves.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.STOP_TASK (  
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-22 STOP\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task

## 115.7.19 TASK\_STATUS Procedure

This procedure returns the task status.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PARALLEL_EXECUTE.TASK_STATUS (  
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 115-23 TASK\_STATUS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task



# 116

## DBMS\_PART

The `DBMS_PART` package provides an interface for maintenance and management operations on partitioned objects.

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Reference* for related views

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PART Subprograms](#)

### 116.1 DBMS\_PART Security Model

`DBMS_PART` is an invoker's rights package, running with the privileges of the user.

### 116.2 DBMS\_PART Operational Notes

The following operational notes apply to `DBMS_PART`.

- `DBMS_PART` ignores all the errors that it runs into during the cleanup process.
- To display the message `PL/SQL procedure executed successfully` requires at least one cleanup operation to be successful.

### 116.3 Summary of DBMS\_PART Subprograms

This table briefly describes the subprograms of `DBMS_PART` package.

**Table 116-1 DBMS\_PART Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEANUP_GIDX Procedure</a>	Gathers the list of global indexes where optimized asynchronous index maintenance has taken place to clean up entries pointing to data segments that no longer exist
<a href="#">CLEANUP_ONLINE_OP Procedure</a>	Cleans up failed online move operations

## 116.3.1 CLEANUP\_GIDX Procedure

As a consequence of prior partition maintenance operations with asynchronous global index maintenance, global indexes can contain entries pointing to data segments that no longer exist. These stale index rows will not cause any correctness issues or corruptions during any operation on the table or index, whether these are queries, DMLs, DDLs or analyze. This procedure will identify and cleanup these global indexes to ensure efficiency in terms of storage and performance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PART.CLEANUP_GIDX (
  schema_name_in  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  table_name_in   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 116-2 CLEANUP\_GIDX Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name_in	Non-NULL processes only indexes on tables in the given schema
table_name_in	Non-NULL processes only indexes on the given table in the given schema (schema_name_in must be non-NULL if table_name_in is non-NULL)

## 116.3.2 CLEANUP\_ONLINE\_OP Procedure

There are many possible points of failure when performing ALTER TABLE ... MOVE PARTITION ... ONLINE operations. This procedure pro-actively cleans up such failed online move operations instead of waiting for the background process (SMON) to do so.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PART.CLEANUP_ONLINE_OP (
  schema_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  table_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  partition_name   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 116-3 CLEANUP\_ONLINE\_OP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of schema
table_name	Name of schema
partition_name	Name of partition

### Usage Notes

- If schema\_name, table\_name and partition\_name are specified, this cleans up the failed online move operation for the specified partition.

- If `schema_name` and `table_name` are specified, this cleans up all failed online move operations for all the partitions of the specified table.
- If only `schema_name` is specified, this cleans up all failed online move operations in the schema.
- If no arguments are provided, we cleans up all the failed online move operations in the system.
- All other cases raise `ORA-20000` to inform the user of invalid inputs as arguments.

# DBMS\_PCLXUTIL

The `DBMS_PCLXUTIL` package provides intra-partition parallelism for creating partition-wise local indexes. `DBMS_PCLXUTIL` circumvents the limitation that, for local index creation, the degree of parallelism is restricted to the number of partitions as only one parallel execution server process for each partition is used.

## See Also:

There are several rules concerning partitions and indexes. For more information, see *Oracle Database Concepts* and *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PCLXUTIL Subprograms](#)

## 117.1 DBMS\_PCLXUTIL Overview

`DBMS_PCLXUTIL` uses the `DBMS_JOB` package to provide a greater degree of parallelism for creating a local index for a partitioned table. This is achieved by asynchronous inter-partition parallelism using the background processes (with `DBMS_SCHEDULER`), in combination with intra-partition parallelism using the parallel execution server.

`DBMS_PCLXUTIL` works with both range and range-hash composite partitioning.

The `DBMS_PCLXUTIL` package can be used during the following DBA tasks:

### 1. Local index creation

The procedure `BUILD_PART_INDEX` assumes that the dictionary information for the local index already exists. This can be done by issuing the create index SQL command with the `UNUSABLE` option.

```
CREATE INDEX <idx_name> on <tab_name>(…) local(…) unusable;
```

This causes the dictionary entries to be created without "building" the index itself, the time consuming part of creating an index. Now, invoking the procedure `BUILD_PART_INDEX` causes a concurrent build of local indexes with the specified degree of parallelism.

```
EXECUTE dbms_pclxutil.build_part_index(4,4,<tab_name>,<idx_name>,FALSE);
```

For composite partitions, the procedure automatically builds local indexes for all subpartitions of the composite table.

## 2. Local index maintenance

By marking desired partitions usable or unusable, the `BUILD_PART_INDEX` procedure also enables selective rebuilding of local indexes. The `force_opt` parameter provides a way to override this and build local indexes for all partitions.

```
ALTER INDEX <idx_name> local(...) unusable;
```

Rebuild only the desired (sub)partitions (that are marked unusable):

```
EXECUTE dbms_pclxutil.build_part_index(4,4,<tab_name>,<idx_name>,FALSE);
```

Rebuild all (sub)partitions using `force_opt = TRUE`:

```
EXECUTE dbms_pclxutil.build_part_index(4,4,<tab_name>,<idx_name>,TRUE);
```

A progress report is produced, and the output appears on screen when the program is ended (because the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package writes messages to a buffer first, and flushes the buffer to the screen only upon termination of the program).

## 117.2 DBMS\_PCLXUTIL Security Model

This utility can be run only as table owner, and not as any other user.

## 117.3 DBMS\_PCLXUTIL Operational Notes

`DBMS_PCLXUTIL` submits a job for each partition. It is the responsibility of the user/dba to control the number of concurrent jobs by setting the `INIT.ORA` parameter `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` correctly. There is minimal error checking for correct syntax. Any errors are reported in the job queue process trace files.

## 117.4 DBMS\_PCLXUTIL Rules and Limits

Because `DBMS_PCLXUTIL` uses the `DBMS_JOB` package, you must be aware of the following limitations pertaining to `DBMS_JOB`:

- You must decide appropriate values for the `job_queue_processes` initialization parameter. Clearly, if the job processes are not started before calling `BUILD_PART_INDEX()`, then the package will not function properly. The background processes are specified by the following `init.ora` parameters:

```
job_queue_processes=n    #the number of background processes = n
```

- Failure conditions are reported only in the trace files (a `DBMS_JOB` limitation), making it impossible to give interactive feedback to the user. This package prints a failure message, removes unfinished jobs from the queue, and requests the user to take a look at the `j*.trc` trace files.

 **Note:**

For range partitioning, the minimum compatibility mode is 8.0; for range-hash composite partitioning, the minimum compatibility mode is 8*i*.

## 117.5 Summary of DBMS\_PCLXUTIL Subprograms

The DBMS\_PCLXUTIL package has one subprogram, the BUILD\_PART\_INDEX procedure.

**Table 117-1 DBMS\_PCLXUTIL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BUILD_PART_INDEX Procedure</a>	Provides intra-partition parallelism for creating partition-wise local indexes

### 117.5.1 BUILD\_PART\_INDEX Procedure

This procedure provides intra-partition parallelism for creating partition-wise local indexes.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_PCLXUTIL.BUILD_PART_INDEX (
  jobs_per_batch IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 1,
  procs_per_job  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 1,
  tab_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  idx_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  force_opt      IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 117-2 BUILD\_PART\_INDEX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobs_per_batch	The number of concurrent partition-wise "local index builds".
procs_per_job	The number of parallel execution servers to be utilized for each local index build (1 <= procs_per_job <= max_slaves).
tab_name	The name of the partitioned table (an exception is raised if the table does not exist or not partitioned).
idx_name	The name given to the local index (an exception is raised if a local index is not created on the table tab_name).
force_opt	If TRUE, then force rebuild of all partitioned indexes; otherwise, rebuild only the partitions marked 'UNUSABLE'.

#### Usage Notes

This utility can be run only as table owner, and not as any other user.

## Examples

Suppose a table `PROJECT` is created with two partitions `PROJ001` and `PROJ002`, along with a local index `IDX`.

A call to the procedure `BUILD_PART_INDEX(2,4,'PROJECT','IDX',TRUE)` produces the following output:

```
SQLPLUS> EXECUTE dbms_pclxutil.build_part_index(2,4,'PROJECT','IDX',TRUE);  
Statement processed.  
INFO: Job #21 created for partition PROJ002 with 4 slaves  
INFO: Job #22 created for partition PROJ001 with 4 slaves
```

# DBMS\_PDB

The `DBMS_PDB` package provides an interface to examine and manipulate data about pluggable databases (PDBs) in a multitenant container database (CDB). It also contains an interface specify which database objects are application common objects. You can migrate a PDB from one CDB to another CDB. After the migration is complete, all backups of the PDB before migration is available and useable in the destination CDB.

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about creating and managing PDBs and CDBs
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for information about configuring protocol ports and DNS mappings
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about creating PDBs
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding how to create audit policies in a multitenant environment

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PDB Subprograms](#)

## 118.1 DBMS\_PDB Overview

A multitenant container database (CDB) is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs). The `DBMS_PDB` package provides an interface to examine and manipulate data about pluggable databases (PDBs). The subprograms in this package can also set a database object to one of the following types of application common objects in an application container: data-linked object, extended data-linked object, or metadata-linked object.

A data-linked application common object stores data in the application root that can be accessed and modified by all of the application PDBs in the application container. For an extended data-linked object, each application PDB can create its own specific data while sharing the common data in the application root. Therefore, with an extended data-linked object, only the data stored in the application root is common for all application PDBs. A metadata-linked application common object stores the metadata for the specific object, such as a table, in the application root, so that the containers in the application container have the same structure for the object but different data. This



package also contains a procedure that specifies that a database object is not an application common object.

Typically, the subprograms in this package are used in the following cases:

- An application that is installed in a PDB is migrated to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.
- An application is installed in an application root using an installation program that does not allow setting application common objects.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 118.2 DBMS\_PDB Security Model

Users must have the `EXECUTE` privilege to run the procedures of `DBMS_PDB` package.

## 118.3 Summary of DBMS\_PDB Subprograms

This table lists and describes `DBMS_PDB` package subprograms.

**Table 118-1 DBMS\_PDB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY Function</a>	Uses an XML file describing a pluggable database (PDB) to determine whether it may be plugged into a given multitenant container database (CDB).
<a href="#">DESCRIBE Procedure</a>	Generates an XML file describing the specified pluggable database (PDB).
<a href="#">EXPORTMANBACKUP Procedure</a>	Needs to be called only when a non-CDB is migrated as PDB. This procedure needs to be executed in non-CDB database. For PDB relocation, it is automatically called during unplugin.
<a href="#">RECOVER Procedure</a>	Generates an XML file describing a pluggable database by using data files belonging to the pluggable database (PDB).
<a href="#">REMOVE_LINK Procedure</a>	Specifies that a database object is not an application common object.
<a href="#">SET_DATA_LINKED Procedure</a>	Sets a database object to a data-linked application common object
<a href="#">SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED Procedure</a>	Sets a database object to an extended data-linked application common object.
<a href="#">SET_METADATA_LINKED Procedure</a>	Sets a database object to a metadata-linked application common object.

**Table 118-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_PDB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT Procedure</a>	Sets a profile as an application common profile in an application container.
<a href="#">SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT Procedure</a>	Sets a role as an application common role in an application container.
<a href="#">SET_USER_EXPLICIT Procedure</a>	This procedure sets a local user as an application common user in an application container.

### 118.3.1 CHECK\_PLUG\_COMPATIBILITY Function

This function uses an XML file describing a pluggable database (PDB) to determine whether it may be plugged into a given multitenant container database (CDB).

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY (
  pdb_descr_file  IN  VARCHAR2,
  pdb_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 118-2 CHECK\_PLUG\_COMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>pdb_descr_file</code>	Path of the XML file that will contain description of a PDB
<code>pdb_name</code>	Name which will be given to the PDB represented by <code>pdb_descr_file</code> when plugged into a given CDB. If not specified, the name will be extracted from <code>pdb_descr_file</code> .

#### Return Values

TRUE if the PDB described by `pdb_descr_file` is compatible with the given CDB, FALSE otherwise. If this function returns FALSE, then query the `PDB_PLUG_IN_VIOLATIONS` data dictionary view to find information about the errors that are found.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Reference* for information about the `PDB_PLUG_IN_VIOLATIONS` view

### 118.3.2 DESCRIBE Procedure

This procedure generates an XML file describing the specified pluggable database (PDB). This file can then be passed to the `CHECK_PLUG_COMPATIBILITY` Function

to determine if the PDB described by the XML file may be plugged into a given multitenant container database (CDB).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.DESCRIBE (
  pdb_descr_file  IN  VARCHAR2,
  pdb_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 118-3** *DESCRIBE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>pdb_descr_file</code>	Path of the XML file that will contain description of a PDB
<code>pdb_name</code>	Name of a PDB to be described. A remote database is specified by including <code>@dblink</code> .

### Usage Notes

- If `pdb_name` is omitted, the PDB to which the session is connected will be described.
- If `pdb_name` is omitted, and the session is connected to the Root, an error will be returned.

### Related Topics

- [CHECK\\_PLUG\\_COMPATIBILITY Function](#)  
This function uses an XML file describing a pluggable database (PDB) to determine whether it may be plugged into a given multitenant container database (CDB).

## 118.3.3 EXPORTRMANBACKUP Procedure

This procedure exports the RMAN backup information that belongs to a pluggable database to its dictionary before unplug so that pre-plugin backups can be used. This procedure needs to be called only for non-CDB to PDB migration. For PDB relocation, this procedure need not be called.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.EXPORTRMANBACKUP (
  pdb_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 118-4** *EXPORTRMANBACKUP Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>pdb_name</code>	Name of a pluggable database whose backup information needs to be exported.  Omit this parameter if you are connected to a pluggable database or a non-cdb.

### Usage Notes

- The PDB must be opened in `read/write` mode.
- If the database is non-CDB, then `pdb_name` must be omitted.
- If the `pdb_name` is omitted, then the pluggable database to which the session is connected is exported.
- If the `pdb_name` is omitted and the session is connected to the `root`, an error is returned.

## 118.3.4 RECOVER Procedure

This procedure generates an XML file describing a pluggable database by using data files belonging to the pluggable database. This XML file can then be used to plug the pluggable database into a multitenant container database (CDB) using the `CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE` statement.

Use this procedure when an XML file describing a pluggable database is corrupted or lost.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.RECOVER (
  pdb_descr_file  IN  VARCHAR2,
  pdb_name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  filenames       IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 118-5** *RECOVER Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>pdb_descr_file</code>	Path of the XML file that contains description of a pluggable database
<code>pdb_name</code>	Name of a pluggable database
<code>filenames</code>	Comma-separated list of datafile paths and/or directories containing datafiles for the pluggable database

## 118.3.5 REMOVE\_LINK Procedure

This procedure specifies that a database object is not an application common object. In an application container, application common objects are shared between multiple containers.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.REMOVE_LINK (
  schema_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN  NUMBER,
  edition_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 118-6** *REMOVE\_LINK Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the database object.
object_name	The name of the database object.
namespace	The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object.
edition_name	The name of the edition for the database object.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 118.3.6 SET\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to a data-linked application common object. In an application container, data-linked application common objects store data in the application root only, and the data can be accessed by all of the application PDBs in the application container. The data in a data-linked application common object can be modified only in the application root.

You can use this procedure to set data-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_DATA_LINKED (
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace   IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 118-7** *SET\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the database object.
object_name	The name of the database object.

**Table 118-7 (Cont.) SET\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
namespace	The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object.
edition_name	The name of the edition for the database object.

**See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 118.3.7 SET\_EXT\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to an extended data-linked application common object. In an application container, for an extended data-linked object, each application PDB can create its own specific data while sharing the common data in the application root. Therefore, only the data stored in the application root is common for all application PDBs.

You can use this procedure to set extended data-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED (
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace   IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 118-8 SET\_EXT\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the database object.
object_name	The name of the database object.
namespace	The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object.
edition_name	The name of the edition for the database object.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 118.3.8 SET\_METADATA\_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to a metadata-linked application common object. In an application container, metadata-linked application common objects store the metadata for specific objects, such as tables, so that the containers that share the application common object have the same structure but different data.

You can use this procedure to set metadata-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_METADATA_LINKED (
  schema_name IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace   IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 118-9** *SET\_METADATA\_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the database object.
object_name	The name of the database object.
namespace	The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object.
edition_name	The name of the edition for the database object.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 118.3.9 SET\_PROFILE\_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a profile as an application common profile in an application container. This procedure is intended for migrating a profile from a previous release to an application container in the current release.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT (  
    profile_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 118-10** *SET\_PROFILE\_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
profile_name	The name of the profile.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container.

## 118.3.10 SET\_ROLE\_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a role as an application common role in an application container. This procedure is intended for migrating a role from a previous release to an application container in the current release.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT (  
    role_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 118-11** *SET\_ROLE\_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
role_name	The name of the role.



 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container.

## 118.3.11 SET\_USER\_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a local user as an application common user in an application container.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB.SET_USER_EXPLICIT (  
    user_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 118-12** *SET\_USER\_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
user_name	The name of the user.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container.

# DBMS\_PDB\_ALTER\_SHARING

In an application container with a pre-installed application, the `DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING` package provides an interface to set database objects as application common objects or to specify that a database object is not an application common object.

## Note:

This package provides a subset of the subprograms in the `DBMS_PDB` package. Users who do not have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_PDB` package can be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on this package to run these subprograms.

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for information about configuring protocol ports and DNS mappings
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about creating PDBs
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* regarding how to create audit policies in a multitenant environment

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_PDB\\_ALTER\\_SHARING Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_PDB\\_ALTER\\_SHARING Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PDB\\_ALTER\\_SHARING Subprograms](#)

## 119.1 DBMS\_PDB\_ALTER\_SHARING Overview

The subprograms in this package can set a database object to one of the following types of application common objects in an application container: data-linked object, extended data-linked object, or metadata-linked object.

A data-linked application common object stores data in the application root that can be accessed and modified by all of the application PDBs in the application container. For an extended data-linked object, each application PDB can create its own specific data while sharing the common data in the application root. Therefore, with an extended data-linked object, only the data stored in the application root is common for all application PDBs. A metadata-linked application common object stores the metadata

for the specific object, such as a table, in the application root, so that the containers in the application container have the same structure for the object but different data. This package also contains a procedure that specifies that a database object is not an application common object.

You can use the subprograms in this package when you

Typically, the subprograms in this package are used in the following cases:

- An application that is installed in a PDB is migrated to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.
- An application is installed in an application root using an installation program that does not allow setting application common objects.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 119.2 DBMS\_PDB\_ALTER\_SHARING Security Model

This package provides a subset of the subprograms in the `DBMS_PDB` package. User who do not have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_PDB` package can be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on this package to run these subprograms.

Security on this package can be controlled in either of the following ways:

- Granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles.
- Granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

## 119.3 Summary of DBMS\_PDB\_ALTER\_SHARING Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes `DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING` package subprograms.

**Table 119-1 DBMS\_PDB\_ALTER\_SHARING Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REMOVE_LINK Procedure</a>	Specifies that a database object is not an application common object
<a href="#">SET_DATA_LINKED Procedure</a>	Sets a database object to a data-linked application common object

**Table 119-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_PDB\_ALTER\_SHARING Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED Procedure</a>	Sets a database object to an extended data-linked application common object
<a href="#">SET_METADATA_LINKED Procedure</a>	Sets a database object to a metadata-linked application common object
<a href="#">SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT Procedure</a>	Sets a profile as an application common profile in an application container.
<a href="#">SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT Procedure</a>	Sets a role as an application common role in an application container.
<a href="#">SET_USER_EXPLICIT Procedure</a>	Sets a local user as an application common user in an application container.

### 119.3.1 REMOVE\_LINK Procedure

This procedure specifies that a database object is not an application common object. In an application container, application common objects are shared between multiple containers.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.REMOVE_LINK (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 119-2 REMOVE\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the database object.
object_name	The name of the database object.
namespace	The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object.
edition_name	The name of the edition for the database object.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 119.3.2 SET\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to a data-linked application common object. In an application container, data-linked application common objects store data in the application root only, and the data can be accessed by all of the application PDBs in the application container. The data in a data-linked application common object can be modified only in the application root.

You can use this procedure to set data-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_DATA_LINKED (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 119-3** SET\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the database object.
object_name	The name of the database object.
namespace	The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object.
edition_name	The name of the edition for the database object.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 119.3.3 SET\_EXT\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to an extended data-linked application common object. In an application container, for an extended data-linked object, each application PDB can create its own specific data while sharing the common data in the application

root. Therefore, only the data stored in the application root is common for all application PDBs.

You can use this procedure to set extended data-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_EXT_DATA_LINKED (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 119-4** *SET\_EXT\_DATA\_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the database object.
object_name	The name of the database object.
namespace	The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object.
edition_name	The name of the edition for the database object.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 119.3.4 SET\_METADATA\_LINKED Procedure

This procedure sets a database object to a metadata-linked application common object. In an application container, metadata-linked application common objects store the metadata for specific objects, such as tables, so that the containers that share the application common object have the same structure but different data.

You can use this procedure to set metadata-linked application common objects when you migrate an application that is installed in a PDB to an application container. The application can be migrated to the application root or to an application PDB. For example, you can migrate an application installed in a PDB plugged into an Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) CDB to an application container in an Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2) CDB.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_METADATA_LINKED (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace    IN NUMBER,
  edition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 119-5** *SET\_METADATA\_LINKED Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema that owns the database object.
object_name	The name of the database object.
namespace	The namespace of the database object. The NAMESPACE column of the DBA_OBJECTS view shows the namespace of an object.
edition_name	The name of the edition for the database object.

**See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container

## 119.3.5 SET\_PROFILE\_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a profile as an application common profile in an application container. This procedure is intended for migrating a profile from a previous release to an application container in the current release.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_PROFILE_EXPLICIT (
  profile_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 119-6** *SET\_PROFILE\_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
profile_name	The name of the profile.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container.

## 119.3.6 SET\_ROLE\_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a role as an application common role in an application container. This procedure is intended for migrating a role from a previous release to an application container in the current release.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_ROLE_EXPLICIT (
    role_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 119-7** *SET\_ROLE\_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
role_name	The name of the role.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container.

## 119.3.7 SET\_USER\_EXPLICIT Procedure

This procedure sets a local user as an application common user in an application container.

This procedure must be invoked in an application install, patch, upgrade, or uninstall operation in an application root.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PDB_ALTER_SHARING.SET_USER_EXPLICIT (
    user_name IN VARCHAR2);
```



## Parameters

**Table 119-8** *SET\_USER\_EXPLICIT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
user_name	The name of the user.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about migrating an application to an application container.

# DBMS\_PERF

The DBMS\_PERF package provides an interface to generate active reports for monitoring database performance.



## See Also:

*Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about "Avoiding SQL Injection in PL/SQL"

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PERF Subprograms](#)

## 120.1 DBMS\_PERF Overview

The DBMS\_PERF package provides an interface for generating database performance reports. All subprograms return an active report and these reports can be generated at the system level, session level or at SQL level.

## 120.2 DBMS\_PERF Security Model

The DBMS\_PERF package requires the DBA role.

## 120.3 Summary of DBMS\_PERF Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_PERF subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 120-1 DBMS\_PERF Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REPORT_PERFHUB Function</a>	Generates a composite active performance report of the entire database system for a specified time period.
<a href="#">REPORT_SESSION Function</a>	Generates a performance report for a specific database session where a session is identified by <code>inst_id</code> , <code>sid</code> , and <code>serial_num</code> .
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL Function</a>	Generates an active performance report for a particular SQL statement identified by its <code>sql_id</code> .

## 120.3.1 REPORT\_PERFHUB Function

This function generates a composite active performance report of the entire database system for a specified time period.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PERF.REPORT_PERFHUB (
  is_realttime          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  outer_start_time     IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  outer_end_time       IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  selected_start_time  IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  selected_end_time    IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id              IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  dbid                 IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  monitor_list_detail  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  workload_sql_detail  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  addm_task_detail     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  report_reference     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  report_level         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  type                 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
  base_path            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 120-2** *REPORT\_PERFHUB Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
is_realttime	If 1, then real-time. If NULL (default) or 0, then historical mode.
outer_start_time	Start time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realttime=0 (historical), then 24 hours before outer_end_time.</li> <li>If is_realttime=1 (realtime mode), then 1 hour before outer_end_time.</li> </ul>
outer_end_time	End time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default), then latest AWR snapshot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realttime=0 (historical), then the latest AWR snapshot</li> <li>If is_realttime=1 (realtime mode), this is the current time (and any input is ignored)</li> </ul>
selected_start_time	Start time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realttime=0, then 1 hour before selected_end_time</li> <li>If is_realttime=1, then 5 minutes before selected_end_time</li> </ul>
selected_end_time	End time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realttime=0, then latest AWR snapshot</li> <li>If is_realttime=1, then current time</li> </ul>

**Table 120-2 (Cont.) REPORT\_PERFHUB Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
inst_id	Instance ID to for which to retrieve data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If -1, then current instance</li> <li>• If number is specified, then for that instance</li> <li>• If NULL (default), then all instances</li> </ul>
dbid	DBID to query. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NULL, then current DBID.</li> <li>• If is_realtime=1, then DBID must be the local DBID.</li> </ul>
monitor_list_detail	Top N in SQL monitor list for which to retrieve SQL monitor details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NULL (default), then retrieves top 10</li> <li>• If 0, then retrieves no monitor list details</li> </ul>
workload_sql_detail	Top N in Workload Top SQL list to retrieve monitor details, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NULL (default), then retrieves top 10</li> <li>• If 0, then retrieves no monitor list details</li> </ul>
addm_task_detail	Maximum N latest ADDM tasks to retrieve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NULL (default), retrieves available data but no more than N</li> <li>• If 0, then retrieves no ADDM task details</li> </ul>
report_reference	Must be NULL when used from SQL*Plus.
report_level	'typical' will get all tabs in performance hub
type	Report type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'ACTIVE' (default)</li> <li>• 'xml' returns XML</li> </ul>
base_path	URL path for HTML resources since flex HTML requires access to external files. This is only valid for type='ACTIVE' and is typically not used. Default value will retrieve the required files from OTN.

### Usage Notes

- Once a time period is selected, the performance information is collected and presented based on performance subject areas.
- The time period can be real-time or historical.
- When real-time data is selected, more granular data is presented because data points are available every minute.
- When historical data is selected, more detailed data (broken down by different metrics) is presented, but the data points are averaged out to the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) interval (usually an hour).
- Different tabs are available in the Performance Hub, depending on whether is\_real-time is 1 for real time mode or 0 for historical mode.

## 120.3.2 REPORT\_SESSION Function

This function produces a performance report for a specific database session where a session is identified by `inst_id`, `sid`, and `serial_num`.

If any of those parameters are missing, then the report is for the current session.

The session-level performance report contains the following tabs:

- **Summary** - This tab contains key identifiers and attributes of the session along with a summary of its activity data. It also contains a list of SQLs, PLSQL blocks and Database Operations (DBOP) executed by that session that were monitored by Real-time SQL Monitoring.
- **Activity** - This tab shows activity broken down by wait classes for this session. The data used for this chart is fetched from Active Session History (ASH).
- **Metrics** - This tab shows charts for certain key metrics for the selected session over time and is only available in historical mode. Some of the metrics shown are CPU usage, PGA usage, IO Throughput and IO Requests.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PERF.REPORT_SESSION (
    inst_id          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    sid              IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    serial           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    is_realtime      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    outer_start_time IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
    outer_end_time   IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
    selected_start_time IN DATE    DEFAULT NULL,
    selected_end_time IN DATE    DEFAULT NULL,
    dbid             IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    monitor_list_detail IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    report_reference IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    report_level     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    type             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
    base_path        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 120-3** *REPORT\_SESSION Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>inst_id</code>	Instance ID to for which to retrieve data. If NULL (default), then instance of current session.
<code>sid</code>	Session ID for which to retrieve performance. If NULL, uses current session.
<code>serial</code>	Serial# of session. If NULL, then the serial# of the specified <code>sid</code> is used provided the session is connected.
<code>is_realtime</code>	If 1, then real-time. If NULL (default) or 0, then historical mode.

**Table 120-3 (Cont.) REPORT\_SESSION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
outer_start_time	Start time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realtime=0 (historical), then 24 hours before outer_end_time.</li> <li>If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), then 1 hour before outer_end_time.</li> </ul>
outer_end_time	End time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default), then latest AWR snapshot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realtime=0 (historical), then the latest AWR snapshot</li> <li>If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), this is the current time (and any input is ignored)</li> </ul>
selected_start_time	Start time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realtime=0, then 1 hour before selected_end_time</li> <li>If is_realtime=1, then 5 minutes before selected_end_time</li> </ul>
selected_end_time	End time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realtime=0, then latest AWR snapshot</li> <li>If is_realtime=1, then current time</li> </ul>
dbid	DBID to query. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If NULL, then current DBID.</li> <li>If is_realtime=1, then DBID must be the local DBID.\</li> </ul>
monitor_list_detail	Top N in SQL monitor list for which to retrieve SQL monitor details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If NULL (default), then retrieves top 10</li> <li>If 0, then retrieves no monitor list details</li> </ul>
report_reference	Must be NULL when used from SQL*Plus.
report_level	'typical' will get all tabs in the session hub (or session details)
type	Report type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'ACTIVE' (default)</li> <li>'xml' returns XML</li> </ul>
base_path	URL path for HTML resources since flex HTML requires access to external files

### 120.3.3 REPORT\_SQL Function

This function generates an active performance report for a particular SQL statement identified by its `sql_id`.

The SQL-level performance report contains the following tabs:

- Summary - This tab contains an overview of the SQL statement with key attributes like the SQL text, user name, sessions executing it, and related information. It also

contains a Plans tab which shows statistics and activity for each distinct plan for this SQL statement found in memory and in the AWR.

- Activity - This tab shows activity broken down by wait classes for this SQL statement. The data used for this chart is fetched from Active Session History (ASH).
- Execution Statistics - This tab shows statistics and activity for each distinct plan for this statement along with a graphical and tabular representation of the plan.
- Monitored SQL - All executions of this SQL statement that were monitored by Real-time SQL Monitoring are listed in this tab.
- Plan Control - This tab shows information about SQL Profiles and SQL Plan Baselines if they exist for this SQL statement.
- Historical Statistics - This tab is available only in Historical mode. It contains statistics, such as number of executions, number of I/Os, rows processed, and other information produced over time for different execution plans. This information is retrieved from AWR.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PERF.REPORT_SQL (
    sql_id          IN varchar2 default null,
    is_realtime     IN number   default null,
    outer_start_time IN date     default null,
    outer_end_time  IN date     default null,
    selected_start_time IN date   default null,
    selected_end_time IN date   default null,
    inst_id        IN number   default null,
    dbid          IN number   default null,
    monitor_list_detail IN number default null,
    report_reference IN varchar2 default null,
    report_level    IN varchar2 default null, type          IN
    varchar2 default 'ACTIVE',
    base_path      IN varchar2 default null);
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 120-4** *REPORT\_SQL Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQL_ID for which to retrieve performance. If NULL, gets SQL details for the last executed SQL statement.
is_realtime	If 1, then real-time. If NULL (default) or 0, then historical mode.
outer_start_time	Start time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If is_realtime=0 (historical), then 24 hours before outer_end_time.</li> <li>• If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), then 1 hour before outer_end_time.</li> </ul>

**Table 120-4 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
outer_end_time	End time of outer period shown in the time selector. If NULL (default), then latest AWR snapshot. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realtime=0 (historical), then the latest AWR snapshot</li> <li>If is_realtime=1 (realtime mode), this is the current time (and any input is ignored)</li> </ul>
selected_start_time	Start time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realtime=0, then 1 hour before selected_end_time</li> <li>If is_realtime=1, then 5 minutes before selected_end_time</li> </ul>
selected_end_time	End time period of selection. If NULL (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If is_realtime=0, then latest AWR snapshot</li> <li>If is_realtime=1, then current time</li> </ul>
inst_id	Instance ID to for which to retrieve data. If NULL (default), then instance of current session.
dbid	DBID to query. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If NULL, then current DBID.</li> <li>If is_realtime=1, then DBID must be the local DBID.\</li> </ul>
monitor_list_detail	Top N in SQL monitor list for which to retrieve SQL monitor details. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If NULL (default), then retrieves top 10</li> <li>If 0, then retrieves no monitor list details</li> </ul>
report_reference	Must be NULL when used from SQL*Plus.
report_level	'typical' will get all tabs in performance hub
type	Report type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'ACTIVE' (default)</li> <li>'xml' returns XML</li> </ul>
base_path	URL path for HTML resources since flex HTML requires access to external files



# DBMS\_PIPE

The `DBMS_PIPE` package lets two or more sessions in the same instance communicate. Oracle pipes are similar in concept to the pipes used in UNIX, but Oracle pipes are not implemented using the operating system pipe mechanisms.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PIPE Subprograms](#)

## 121.1 DBMS\_PIPE Overview

Pipe functionality has several potential applications: external service interface, independent transactions, alerters (non-transactional), debugging, and concentrator.

- **External service interface:** You can communicate with user-written services that are external to the RDBMS. This can be done effectively in a shared server process, so that several instances of the service are executing simultaneously. Additionally, the services are available asynchronously. The requestor of the service does not need to block a waiting reply. The requestor can check (with or without time out) at a later time. The service can be written in any of the 3GL languages that Oracle supports.
- **Independent transactions:** The pipe can communicate to a separate session which can perform an operation in an independent transaction (such as logging an attempted security violation detected by a trigger).
- **Alerters (non-transactional):** You can post another process without requiring the waiting process to poll. If an "after-row" or "after-statement" trigger were to alert an application, then the application would treat this alert as an indication that the data probably changed. The application would then read the data to get the current value. Because this is an "after" trigger, the application would want to do a "SELECT FOR UPDATE" to make sure it read the correct data.
- **Debugging:** Triggers and stored procedures can send debugging information to a pipe. Another session can keep reading out of the pipe and display it on the screen or write it to a file.
- **Concentrator:** This is useful for multiplexing large numbers of users over a fewer number of network connections, or improving performance by concentrating several user-transactions into one DBMS transaction.

## 121.2 DBMS\_PIPE Security Model

Security can be achieved by use of `GRANT EXECUTE` on the `DBMS_PIPE` package by creating a pipe using the `private` parameter in the `CREATE_PIPE` function and by writing cover packages that only expose particular features or pipenames to particular users or roles.

Depending upon your security requirements, you may choose to use either public pipes or private pipes, which are described in [DBMS\\_PIPE Operational Notes](#).

## 121.3 DBMS\_PIPE Constants

This is the maximum time to wait attempting to send or receive a message.

```
maxwait    constant integer := 86400000; /* 1000 days */
```

## 121.4 DBMS\_PIPE Operational Notes

Information sent through Oracle pipes is buffered in the system global area (SGA). All information in pipes is lost when the instance is shut down.

### **WARNING:**

Pipes are independent of transactions. Be careful using pipes when transaction control can be affected.

The operation of `DBMS_PIPE` is considered with regard to the following topics:

- Public Pipes
- Writing and Reading Pipes
- Private Pipes

### Public Pipes

You may create a public pipe either implicitly or explicitly. For *implicit* public pipes, the pipe is automatically created when it is referenced for the first time, and it disappears when it no longer contains data. Because the pipe descriptor is stored in the SGA, there is some space usage overhead until the empty pipe is aged out of the cache.

You create an *explicit* public pipe by calling the `CREATE_PIPE` function with the `private` flag set to `FALSE`. You must deallocate explicitly-created pipes by calling the `REMOVE_PIPE` function.

The domain of a public pipe is the schema in which it was created, either explicitly or implicitly.

### Reading and Writing Pipes

Each public pipe works asynchronously. Any number of schema users can write to a public pipe, as long as they have `EXECUTE` permission on the `DBMS_PIPE` package, and

they know the name of the public pipe. However, once buffered information is read by one user, it is emptied from the buffer, and is not available for other readers of the same pipe.

The sending session builds a message using one or more calls to the `PACK_MESSAGE` procedure. This procedure adds the message to the session's local message buffer. The information in this buffer is sent by calling the `SEND_MESSAGE` function, designating the pipe name to be used to send the message. When `SEND_MESSAGE` is called, all messages that have been stacked in the local buffer are sent.

A process that wants to receive a message calls the `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` function, designating the pipe name from which to receive the message. The process then calls the `UNPACK_MESSAGE` procedure to access each of the items in the message.

### Private Pipes

You explicitly create a private pipe by calling the `CREATE_PIPE` function. Once created, the private pipe persists in shared memory until you explicitly deallocate it by calling the `REMOVE_PIPE` function. A private pipe is also deallocated when the database instance is shut down.

You cannot create a private pipe if an implicit pipe exists in memory and has the same name as the private pipe you are trying to create. In this case, `CREATE_PIPE` returns an error.

Access to a private pipe is restricted to:

- Sessions running under the same userid as the creator of the pipe
- Stored subprograms executing in the same userid privilege domain as the pipe creator
- Users connected as `SYSDBA`

An attempt by any other user to send or receive messages on the pipe, or to remove the pipe, results in an immediate error. Any attempt by another user to create a pipe with the same name also causes an error.

As with public pipes, you must first build your message using calls to `PACK_MESSAGE` before calling `SEND_MESSAGE`. Similarly, you must call `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` to retrieve the message before accessing the items in the message by calling `UNPACK_MESSAGE`.

## 121.5 DBMS\_PIPE Exceptions

DBMS\_PIPE package subprograms can return the errors listed in the following table.

**Table 121-1 DBMS\_PIPE Errors**

Error	Description
ORA-23321:	Pipename may not be null. This can be returned by the <code>CREATE_PIPE</code> function, or any subprogram that takes a pipe name as a parameter.
ORA-23322:	Insufficient privilege to access pipe. This can be returned by any subprogram that references a private pipe in its parameter list.

## 121.6 DBMS\_PIPE Examples

These examples show use of DBMS\_PIPE in debugging PL/SQL, debugging Pro\*C, executing system commands, and an external service interface.

### Example 1: Debugging - PL/SQL

This example shows the procedure that a PL/SQL program can call to place debugging information in a pipe.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE debug (msg VARCHAR2) AS
    status NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(LENGTH(msg));
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(msg);
    status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('plsql_debug');
    IF status != 0 THEN
        raise_application_error(-20099, 'Debug error');
    END IF;
END debug;
```

### Example 2: Debugging - Pro\*C

The following Pro\*C code receives messages from the PLSQL\_DEBUG pipe in the previous example, and displays the messages. If the Pro\*C session is run in a separate window, then it can be used to display any messages that are sent to the debug procedure from a PL/SQL program executing in a separate session.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
    VARCHAR username[20];
    int     status;
    int     msg_length;
    char    retval[2000];
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;

EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA;

void sql_error();

main()
{
    -- Prepare username:
    strcpy(username.arr, "SCOTT/TIGER");
    username.len = strlen(username.arr);

    EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error();
    EXEC SQL CONNECT :username;

    printf("connected\n");

    -- Start an endless loop to look for and print messages on the pipe:
    FOR (;;)
    {
        EXEC SQL EXECUTE
            DECLARE
```

```

        len INTEGER;
        typ INTEGER;
        sta INTEGER;
        chr VARCHAR2(2000);
BEGIN
    chr := '';
    sta := dbms_pipe.receive_message('plsqli_debug');
    IF sta = 0 THEN
        DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(len);
        DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(chr);
    END IF;
    :status := sta;
    :retval := chr;
    IF len IS NOT NULL THEN
        :msg_length := len;
    ELSE
        :msg_length := 2000;
    END IF;
END;
END-EXEC;
IF (status == 0)
    printf("\n%.*s\n", msg_length, retval);
ELSE
    printf("abnormal status, value is %d\n", status);
}
}

void sql_error()
{
    char msg[1024];
    int rlen, len;
    len = sizeof(msg);
    sqlglm(msg, &len, &rlen);
    printf("ORACLE ERROR\n");
    printf("%.*s\n", rlen, msg);
    exit(1);
}
}

```

### Example 3: Execute System Commands

This example shows PL/SQL and Pro\*C code let a PL/SQL stored procedure (or anonymous block) call PL/SQL procedures to send commands over a pipe to a Pro\*C program that is listening for them.

The Pro\*C program sleeps and waits for a message to arrive on the named pipe. When a message arrives, the Pro\*C program processes it, carrying out the required action, such as executing a UNIX command through the *system()* call or executing a SQL command using embedded SQL.

DAEMON.SQL is the source code for the PL/SQL package. This package contains procedures that use the DBMS\_PIPE package to send and receive message to and from the Pro\*C daemon. Note that full handshaking is used. The daemon always sends a message back to the package (except in the case of the STOP command). This is valuable, because it allows the PL/SQL procedures to be sure that the Pro\*C daemon is running.

You can call the DAEMON packaged procedures from an anonymous PL/SQL block using SQL\*Plus or Enterprise Manager. For example:

```

SQLPLUS> variable rv number
SQLPLUS> execute :rv := DAEMON.EXECUTE_SYSTEM('ls -la');

```

On a UNIX system, this causes the Pro\*C daemon to execute the command `system("ls -la")`.

Remember that the daemon needs to be running first. You might want to run it in the background, or in another window beside the SQL\*Plus or Enterprise Manager session from which you call it.

The DAEMON.SQL also uses the DBMS\_OUTPUT package to display the results. For this example to work, you must have execute privileges on this package.

DAEMON.SQL Example. This is the code for the PL/SQL DAEMON package:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE daemon AS
  FUNCTION execute_sql(command VARCHAR2,
                      timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10)
    RETURN NUMBER;

  FUNCTION execute_system(command VARCHAR2,
                          timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10)
    RETURN NUMBER;

  PROCEDURE stop(timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10);
END daemon;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY daemon AS

  FUNCTION execute_system(command VARCHAR2,
                          timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10)
  RETURN NUMBER IS

    status      NUMBER;
    result      VARCHAR2(20);
    command_code NUMBER;
    pipe_name   VARCHAR2(30);
  BEGIN
    pipe_name := DBMS_PIPE.UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME;

    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('SYSTEM');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(pipe_name);
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(command);
    status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('daemon', timeout);
    IF status <> 0 THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20010,
        'Execute_system: Error while sending. Status = ' ||
        status);
    END IF;

    status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE(pipe_name, timeout);
    IF status <> 0 THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20011,
        'Execute_system: Error while receiving.
        Status = ' || status);
    END IF;

    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(result);
    IF result <> 'done' THEN
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20012,
        'Execute_system: Done not received.');
```

```
    END IF;

    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(command_code);
```

```
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('System command executed. result = ' ||
                               command_code);
    RETURN command_code;
END execute_system;

FUNCTION execute_sql(command VARCHAR2,
                    timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10)
RETURN NUMBER IS

    status      NUMBER;
    result      VARCHAR2(20);
    command_code NUMBER;
    pipe_name   VARCHAR2(30);

BEGIN
    pipe_name := DBMS_PIPE.UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME;

    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('SQL');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(pipe_name);
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(command);
    status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('daemon', timeout);
    IF status <> 0 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20020,
            'execute_sql: Error while sending. Status = ' || status);
    END IF;

    status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE(pipe_name, timeout);

    IF status <> 0 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20021,
            'execute_sql: Error while receiving.
            Status = ' || status);
    END IF;

    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(result);
    IF result <> 'done' THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20022,
            'execute_sql: done not received.');
```

```
    END IF;

    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(command_code);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE
        ('SQL command executed. sqlcode = ' || command_code);
    RETURN command_code;
END execute_sql;

PROCEDURE stop(timeout NUMBER DEFAULT 10) IS
    status NUMBER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('STOP');
    status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('daemon', timeout);
    IF status <> 0 THEN
        RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20030,
            'stop: error while sending. status = ' || status);
    END IF;
END stop;
END daemon;
```

daemon.pc Example. This is the code for the Pro\*C daemon. You must precompile this using the Pro\*C Precompiler, Version 1.5.x or later. You must also specify the USERID and SQLCHECK options, as the example contains embedded PL/SQL code.

**Note:**

To use a VARCHAR output host variable in a PL/SQL block, you must initialize the length component before entering the block.

```
proc iname=daemon userid=scott/tiger sqlcheck=semantics
```

Then C-compile and link in the normal way.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA;

EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;
  char *uid = "scott/tiger";
  int status;
  VARCHAR command[20];
  VARCHAR value[2000];
  VARCHAR return_name[30];
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION;

void
connect_error()
{
  char msg_buffer[512];
  int msg_length;
  int buffer_size = 512;

  EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;
  sqlgml(msg_buffer, &buffer_size, &msg_length);
  printf("Daemon error while connecting:\n");
  printf("%. *s\n", msg_length, msg_buffer);
  printf("Daemon quitting.\n");
  exit(1);
}

void
sql_error()
{
  char msg_buffer[512];
  int msg_length;
  int buffer_size = 512;

  EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;
  sqlgml(msg_buffer, &buffer_size, &msg_length);
  printf("Daemon error while executing:\n");
  printf("%. *s\n", msg_length, msg_buffer);
  printf("Daemon continuing.\n");
}

main()
{
  command.len = 20; /*initialize length components*/
  value.len = 2000;
  return_name.len = 30;
  EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO connect_error();
  EXEC SQL CONNECT :uid;
  printf("Daemon connected.\n");
}
```



```
EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error();
printf("Daemon waiting...\n");
while (1) {
  EXEC SQL EXECUTE
  BEGIN
    :status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE('daemon');
    IF :status = 0 THEN
      DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:command);
    END IF;
  END;
END-EXEC;
IF (status == 0)
{
  command.arr[command.len] = '\0';
  IF (!strcmp((char *) command.arr, "STOP"))
  {
    printf("Daemon exiting.\n");
    break;
  }

  ELSE IF (!strcmp((char *) command.arr, "SYSTEM"))
  {
    EXEC SQL EXECUTE
    BEGIN
      DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:return_name);
      DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:value);
    END;
    END-EXEC;
    value.arr[value.len] = '\0';
    printf("Will execute system command '%s'\n", value.arr);

    status = system(value.arr);
    EXEC SQL EXECUTE
    BEGIN
      DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('done');
      DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(:status);
      :status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE(:return_name);
    END;
    END-EXEC;

    IF (status)
    {
      printf
      ("Daemon error while responding to system command.");
      printf(" status: %d\n", status);
    }
  }
}
ELSE IF (!strcmp((char *) command.arr, "SQL")) {
  EXEC SQL EXECUTE
  BEGIN
    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:return_name);
    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(:value);
  END;
  END-EXEC;
  value.arr[value.len] = '\0';
  printf("Will execute sql command '%s'\n", value.arr);

  EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR CONTINUE;
  EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE :value;
  status = sqlca.sqlcode;
}
```

```

EXEC SQL WHENEVER SQLERROR DO sql_error();
EXEC SQL EXECUTE
  BEGIN
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('done');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(:status);
    :status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE(:return_name);
  END;
END-EXEC;

IF (status)
{
  printf("Daemon error while responding to sql command.");
  printf("  status: %d\n", status);
}
}
ELSE
{
  printf
    ("Daemon error: invalid command '%s' received.\n",
     command.arr);
}
}
ELSE
{
  printf("Daemon error while waiting for signal.");
  printf("  status = %d\n", status);
}
}
EXEC SQL COMMIT WORK RELEASE;
exit(0);

```

#### Example 4: External Service Interface

Put the user-written 3GL code into an OCI or Precompiler program. The program connects to the database and executes PL/SQL code to read its request from the pipe, computes the result, and then executes PL/SQL code to send the result on a pipe back to the requestor.

Below is an example of a stock service request. The recommended sequence for the arguments to pass on the pipe for all service requests is:

protocol_version	VARCHAR2	- '1', 10 bytes or less
returnpipe	VARCHAR2	- 30 bytes or less
service	VARCHAR2	- 30 bytes or less
arg1	VARCHAR2/NUMBER/DATE	
...		
argn	VARCHAR2/NUMBER/DATE	

The recommended format for returning the result is:

success	VARCHAR2	- 'SUCCESS' if OK, otherwise error message
arg1	VARCHAR2/NUMBER/DATE	
...		
argn	VARCHAR2/NUMBER/DATE	

The "stock price request server" would do, using OCI or PRO\* (in pseudo-code):

```

<loop forever>
  BEGIN dbms_stock_server.get_request(:stocksymbol); END;

```

```

<figure out price based on stocksymbol (probably from some radio
    signal), set error if can't find such a stock>
BEGIN dbms_stock_server.return_price(:error, :price); END;

```

A client would do:

```
BEGIN :price := stock_request('YOURCOMPANY'); end;
```

The stored procedure, `dbms_stock_server`, which is called by the preceding "stock price request server" is:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE dbms_stock_server IS
  PROCEDURE get_request(symbol OUT VARCHAR2);
  PROCEDURE return_price(errormsg IN VARCHAR2, price IN VARCHAR2);
END;

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY dbms_stock_server IS
  returnpipe  VARCHAR2(30);

  PROCEDURE returnerror(reason VARCHAR2) IS
    s INTEGER;
  BEGIN
    dbms_pipe.pack_message(reason);
    s := dbms_pipe.send_message(returnpipe);
    IF s <> 0 THEN
      raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error:' || to_char(s) ||
        ' sending on pipe');
    END IF;
  END;

  PROCEDURE get_request(symbol OUT VARCHAR2) IS
    protocol_version VARCHAR2(10);
    s                 INTEGER;
    service           VARCHAR2(30);
  BEGIN
    s := dbms_pipe.receive_message('stock_service');
    IF s <> 0 THEN
      raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error:' || to_char(s) ||
        'reading pipe');
    END IF;
    dbms_pipe.unpack_message(protocol_version);
    IF protocol_version <> '1' THEN
      raise_application_error(-20000, 'Bad protocol: ' ||
        protocol_version);
    END IF;
    dbms_pipe.unpack_message(returnpipe);
    dbms_pipe.unpack_message(service);
    IF service != 'getprice' THEN
      returnerror('Service ' || service || ' not supported');
    END IF;
    dbms_pipe.unpack_message(symbol);
  END;

  PROCEDURE return_price(errormsg in VARCHAR2, price in VARCHAR2) IS
    s INTEGER;
  BEGIN
    IF errormsg is NULL THEN
      dbms_pipe.pack_message('SUCCESS');
      dbms_pipe.pack_message(price);
    ELSE
      dbms_pipe.pack_message(errormsg);
    END IF;
  END;

```

```

END IF;
s := dbms_pipe.send_message(returnpipe);
IF s <> 0 THEN
    raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error: '||to_char(s)||
    ' sending on pipe');
END IF;
END;
END;

```

The procedure called by the client is:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION stock_request (symbol VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 IS
s      INTEGER;
price  VARCHAR2(20);
errmsg VARCHAR2(512);
BEGIN
dbms_pipe.pack_message('1'); -- protocol version
dbms_pipe.pack_message(dbms_pipe.unique_session_name); -- return pipe
dbms_pipe.pack_message('getprice');
dbms_pipe.pack_message(symbol);
s := dbms_pipe.send_message('stock_service');
IF s <> 0 THEN
    raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error: '||to_char(s)||
    ' sending on pipe');
END IF;
s := dbms_pipe.receive_message(dbms_pipe.unique_session_name);
IF s <> 0 THEN
    raise_application_error(-20000, 'Error: '||to_char(s)||
    ' receiving on pipe');
END IF;
dbms_pipe.unpack_message(errormsg);
IF errormsg <> 'SUCCESS' THEN
    raise_application_error(-20000, errormsg);
END IF;
dbms_pipe.unpack_message(price);
RETURN price;
END;

```

You would typically only GRANT EXECUTE on DBMS\_STOCK\_SERVICE to the stock service application server, and would only GRANT EXECUTE on stock\_request to those users allowed to use the service.



**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_ALERT](#)

## 121.7 Summary of DBMS\_PIPE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_PIPE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 121-2 DBMS\_PIPE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_PIPE Function</a>	Creates a pipe (necessary for private pipes)
<a href="#">NEXT_ITEM_TYPE Function</a>	Returns datatype of next item in buffer
<a href="#">PACK_MESSAGE Procedures</a>	Builds message in local buffer
<a href="#">PURGE Procedure</a>	Purges contents of named pipe
<a href="#">RECEIVE_MESSAGE Function</a>	Copies message from named pipe into local buffer
<a href="#">REMOVE_PIPE Function</a>	Removes the named pipe
<a href="#">RESET_BUFFER Procedure</a>	Purges contents of local buffer
<a href="#">SEND_MESSAGE Function</a>	Sends message on named pipe: This implicitly creates a public pipe if the named pipe does not exist
<a href="#">UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME Function</a>	Returns unique session name
<a href="#">UNPACK_MESSAGE Procedures</a>	Accesses next item in buffer

## 121.7.1 CREATE\_PIPE Function

This function explicitly creates a public or private pipe. If the `private` flag is `TRUE`, then the pipe creator is assigned as the owner of the private pipe.

Explicitly-created pipes can only be removed by calling `REMOVE_PIPE`, or by shutting down the instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.CREATE_PIPE (
    pipename      IN VARCHAR2,
    maxpipesize  IN INTEGER DEFAULT 8192,
    private       IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(create_pipe,WNDS,RNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 121-3 CREATE\_PIPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>pipename</code>	Name of the pipe you are creating. You must use this name when you call <code>SEND_MESSAGE</code> and <code>RECEIVE_MESSAGE</code> . This name must be unique across the instance.  Caution: Do not use pipe names beginning with <code>ORA\$</code> . These are reserved for use by procedures provided by Oracle. <code>Pipename</code> should not be longer than 128 bytes, and is case insensitive. At this time, the name cannot contain Globalization Support characters.

**Table 121-3 (Cont.) CREATE\_PIPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
maxpipesize	The maximum size allowed for the pipe, in bytes. The total size of all of the messages on the pipe cannot exceed this amount. The message is blocked if it exceeds this maximum. The default maxpipesize is 8192 bytes. The maxpipesize for a pipe becomes a part of the characteristics of the pipe and persists for the life of the pipe. Callers of SEND_MESSAGE with larger values cause the maxpipesize to be increased. Callers with a smaller value use the existing, larger value.
private	Uses the default, TRUE, to create a private pipe. Public pipes can be implicitly created when you call SEND_MESSAGE.

**Return Values**

**Table 121-4 CREATE\_PIPE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
0	Successful. If the pipe already exists and the user attempting to create it is authorized to use it, then Oracle returns 0, indicating success, and any data already in the pipe remains. If a user connected as SYSDBA/SYSOPER re-creates a pipe, then Oracle returns status 0, but the ownership of the pipe remains unchanged.
ORA-23322	Failure due to naming conflict. If a pipe with the same name exists and was created by a different user, then Oracle signals error ORA-23322, indicating the naming conflict.

**Exceptions**

**Table 121-5 CREATE\_PIPE Function Exception**

Exception	Description
Null pipe name	Permission error: Pipe with the same name already exists, and you are not allowed to use it.

## 121.7.2 NEXT\_ITEM\_TYPE Function

This function determines the datatype of the next item in the local message buffer.

After you have called RECEIVE\_MESSAGE to place pipe information in a local buffer, call NEXT\_ITEM\_TYPE.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PIPE.NEXT_ITEM_TYPE
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(next_item_type,WNDS,RNDS);
```

**Return Values****Table 121-6 NEXT\_ITEM\_TYPE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
0	No more items
6	NUMBER
9	VARCHAR2
11	ROWID
12	DATE
23	RAW

## 121.7.3 PACK\_MESSAGE Procedures

This procedure builds your message in the local message buffer.

To send a message, first make one or more calls to `PACK_MESSAGE`. Then, call `SEND_MESSAGE` to send the message in the local buffer on the named pipe.

The procedure is overloaded to accept items of type `VARCHAR2`, `NCHAR`, `NUMBER`, `DATE`, `RAW` and `ROWID` items. In addition to the data bytes, each item in the buffer requires one byte to indicate its type, and two bytes to store its length. One additional byte is needed to terminate the message. The overhead for all types other than `VARCHAR` is 4 bytes.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE (
    item IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE (
    item IN NCHAR);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE (
    item IN NUMBER);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE (
    item IN DATE);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE_RAW (
    item IN RAW);

DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE_ROWID (
    item IN ROWID);
```

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(pack_message,WNDS,RNDS);  
pragma restrict_references(pack_message_raw,WNDS,RNDS);  
pragma restrict_references(pack_message_rowid,WNDS,RNDS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 121-7 PACK\_MESSAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
item	Item to pack into the local message buffer.

## Usage Notes

In Oracle database version 8.x, the char-set-id (2 bytes) and the char-set-form (1 byte) are stored with each data item. Therefore, the overhead when using Oracle database version 8.x is 7 bytes.

When you call `SEND_MESSAGE` to send this message, you must indicate the name of the pipe on which you want to send the message. If this pipe already exists, then you must have sufficient privileges to access this pipe. If the pipe does not already exist, then it is created automatically.

## Exceptions

ORA-06558 is raised if the message buffer overflows (currently 4096 bytes). Each item in the buffer takes one byte for the type, two bytes for the length, plus the actual data. There is also one byte needed to terminate the message.

## 121.7.4 PURGE Procedure

This procedure empties the contents of the named pipe.

An empty implicitly-created pipe is aged out of the shared global area according to the least-recently-used algorithm. Thus, calling `PURGE` lets you free the memory associated with an implicitly-created pipe.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.PURGE (  
    pipename IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(purge,WNDS,RNDS);
```



## Parameters

**Table 121-8 PURGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pipename	Name of pipe from which to remove all messages. The local buffer may be overwritten with messages as they are discarded. Pipename should not be longer than 128 bytes, and is case-insensitive.

## Usage Notes

Because PURGE calls RECEIVE\_MESSAGE, the local buffer might be overwritten with messages as they are purged from the pipe. Also, you can receive an ORA-23322 (insufficient privileges) error if you attempt to purge a pipe with which you have insufficient access rights.

## Exceptions

Permission error if pipe belongs to another user.

## 121.7.5 RECEIVE\_MESSAGE Function

This function copies the message into the local message buffer.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE (
    pipename      IN VARCHAR2,
    timeout       IN INTEGER      DEFAULT maxwait)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(receive_message,WNDS,RNDS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 121-9 RECEIVE\_MESSAGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pipename	Name of the pipe on which you want to receive a message. Names beginning with ORA\$ are reserved for use by Oracle
timeout	Time to wait for a message, in seconds. The default value is the constant MAXWAIT, which is defined as 86400000 (1000 days). A timeout of 0 lets you read without blocking.

## Return Values

**Table 121-10** RECEIVE\_MESSAGE Function Return Values

Return	Description
0	Success
1	Timed out. If the pipe was implicitly-created and is empty, then it is removed.
2	Record in the pipe is too large for the buffer. (This should not happen.)
3	An interrupt occurred.
ORA-23322	User has insufficient privileges to read from the pipe.

## Usage Notes

To receive a message from a pipe, first call `RECEIVE_MESSAGE`. When you receive a message, it is removed from the pipe; hence, a message can only be received once. For implicitly-created pipes, the pipe is removed after the last record is removed from the pipe.

If the pipe that you specify when you call `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` does not already exist, then Oracle implicitly creates the pipe and waits to receive the message. If the message does not arrive within a designated timeout interval, then the call returns and the pipe is removed.

After receiving the message, you must make one or more calls to `UNPACK_MESSAGE` to access the individual items in the message. The `UNPACK_MESSAGE` procedure is overloaded to unpack items of type `DATE`, `NUMBER`, `VARCHAR2`, and there are two additional procedures to unpack `RAW` and `ROWID` items. If you do not know the type of data that you are attempting to unpack, then call `NEXT_ITEM_TYPE` to determine the type of the next item in the buffer.

## Exceptions

**Table 121-11** RECEIVE\_MESSAGE Function Exceptions

Exception	Description
Null pipe name	Permission error. Insufficient privilege to remove the record from the pipe. The pipe is owned by someone else.

## 121.7.6 RESET\_BUFFER Procedure

This procedure resets the `PACK_MESSAGE` and `UNPACK_MESSAGE` positioning indicators to 0.

Because all pipes share a single buffer, you may find it useful to reset the buffer before using a new pipe. This ensures that the first time you attempt to send a message to your pipe, you do not inadvertently send an expired message remaining in the buffer.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PIPE.RESET_BUFFER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(reset_buffer,WNDS,RNDS);
```

## 121.7.7 REMOVE\_PIPE Function

This function removes explicitly-created pipes.

Pipes created implicitly by `SEND_MESSAGE` are automatically removed when empty. However, pipes created explicitly by `CREATE_PIPE` are removed only by calling `REMOVE_PIPE`, or by shutting down the instance. All unconsumed records in the pipe are removed before the pipe is deleted.

This is similar to calling `PURGE` on an implicitly-created pipe.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_PIPE.REMOVE_PIPE (
    pipename IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(remove_pipe,WNDS,RNDS);
```

**Parameters****Table 121-12 REMOVE\_PIPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pipename	Name of pipe that you want to remove.

**Return Values****Table 121-13 REMOVE\_PIPE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
0	Success If the pipe does not exist, or if the pipe already exists and the user attempting to remove it is authorized to do so, then Oracle returns 0, indicating success, and any data remaining in the pipe is removed.
ORA-23322	Insufficient privileges. If the pipe exists, but the user is not authorized to access the pipe, then Oracle signals error ORA-23322, indicating insufficient privileges.

## Exceptions

**Table 121-14 REMOVE\_PIPE Function Exception**

Exception	Description
Null pipe name	Permission error: Insufficient privilege to remove pipe. The pipe was created and is owned by someone else.

## 121.7.8 SEND\_MESSAGE Function

This function sends a message on the named pipe.

The message is contained in the local message buffer, which was filled with calls to `PACK_MESSAGE`. You can create a pipe explicitly using `CREATE_PIPE`, otherwise, it is created implicitly.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE (
    pipename      IN VARCHAR2,
    timeout       IN INTEGER DEFAULT MAXWAIT,
    maxpipesize   IN INTEGER DEFAULT 8192)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(send_message,WNDS,RNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 121-15 SEND\_MESSAGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pipename	Name of the pipe on which you want to place the message. If you are using an explicit pipe, then this is the name that you specified when you called <code>CREATE_PIPE</code> .  Caution: Do not use pipe names beginning with 'ORA\$'. These names are reserved for use by procedures provided by Oracle. Pipename should not be longer than 128 bytes, and is case-insensitive. At this time, the name cannot contain Globalization Support characters.
timeout	Time to wait while attempting to place a message on a pipe, in seconds.  The default value is the constant <code>MAXWAIT</code> , which is defined as 86400000 (1000 days).

**Table 121-15 (Cont.) SEND\_MESSAGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
maxpipesize	<p>Maximum size allowed for the pipe, in bytes.</p> <p>The total size of all the messages on the pipe cannot exceed this amount. The message is blocked if it exceeds this maximum. The default is 8192 bytes.</p> <p>The maxpipesize for a pipe becomes a part of the characteristics of the pipe and persists for the life of the pipe. Callers of SEND_MESSAGE with larger values cause the maxpipesize to be increased. Callers with a smaller value simply use the existing, larger value.</p> <p>Specifying maxpipesize as part of the SEND_MESSAGE procedure eliminates the need for a separate call to open the pipe. If you created the pipe explicitly, then you can use the optional maxpipesize parameter to override the creation pipe size specifications.</p>

**Return Values****Table 121-16 SEND\_MESSAGE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
0	<p>Success.</p> <p>If the pipe already exists and the user attempting to create it is authorized to use it, then Oracle returns 0, indicating success, and any data already in the pipe remains.</p> <p>If a user connected as SYSDBS/SYSOPER re-creates a pipe, then Oracle returns status 0, but the ownership of the pipe remains unchanged.</p>
1	<p>Timed out.</p> <p>This procedure can timeout either because it cannot get a lock on the pipe, or because the pipe remains too full to be used. If the pipe was implicitly-created and is empty, then it is removed.</p>
3	<p>An interrupt occurred.</p> <p>If the pipe was implicitly created and is empty, then it is removed.</p>
ORA-23322	<p>Insufficient privileges.</p> <p>If a pipe with the same name exists and was created by a different user, then Oracle signals error ORA-23322, indicating the naming conflict.</p>

**Exceptions****Table 121-17 SEND\_MESSAGE Function Exception**

Exception	Description
Null pipe name	Permission error. Insufficient privilege to write to the pipe. The pipe is private and owned by someone else.

## 121.7.9 UNIQUE\_SESSION\_NAME Function

This function receives a name that is unique among all of the sessions that are currently connected to a database.

Multiple calls to this function from the same session always return the same value. You might find it useful to use this function to supply the `PIPENAME` parameter for your `SEND_MESSAGE` and `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` calls.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(unique_session_name,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS);
```

### Return Values

This function returns a unique name. The returned name can be up to 30 bytes.

## 121.7.10 UNPACK\_MESSAGE Procedures

This procedure retrieves items from the buffer.

After you have called `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` to place pipe information in a local buffer, call `UNPACK_MESSAGE`.



### Note:

The `UNPACK_MESSAGE` procedure is overloaded to return items of type `VARCHAR2`, `NCHAR`, `NUMBER`, or `DATE`. There are two additional procedures to unpack `RAW` and `ROWID` items.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE (  
    item OUT VARCHAR2);  
  
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE (  
    item OUT NCHAR);  
  
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE (  
    item OUT NUMBER);  
  
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE (  
    item OUT DATE);  
  
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE_RAW (  
    item OUT RAW);  
  
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE_ROWID (  
    item OUT ROWID);
```

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(unpack_message,WNDS,RNDS);  
pragma restrict_references(unpack_message_raw,WNDS,RNDS);  
pragma restrict_references(unpack_message_rowid,WNDS,RNDS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 121-18 UNPACK\_MESSAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
item	Argument to receive the next unpacked item from the local message buffer.

## Exceptions

ORA-06556 or 06559 are generated if the buffer contains no more items, or if the item is not of the same type as that requested.

# DBMS\_PLSQL\_CODE\_COVERAGE

The `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE` package provides an interface for the collection of code coverage data of PL/SQL applications at the basic block level.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_PLSQL\\_CODE\\_COVERAGE Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_PLSQL\\_CODE\\_COVERAGE Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PLSQL\\_CODE\\_COVERAGE Subprograms](#)

## 122.1 DBMS\_PLSQL\_CODE\_COVERAGE Overview

The `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE` package provides an interface for collecting code coverage information at the basic block level of PL/SQL applications. A basic block refers to a single entry single exit block of PL/SQL code. PL/SQL developers want to know how well their test infrastructure exercised their code. The coverage tables are created using the `CREATE_COVERAGE_TABLES` procedure.

A typical code coverage run in a session involves calls to :

- `START_COVERAGE`
- Run PL/SQL code
- `STOP_COVERAGE`

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information about using PL/SQL basic block coverage to maintain quality
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for the `COVERAGE PRAGMA` syntax and semantics
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about the `PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL` compilation parameter

## 122.2 DBMS\_PLSQL\_CODE\_COVERAGE Security Model

The user must have `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE` package.

The user must have `CREATE` privilege on the unit to collect coverage information about this unit.

Coverage information is not collected for wrapped units.



## 122.3 Summary of DBMS\_PLSQL\_CODE\_COVERAGE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_PLSQL\_CODE\_COVERAGE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 122-1 DBMS\_PLSQL\_CODE\_COVERAGE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_COVERAGE_TABLES Procedure</a>	Creates coverage tables
<a href="#">START_COVERAGE Function</a>	Starts the coverage data collection in the user's session and returns the RUN_ID
<a href="#">STOP_COVERAGE Procedure</a>	Ends the current coverage run

### 122.3.1 CREATE\_COVERAGE\_TABLES Procedure

This procedure creates the tables used for coverage data collection.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE.CREATE_COVERAGE_TABLES (
    FORCE_IT      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

#### Parameters

Parameter	Description
FORCE_IT	The default is to raise an error if the coverage tables already exists. If set to TRUE, the tables are dropped silently if the tables already exist, and new tables are created.

#### Exceptions

**Table 122-2 CREATE\_COVERAGE\_TABLES Exceptions**

Exception	Description
COVERAGE_ERROR	The FORCE_IT parameter is FALSE and the tables already exist.

### 122.3.2 START\_COVERAGE Function

This function starts the coverage data collection in the user's session and returns a unique identifier RUN\_ID for the run.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE.START_COVERAGE (
  run_comment IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

Parameter	Description
run_comment	Allows the user to name a run and identify the test.

## 122.3.3 STOP\_COVERAGE Procedure

This procedure ends the current coverage run.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PLSQL_CODE_COVERAGE.STOP_COVERAGE;
```

### Exceptions

**Table 122-3 STOP\_COVERAGE Exceptions**

Exception	Description
COVERAGE_ERROR	An error is raised if the coverage tables do not exist.

# DBMS\_PREDICTIVE\_ANALYTICS

Data mining can discover useful information buried in vast amounts of data. However, it is often the case that both the programming interfaces and the data mining expertise required to obtain these results are too complex for use by the wide audiences that can obtain benefits from using Oracle Data Mining.

The `DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` package addresses both of these complexities by automating the entire data mining process from data preprocessing through model building to scoring new data. This package provides an important tool that makes data mining possible for a broad audience of users, in particular, business analysts.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of `DBMS\_PREDICTIVE\_ANALYTICS` Subprograms](#)

## 123.1 `DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` Overview

`DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` automates parts of the data mining process.

Data mining, according to a commonly used process model, requires the following steps:

1. Understand the business problem.
2. Understand the data.
3. Prepare the data for mining.
4. Create models using the prepared data.
5. Evaluate the models.
6. Deploy and use the model to score new data.

`DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` automates parts of step 3 — 5 of this process.

Predictive analytics procedures analyze and prepare the input data, create and test mining models using the input data, and then use the input data for scoring. The results of scoring are returned to the user. The models and supporting objects are not preserved after the operation completes.

## 123.2 `DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` Security Model

The `DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS` package is owned by user `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. Execution privilege on the package is granted to `public`.

The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user).

The DBMS\_PREDICTIVE\_ANALYTICS package exposes APIs which are leveraged by the Oracle Data Mining option. Users who wish to invoke procedures in this package require the CREATE MINING MODEL system privilege (as well as the CREATE TABLE and CREATE VIEW system privilege).

## 123.3 Summary of DBMS\_PREDICTIVE\_ANALYTICS Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_PREDICTIVE\_ANALYTICS package subprograms.

**Table 123-1 DBMS\_PREDICTIVE\_ANALYTICS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">EXPLAIN Procedure</a>	Ranks attributes in order of influence in explaining a target column.
<a href="#">PREDICT Procedure</a>	Predicts the value of a target column based on values in the input data.
<a href="#">PROFILE Procedure</a>	Generates rules that identify the records that have the same target value.

### 123.3.1 EXPLAIN Procedure

The EXPLAIN procedure identifies the attributes that are important in explaining the variation in values of a target column.

The input data must contain some records where the target value is known (not NULL). These records are used by the procedure to train a model that calculates the attribute importance.



#### Note:

EXPLAIN supports DATE and TIMESTAMP datatypes in addition to the numeric, character, and nested datatypes supported by Oracle Data Mining models.

Data requirements for Oracle Data Mining are described in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

The EXPLAIN procedure creates a result table that lists the attributes in order of their explanatory power. The result table is described in the Usage Notes.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.EXPLAIN (
    data_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    explain_column_name IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

result_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
data_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 123-2 EXPLAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
data_table_name	Name of input table or view
explain_column_name	Name of the column to be explained
result_table_name	Name of the table where results are saved
data_schema_name	Name of the schema where the input table or view resides and where the result table is created. Default: the current schema.

## Usage Notes

The `EXPLAIN` procedure creates a result table with the columns described in [Table 123-3](#).

**Table 123-3 EXPLAIN Procedure Result Table**

Column Name	Datatype	Description
ATTRIBUTE_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	Name of a column in the input data; all columns except the explained column are listed in the result table.
EXPLANATORY_VALUE	NUMBER	Value indicating how useful the column is for determining the value of the explained column. Higher values indicate greater explanatory power. Value can range from 0 to 1. An individual column's explanatory value is independent of other columns in the input table. The values are based on how strong each individual column correlates with the explained column. The value is affected by the number of records in the input table, and the relations of the values of the column to the values of the explain column. An explanatory power value of 0 implies there is no useful correlation between the column's values and the explain column's values. An explanatory power of 1 implies perfect correlation; such columns should be eliminated from consideration for <code>PREDICT</code> . In practice, an explanatory power equal to 1 is rarely returned.
RANK	NUMBER	Ranking of explanatory power. Rows with equal values for <code>explanatory_value</code> have the same rank. Rank values are not skipped in the event of ties.

## Example

The following example performs an `EXPLAIN` operation on the `SUPPLEMENTARY_DEMOGRAPHICS` table of Sales History.

```

--Perform EXPLAIN operation
BEGIN
  DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.EXPLAIN(
    data_table_name      => 'supplementary_demographics',
    explain_column_name  => 'home_theater_package',
    result_table_name    => 'demographics_explain_result');
END;

```

```

/
--Display results
SELECT * FROM demographics_explain_result;

```

ATTRIBUTE_NAME	EXPLANATORY_VALUE	RANK
Y_BOX_GAMES	.524311073	1
YRS_RESIDENCE	.495987246	2
HOUSEHOLD_SIZE	.146208506	3
AFFINITY_CARD	.0598227	4
EDUCATION	.018462703	5
OCCUPATION	.009721543	6
FLAT_PANEL_MONITOR	.00013733	7
PRINTER_SUPPLIES	0	8
OS_DOC_SET_KANJI	0	8
BULK_PACK_DISKETTES	0	8
BOOKKEEPING_APPLICATION	0	8
COMMENTS	0	8
CUST_ID	0	8

The results show that Y\_BOX\_GAMES, YRS\_RESIDENCE, and HOUSEHOLD\_SIZE are the best predictors of HOME\_THEATER\_PACKAGE.

## 123.3.2 PREDICT Procedure

The PREDICT procedure predicts the values of a target column.

The input data must contain some records where the target value is known (not NULL). These records are used by the procedure to train and test a model that makes the predictions.

### Note:

PREDICT supports DATE and TIMESTAMP datatypes in addition to the numeric, character, and nested datatypes supported by Oracle Data Mining models.

Data requirements for Oracle Data Mining are described in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.

The PREDICT procedure creates a result table that contains a predicted target value for every record. The result table is described in the Usage Notes.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.PREDICT (
    accuracy                OUT NUMBER,
    data_table_name         IN VARCHAR2,
    case_id_column_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    result_table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    data_schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 123-4 PREDICT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
accuracy	Output parameter that returns the predictive confidence, a measure of the accuracy of the predicted values. The predictive confidence for a categorical target is the most common target value; the predictive confidence for a numerical target is the mean.
data_table_name	Name of the input table or view.
case_id_column_name	Name of the column that uniquely identifies each case (record) in the input data.
target_column_name	Name of the column to predict.
result_table_name	Name of the table where results will be saved.
data_schema_name	Name of the schema where the input table or view resides and where the result table is created. Default: the current schema.

## Usage Notes

The `PREDICT` procedure creates a result table with the columns described in [Table 123-5](#).

**Table 123-5 PREDICT Procedure Result Table**

Column Name	Datatype	Description
Case ID column name	VARCHAR2 or NUMBER	The name of the case ID column in the input data.
PREDICTION	VARCHAR2 or NUMBER	The predicted value of the target column for the given case.
PROBABILITY	NUMBER	For classification (categorical target), the probability of the prediction. For regression problems (numerical target), this column contains NULL.

 **Note:**

Make sure that the name of the case ID column is not 'PREDICTION' or 'PROBABILITY'.

Predictions are returned for all cases whether or not they contained target values in the input.

Predicted values for known cases may be interesting in some situations. For example, you could perform deviation analysis to compare predicted values and actual values.

## Example

The following example performs a PREDICT operation and displays the first 10 predictions. The results show an accuracy of 79% in predicting whether each customer has an affinity card.

```
--Perform PREDICT operation
DECLARE
  v_accuracy NUMBER(10,9);
BEGIN
  DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.PREDICT(
    accuracy          => v_accuracy,
    data_table_name   => 'supplementary_demographics',
    case_id_column_name => 'cust_id',
    target_column_name => 'affinity_card',
    result_table_name => 'pa_demographics_predict_result');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Accuracy = ' || v_accuracy);
END;
/

Accuracy = .788696903

--Display results
SELECT * FROM pa_demographics_predict_result WHERE rownum < 10;
```

CUST_ID	PREDICTION	PROBABILITY
101501	1	.834069848
101502	0	.991269965
101503	0	.99978311
101504	1	.971643388
101505	1	.541754127
101506	0	.803719133
101507	0	.999999303
101508	0	.999999987
101509	0	.999953074

## 123.3.3 PROFILE Procedure

The PROFILE procedure generates rules that describe the cases (records) from the input data.

For example, if a target column CHURN has values 'Yes' and 'No', PROFILE generates a set of rules describing the expected outcomes. Each profile includes a rule, record count, and a score distribution.

The input data must contain some cases where the target value is known (not NULL). These cases are used by the procedure to build a model that calculates the rules.

 **Note:**

PROFILE does not support nested types or dates.

Data requirements for Oracle Data Mining are described in *Oracle Data Mining User's Guide*.



The `PROFILE` procedure creates a result table that specifies rules (profiles) and their corresponding target values. The result table is described in the Usage Notes.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.PROFILE (
    data_table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    target_column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    result_table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    data_schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 123-6 PROFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>data_table_name</code>	Name of the table containing the data to be analyzed.
<code>target_column_name</code>	Name of the target column.
<code>result_table_name</code>	Name of the table where the results will be saved.
<code>data_schema_name</code>	Name of the schema where the input table or view resides and where the result table is created. Default: the current schema.

### Usage Notes

The `PROFILE` procedure creates a result table with the columns described in [Table 123-7](#).

**Table 123-7 PROFILE Procedure Result Table**

Column Name	Datatype	Description
<code>PROFILE_ID</code>	NUMBER	A unique identifier for this profile (rule).
<code>RECORD_COUNT</code>	NUMBER	The number of records described by the profile.
<code>DESCRIPTION</code>	SYS.XMLTYPE	The profile rule. See " <a href="#">XML Schema for Profile Rules</a> ".

### XML Schema for Profile Rules

The `DESCRIPTION` column of the result table contains XML that conforms to the following XSD:

```
<xs:element name="SimpleRule">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:group ref="PREDICATE"/>
      <xs:element ref="ScoreDistribution" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
    </xs:sequence>
    <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:string" use="optional"/>
    <xs:attribute name="score" type="xs:string" use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="recordCount" type="NUMBER" use="optional"/>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
```

## Example

This example generates a rule describing customers who are likely to use an affinity card (target value is 1) and a set of rules describing customers who are not likely to use an affinity card (target value is 0). The rules are based on only two predictors: education and occupation.

```
SET serveroutput ON
SET trimsPOOL ON
SET pages 10000
SET long 10000
SET pagesize 10000
SET linesize 150
CREATE VIEW cust_edu_occ_view AS
    SELECT cust_id, education, occupation, affinity_card
    FROM sh.supplementary_demographics;
BEGIN
    DBMS_PREDICTIVE_ANALYTICS.PROFILE(
        DATA_TABLE_NAME => 'cust_edu_occ_view',
        TARGET_COLUMN_NAME => 'affinity_card',
        RESULT_TABLE_NAME => 'profile_result');
END;
/
```

This example generates eight rules in the result table `profile_result`. Seven of the rules suggest a target value of 0; one rule suggests a target value of 1. The `score` attribute on a rule identifies the target value.

This `SELECT` statement returns all the rules in the result table.

```
SELECT a.profile_id, a.record_count, a.description.getstringval()
FROM profile_result a;
```

This `SELECT` statement returns the rules for a target value of 0.

```
SELECT *
FROM profile_result t
WHERE extractvalue(t.description, '/SimpleRule/@score') = 0;
```

The eight rules generated by this example are displayed as follows.

```
<SimpleRule id="1" score="0" recordCount="443">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Armed-F" "Exec." "Prof." " Protec."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"< Bach." "Assoc-V" "HS-grad"
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="297" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="146" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="2" score="0" recordCount="18">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Armed-F" "Exec." "Prof." " Protec."
    </Array>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="18" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="0" />
</SimpleRule>
```

```

    </Array>
  </SimpleSetPredicate>
  <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
    <Array type="string">"10th" "11th" "12th" "1st-4th" "5th-6th" "7th-8th" "9th" "Presch."
    </Array>
  </SimpleSetPredicate>
</CompoundPredicate>
<ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="18" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="3" score="0" recordCount="458">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Armed-F" "Exec." "Prof." " Protec."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Assoc-A" "Bach."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="248" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="210" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="4" score="1" recordCount="276">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Armed-F" "Exec." "Prof." " Protec."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Masters" "PhD" "Profsc"
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="183" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="93" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="5" score="0" recordCount="307">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Assoc-A" "Bach." "Masters" "PhD" "Profsc"
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Crafts" "Sales" "TechSup" "Transp."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="184" />
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="123" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="6" score="0" recordCount="243">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Assoc-A" "Bach." "Masters" "PhD" "Profsc"
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>

```

```

    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"?" "Cleric." "Farming" "Handler" "House-s" "Machine" "Other"
    </Array>
  </SimpleSetPredicate>
</CompoundPredicate>
<ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="197" />
<ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="46" />
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="7" score="0" recordCount="2158">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">
        "10th" "11th" "12th" "1st-4th" "5th-6th" "7th-8th" "9th" "< Bach." "Assoc-V" "HS-grad"
        "Presch."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"?" "Cleric." "Crafts" "Farming" "Machine" "Sales" "TechSup" " Transp."
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="1819"/>
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="339"/>
</SimpleRule>

<SimpleRule id="8" score="0" recordCount="597">
  <CompoundPredicate booleanOperator="and">
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="EDUCATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">
        "10th" "11th" "12th" "1st-4th" "5th-6th" "7th-8th" "9th" "< Bach." "Assoc-V" "HS-grad"
        "Presch."
      </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
    <SimpleSetPredicate field="OCCUPATION" booleanOperator="isIn">
      <Array type="string">"Handler" "House-s" "Other"
    </Array>
    </SimpleSetPredicate>
  </CompoundPredicate>
  <ScoreDistribution value="0" recordCount="572"/>
  <ScoreDistribution value="1" recordCount="25"/>
</SimpleRule>

```

# DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR

The DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR package provides an interface to print or retrieve the source text of a PL/SQL unit in its post-processed form.

This package contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operating Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PREPROCESSOR Subprograms](#)

## 124.1 DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR Overview

It is necessary to first understand the three styles of subprograms, in order to understand how DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR works.

The following are the three styles of subprograms:

1. Subprograms that take a schema name, a unit type name, and the unit name.
2. Subprograms that take a VARCHAR2 string which contains the source text of an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit.
3. Subprograms that take a VARCHAR2 index-by table which contains the segmented source text of an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit.

Subprograms of the first style are used to print or retrieve the post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit. The user must have the privileges necessary to view the original source text of this unit. The user must also specify the schema in which the unit is defined, the type of the unit, and the name of the unit. If the schema is null, then the current user schema is used. If the status of the stored unit is VALID and the user has the required privilege, then the post-processed source text is guaranteed to be the same as that of the unit the last time it was compiled.

Subprograms of the second or third style are used to generate post-processed source text in the current user schema. The source text is passed in as a single VARCHAR2 string in the second style, or as a VARCHAR2 index-by table in the third style. The source text can represent an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit. A typical usage is to pass the source text of an anonymous block and generate its post-processed source text in the current user schema. The third style can be useful when the source text exceeds the VARCHAR2 length limit.

## 124.2 DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR Operating Notes

These notes explain how DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR works with the three subprogram styles.

- For subprograms of the first style, the status of the stored PL/SQL unit does not need to be VALID. Likewise, the source text passed in as a VARCHAR2 string or a

VARCHAR2 index-by table may contain compile time errors. If errors are found when generating the post-processed source, the error message text will also appear at the end of the post-processed source text. In some cases, the preprocessing can be aborted because of errors. When this happens, the post-processed source text will appear to be incomplete and the associated error message can help to indicate that an error has occurred during preprocessing.

- For subprograms of the second or third style, the source text can represent any arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit. However, the source text of a valid PL/SQL compilation unit cannot include commonly used prefixes such as CREATE OR REPLACE. In general, the input source should be syntactically prepared in a way as if it were obtained from the ALL\_SOURCE view. The following list gives some examples of valid initial syntax for some PL/SQL compilation units.

anonymous block	(BEGIN   DECLARE) ...
package	PACKAGE <name> ...
package body	PACKAGE BODY <name> ...
procedure	PROCEDURE <name> ...
function	FUNCTION <name> ...
type	TYPE <name> ...
type body	TYPE BODY <name> ...
trigger	(BEGIN   DECLARE) ...

If the source text represents a named PL/SQL unit that is valid, that unit will not be created after its post-processed source text is generated.

- If the text of a wrapped PL/SQL unit is obtained from the ALL\_SOURCE view, the keyword WRAPPED always immediately follows the name of the unit, as in this example:

```
PROCEDURE "some proc" WRAPPED
a000000
b2
...
```

If such source text is presented to one of the [GET\\_POST\\_PROCESSED\\_SOURCE Functions](#) or to one of the [PRINT\\_POST\\_PROCESSED\\_SOURCE Procedures](#), the exception DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR.WRAPPED\_INPUT is raised.

## 124.3 DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR Data Structures

The DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR package defines a TABLE type.

### Table Types

[SOURCE\\_LINES\\_T Table Type](#)

### 124.3.1 DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR SOURCE\_LINES\_T Table Type

This table type stores lines of post-processed source text. It is used to hold PL/SQL source text both before and after it is processed. It is especially useful in cases in which the amount of text exceeds 32K.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE source_lines_t IS
TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 124.4 Summary of DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 124-1 DBMS\_PREPROCESSOR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Functions</a>	Returns the post-processed source text
<a href="#">PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE Procedures</a>	Prints post-processed source text

### 124.4.1 GET\_POST\_PROCESSED\_SOURCE Functions

This overloaded function returns the post-processed source text. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

#### Syntax

Returns post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    object_type    IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN source_lines_t;
```

Returns post-processed source text of a compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source         IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN source_lines_t;
```

Returns post-processed source text of an INDEX-BY table containing the source text of the compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source         IN source_lines_t)
RETURN source_lines_t;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 124-2 GET\_POST\_PROCESSED\_SOURCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_type	Must be one of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, TYPE, TYPE, BODY or TRIGGER. Case sensitive.
schema_name	The schema name. Case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used. If NULL, use current schema.
object_name	The name of the object. The object_type is always case insensitive. Case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used.
source	The source text of the compilation unit

**Table 124-2 (Cont.) GET\_POST\_PROCESSED\_SOURCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_lines_t	INDEX-BY table containing the source text of the compilation unit. The source text is a concatenation of all the non-NULL INDEX-BY table elements in ascending index order.

### Return Values

The function returns an INDEX-BY table containing the lines of the post-processed source text starting from index 1.

### Usage Notes

- Newline characters are not removed.
- Each line in the post-processed source text is mapped to a row in the INDEX-BY table.
- In the post-processed source, unselected text will have blank lines.

### Exceptions

**Table 124-3 GET\_POST\_PROCESSED\_SOURCE Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-24234	Insufficient privileges or object does not exist
ORA-24235	Bad value for object type. Should be one of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, TYPE, TYPE, BODY or TRIGGER.
ORA-24236	The source text is empty
ORA-00931	Missing identifier. The object_name should not be NULL.
ORA-06502	Numeric or value error: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Character string buffer too small</li> <li>• A line is too long (&gt; 32767 bytes)</li> </ul>

## 124.4.2 PRINT\_POST\_PROCESSED\_SOURCE Procedures

This overloaded procedure calls DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE to let you view post-processed source text. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

### Syntax

Prints post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    object_type    IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Prints post-processed source text of a compilation unit:



```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source          IN VARCHAR2);
```

Prints post-processed source text of an INDEX-BY table containing the source text of the compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source          IN source_lines_t);
```

### Parameters

**Table 124-4 PRINT\_POST\_PROCESSED\_SOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_type	Must be one of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, TYPE, TYPE, BODY or TRIGGER. Case sensitive.
schema_name	The schema name. Case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used. If NULL, use current schema.
object_name	The name of the object. The object_type is always case insensitive. Case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used.
source	The source text of the compilation unit
source_lines_t	INDEX-BY table containing the source text of the compilation unit. The source text is a concatenation of all the non-NULL INDEX-BY table elements in ascending index order.

### Exceptions

**Table 124-5 PRINT\_POST\_PROCESSED\_SOURCE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-24234	Insufficient privileges or object does not exist
ORA-24235	Bad value for object type. Should be one of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, TYPE, TYPE, BODY or TRIGGER.
ORA-24236	The source text is empty
ORA-00931	Missing identifier. The object_name should not be NULL.
ORA-06502	Numeric or value error: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Character string buffer too small</li> <li>A line is too long (&gt; 32767 bytes)</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

The index-by table may contain holes. NULL elements are ignored when doing the concatenation.

# DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE

The `DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE` package provides an interface to database privilege analysis.



## See Also:

Oracle® Database Security Guide regarding on how to analyze the use of privilege grants

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PRIVILEGE\\_CAPTURE Subprograms](#)

## 125.1 DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE Overview

Database privilege analysis enables you to create a policy that records the usage of system and object privileges that have been granted to users. You then can determine the privileges that your users are using and not using. From there, you can revoke any unused privileges, thereby reducing the number of excess privilege grants for users.

By analyzing the privileges that users must have to perform specific tasks, privilege analysis policies help you to achieve a least privilege model for your users.

## 125.2 DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE Security Model

The privilege analysis administrator role, `CAPTURE_ADMIN`, is granted `EXECUTE` permission on the `DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE` package by default.

The `CAPTURE_ADMIN` role is granted to the `DBA` role during database installation.

## 125.3 DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE Constants

The `DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE` package defines several enumerated constants for specifying parameter values.

**Table 125-1 DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE Constants**

Constant	Value	Type	Description
G_DATABASE	1	NUMBER	Analyzes all privilege use, except privileges used by the SYS user.
G_ROLE	2	NUMBER	Analyzes privilege use for the specified roles.
G_CONTEXT	3	NUMBER	Analyzes privilege use when the condition parameter evaluates to true.
G_ROLE_AND_CONTEXT	4	NUMBER	Analyzes privilege use for the specified roles when the condition parameter evaluates to true.

## 125.4 DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE Examples

These examples illustrate using the `DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE` procedure to create various types of privilege analysis, like database analysis, role analysis, and context-specific analysis. The examples also illustrate combining different conditions in context-specific analysis.

```
--Create a database privilege analysis policy
BEGIN
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE(
    name          => 'all_priv_analysis_pol',
    description   => 'database-wide policy to analyze all privileges',
    type         => DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.G_DATABASE);
END;

--Create a privilege analysis policy to analyze privileges from the role PUBLIC
BEGIN
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE(
    name          => 'pub_analysis_pol',
    description   => 'Policy to record privilege use by PUBLIC',
    type         => DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.G_ROLE,
    roles        => role_name_list('PUBLIC'));
END;

-- Create a policy to analyze privileges from the application module, "Account
-- Payable"
BEGIN
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE(
    name          => 'acc_pay_analysis_pol',
    type         => DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.G_CONTEXT,
    condition     => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''MODULE'') = ''Account Payable''');
END;

-- Create a policy that records privileges for session user APPS when running the
-- application module "Account Payable"
BEGIN
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE(
    name          => 'acc_pay_analysis_pol',
    type         => DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.G_CONTEXT,
    condition     => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''MODULE'') = ''Account Payable'' AND
```

```

SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION_USER') = 'APPS');
END;

```

## 125.5 Summary of DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE package subprograms.

**Table 125-2 DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CAPTURE_DEPENDENCY_PRIVS Procedure</a>	Captures the privileges that are used by definer's rights and invoker's rights PL/SQL program units for compilation.
<a href="#">CREATE_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Creates a policy that specifies the conditions for analyzing privilege use.
<a href="#">DELETE_RUN Procedure</a>	Deletes a privilege analysis capture run
<a href="#">DISABLE_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Stops the recording of privilege use for a specified privilege analysis policy
<a href="#">DROP_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Removes a privilege analysis policy together with the data recorded
<a href="#">ENABLE_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Starts the recording of privilege analysis for a specified privilege analysis policy
<a href="#">GENERATE_RESULT Procedure</a>	Populates the privilege analysis data dictionary views with data

### 125.5.1 CAPTURE\_DEPENDENCY\_PRIVS Procedure

This procedure captures the privileges that are used by definer's rights and invoker's rights PL/SQL program units for compilation.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CAPTURE_DEPENDENCY_PRIVS ( );
```

#### Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

#### Usage Notes

Every rerun of the DBMS\_PRIVILEGE\_CAPTURE.CAPTURE\_DEPENDENCY\_PRIVS procedure deletes any existing records from the privilege analysis data dictionary views. It then recaptures records based on the existing PL/SQL program units.

## 125.5.2 CREATE\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure creates a privilege analysis policy that specifies the conditions for analyzing privilege use. It also optionally specifies the roles for which privilege use is to be analyzed, and the conditions under which privilege use is to be analyzed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CREATE_CAPTURE (
    name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    description   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    type          IN  NUMBER DEFAULT G_DATABASE,
    roles         IN  ROLE_NAME_LIST DEFAULT ROLE_NAME_LIST(),
    condition     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 125-3 CREATE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the privilege analysis policy. A string of size up to 30 characters.
description	Description of the policy (up to 1024 characters)
type	Type of the privilege analysis policy. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>G_DATABASE: Captures all privilege use in the database, except privileges used by the SYS user.</li> <li>G_ROLE: Captures the use of a privilege if the privilege is part of a specified role or list of roles.</li> <li>G_CONTEXT: Captures the use of a privilege if the context specified by the <code>condition</code> parameter evaluates to true.</li> <li>G_ROLE_AND_CONTEXT: Captures the use of a privilege if the privilege is part of the specified list of roles and when the condition specified by the <code>condition</code> parameter is true.</li> </ul>
roles	The roles whose privileges are to be analyzed. Required if the type is G_ROLE or G_ROLE_AND_CONTEXT.
condition	PL/SQL boolean expression containing up to 4000 characters. Required if type is G_CONTEXT or G_ROLE_AND_CONTEXT. Note that the boolean expression can only contain SYS_CONTEXT, but not other functions.

### Usage Notes

- When using role-based analysis for the `CREATE_CAPTURE` procedure, privilege use is analyzed even if the privilege is indirectly granted to the specified role.

For example, say role R2 contains role R1, and R1 contains privilege P1. If the privilege policy includes only role R2, any use of the P1 privilege is still analyzed, as privilege P1 is an indirect part of role R2.

- When using the `condition` parameter, use the following syntax for the PL/SQL expression:

```
condition ::= predicate | (predicate1) AND (predicate2)
            | (predicate1) OR (predicate2)
```

Where,

```
predicate ::= sys_context(namespace, attribute) relop constant_value |
sys_context(namespace, attribute) between constant_value and
constant_value | sys_context(namespace, attribute) in {constant_value
(,constant_value)* }
```

Where,

```
relop ::= = | < | <= | > | >= | <>
```

- A privilege analysis policy cannot analyze the use of SYS user privileges.

## 125.5.3 DELETE\_RUN Procedure

This procedure deletes a privilege analysis capture run.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.DELETE_RUN (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    run_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 125-4** *DELETE\_RUN Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the privilege analysis policy with which the capture run is associated
run_name	Name of the capture run

### Usage Notes

- You can find the names of existing privilege capture policies by querying the DBA\_PRIV\_CAPTURES data dictionary view.
- Another way to delete a capture run is to drop the policy with which the capture run is associated. Dropping the policy automatically drops its associated capture runs.
- When you drop a capture run it is no longer accessible through the privilege capture data dictionary views.

## 125.5.4 DISABLE\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure stops the recording of privilege use for a specified privilege analysis policy. When a policy is disabled, privilege use meeting the policy condition is no longer recorded.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.DISABLE_CAPTURE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 125-5 DISABLE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the privilege analysis policy to be disabled

## Usage Notes

When a privilege analysis policy is first created, it is disabled by default.

## 125.5.5 DROP\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure removes a privilege analysis policy together with the data recorded. When a policy is removed, all previously recorded privilege use data associated with the policy is deleted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.DROP_CAPTURE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 125-6 DROP\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the privilege analysis policy to be removed

## Usage Notes

- You must disable a privilege analysis policy before removing it. An enabled policy cannot be removed.
- If there are capture runs associated with this policy, then they are automatically dropped when you drop the policy.

## 125.5.6 ENABLE\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure starts the recording of privilege analysis for a specified privilege analysis policy and optionally provides a capture run for this policy. After a policy is enabled, all privilege use under the policy condition is recorded.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.ENABLE_CAPTURE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    run_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 125-7** *ENABLE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the privilege analysis policy to be enabled
run_name	Name of the capture run to associate with this policy, less than 128 characters. Enclose exotic characters in double quotation marks.

## Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply:

- When a privilege analysis policy is first created, it is disabled by default. You must run `ENABLE_CAPTURE` to enable the privilege analysis policy.
- You can enable only one privilege analysis policy at a time. However, a database-wide privilege analysis of the `G_DATABASE` type can be enabled together with another non `G_DATABASE` privilege analysis.
- You cannot enable the same run multiple times. For example, `run_01` cannot be used again if you want to re-enable the capture for `run_01`. Instead, create a new run.

## 125.5.7 GENERATE\_RESULT Procedure

This procedure populates the privilege analysis data dictionary views with data.

### See Also:

Oracle® Database Security Guide for more information about privilege analysis views.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.GENERATE_RESULT (
  name          IN VARCHAR2,
  run_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  DEPENDENCY   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 125-8** *GENERATE\_RESULT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the privilege analysis policy for which views are populated



**Table 125-8 (Cont.) GENERATE\_RESULT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
run_name	Name of the capture run that is associated with the privilege analysis policy. If you omit this parameter, then the records of all created runs will be analyzed. When you specify the run_name parameter, only the records of that run are analyzed and all other runs are unaffected.
dependency	Enter Y (yes) or N (no) to indicate if PL/SQL compilation privileges, set by the DBMS_PRIVILEGE_CAPTURE.CAPTURE_DEPENDENCY_PRIVS procedure, should be included in the report.

**Usage Notes**

You must disable a privilege analysis policy before populating the privilege analysis views for the policy. You cannot invoke this subprogram on an enabled privilege analysis policy.

# DBMS\_PROCESS

The `DBMS_PROCESS` package provides an interface to manage the prespawnd servers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_PROCESS Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_PROCESS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PROCESS Subprograms](#)

## 126.1 DBMS\_PROCESS Overview

By default, Oracle Database can prespawn foreground processes to improve the performance of client connections.

A prespawnd process refers to a process that has been spawned but does not have a session yet. When a user connects to the database or a service process is needed, the process performs further initialization as needed.

To manage foreground processes, use the `DBMS_PROCESS` package. The procedures in this package configure the number of foreground processes for a connection pool, start a connection pool, and stop a connection pool.

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for a detailed description of managing a pre-created processes
- *Oracle Database Reference* for information about the `USE_DEDICATED_BROKER` parameter, which determines how dedicated servers are spawned. `TRUE` enables the listener to send the connection to a dedicated connection broker that spawns the dedicated server. `FALSE` sets the listener to spawn a dedicated server directly.

## 126.2 DBMS\_PROCESS Security Model

You must be granted the `SYSDBA` administrative privilege to use the `DBMS_PROCESS` package.

## 126.3 Summary of DBMS\_PROCESS Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_PROCESS subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 126-1 DBMS\_PROCESS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CONFIGURE_POOL Procedure</a>	Configures the minimum number of prespawnd processes, the number of prespawnd processes in a batch, and the initial number of pre-spawnd processes for a foreground connection pool
<a href="#">START_POOL Procedure</a>	Starts a prespawnd foreground process pool.
<a href="#">STOP_POOL Procedure</a>	Stops a prespawnd foreground process pool.

### 126.3.1 CONFIGURE\_POOL Procedure

This procedure configures the minimum number of prespawnd processes, the number of prespawnd processes in a batch, and the initial number of pre-spawnd processes for a foreground connection pool.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROCESS.CONFIGURE_POOL(
    pool_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT "SYS_DEFAULT_FOREGROUND_POOL",
    min_count      IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 10,
    batch_count    IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 20,
    init_count     IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 0);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 126-2 CONFIGURE\_POOL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pool_name	Name of the foreground pool
min_count	Count after which a batch of prespawnd processes will be spawned in the pool (default 10; maximum number of processes 64,000)
batch_count	Batch of prespawnd servers to be spawned in the pool (default 20). The total value of the min_count and batch_count values cannot exceed the PROCESSES parameter value.
init_count	Set of prespawnd servers to be spawned in startup, or before a storm of connections, spawned in batches (default 0). Do not exceed the PROCESSES parameter value.

## Exceptions

**Table 126-3 CONFIGURE\_POOL Procedure Exceptions**

Error	Description
ORA-456	Prespawn not enabled
ORA-457	Prespawn pool not found
ORA-458	Prespawn pool already started
ORA-459	Prespawn pool not started
ORA-460	Process pool invalid configuration value(s)

## Usage Notes

- To find information about foreground processes, query the V\$PROCESS\_POOL dynamic view.

## Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_PROCESS.CONFIGURE_POOL (
    pool_name => 'hrdb_pool',
    min_count => 40,
    batch_count => 20,
    init_count => 10);
END;
/
```

## 126.3.2 START\_POOL Procedure

This procedure starts a prespawnd foreground process pool.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_PROCESS.START_POOL(
  pool_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT "SYS_DEFAULT_FOREGROUND_POOL");
```

## Parameters

**Table 126-4 START\_POOL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pool_name	Name of prespawnd foreground process pool. To find existing pools, query the V\$PROCESS_POOL dynamic view.

## Exceptions

**Table 126-5 START\_POOL Procedure Exceptions**

Error	Description
ORA-457	Prespawn pool not found
ORA-458	Prespawn pool already started
ORA-459	Prespawn pool not started

### Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_PROCESS.START_POOL (
    pool_name => 'hrdb_pool',
  );
END;
```

## 126.3.3 STOP\_POOL Procedure

This procedure stops a prespawnd foreground process pool.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROCESS.STOP_POOL(
  pool_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT "SYS_DEFAULT_FOREGROUND_POOL");
```

### Parameters

**Table 126-6 STOP\_POOL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pool_name	Name of the prespawnd foreground process pool. To find existing pools, query the V\$PROCESS_POOL dynamic view.

## Exceptions

**Table 126-7 STOP\_POOL Procedure Exceptions**

Error	Description
ORA-457	Prespawn pool not found
ORA-458	Prespawn pool already started
ORA-459	Prespawn pool not started

### Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_PROCESS.STOP_POOL (
    pool_name => 'hrdb_pool',
  );
END;
```

# DBMS\_PROFILER

The package provides an interface to profile existing PL/SQL applications and identify performance bottlenecks. You can then collect and persistently store the PL/SQL profiler data.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PROFILER Subprograms](#)

## 127.1 DBMS\_PROFILER Overview

This package enables the collection of profiler (performance) data for performance improvement or for determining code coverage for PL/SQL applications. Application developers can use code coverage data to focus their incremental testing efforts.

With this interface, you can generate profiling information for all named library units that are executed in a session. The profiler gathers information at the PL/SQL virtual machine level. This information includes the total number of times each line has been executed, the total amount of time that has been spent executing that line, and the minimum and maximum times that have been spent on a particular execution of that line.

### Note:

It is possible to infer the code coverage figures for PL/SQL units for which data has been collected.

The profiling information is stored in database tables. This enables querying on the data: you can build customizable reports (summary reports, hottest lines, code coverage data, and so on). And you can analyze the data.

The `PROFTAB.SQL` script creates tables with the columns, datatypes, and definitions as shown in the following tables.

**Table 127-1 Columns in Table PLSQL\_PROFILER\_RUNS**

Column	Datatype	Definition
runid	NUMBER PRIMARY KEY	Unique run identifier from plsql_profiler_runnumber

**Table 127-1 (Cont.) Columns in Table PLSQL\_PROFILER\_RUNS**

Column	Datatype	Definition
related_run	NUMBER	Runid of related run (for client/server correlation)
run_owner	VARCHAR2(128)	User who started run
run_date	DATE	Start time of run
run_comment	VARCHAR2(2047)	User provided comment for this run
run_total_time	NUMBER	Elapsed time for this run in nanoseconds
run_system_inf	VARCHAR2(2047)	Currently unused
o		
run_comment1	VARCHAR2(2047)	Additional comment
spare1	VARCHAR2(256)	Unused

**Table 127-2 Columns in Table PLSQL\_PROFILER\_UNITS**

Column	Datatype	Definition
runid	NUMBER	Primary key, references plsql_profiler_runs,
unit_number	NUMBER	Primary key, internally generated library unit #
unit_type	VARCHAR2(128)	Library unit type
unit_owner	VARCHAR2(128)	Library unit owner name
unit_name	VARCHAR2(128)	Library unit name timestamp on library unit
unit_timestamp	DATE	In the future will be used to detect changes to unit between runs
total_time	NUMBER	Total time spent in this unit in nanoseconds. The profiler does not set this field, but it is provided for the convenience of analysis tools.
spare1	NUMBER	Unused
spare2	NUMBER	Unused

**Table 127-3 Columns in Table PLSQL\_PROFILER\_DATA**

Column	Datatype	Definition
runid	NUMBER	Primary key, unique (generated) run identifier
unit_number	NUMBER	Primary key, internally generated library unit number
line#	NUMBER	Primary key, not null, line number in unit
total_occur	NUMBER	Number of times line was executed
total_time	NUMBER	Total time spent executing line in nanoseconds
min_time	NUMBER	Minimum execution time for this line in nanoseconds
max_time	NUMBER	Maximum execution time for this line in nanoseconds
spare1	NUMBER	Unused

**Table 127-3 (Cont.) Columns in Table PLSQL\_PROFILER\_DATA**

Column	Datatype	Definition
spare2	NUMBER	Unused
spare3	NUMBER	Unused
spare4	NUMBER	Unused

With Oracle database version 8.x, a sample textual report writer (profrep.sql) is provided with the PL/SQL demo scripts.

Note that prior to Oracle Database 10g, the DBMS\_PROFILER package was not automatically loaded when the database was created, and the Oracle-supplied PROFLOAD.SQL script was used to create it. In 10g and beyond, the DBMS\_PROFILER package is loaded automatically when the database is created, and PROFLOAD.SQL is no longer needed.

## 127.2 DBMS\_PROFILER Security Model

The profiler only gathers data for units for which a user has CREATE privilege; you cannot use the package to profile units for which EXECUTE ONLY access has been granted. In general, if a user can debug a unit, the same user can profile it. However, a unit can be profiled whether or not it has been compiled DEBUG. Oracle advises that modules that are being profiled should be compiled DEBUG, since this provides additional information about the unit in the database.

### Note:

DBMS\_PROFILER treats any program unit that is compiled in NATIVE mode as if you do not have CREATE privilege, that is, you will not get any output.

## 127.3 DBMS\_PROFILER Operational Notes

These notes describe a typical run, how to interpret output, and two methods of exception generation.

### Typical Run

Improving application performance is an iterative process. Each iteration involves the following steps:

1. Running the application with one or more benchmark tests with profiler data collection enabled.
2. Analyzing the profiler data and identifying performance problems.
3. Fixing the problems.

The PL/SQL profiler supports this process using the concept of a "run". A run involves running the application through benchmark tests with profiler data collection enabled.



You can control the beginning and the ending of a run by calling the `START_PROFILER` and `STOP_PROFILER` functions.

The user must first create database tables in the profiler user's schema to collect the data. The `PROFTAB.SQL` script creates the tables and other data structures required for persistently storing the profiler data.

Note that running `PROFTAB.SQL` drops the current tables. The `PROFTAB.SQL` script is in the `RDBMS/ADMIN` directory. Some PL/SQL operations, such as the first execution of a PL/SQL unit, may involve I/O to catalog tables to load the byte code for the PL/SQL unit being executed. Also, it may take some time executing package initialization code the first time a package procedure or function is called.

To avoid timing this overhead, "*warm up*" the database before collecting profile data. To do this, run the application once without gathering profiler data.

You can allow profiling across all users of a system, for example, to profile all users of a package, independent of who is using it. In such cases, the `SYSADMIN` should use a modified `PROFTAB.SQL` script which:

- Creates the profiler tables and sequence
- Grants `SELECT/INSERT/UPDATE` on those tables and sequence to all users
- Defines public synonyms for the tables and sequence

 **Note:**

Do not alter the actual fields of the tables.

A typical run then involves:

- Starting profiler data collection in the run.
- Executing PL/SQL code for which profiler and code coverage data is required.
- Stopping profiler data collection, which writes the collected data for the run into database tables

 **Note:**

The collected profiler data is not automatically stored when the user disconnects. You must issue an explicit call to the `FLUSH_DATA` or the `STOP_PROFILER` function to store the data at the end of the session. Stopping data collection stores the collected data.

As the application executes, profiler data is collected in memory data structures that last for the duration of the run. You can call the `FLUSH_DATA` function at intermediate points during the run to get incremental data and to free memory for allocated profiler data structures. Flushing the collected data involves storing collected data in the database tables created earlier.

**See Also:**

"[FLUSH\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#)".

**Interpreting Output**

The table `plsql_profiler_data` contains one row for each line of the source unit for which code was generated. The `line#` value specifies which source line. If the row exists, and the `total_occur` value in that row is  $> 0$ , some code associated with that line was executed. If the row exists, and `total_occur` value is 0, no code associated with that line was executed. If the row doesn't exist in the table, no code was generated for that line, and therefore it should not be mentioned in reports

If the source of a single statement is on a single line, any code generated for that statement will be attributed to that line number. (In some cases, such as a simple declaration, or because of optimization, no code will be needed). To get coverage information, units should be compiled with `PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL=1`.

If a statement spans multiple lines, any code generated for that statement will be attributed to some line in the range, but it is not guaranteed that every line in the range will have code attributed to it. In such a case there will be gaps in the set of `line#` values. In particular, multi-line SQL-related statements may appear to be on a single line (usually the first). This is because PL/SQL passes the processed text of the cursor to the SQL engine; therefore, as far as PL/SQL is concerned, the entire SQL statement is a single indivisible operation.

When multiple statements are on the same line, the profiler will combine the occurrences for each statement. This may be confusing if a line has embedded control flow. For example, if `'then ...'` and `'else ...'` are on the same line, it will not be possible to determine whether the `'then'` or the `'else'` was taken.

In general, profiler and coverage reports are most easily interpreted if each statement is on its own line.

**Two Methods of Exception Generation**

Each routine in this package has two versions that allow you to determine how errors are reported.

- A function that returns success/failure as a status value and will never raise an exception
- A procedure that returns normally if it succeeds and raises an exception if it fails

In each case, the parameters of the function and procedure are identical. Only the method by which errors are reported differs. If there is an error, there is a correspondence between the error codes that the functions return, and the exceptions that the procedures raise.

To avoid redundancy, the following section only provides details about the functional form.

## 127.4 DBMS\_PROFILER Exceptions

DBMS\_PROFILER throws the exceptions described in this topic.

**Table 127-4 DBMS\_PROFILER Exceptions**

Exception	Description
version_mismatch	Corresponds to error_version.
profiler_error	Corresponds to either "error_param" or "error_io".

A 0 return value from any function denotes successful completion; a nonzero return value denotes an error condition. The possible errors are as follows:

- 'A subprogram was called with an incorrect parameter.'  
`error_param constant binary_integer := 1;`
- 'Data flush operation failed. Check whether the profiler tables have been created, are accessible, and that there is adequate space.'  
`error_io constant binary_integer := 2;`
- There is a mismatch between package and database implementation. Oracle returns this error if an incorrect version of the `DBMS_PROFILER` package is installed, and if the version of the profiler package cannot work with this database version. The only recovery is to install the correct version of the package.  
`error_version constant binary_integer := -1;`

## 127.5 Summary of DBMS\_PROFILER Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_PROFILER` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 127-5 DBMS\_PROFILER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">FLUSH_DATA Function and Procedure</a>	Flushes profiler data collected in the user's session
<a href="#">GET_VERSION Procedure</a>	Gets the version of this API
<a href="#">INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK Function</a>	Verifies that this version of the <code>DBMS_PROFILER</code> package can work with the implementation in the database
<a href="#">PAUSE_PROFILER Function and Procedure</a>	Pauses profiler data collection
<a href="#">RESUME_PROFILER Function and Procedure</a>	Resumes profiler data collection
<a href="#">START_PROFILER Functions and Procedures</a>	Starts profiler data collection in the user's session
<a href="#">STOP_PROFILER Function and Procedure</a>	Stops profiler data collection in the user's session

## 127.5.1 FLUSH\_DATA Function and Procedure

This function flushes profiler data collected in the user's session. The data is flushed to database tables, which are expected to preexist.

 **Note:**

Use the `PROFTAB.SQL` script to create the tables and other data structures required for persistently storing the profiler data.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.FLUSH_DATA  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;  
  
DBMS_PROFILER.FLUSH_DATA;
```

## 127.5.2 GET\_VERSION Procedure

This procedure gets the version of this API.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.GET_VERSION (  
    major OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    minor OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 127-6** GET\_VERSION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
major	Major version of DBMS_PROFILER.
minor	Minor version of DBMS_PROFILER.

## 127.5.3 INTERNAL\_VERSION\_CHECK Function

This function verifies that this version of the `DBMS_PROFILER` package can work with the implementation in the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 127.5.4 PAUSE\_PROFILER Function and Procedure

This function pauses profiler data collection.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.PAUSE_PROFILER
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;

DBMS_PROFILER.PAUSE_PROFILER;
```

## 127.5.5 RESUME\_PROFILER Function and Procedure

This function resumes profiler data collection.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.RESUME_PROFILER
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;

DBMS_PROFILER.RESUME_PROFILER;
```

## 127.5.6 START\_PROFILER Functions and Procedures

This function starts profiler data collection in the user's session.

There are two overloaded forms of the `START_PROFILER` function; one returns the run number of the started run, as well as the result of the call. The other does not return the run number. The first form is intended for use with GUI-based tools controlling the profiler.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER(
    run_comment    IN VARCHAR2 := sysdate,
    run_comment1  IN VARCHAR2 := '',
    run_number     OUT BINARY_INTEGER)
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;

DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER(
    run_comment IN VARCHAR2 := sysdate,
    run_comment1 IN VARCHAR2 := '')
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;

DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER(
    run_comment    IN VARCHAR2 := sysdate,
    run_comment1  IN VARCHAR2 := '',
    run_number     OUT BINARY_INTEGER);

DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER(
    run_comment IN VARCHAR2 := sysdate,
    run_comment1 IN VARCHAR2 := '');
```

## Parameters

**Table 127-7** START\_PROFILER Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
run_comment	Each profiler run can be associated with a comment. For example, the comment could provide the name and version of the benchmark test that was used to collect data.
run_number	Stores the number of the run so you can store and later recall the run's data.
run_comment1	Allows you to make interesting comments about the run.

## 127.5.7 STOP\_PROFILER Function and Procedure

This function stops profiler data collection in the user's session.

This function has the side effect of flushing data collected so far in the session, and it signals the end of a run.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROFILER.STOP_PROFILER  
    RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_PROFILER.STOP_PROFILER;
```

# DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM

The `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM` package, one of a set of Oracle Replication packages, provides administrative interfaces for configuring a propagation from a source queue to a destination queue.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_PROPAGATION\\_ADM Subprograms](#)

## 128.1 DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM Overview

This package provides interfaces to start, stop, and configure a propagation.

## 128.2 DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

When the `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM` package is used to manage an Oracle Replication configuration, it requires that the user is granted the privileges of an Oracle Replication administrator.

## 128.3 Summary of DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 128-1 DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Adds, alters, or removes a rule set for a propagation
<a href="#">CREATE_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Creates a propagation and specifies the source queue, destination queue, and rule set for the propagation
<a href="#">DROP_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Drops a propagation
<a href="#">START_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Starts a propagation

**Table 128-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">STOP_PROPAGATION Procedure</a>	Stops a propagation



**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

## 128.3.1 ALTER\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure adds, alters, or removes a rule set for a propagation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.ALTER_PROPAGATION(
  propagation_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_rule_set       IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  negative_rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_negative_rule_set IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 128-2 ALTER\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>propagation_name</code>	The name of the propagation you are altering. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.
<code>rule_set_name</code>	<p>The name of the positive rule set for the propagation. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the propagation to propagate messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the propagation, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>prop_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.prop_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure retains any existing positive rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and the <code>remove_rule_set</code> parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure removes any existing positive rule set.</p>



**Table 128-2 (Cont.) ALTER\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remove_rule_set	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure removes the positive rule set for the specified propagation. If you remove a positive rule set for a propagation, and the propagation does not have a negative rule set, then the propagation propagates all messages.</p> <p>If you remove a positive rule set for a propagation, and a negative rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure retains the positive rule set for the specified propagation.</p> <p>If the rule_set_name parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.</p>
negative_rule_set_name	<p>The name of the negative rule set for the propagation. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the propagation to discard messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the propagation, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form [schema_name.]rule_set_name. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the hr schema named neg_rules, enter hr.neg_rules. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the DBMS_RULE_ADM package.</p> <p>If you specify NULL and the remove_negative_rule_set parameter is set to FALSE, then the procedure retains any existing negative rule set. If you specify NULL and the remove_negative_rule_set parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure removes any existing negative rule set.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for a propagation, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p>
remove_negative_rule_set	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure removes the negative rule set for the specified propagation. If you remove a negative rule set for a propagation, and the propagation does not have a positive rule set, then the propagation propagates all messages.</p> <p>If you remove a negative rule set for a propagation, and a positive rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure retains the negative rule set for the specified propagation.</p> <p>If the negative_rule_set_name parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.</p>

## 128.3.2 CREATE\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure creates a propagation and specifies the source queue, destination queue, and any rule set for the propagation. A propagation propagates messages in a local source queue to a destination queue. The destination queue might or might not be in the same database as the source queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.CREATE_PROPAGATION(
    propagation_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    source_queue          IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue     IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_dblink    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    rule_set_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    negative_rule_set_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue        IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL,
    original_propagation_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    auto_merge_threshold  IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 128-3 CREATE\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
propagation_name	The name of the propagation you are creating. A NULL setting is not allowed. Do not specify an owner. <b>Note:</b> The propagation_name setting cannot be altered after the propagation is created.
source_queue	The name of the source queue, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>queue_name</i> . The current database must contain the source queue. For example, to specify a source queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
destination_queue	The name of the destination queue, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>queue_name</i> . For example, to specify a destination queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
destination_dblink	The name of the database link that will be used by the propagation. The database link is from the database that contains the source queue to the database that contains the destination queue. If NULL, then the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database. <b>Note:</b> Connection qualifiers are not allowed.

Table 128-3 (Cont.) CREATE\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>rule_set_name</code>	<p>The name of the positive rule set for the propagation. The positive rule set contains the rules that instruct the propagation to propagate messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a positive rule set for the propagation, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a positive rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>prop_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.prop_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no negative rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and a negative rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the negative rule set.</p>
<code>negative_rule_set_name</code>	<p>The name of the negative rule set for the propagation. The negative rule set contains the rules that instruct the propagation to discard messages.</p> <p>If you want to use a negative rule set for the propagation, then you must specify an existing rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code>. For example, to specify a negative rule set in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>neg_rules</code>, enter <code>hr.neg_rules</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>An error is returned if the specified rule set does not exist. You can create a rule set and add rules to it using the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and no positive rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue.</p> <p>If you specify <code>NULL</code>, and a positive rule set exists for the propagation, then the propagation propagates all messages in its queue that are not discarded by the positive rule set.</p> <p>If you specify both a positive and a negative rule set for a propagation, then the negative rule set is always evaluated first.</p>

**Table 128-3 (Cont.) CREATE\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_to_queue	<p>If TRUE or NULL, then the propagation is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the propagation is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p>
original_propagation_name	<p>Specify the original propagation name if the propagation being created is part of a split and merge operation. The split operation clones the original propagation under a new name. The name of the original propagation is important when the cloned propagation is copied back to the original stream.</p> <p>Specify NULL if the propagation being created is not part of a split and merge operation.</p>
auto_merge_theshold	<p>Specify a positive number if both of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The propagation being created is part of a split and merge operation.</li> <li>The stream will be merged back to the original stream automatically.</li> </ul> <p>Specify NULL if either of the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The propagation being created is not part of a split and merge operation.</li> <li>The propagation being created is part of a split and merge operation, but the stream being split off will not be merged back to the original stream automatically.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

This procedure starts propagation and might create a propagation job. If this procedure creates a propagation job, then it establishes a default schedule for the propagation job. Each propagation job is an Oracle Scheduler job. You can adjust the schedule of a propagation job using Oracle Scheduler.

The user who owns the source queue is the user who propagates messages. This user must have the necessary privileges to propagate messages.



#### See Also:

[DBMS\\_RULE\\_ADM](#)

## 128.3.3 DROP\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure drops a propagation and deletes all messages for the destination queue in the source queue. This procedure also removes the schedule for propagation from the source queue to the destination queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.DROP_PROPAGATION(
  propagation_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  drop_unused_rule_sets IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 128-4 DROP\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
propagation_name	The name of the propagation you are dropping. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.
drop_unused_rule_sets	If TRUE, then the procedure drops any rule sets, positive and negative, used by the specified propagation if these rule sets are not used by any other Oracle Replication client, which includes capture processes, propagations, apply processes, and messaging clients. If this procedure drops a rule set, then this procedure also drops any rules in the rule set that are not in another rule set.  If FALSE, then the procedure does not drop the rule sets used by the specified propagation, and the rule sets retain their rules.

### Usage Notes

When you use this procedure to drop a propagation, information about rules created for the propagation is removed from the data dictionary views for Oracle Replication rules. Information about such a rule is removed even if the rule is not in either rule set for the propagation.

The following are the data dictionary views for Oracle Replication rules:

- ALL\_STREAMS\_GLOBAL\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_GLOBAL\_RULES
- ALL\_STREAMS\_SCHEMA\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_SCHEMA\_RULES
- ALL\_STREAMS\_TABLE\_RULES
- DBA\_STREAMS\_TABLE\_RULES

 **Note:**

When you drop a propagation, the propagation job used by the propagation is dropped automatically, if no other propagations are using the propagation job.

## 128.3.4 START\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure starts a propagation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.START_PROPAGATION(
  propagation_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameter

**Table 128-5 START\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
propagation_name	The name of the propagation you are starting. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.

### Usage Notes

The propagation status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `ENABLED`, then the propagation is started upon database instance startup.

## 128.3.5 STOP\_PROPAGATION Procedure

This procedure stops a propagation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM.STOP_PROPAGATION(
  propagation_name IN VARCHAR2,
  force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameter

**Table 128-6 STOP\_PROPAGATION Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
propagation_name	The name of the propagation you are stopping. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.
force	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure stops the propagation and clears the statistics for the propagation. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure stops the propagation without clearing the statistics for the propagation.

### Usage Notes

The propagation status is persistently recorded. Hence, if the status is `DISABLED` or `ABORTED`, then the propagation is not started upon database instance startup.

# 129

## DBMS\_QOPATCH

The `DBMS_QOPATCH` package provides an interface to view the installed database patches.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Modell](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Error Messages](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_QOPATCH Subprograms](#)

### 129.1 DBMS\_QOPATCH Overview

The `DBMS_QOPATCH` package provides a PLSQL/SQL interface to view the installed database patches. The interface provides all the patch information available as part of the `OPATCH LSINVENTORY -XML` command. The package accesses the OUI patch inventory in real time to provide patch and meta-information.

### 129.2 DBMS\_QOPATCH Security Model

The `DBMS_QOPATCH` package is created as part of `SYS` schema and `SYS` is the only user who can execute these subprograms.

### 129.3 DBMS\_QOPATCH Operational Notes

The following operational notes apply to `DBMS_QOPATCH`.

- The package will work only if the database is `OPEN`.
- In an Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment, if the subprogram requires to fetch data from other RAC nodes it spawns a job in the other node(s) to get the data. In this case `JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES` needs to be `>0` for the package to fetch the data from other RAC nodes.
- If there is a delay in the job execution, the package returns `ORA-20008` error.

### 129.4 DBMS\_QOPATCH Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by the `DBMS_QOPATCH` package.



**Table 129-1 DBMS\_QOPATCH Error Messages**

Error Code	Description
ORA-20001	Latest XML inventory is not loaded into table.
ORA-20002	Directory creation failed.
ORA-20003	Configuration of a job on a node failed.
ORA-20004	Job configuration failed as node is inactive.
ORA-20005	Job is not configured with given node, instance name.
ORA-20006	Number of RAC active instances and opatch jobs configured are not same.
ORA-20007	Job configuration failed as node or instance is not active.
ORA-20008	Timed out - job execution time is more than 120Secs.
ORA-20009	Job execution failed.
ORA-20010	Node is inactive and job cannot be executed.
ORA-20011	Job name is NULL and inventory cannot be loaded.
ORA-20012	JOB_QUEUE_PROCESSES is set to zero and the inventory cannot be loaded.
ORA-20013	DBMS_QOPATCH ran mostly in non-install area.
ORA-20014	Database is not opened.
ORA-20015	Database opened as read-only.

## 129.5 Summary of DBMS\_QOPATCH Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_QOPATCH package subprograms.

**Table 129-2 DBMS\_QOPATCH Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CHECK_PATCH_INSTALLED Function</a>	Checks if a patch is installed.
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_BUGS Function</a>	Provides a bugs list for a patch in XML format if the patch number is given. If patch is not given then it lists all the bugs installed in all the patches in XML format.
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_COUNT Function</a>	Provides the total number of installed patches in XML format
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_DATA Function</a>	Provides top level patch information for the patch (such as Patch ID, patch creation time) in the XML element
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_FILES Function</a>	Provides the list of files modified in the given patch number in XML format
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_INSTALL_INFO Function</a>	Returns the XML element containing the ORACLE_HOME details such as patch and inventory location
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_LIST Function</a>	Provides list of patches installed as an XML element from the XML inventory
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_LSINVENTORY</a>	Returns whole opatch inventory as XML instance document.

**Table 129-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_QOPATCH Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_OLAYS Function</a>	Provides overlay patches for a given patch as XML element
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_PREQS Function</a>	Provides prerequisite patches for a given patch as XML element
<a href="#">GET_OPATCH_XSLT</a>	Returns the style-sheet for the opatch XML inventory presentation
<a href="#">GET_PATCH_DETAILS Function</a>	Displays the detailed patch information from <code>opatch lsinventory</code> .
<a href="#">GET_SQLPATCH_STATU S Procedure</a>	Displays the SQL patch status by querying from SQL patch registry to produce complete patch level information
<a href="#">IS_PATCH_INSTALLED Function</a>	Provides information (such as patchID, application date, and SQL patch information) on the installed patch as XML node by querying the XML inventory
<a href="#">OPATCH_COMPARE_CU RRENT Function</a>	Compares the current database with a list of bugs.
<a href="#">OPATCH_COMPARE_NO DES Function</a>	Compares the given RAC node(s) with the instance to the present connected node with current node. The return value indicates whether the data was refreshed or not.
<a href="#">SET_CURRENT_OPINST Procedure</a>	Sets the node name and instance to get the inventory details specific to it in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment

## 129.5.1 CHECK\_PATCH\_INSTALLED Function

Checks if the patch is installed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.CHECK_PATCH_INSTALLED (
    bugs      IN QOPATCH_LIST);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-3 CHECK\_PATCH\_INSTALLED Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>bugs</code>	List of patches to be checked.

## 129.5.2 GET\_OPATCH\_BUGS Function

This function provides a bugs list in a patch if the patch number is given. If a patch number is not given, it lists all the bugs in the specified XML format.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_BUGS (  
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-4** GET\_OPATCH\_BUGS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
patchnum	Patch number

## 129.5.3 GET\_OPATCH\_COUNT Function

This function provides the total number of installed patches in XML format.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_COUNT (  
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-5** GET\_OPATCH\_COUNT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
patchnum	Patch number

## 129.5.4 GET\_OPATCH\_DATA Function

This function provides top level patch information for the patch (such as Patch ID, patch creation time) in the XML element.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_DATA (  
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 129-6** GET\_OPATCH\_DATA Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
patchnum	Patch number

## 129.5.5 GET\_OPATCH\_FILES Function

This function provides the list of files modified in the given patch number in XML format.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_FILES (  
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 129-7** GET\_OPATCH\_FILES Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
patchnum	Patch number

## 129.5.6 GET\_OPATCH\_INSTALL\_INFO Function

This function returns the XML element containing the ORACLE\_HOME details such as patch and inventory location.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_INSTALL_INFO  
RETURNS XMLTYPE;
```

## 129.5.7 GET\_OPATCH\_LIST Function

This function provides list of patches installed as an XML element from the XML inventory.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_LIST  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

## 129.5.8 GET\_OPATCH\_LSinVENTORY

This function returns whole opatch inventory as XML instance document.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_LSinVENTORY
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

## 129.5.9 GET\_OPATCH\_OLAYS Function

This function provides overlay patches for a given patch as XML element.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_OLAYS (
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-8** GET\_OPATCH\_OLAYS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
patchnum	Patch number

## 129.5.10 GET\_OPATCH\_PREQS Function

This function provides prerequisite patches for a given patch as XML element.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_PREQS (
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-9** GET\_OPATCH\_PREQS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
patchnum	Patch number

## 129.5.11 GET\_OPATCH\_XSLT

This function returns the style-sheet for the opatch XML inventory presentation. You can use the return type of this subprogram to perform XMLTRANSFORM and the transformed result has the same appearance as opatch text output.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_OPATCH_XSLT  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

## 129.5.12 GET\_PATCH\_DETAILS Function

Displays the detailed patch information from `opatch lsinventory`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_PATCH_DETAILS (  
    patch    IN VARCHAR2);  
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-10** GET\_PATCH\_DETAILS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
patch	The patch number.

## 129.5.13 GET\_SQLPATCH\_STATUS Procedure

This procedure displays the SQL patch status by querying from SQL patch registry to produce complete patch level information. If the patch number is given, it displays the information specific to the given SQL patch, otherwise information for all SQL patches.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.GET_SQLPATCH_STATUS (  
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-11** GET\_SQLPATCH\_STATUS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
patchnum	Patch number

## 129.5.14 IS\_PATCH\_INSTALLED Function

This function provides information (such as patchID, application date, and SQL patch information) on the installed patch as XML node by querying the XML inventory.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.IS_PATCH_INSTALLED (
    patchnum IN VARCHAR2);
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-12 IS\_PATCH\_INSTALLED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
patchnum	Patch number

## 129.5.15 OPATCH\_COMPARE\_CURRENT Function

Compares the current database with a list of bugs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.OPATCH_COMPARE_CURRENT Function (
    bugs IN QOPATCH_LIST);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 129-13 OPATCH\_COMPARE\_CURRENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
bugs	List of bugs to compare with the current database.

## 129.5.16 OPATCH\_COMPARE\_NODES Function

Compares the given RAC node(s) with the instance to the present connected node with current node. The return value indicates whether the data was refreshed or not.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.OPATCH_COMPARE_NODES (
    node IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    inst IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 129-14 OPATCH\_COMPARE\_NODES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
node	Node name
inst	Instance name

## 129.5.17 SET\_CURRENT\_OPINST Procedure

This procedure sets the node name and instance to get the inventory details specific to it in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) environment.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_QOPATCH.SET_CURRENT_OPINST (
  node_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_name    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 129-15 SET\_CURRENT\_OPINST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
node_name	Name of node
inst_name	Name of instance



# DBMS\_RANDOM

The `DBMS_RANDOM` package provides a built-in random number generator. `DBMS_RANDOM` is not intended for cryptography.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_RANDOM Subprograms](#)

## 130.1 DBMS\_RANDOM Deprecated Subprograms

These subprograms are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g. Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated procedures in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

- [INITIALIZE Procedure](#)
- [RANDOM Function](#)
- [TERMINATE Procedure](#)

## 130.2 DBMS\_RANDOM Security Model

This package should be installed as `SYS`. By default, the package is initialized with the current user name, current time down to the second, and the current session. Oracle recommends that users who need to execute this package should be given `EXECUTE` privilege explicitly and should not rely on `PUBLIC EXECUTE` privilege.

## 130.3 DBMS\_RANDOM Operational Notes

These operational notes apply to `DBMS_RANDOM`.

- `DBMS_RANDOM.RANDOM` produces integers in  $[-2^{31}, 2^{31})$ .
- `DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE` produces numbers in  $[0,1)$  with 38 digits of precision.

`DBMS_RANDOM` can be explicitly initialized, but does not need to be initialized before calling the random number generator. It will automatically initialize with the date, user ID, and process ID if no explicit initialization is performed.

If this package is seeded twice with the same seed, then accessed in the same way, it will produce the same results in both cases.

In some cases, such as when testing, you may want the sequence of random numbers to be the same on every run. In that case, you seed the generator with a constant value by calling one of the overloads of `DBMS_RANDOM.SEED`. To produce different output

for every run, simply to omit the call to "Seed" and the system will choose a suitable seed for you.

## 130.4 Summary of DBMS\_RANDOM Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_RANDOM subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 130-1 DBMS\_RANDOM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">INITIALIZE Procedure</a>	Initializes the package with a seed value
<a href="#">NORMAL Function</a>	Returns random numbers in a normal distribution
<a href="#">RANDOM Function</a>	Generates a random number
<a href="#">SEED Procedures</a>	Resets the seed
<a href="#">STRING Function</a>	Gets a random string
<a href="#">TERMINATE Procedure</a>	Terminates package
<a href="#">VALUE Functions</a>	Gets a random number, greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1, with 38 digits to the right of the decimal (38-digit precision), while the overloaded function gets a random Oracle number x, where x is greater than or equal to low and less than high

### 130.4.1 INITIALIZE Procedure

This deprecated procedure initializes the generator.



#### Note:

This procedure is deprecated with Release 11gR1 and, although currently supported, it should not be used.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.INITIALIZE (
    val IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

#### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (initialize, WNDS);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 130-2 INITIALIZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
val	Seed number used to generate a random number

### Usage Notes

This procedure is obsolete as it simply calls the [SEED Procedures](#).

## 130.4.2 NORMAL Function

This function returns random numbers in a standard normal distribution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.NORMAL  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (normal, WNDS);
```

### Return Values

**Table 130-3** NORMAL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
number	Returns a random number

## 130.4.3 RANDOM Function

This deprecated procedure generates a random number.

### Note:

This function is deprecated with Release 11gR1 and, although currently supported, it should not be used.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.RANDOM  
RETURN binary_integer;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (random, WNDS);
```

### Return Values

**Table 130-4** RANDOM Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
binary_integer	Returns a random integer greater or equal to $-power(2,31)$ and less than $power(2,31)$

## 130.4.4 SEED Procedures

This procedure resets the seed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED (  
    val IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED (  
    val IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (seed, WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 130-5 SEED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
val	Seed number or string used to generate a random number

### Usage Notes

The seed can be a string up to length 2000.

## 130.4.5 STRING Function

This function gets a random string.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.STRING  
    opt IN CHAR,  
    len IN NUMBER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA restrict_references (string, WNDS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 130-6** STRING Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
opt	Specifies what the returning string looks like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'u', 'U' - returning string in uppercase alpha characters</li> <li>'l', 'L' - returning string in lowercase alpha characters</li> <li>'a', 'A' - returning string in mixed case alpha characters</li> <li>'x', 'X' - returning string in uppercase alpha-numeric characters</li> <li>'p', 'P' - returning string in any printable characters.</li> </ul> Otherwise the returning string is in uppercase alpha characters.
len	Length of the returning string

## Return Values

**Table 130-7** STRING Function Return Values

Parameter	Description
VARCHAR2	Returns a VARCHAR2

## 130.4.6 TERMINATE Procedure

When you are finished with the package, call the `TERMINATE` procedure.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated with Release 11gR1 and, although currently supported, it should not be used.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.TERMINATE;
```

## 130.4.7 VALUE Functions

The basic function gets a random number, greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1, with 38 digits to the right of the decimal (38-digit precision). Alternatively, you can get a random Oracle number `x`, where `x` is greater than or equal to `low` and less than `high`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE(
low IN NUMBER,
```

```
high IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 130-8 VALUE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
low	Lowest number in a range from which to generate a random number. The number generated may be equal to low
high	Highest number below which to generate a random number. The number generated will be less than high

### Return Values

**Table 130-9 VALUE Function Return Values**

Parameter	Description
NUMBER	Returns an Oracle Number

# DBMS\_REDACT

The `DBMS_REDACT` package provides an interface to Oracle Data Redaction, which enables you to mask (redact) data that is returned from queries issued by low-privileged users or an application.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operating Procedures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_REDACT Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide* regarding using Data Redaction to protect sensitive data

## 131.1 DBMS\_REDACT Overview

Data redaction provides a way to define masking policies for an application. Oracle Data Redaction provides functionality to mask (redact) data that is returned from user `SELECT` queries in an application. The masking takes place in real time. The Data Redaction policy applies to the querying user, depending on this user's `SYS_CONTEXT` or `XS_SYS_CONTEXT` values. This redaction process does not require that the queried data be static or unchanging, or for the entire data set to be redacted at one time in an off-line manner. Oracle Database redacts only the data for the rows specified by the user's query, not the data for the entire column. The redaction takes place immediately before the data is returned to the querying user or application.

## 131.2 DBMS\_REDACT Security Model

If the querying user has the `EXEMPT REDACTION POLICY` system privilege, redaction will not be performed. If the user does not have the `EXEMPT REDACTION POLICY` system privilege, the policy expression will be evaluated in the current user's environment. If the policy expression evaluates to `TRUE`, then redaction will be performed, otherwise no redaction will be performed.

You need the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_REDACT` package in order to execute its subprograms. Procedures in the interface are executed with privileges of the current user.

## 131.3 DBMS\_REDACT Constants

The DBMS\_REDACT package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

**Table 131-1 Values for function\_type Parameter of DBMS\_REDACT.ADD\_POLICY**

Constant	Value	Type	Description
NONE	0	BINARY_INTEGER	No redaction
FULL	1	BINARY_INTEGER	Redact to fixed values
NULLIFY	6	BINARY_INTEGER	Returns a null value as a redacted value
PARTIAL	2	BINARY_INTEGER	Partial redaction, redact a portion of the column data
RANDOM	4	BINARY_INTEGER	Random redaction, each query results in a different random value
REGEXP	5	BINARY_INTEGER	Regular expression based redaction
REGEXP_WIDTH	7	BINARY_INTEGER	Regular expression based redaction that preserves the width of a column that uses a regular expression; designed for applications use the OCI_ATTR_CHAR_SIZE attribute of the Oracle OLE DB Provider interface

**Table 131-2 Values for action Parameter of DBMS\_REDACT.ALTER\_POLICY**

Constant	Value	Type	Description
ADD_COLUMN	1	BINARY_INTEGER	Add a column to the redaction policy
DROP_COLUMN	2	BINARY_INTEGER	Drop a column from the redaction policy
MODIFY_EXPRESSION	3	BINARY_INTEGER	Modify the expression of a redaction policy (the expression evaluates to a BOOLEAN value: if TRUE then redaction is applied, otherwise not)
MODIFY_COLUMN	4	BINARY_INTEGER	Modify a column in the redaction policy to change the redaction function_type or the function_parameters
SET_POLICY_DESCRIPTION	5	BINARY_INTEGER	Set a description for the redaction policy
SET_COLUMN_DESCRIPTION	6	BINARY_INTEGER	Set a description for the redaction performed on the column



## 131.4 DBMS\_REDACT Operating Procedures

The following table presents the relationship between the type of redaction function and its parameters, based on the datatype of the column being redacted. Examples of the various format strings are provided, showing how to perform some commonplace redaction for a string datatype (in this case, a Social Security Number (SSN)), a DATE datatype, and various examples of redaction for the number datatype.

**Table 131-3 Data Redaction Function Types**

function_type	function_parameters	Examples
DBMS_REDACT.NONE	-	-
DBMS_REDACT.FULL	-	-
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types)	A comma-separated list, containing the following five fields (with no spaces after the commas delimiting the fields): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT</li> <li>REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT</li> <li>REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR</li> <li>REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM</li> <li>REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO</li> </ul>	'VVVFVVFVVV, VVV-VV-VVVV, X, 1, 5' for masking the first 5 digits of SSN strings like 123-45-6789, adding dashes back to format it, resulting in strings like XXX-XX-6789
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued	REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT - the input format: V for value to be possibly redacted, F for formatting character to be ignored	The REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT field value VVVFVVFVVV for matching SSN strings like 123-45-6789
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued	REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT - the output format: V for output of redaction. Any other character will be treated as a formatting character and output literally.	The REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT field value VVV-VV-VVVV can be used to redact SSN strings into XXX-XX-6789 (X comes from REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR field).
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR - the character used to redact the input	The value X for redacting SSN strings into XXX-XX-6789.
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM - specifies which V within the REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT from which to start the redaction (see explanation following the next entry, REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO)	The value 1 for redacting SSN strings starting at the first V of REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT of VVVFVVFVVV into strings like XXX-XX-6789

**Table 131-3 (Cont.) Data Redaction Function Types**

function_type	function_parameters	Examples
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO - specifies which V within the REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FO RMAT at which to end the redaction	The value 5 for redacting SSN strings up to and including the fifth V within REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMA T of VVVVVFVVVV into strings like XXX-XX-6789. Note how the format character ' - ' (corresponding to the first F within REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMA T) is ignored as far as redaction is concerned, so the value here is 5 as opposed to 6.
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for character types), continued	The REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM and REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO field values are specified as counts of the number of V characters in the REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FO RMAT field, up to and including the intended position, starting from the leftmost V. This way, REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM and REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO are independent of the specific formatting of the data. For example, in the common use case of masking an SSN to show only the last four digits, data like 123456789 (with REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FO RMAT of VVVVVVVV) and data like 123-45-6789 (with REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FO RMAT of VVVFVVVFVVV), would both use REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM of 1 and REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO of 5.	-

**Table 131-3 (Cont.) Data Redaction Function Types**

function_type	function_parameters	Examples
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for number types)	A comma-separated list, containing the following three fields (with no spaces after the commas delimiting the fields): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKC HAR</li> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKF ROM</li> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKT O</li> </ul> See <a href="#">Table 131-4</a> .	'9,1,5' for redacting the first 5 digits of an SSN number 123456789 into 999996789; or '0,1,2' for redacting a number 1.23 to 0.03.
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for number types), continued	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR - - the character used to redact the input, in the range between 0 and 9  REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM - - the position, starting from 1, from which to start the redaction. The position does not include the decimal point if it is present.  REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO - - the position at which to end the redaction	
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for datetime datatypes)	A list, containing the following five fields (concatenated so that there is no space between the fields): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MONTH</li> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_DAY</li> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_YEAR</li> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_HOUR</li> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MINUTE</li> <li>• REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_SECOND</li> </ul> See <a href="#">Table 131-4</a> .	'm12DYHMS', which changes 01-May-01 01:01:01 to 01-Dec-01 01:01:01.

**Table 131-3 (Cont.) Data Redaction Function Types**

function_type	function_parameters	Examples
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL (for datetime datatypes), continued	<p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MON: TH: 'M' (no masking of month) or 'm#' (mask month to a specific month, if possible), where # (the month specified by its number) is between 1 and 12</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_DAY: 'D' (no masking of date) or 'd#' (mask day to #, if possible), # between 1 and 31</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_YEAR: 'Y' (no masking of year) or 'y#' (mask year to #, if possible), # between 1 and 9999</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_HOUR: 'H' (no masking of hour) or 'h#' (mask hour to #, if possible), # between 0 and 23</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MINUTE: 'M' (no masking of minute) or 'm#' (mask minute to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59</p> <p>REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_SECONDS: 'S' (no masking of second) or 's#' (mask second to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59</p>	-
DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL_WIDTH	Same as DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL	-
DBMS_REDACT.RANDOM	-	-

**Table 131-4 Format Descriptors with Component Field Names and Delimiters**

Datatype	Format Descriptor for Partial redaction
Character	REDACT_PARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT    ', '
	REDACT_PARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT    ', '
	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR    ', '
	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM    ', '
	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO
Number	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKCHAR    ', '
	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKFROM    ', '
	REDACT_PARTIAL_MASKTO

**Table 131-4 (Cont.) Format Descriptors with Component Field Names and Delimiters**

Datatype	Format Descriptor for Partial redaction
Datetime	REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MONTH
	REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_DAY
	REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_YEAR
	REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_HOUR
	REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_MINUTE
	REDACT_PARTIAL_DATE_SECOND

## 131.5 Summary of DBMS\_REDACT Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_REDACT package subprograms.

**Table 131-5 DBMS\_REDACT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_POLICY Procedure</a>	Defines a Data Redaction policy for a table or view
<a href="#">ALTER_POLICY Procedure</a>	Alters a Data Redaction policy for a table or view
<a href="#">APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL Procedure</a>	Applies a Data Redaction policy expression to a redacted column
<a href="#">CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure</a>	Creates a Data Redaction policy expression
<a href="#">DISABLE_POLICY Procedure</a>	Disables a Data Redaction policy
<a href="#">DROP_POLICY Procedure</a>	Drops a Data Redaction policy
<a href="#">DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure</a>	Drops a Data Redaction policy expression
<a href="#">ENABLE_POLICY Procedure</a>	Enables a Data Redaction policy
<a href="#">UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES Procedure</a>	Modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction
<a href="#">UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION Procedure</a>	Updates a Data Redaction policy expression

### 131.5.1 ADD\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure defines a Data Redaction policy for a table or view.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY (
  object_schema          IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name            IN    VARCHAR2,
  policy_name            IN    VARCHAR2,
  column_name            IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  function_type          IN    BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
```

```

function_parameters    IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
expression            IN    VARCHAR2,
enable               IN    BOOLEAN := TRUE,
regexp_pattern        IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
regexp_replace_string IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
regexp_position       IN    BINARY_INTEGER := 1,
regexp_occurrence     IN    BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
regexp_match_parameter IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
policy_description    IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
column_description    IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 131-6 ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema owning the table, current user if NULL
object_name	Name of table or view to which to add a Data Redaction policy
policy_name	Name of policy
column_name	[Optional] Name of one column to which the redaction policy applies. If you must redact more than one column, use the <a href="#">ALTER_POLICY Procedure</a> to add the additional columns.
function_type	Type of redaction function to use. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.NONE</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.FULL (default)</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.NULLIFY</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.RANDOM</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH</li> </ul> <p>If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP or DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH, then you must omit the function_parameters parameter, and use the regexp_* parameters to define the Data Redaction policy.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Table 131-1</a> for an overview of the meanings of these values, and for some examples of their use.</p>

**Table 131-6 (Cont.) ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
function_parameters	<p>Parameters to the redaction function. The possible values depend on the value of the function_type provided.</p> <p>If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP or DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH, then you must omit the function_parameters parameter, and use the regexp_* parameters to define the Data Redaction policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.NONE: Can be omitted entirely and defaults to NULL</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.FULL: Can be omitted entirely and defaults to NULL</li> <li>- Masking parameters for partial character masking. For character datatypes, a comma-separated list containing these fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input format: 'V' for value to be possibly masked, 'F' for formatting character to be ignored</li> <li>• Output format: 'V' for output of masking, any other characters will be treated as formatting characters.</li> <li>• Mask character: a character that will be used to replace the actual values. Examples are '*' and 'x'.</li> <li>• Starting digit position: specifies the starting (character) position to begin replacing actual values with the masking character. The beginning of the string is position 1. Positions do not include formatting characters.</li> <li>• Ending digit position: specifies the ending (character) position to end masking. An example is 'VVVFVVVFVVV,VV-VV-VVV,X,1,5' for masking the first 5 digits of SSN string 123-45-6789, and adding dashes back to format it like an SSN, resulting in XXX-XX-6789.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For number datatypes, a comma-separated list containing these fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mask character: this is a character between '0' to '9' that will be used to replace the actual values.</li> <li>• Starting digit position: specifies the starting (digit) position to begin replacing actual values with the masking character. The beginning of the string is position 1. Positions do not include the decimal point.</li> <li>• Ending digit position: this specifies the ending digit position to end masking. An example is '9,1,5' for masking the first 5 digits of a Social Security number 123456789, resulting in 999996789.</li> </ul> <p>For datetime datatypes, the format is a packed string (no spaces or commas) containing the following sequence of fields. Please note that each field can consist of one or more characters, and the field length depends on whether masking is required. The one-character fields are used to specify that no redaction of that component of the datetime value is to take place. The longer fields indicate a specific time or date to use as the redacted value of that component of the datetime value.</p>

**Table 131-6 (Cont.) ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Month: 'M' (no masking of month) or 'm#' (mask month to a specific month, if possible), where # (the month specified by its number) is between 1 and 12</li> <li>• Day: 'D' (no masking of date) or 'd#' (mask day to #, if possible), # between 1 and 31</li> <li>• Year: 'Y' (no masking of year) or 'y#' (mask year to #, if possible), # between 1 and 9999</li> <li>• Hour: 'H' (no masking of hour) or 'h#' (mask hour to #, if possible), # between 0 and 23</li> <li>• Minute: 'M' (no masking of minute) or 'm#' (mask minute to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59</li> <li>• Second: 'S' (no masking of second) or 's#' (mask second to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59</li> </ul> <p>An example is 'm12dyhs', which changes 02-May-13 12:30:23 to 01-Dec-01 01:01:01</p> <p>For partial character and number-masking shortcuts, see <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i>.</p> <p>Default boolean expression for the table or view. If this expression is used, then redaction takes place only if this policy expression evaluates to TRUE.</p> <p>See</p> <p>The following functions are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SYS_CONTEXT</li> <li>• XS_SYS_CONTEXT</li> <li>• SUBSTR functions (includes SUBSTRB, SUBSTRC, SUBSTR2, SUBSTR4)</li> <li>• LENGTH functions (includes LENGTHB, LENGTHC, LENGTH2, LENGTH4)</li> <li>• V (APEX_UTIL.GET_SESSION_STATE)</li> <li>• NV (APEX_UTIL.GET_NUMERIC_SESSION_STATE)</li> <li>• OLS_LABEL_DOMINATES</li> <li>• DOMINATES</li> <li>• OLS_DOMINATES</li> <li>• OLS_DOM</li> <li>• DOM</li> <li>• OLS_STRICTLY_DOMINATES</li> <li>• STRICTLY_DOMINATES</li> <li>• S_DOM</li> <li>• SA_UTL.DOMINATES</li> <li>• SA_UTL.CHECK_READ</li> <li>• SA_UTL.NUMERIC_LABEL</li> <li>• CHAR_TO_LABEL</li> <li>• SA_SESSION.LABEL</li> </ul> <p>See <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i> for more information about these supported functions</p>



**Table 131-6 (Cont.) ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable	<p>Boolean value that determines whether the Data Redaction policy is enabled on creation.</p> <p>The default value is TRUE, which means that the policy is automatically enabled upon creation. If the enable parameter is set to FALSE, the policy takes effect only when it is subsequently enabled by calling the DBMS_REDACT.ENABLE_POLICY procedure.</p>
regexp_pattern	<p>Regular expression pattern up to 512 bytes.</p> <p>Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP. Also, do not specify the function_parameters parameter when function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information and examples on using regular expression patterns.</p>
regexp_replace_string	<p>Replacement string (up to 4000 characters in length) with up to 500 back-references to subexpressions in the form \n, where n is a number between 1 and 9.</p> <p>Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</p>
regexp_position	<p>Integer counting from 1, specifies the position where the search must begin.</p> <p>Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</p>
regexp_occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use 0 to replace all occurrences of the match</li> <li>• Use positive integer n to replace the n-th occurrence of the match.</li> </ul> <p>Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</p>
regexp_match_parameter	<p>Changes the default matching behavior, possible values are a combination of 'i', 'c', 'n', 'm', 'x'</p> <p>Use only if the function_type parameter is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</p> <p>See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information and examples on using regular expression match parameters.</p>
policy_description	Description of redaction policy
column_description	Description of the column being redacted

### Exceptions

- ORA-28060 - A Data Redaction policy already exists on this column.
- ORA-28061 - This object cannot have a Data Redaction policy defined on it.
- ORA-28062 - The policy expression is too long.
- ORA-28063 - The policy expression is empty.

- ORA-28064 - The type of redaction function is not valid.
- ORA-28066 - Invalid column *column*
- ORA-28069 - A Data Redaction policy already exists on this object.
- ORA-28073 - The column *column\_name* has an unsupported datatype.
- ORA-28074 - The field *field\_name* of the masking parameters is not valid

The field can be any of the following:

- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_INPUT\_FORMAT
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_OUTPUT\_FORMAT
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_MASKCHAR
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_MASKFROM
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_MASKTO
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_MONTH
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_DAY
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_YEAR
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_HOUR
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_MINUTE
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_SECOND

See [Table 131-3](#) and [Table 131-4](#) for examples of the field contents and field ordering.

- ORA-28075 - The policy expression has unsupported functions
- ORA-28076 - An attribute was not specified for SYS\_SESSION\_ROLES
- ORA-28077 - The attribute specified (*attribute*) exceeds the maximum length
- ORA-28078 - A regular expression parameter is missing or invalid
- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid (where the possible values are *function\_parameters*, *column\_description*, *policy\_name* and *policy\_description*)
- ORA-28085 - The input and output lengths of the redaction do not match.

### Usage Notes

See [Operating Procedures](#) for more information regarding function types and function parameters with related examples.

A named Data Redaction policy expression that has been applied to a redacted column takes precedence over the expression defined in the *expression* parameter. To find redacted columns that are affected by named policy expressions, query the REDACTION\_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view.

### Example

Partial redaction policy:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY(
```

```

object_schema      => 'hr',
object_name        => 'employees',
column_name        => 'employee_id',
policy_name        => 'mask_emp_id_nums',
function_type      => DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL,
function_parameters => '7,1,5',
expression         => '1=1');
END;
```

#### Full redaction policy:

```

BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ADD_POLICY(
    object_schema      => 'hr',
    object_name        => 'employees',
    column_name        => 'employee_id',
    policy_name        => 'mask_emp_ids',
    function_type      => DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
    expression         => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''SYS_SESSION_ROLES'', 'CLERK')
                                = ''FALSE''');
END;
```

## 131.5.2 ALTER\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure alters an existing Data Redaction policy for a table or view.

It alters a the policy in one or more of the following ways:

- By changing the policy expression
- By changing the type of redaction for a specified column
- By changing the parameters to the redaction function for a specified column
- By adding a column to the redaction policy (the redaction type and any parameters must be specified).
- By removing a column from the redaction policy

#### Syntax

```

DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY (
  object_schema      IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name        IN      VARCHAR2,
  policy_name        IN      VARCHAR2,
  action             IN      BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_REDACT.ADD_COLUMN,
  column_name        IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  function_type      IN      BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
  function_parameters IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  expression         IN      VARCHAR2,
  regexp_pattern     IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  regexp_replace_string IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  regexp_position    IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 1,
  regexp_occurrence  IN      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
  regexp_match_parameter IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  policy_description IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  column_description IN      VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 131-7 ALTER\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema owning the table, current user if NULL
object_name	Name of table or view to which to alter a Data Redaction policy
policy_name	Name of policy limited to 30 bytes
action	Action to take. For more information see <a href="#">Table 131-2</a> .
column_name	[Optional] Name of one column to which the redaction policy applies.
function_type	Type of redaction function to use. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.NONE</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.FULL (default)</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.NULLIY</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.RANDOM</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</li> <li>- DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH</li> </ul> <p>If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP or DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH, then you must omit the function_parameters parameter, and use the regexp_pattern, regexp_replace_string, regexp_position, regexp_occurrence, and regexp_match_parameter to define the Data Redaction policy.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Table 131-1</a> for an overview of the meanings of these values, and for some examples of their use.</p>

**Table 131-7 (Cont.) ALTER\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
function_parameters	<p>Parameters to the redaction function. The possible values depend on the value of the function_type provided.</p> <p>If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP or DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP_WIDTH, then you must omit the function_parameters parameter, and use the regexp_pattern, regexp_replace_string, regexp_position, regexp_occurrence, and regexp_match_parameter to define the Data Redaction policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.NONE, the function_parameters parameter can be omitted entirely and defaults to NULL.</li> <li>- If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.FULL, the function_parameters parameter can be omitted entirely and defaults to NULL.</li> <li>- If the function_type is DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL, the function_parameters parameter represents the masking parameters for partial masking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input format: 'V' for value to be possibly masked, 'F' for formatting character to be ignored</li> <li>• Output format: 'V' for output of masking, any other characters will be treated as formatting characters.</li> <li>• Mask character: a character that will be used to replace the actual values. Examples are '*' and 'x'.</li> <li>• Starting digit position: specifies the starting (character) position to begin replacing actual values with the masking character. The beginning of the string is position 1. Positions do not include formatting characters.</li> <li>• Ending digit position: specifies the ending (character) position to end masking. An example is 'VVVFVVFVVV,VVV-VV-VVVV,X,1,5' for masking the first 5 digits of SSN string 123-45-6789, and adding dashes back to format it like an SSN, resulting in XXX-XX-6789.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For number datatypes, a comma-separated list containing these fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mask character: this is a character between '0' to '9' that will be used to replace the actual values.</li> <li>• Starting digit position: specifies the starting (digit) position to begin replacing actual values with the masking character. The beginning of the string is position 1. Positions do not include the decimal point.</li> <li>• Ending digit position: this specifies the ending digit position to end masking. An example is '9,1,5' for masking the first 5 digits of a Social Security number number 123456789, resulting in 999996789.</li> </ul> <p>For datetime datatypes, the format is a packed string (no spaces or commas) containing the following sequence of fields. Please note that each field can consist of one or more characters, and the field length depends on whether masking is</p>

**Table 131-7 (Cont.) ALTER\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	<p>required. The one-character fields are used to specify that no redaction of that component of the datetime value is to take place. The longer fields indicate a specific time or date to use as the redacted value of that component of the datetime value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Month: 'M' (no masking of month) or 'm#' (mask month to a specific month, if possible), where # (the month specified by its number) is between 1 and 12</li> <li>• Day: 'D' (no masking of date) or 'd#' (mask day to #, if possible), # between 1 and 31</li> <li>• Year: 'Y' (no masking of year) or 'y#' (mask year to #, if possible), # between 1 and 9999</li> <li>• Hour: 'H' (no masking of hour) or 'h#' (mask hour to #, if possible), # between 0 and 23</li> <li>• Minute: 'M' (no masking of minute) or 'm#' (mask minute to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59</li> <li>• Second: 'S' (no masking of second) or 's#' (mask second to #, if possible), # between 0 and 59</li> </ul> <p>An example is 'm12DYHMS', which changes 01-May-01 01:01:01 to 01-Dec-01 01:01:01</p> <p>For partial character and number-masking shortcuts, see <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i>.</p>
expression	<p>Default boolean expression for the table or view. If this expression is used, then redaction takes place only if this policy expression evaluates to TRUE.</p> <p>The following functions are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SYS_CONTEXT</li> <li>• NV (APEX_UTIL.GET_NUMERIC_SESSION_STATE)</li> <li>• V (APEX_UTIL.GET_SESSION_STATE)</li> <li>• OLS_LABEL_DOMINATES</li> <li>• DOMINATES</li> <li>• OLS_DOMINATES</li> <li>• OLS_DOM</li> <li>• DOM</li> <li>• OLS_STRICTLY_DOMINATES</li> <li>• STRICTLY_DOMINATES</li> <li>• S_DOM</li> <li>• SA_UTL.DOMINATES</li> <li>• SA_UTL.CHECK_READ</li> <li>• SA_UTL.NUMERIC_LABEL</li> <li>• CHAR_TO_LABEL</li> <li>• SA_SESSION.LABEL</li> </ul>

**Table 131-7 (Cont.) ALTER\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
regexp_pattern	Regular expression pattern up to 512 bytes. Use only if the <code>function_type</code> parameter is <code>DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</code> . Also, do not specify the <code>function_parameters</code> parameter when <code>function_type</code> is <code>DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</code> . See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information and examples on using regular expression patterns
regexp_replace_string	Replacement string (up to 4000 characters in length) with up to 500 back-references to subexpressions in the form <code>\n</code> , where <code>n</code> is a number between 1 and 9. Use only if the <code>function_type</code> parameter is <code>DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</code>
regexp_position	Integer counting from 1, specifies the position where the search must begin. Use only if the <code>function_type</code> parameter is <code>DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</code>
regexp_occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use 0 to replace all occurrences of the match</li> <li>Use positive integer <code>n</code> to replace the <code>n</code>-th occurrence of the match.</li> </ul> Use only if the <code>function_type</code> parameter is <code>DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</code>
regexp_match_parameter	Changes the default matching behavior, possible values are a combination of 'i', 'c', 'n', 'm', 'x' Use only if the <code>function_type</code> parameter is <code>DBMS_REDACT.REGEXP</code> See <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information and examples on using regular expression match parameters.
policy_description	Description of redaction policy
column_description	Description of the column being redacted

**Exceptions**

- ORA-28062 - The policy expression is too long.
- ORA-28063 - The policy expression is empty.
- ORA-28064 - The type of redaction function is not valid.
- ORA-28066 - Invalid column `column`
- ORA-28067 - Missing or invalid column name
- ORA-28068 - The object `object` does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28070 - The column `column` does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28071 - The action is not valid.
- ORA-28072 - The specified policy name is incorrect.

- ORA-28073 - The column *column\_name* has an unsupported datatype.
- ORA-28074 - The field *field\_name* of the masking parameters is not valid

The field can be any of the following:

- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_INPUT\_FORMAT
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_OUTPUT\_FORMAT
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_MASKCHAR
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_MASKFROM
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_MASKTO
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_MONTH
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_DAY
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_YEAR
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_HOUR
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_MINUTE
- REDACT\_PARTIAL\_DATE\_SECOND

See [Table 131-3](#) and [Table 131-4](#) for examples of the field contents and field ordering.

- ORA-28075 - The policy expression has unsupported functions.
- ORA-28076 - An attribute was not specified for SYS\_SESSION\_ROLES.
- ORA-28077 - The attribute specified (*attribute*) exceeds the maximum length.
- ORA-28078 - A regular expression parameter is missing or invalid.
- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid (where the possible values are *function\_parameters*, *column\_description*, *policy\_name* and *policy\_description* )
- ORA-28085 - The input and output lengths of the redaction do not match.

### Usage Notes

See [Operating Procedures](#) for more information regarding Function Types and Function Parameters with related examples.

A named Data Redaction policy expression that has been applied to a redacted column takes precedence over the expression defined in the *expression* parameter. To find redacted columns that are affected by named policy expressions, query the REDACTION\_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view.

### Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ALTER_POLICY(
    object_schema      => 'HR',
    object_name        => 'EMPLOYEES',
    policy_name        => 'mask_emp_id_nums',
    action              => DBMS_REDACT.DROP_COLUMN,
    column_name        => 'EMAIL');
END;
```



## 131.5.3 APPLY\_POLICY\_EXPR\_TO\_COL Procedure

This procedure associates a named Oracle Data Redaction policy expression with a redacted column from a table or view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL (
  object_schema      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_expression_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 131-8** *APPLY\_POLICY\_EXPR\_TO\_COL Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Name of the schema that contains the redacted column
object_name	Name of the object (table or view) that contains the redacted column
column_name	Name of the redacted column to which the policy expression is applied
policy_expression_name	Name of the policy expression

### Exceptions

- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid.
- ORA-28092 - The parameter *parameter* with value *value* has an error.

### Usage Notes

You can find existing Data Redaction policy expressions by querying the REDACTION\_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view. To find columns that have been redacted, query the REDACTION\_COLUMNS data dictionary view.

### Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.APPLY_POLICY_EXPR_TO_COL(
    object_schema      => 'OE',
    object_name        => 'CUSTOMERS',
    column_name        => 'INCOME_LEVEL',
    policy_expression_name => 'oe_redact_pol');
END;
```

## 131.5.4 CREATE\_POLICY\_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure creates a named Oracle Data Redaction policy expression.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION (
  policy_expression_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  expression                  IN   VARCHAR2,
  policy_expression_description IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 131-9** CREATE\_POLICY\_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
policy_expression_name	Name of the policy expression
expression	Definition of the policy expression
policy_expression_description	Description of the policy expression

### Exceptions

- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid.
- ORA-28092 - The parameter *parameter* with value *value* has an error.

### Usage Notes

See [Operating Procedures](#) for more information regarding function types and function parameters with related examples.

After you create a policy expression, you can associate it with a redacted table or view column by running the DBMS\_REDACT.APPLY\_POLICY\_EXPR\_TO\_COL procedure. To find existing redacted columns, query the REDACTION\_COLUMNS data dictionary view.

### Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.CREATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION(
    policy_expression_name => 'oe_redact_pol',
    expression              => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''SESSION_USER'') =
''OE'',
    policy_expression_description => 'Enables policy for user OE ');
END;
```

## 131.5.5 DISABLE\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure disables a Data Redaction policy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.DISABLE_POLICY (
  object_schema      IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
```

```
object_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
policy_name         IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 131-10** *DISABLE\_POLICY Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema owning the table or view, current user if NULL
object_name	Name of table or view for which to disable a Data Redaction policy
policy_name	Name of policy to be disabled

### Exceptions

- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28072 - The specified policy name is incorrect.
- ORA-28080 - The policy was already disabled.

### Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.DISABLE_POLICY (
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employees',
    policy_name   => 'mask_emp_ids');
END;
```

## 131.5.6 DROP\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure drops a Data Redaction policy by removing a masking policy from the table or view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY (
  object_schema          IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name           IN    VARCHAR2,
  policy_name           IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 131-11** *DROP\_POLICY Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema owning the table or view, current user if NULL
object_name	Name of table or view from which to drop a Data Redaction policy
policy_name	Name of policy to be dropped

### Exceptions

- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.

- ORA-28072 - The specified policy name is incorrect.

### Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY (
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employees',
    policy_name   => 'mask_emp_ids');
END;
```

## 131.5.7 DROP\_POLICY\_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure drops a named policy expression.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION (
  policy_expression_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 131-12** *DROP\_POLICY\_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
policy_expression_name	Name of the policy expression

### Exceptions

- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid.
- ORA-28092 - The parameter *parameter* with value *value* has an error.

### Usage Notes

You can find existing Data Redaction policy expressions by querying the REDACTION\_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view.

### Example

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.DROP_POLICY_EXPRESSION(
    policy_expression_name => 'oe_redact_pol');
END;
```

## 131.5.8 ENABLE\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure re-enables a Data Redaction policy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.ENABLE_POLICY (
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 131-13** *ENABLE\_POLICY Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema owning the table or view, current user if NULL
object_name	Name of table or view to which to enable a Data Redaction policy
policy_name	Name of policy to be enabled

## Exceptions

- ORA-28068 - The object *object* does not have a Data Redaction policy.
- ORA-28071 - The action is not valid.
- ORA-28072 - The specified policy name is incorrect.
- ORA-28079 - The policy was already enabled.

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.ENABLE_POLICY (
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employees',
    policy_name   => 'mask_emp_ids');
END;
```

## 131.5.9 UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES Procedure

This procedure modifies the default displayed values for a Data Redaction policy for full redaction.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES (
  number_val      IN NUMBER           := NULL,
  binfloat_val    IN BINARY_FLOAT     := NULL,
  bindouble_val   IN BINARY_DOUBLE    := NULL,
  char_val        IN CHAR              := NULL,
  varchar_val     IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
  nchar_val       IN NCHAR             := NULL,
  nvarchar_val    IN NVARCHAR2        := NULL,
  date_val        IN DATE              := NULL,
  ts_val          IN TIMESTAMP         := NULL,
  tswtz_val       IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE := NULL,
  blob_val        IN BLOB              := NULL,
  clob_val        IN CLOB              := NULL,
  nclob_val       IN NCLOB            := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 131-14** *UPDATE\_FULL\_REDACTION\_VALUES Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
number_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the NUMBER datatype
binfloat_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the BINARY_FLOAT datatype
bindouble_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the BINARY_DOUBLE datatype
char_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the CHAR datatype
varchar_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the VARCHAR2 datatype
nchar_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the NCHAR datatype
nvarchar_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the NVARCHAR2 datatype
date	Modifies the default value for columns of the DATE datatype
ts_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the TIMESTAMP datatype
tswtz_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE datatype
blob_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the BLOB datatype
clob_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the CLOB datatype
nclob_val	Modifies the default value for columns of the NCLOB datatype

## Exceptions

ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid (where the possible values are char\_val, nchar\_val, varchar\_val and nvarchar\_val)

## 131.5.10 UPDATE\_POLICY\_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure updates a named Oracle Data Redaction policy expression.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION (
    policy_expression_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
    expression                  IN   VARCHAR2,
    policy_expression_description IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 131-15** *UPDATE\_POLICY\_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
policy_expression_name	Name of the policy expression
expression	Definition of the policy expression

**Table 131-15 (Cont.) UPDATE\_POLICY\_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
policy_expression_description	Description of the policy expression

**Exceptions**

- ORA-28082 - The parameter *parameter* is invalid.
- ORA-28092 - The parameter *parameter* with value *value* has an error.

**Usage Notes**

You can find existing policy expressions by querying the REDACTION\_EXPRESSIONS data dictionary view.

**Example**

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDACT.UPDATE_POLICY_EXPRESSION(
    policy_expression_name      => 'oe_redact_pol',
    expression                  => 'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', 'SESSION_USER') !=
    ''OE'',
    policy_expression_description => 'Disables policy for user OE ');
END;
```

# DBMS\_REDEFINITION

The `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package provides an interface to perform an online redefinition of tables.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_REDEFINITION Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information about online redefinition of tables

## 132.1 DBMS\_REDEFINITION Overview

To achieve online redefinition, incrementally maintainable local materialized views are used. These logs keep track of the changes to the master tables and are used by the materialized views during refresh synchronization.

## 132.2 DBMS\_REDEFINITION Security Model

Subprograms in the `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package are run with invokers' rights (with the privileges of the current user).

There are two modes:

- In `USER` mode, the user who has the `CREATE TABLE` and `CREATE MVIEW` privileges may redefine a table residing in his own schema.
- In `FULL` mode, the user who has the `ANY` privilege may redefine tables in any schema.

## 132.3 DBMS\_REDEFINITION Constants

The `DBMS_REDEFINITION` package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.



**Table 132-1 DBMS\_REDEFINITION Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
CONS_CONSTRAINT	PLS_INTEGER	3	Used to specify that dependent object type is a constraint
CONS_INDEX	PLS_INTEGER	2	Used to specify that dependent object type is a index
CONS_MVLOG	PLS_INTEGER	10	Used to (un)register a materialized view log, as a dependent object of the table, through the <a href="#">REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure</a> and the <a href="#">UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure</a> .
CONS_ORIG_PARAMS	PLS_INTEGER	1	Used to specify that indexes should be cloned with their original storage parameters
CONS_TRIGGER	PLS_INTEGER	4	Used to specify that dependent object type is a trigger
CONS_USE_PK	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (unique keys with all component columns having not-NULL constraints)
CONS_USE_ROWID	BINARY_INTEGER	2	Used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using rowids
CONS_VPD_AUTO	BINARY_INTEGER	2	Used to indicate to copy VPD policies automatically
CONS_VPD_MANUAL	BINARY_INTEGER	4	Used to indicate to copy VPD policies manually
CONS_VPD_NONE	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Used to indicate that there are no VPD policies on the original table

## 132.4 DBMS\_REDEFINITION Operational Notes

The following operational notes apply to DBMS\_REDEFINITION.

- `CONS_USE_PK` and `CONS_USE_ROWID` are constants used as input to the "options\_flag" parameter in both the [START\\_REDEF\\_TABLE Procedure](#) and [CAN\\_REDEF\\_TABLE Procedure](#). `CONS_USE_ROWID` is used to indicate that the redefinition should be done using rowids while `CONS_USE_PK` implies that the redefinition should be done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (which are unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints).
- `CONS_INDEX`, `CONS_MVLOG`, `CONS_TRIGGER` and `CONS_CONSTRAINT` are used to specify the type of the dependent object being (un)registered in [REGISTER\\_DEPENDENT\\_OBJECT Procedure](#) and [UNREGISTER\\_DEPENDENT\\_OBJECT Procedure](#) (parameter "dep\_type").  
`CONS_INDEX ==> dependent object is of type INDEX`

- CONS\_TRIGGER ==> dependent object is of type TRIGGER
- CONS\_CONSTRAINT==> dependent object type is of type CONSTRAINT
- CONS\_MVLOG ==> dependent object is of type MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG
- CONS\_ORIG\_PARAMS as used as input to the "copy\_indexes" parameter in [COPY\\_TABLE\\_DEPENDENTS Procedure](#). Using this parameter implies that the indexes on the original table be copied onto the interim table using the same storage parameters as that of the original index.

## 132.5 DBMS\_REDEFINITION Rules and Limits

Various rules and limits apply to implementation of the DBMS\_REDEFINITION package.

For more information about these, see the *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

## 132.6 DBMS\_REDEFINITION Examples

The following examples demonstrate DBMS\_REDEFINITION functionality.

We create two tables EMP and EMP\_INT as the original and the interim tables, respectively:

```
CREATE TABLE "EMP"
( "EMPNO" NUMBER(4,0) PRIMARY KEY,
  "ENAME" VARCHAR2(10),
  "JOB" VARCHAR2(9),
  "MGR" NUMBER(4,0),
  "HIREDATE" DATE,
  "SAL" NUMBER(7,2),
  "COMM" NUMBER(7,2),
  "DEPTNO" NUMBER(2,0))
```

```
TABLESPACE myts;
```

```
CREATE TABLE "EMP_INT"
( "EMPNO" NUMBER(4,0) PRIMARY KEY,
  "ENAME" VARCHAR2(10),
  "JOB" VARCHAR2(9),
  "MGR" NUMBER(4,0),
  "HIREDATE" DATE,
  "SAL" NUMBER(7,2),
  "COMM" NUMBER(7,2),
  "DEPTNO" NUMBER(2,0))
```

```
TABLESPACE compressed_ts;
```

### Regular Multi-Step Redefinition

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT',
  ENABLE_ROLLBACK => TRUE);
DBMS_REDEFINITION.FINISH_REDEF_TABLE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT');
```

Assume the DBA wants to evaluate the performance of the application for 2 days, after moving the table EMP from tablespace myts to compressed\_ts. One can run sync\_interim\_table SYNC\_INTERIM\_TABLE Procedure to keep both the tables in sync (say, every hour).

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT');
```

**Case 1 — DBA is not happy with the performance, so decides to rollback.**

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ROLLBACK('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT');
```

**Case 2 — DBA is happy with the performance, so decides not to rollback.**

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ABORT_ROLLBACK('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'EMP_INT');
```

This terminates the possibility of rollback.

**Single-Step Redefinition**

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.REDEF_TABLE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED',  
enable_rollback => TRUE);
```



**Note:**

Online table redefinition rollback is not supported when the REDEF\_TABLE procedure is used to redefine a table.

## 132.7 Summary of DBMS\_REDEFINITION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_REDEFINITION subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 132-2 DBMS\_REDEFINITION Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
ABORT_REDEF_TABLE Procedure	Cleans up errors that occur during the redefinition process and removes all temporary objects created by the reorganization process
ABORT_ROLLBACK Procedure	Aborts rollback
ABORT_UPDATE Procedure	Aborts an update started with the EXECUTE_UPDATE procedure
CAN_REDEF_TABLE Procedure	Determines if a given table can be redefined online
COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS Procedure	Copies the dependent objects of the original table onto the interim table
EXECUTE_UPDATE Procedure	Optimizes the performance of bulk updates to a table

**Table 132-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_REDEFINITION Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">FINISH_REDEF_TABLE Procedure</a>	Completes the redefinition process
<a href="#">REDEF_TABLE Procedure</a>	Provides a single push-button interface that integrates several redefinition steps
<a href="#">REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Registers a dependent object (index, trigger, constraint or materialized view log) on the table being redefined and the corresponding dependent object on the interim table
<a href="#">ROLLBACK Procedure</a>	Performs rollback
<a href="#">SET_PARAM Procedure</a>	Sets a new value for a specified parameter used by the redefinition process identified by a redefinition ID
<a href="#">START_REDEF_TABLE Procedure</a>	Initiates the redefinition process
<a href="#">SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE Procedure</a>	Keeps the interim table synchronized with the original table
<a href="#">UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Unregisters a dependent object (index, trigger, constraint or materialized view log) on the table being redefined and the corresponding dependent object on the interim table

### 132.7.1 ABORT\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure cleans up errors that occur during the redefinition process.

This procedure can also be used to terminate the redefinition process any time after the [START\\_REDEF\\_TABLE Procedure](#) has been called and before the [FINISH\\_REDEF\\_TABLE Procedure](#) is called. This process will remove the temporary objects that are created by the redefinition process such as materialized view logs.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ABORT_REDEF_TABLE (
    uname           IN VARCHAR2,
    orig_table      IN VARCHAR2,
    int_table       IN VARCHAR2,
    part_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 132-3 ABORT\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uname	Schema name of the tables
orig_table	Name of the table to be redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table. Can take a comma-delimited list of interim table names.

**Table 132-3 (Cont.) ABORT\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
part_name	Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. NULL implies the entire table is being redefined. Can take a comma-delimited list of partition names to be redefined.

## 132.7.2 ABORT\_ROLLBACK Procedure

This procedure aborts rollback for a table that was redefined.

When online redefinition of a table is started with the `START_REDEF_TABLE` procedure, rollback can be enabled for the changes performed by online redefinition of a table by setting the `enable_rollback` parameter to `TRUE`. If you want to retain the changes made by online redefinition, you can abort the rollback to clean up the database objects that enable rollback.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ABORT_ROLLBACK (
  uname          IN VARCHAR2,
  orig_table     IN VARCHAR2,
  int_table      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  part_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-4 ABORT\_ROLLBACK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uname	Schema name of the tables
orig_table	Name of the table to be redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table
part_name	Name of the partition being redefined

## 132.7.3 ABORT\_UPDATE Procedure

This procedure can aborts an update started with the `EXECUTE_UPDATE` procedure in the `RDBMS_REDEFINITION` package.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ABORT_UPDATE (
  update_stmt IN CLOB);
```

## Parameters

**Table 132-5 ABORT\_UPDATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
update_stmt	The SQL UPDATE statement to be aborted The SQL statement must exactly match the SQL statement in the EXECUTE_UPDATE procedure.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 132.7.4 CAN\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure determines if a given table can be redefined online. This is the first step of the online redefinition process. If the table is not a candidate for online redefinition, an error message is raised.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.CAN_REDEF_TABLE (
  uname          IN VARCHAR2,
  tname          IN VARCHAR2,
  options_flag   IN PLS_INTEGER := 1,
  part_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-6 CAN\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uname	Schema name of the table
tname	Name of the table to be re-organized
options_flag	Indicates the type of redefinition method to use. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <code>dbms_redefinition.cons_use_pk</code>, the redefinition is done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints). The default method of redefinition is using primary keys.</li> <li>If <code>dbms_redefinition.cons_use_rowid</code>, the redefinition is done using rowids.</li> </ul>
part_name	Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. NULL implies the entire table is being redefined.

## Exceptions

If the table is not a candidate for online redefinition, an error message is raised.

## 132.7.5 COPY\_TABLE\_DEPENDENTS Procedure

This procedure clones the dependent objects of the table being redefined onto the interim table and registers the dependent objects. This procedure does not clone the already registered dependent objects.

This subprogram is used to clone the dependent objects like grants, triggers, constraints and privileges from the table being redefined to the interim table (which represents the post-redefinition table).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.COPY_TABLE_DEPENDENTS(
  uname           IN  VARCHAR2,
  orig_table      IN  VARCHAR2,
  int_table       IN  VARCHAR2,
  copy_indexes   IN  PLS_INTEGER := 1,
  copy_triggers  IN  BOOLEAN   := TRUE,
  copy_constraints IN  BOOLEAN   := TRUE,
  copy_privileges IN  BOOLEAN   := TRUE,
  ignore_errors  IN  BOOLEAN   := FALSE,
  num_errors     OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  copy_statistics IN  BOOLEAN   := FALSE,
  copy_mvlog     IN  BOOLEAN   := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-7 COPY\_TABLE\_DEPENDENTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uname	Schema name of the tables
orig_table	Name of the table being redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table
copy_indexes	Flag indicating whether to copy the indexes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 - do not copy any index</li> <li>dbms_redefinition.cons_orig_params – copy the indexes using the physical parameters of the source indexes</li> </ul>
copy_triggers	TRUE = clone triggers, FALSE = do nothing
copy_constraints	TRUE = clone constraints, FALSE = do nothing. If compatibility setting is 10.2 or higher, then clone CHECK and NOT NULL constraints
copy_privileges	TRUE = clone privileges, FALSE = do nothing
ignore_errors	TRUE = if an error occurs while cloning a particular dependent object, then skip that object and continue cloning other dependent objects. FALSE = that the cloning process should stop upon encountering an error.
num_errors	Number of errors that occurred while cloning dependent objects

**Table 132-7 (Cont.) COPY\_TABLE\_DEPENDENTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
copy_statistics	TRUE = copy statistics, FALSE = do nothing
copy_mvlog	TRUE = copy materialized view log, FALSE = do nothing

**Usage Notes**

- The user must check the column `num_errors` before proceeding to ensure that no errors occurred during the cloning of the objects.
- In case of an error, the user should fix the cause of the error and call the [COPY\\_TABLE\\_DEPENDENTS Procedure](#) again to clone the dependent object. Alternatively the user can manually clone the dependent object and then register the manually cloned dependent object using the [REGISTER\\_DEPENDENT\\_OBJECT Procedure](#).
- All cloned referential constraints involving the interim tables will be created disabled (they will be automatically enabled after the redefinition) and all triggers on interim tables will not fire till the redefinition is completed. After the redefinition is complete, the cloned objects will be renamed to the corresponding pre-redefinition names of the objects (from which they were cloned from).
- It is the user's responsibility that the cloned dependent objects are unaffected by the redefinition. All the triggers will be cloned and it is the user's responsibility that the cloned triggers are unaffected by the redefinition.

## 132.7.6 EXECUTE\_UPDATE Procedure

This procedure can optimize the performance of bulk updates to a table. Performance is optimized because the updates are not logged in the redo log.

The `EXECUTE_UPDATE` procedure automatically uses the components of online table redefinition, such as an interim table, a materialized view, and a materialized view log, to enable optimized bulk updates to a table. The `EXECUTE_UPDATE` procedure also removes fragmentation of the affected rows and ensures that the update is atomic. If the bulk updates raise any errors, then you can use the `ABORT_UPDATE` procedure to undo the changes made by the `EXECUTE_UPDATE` procedure.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.EXECUTE_UPDATE (
    update_stmt IN CLOB);
```

**Parameters****Table 132-8 EXECUTE\_UPDATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
update_stmt	The SQL UPDATE statement





**See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 132.7.7 FINISH\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure completes the redefinition process.

Before this step, you can create new indexes, triggers, grants, and constraints on the interim table. The referential constraints involving the interim table must be disabled. After completing this step, the original table is redefined with the attributes and data of the interim table. The original table is locked briefly during this procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.FINISH_REDEF_TABLE (
  uname          IN  VARCHAR2,
  orig_table     IN  VARCHAR2,
  int_table      IN  VARCHAR2,
  part_name      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  dml_lock_timeout IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL,
  continue_after_errors IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  disable_rollback IN PLS_INTEGER := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-9 FINISH\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
uname	Schema name of the tables
orig_table	Name of the table to be redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table. Can take a comma-delimited list of interim table names.
part_name	Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. NULL implies the entire table is being redefined. Can take a comma-delimited list of partition names to be redefined.
dml_lock_timeout	Specifies the number of seconds the procedure waits for its required locks before failing. The permissible range of values for timeout is 0 to 1,000,000. The default is NULL (wait mode).
continue_after_errors	When redefining multiple partitions allows operation execution to continue on the next partition (applies only to batched partition redefinition).
disable_rollback	When set to TRUE, disables the rollback option if it was enabled in the START_REDEF_TABLE procedure. Specifying TRUE cleans up the database objects that enable rollback.

### Examples

Wait up to 600 seconds for required locks on SH.SALES:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_REDEFINITION.FINISH_REDEF_TABLE (
    'SH', 'SALES', 'INT_SALES', 600);
```

## 132.7.8 REDEF\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure provides a single interface that integrates several redefinition steps including the CAN\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure, the START\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure, the COPY\_TABLE\_DEPENDENTS Procedure and the FINISH\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure.

This procedure can change data storage properties including tablespaces (for table, partition, subpartition, index, LOB column), compress type (for table, partition, subpartition, index, LOB column) and STORE\_AS clause for the LOB column.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.REDEF_TABLE (
    uname                IN  VARCHAR2,
    tname                IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_compression_type IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    table_part_tablespace IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    index_key_compression_type IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    index_tablespace     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    lob_compression_type IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    lob_tablespace       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    lob_store_as         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    refresh_dep_mviews   IN  VARCHAR2 := 'N',
    dml_lock_timeout     IN  PLS_INTEGER := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-10 REDEF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uname	Schema name of the table
tname	Name of the table to be redefined
table_compression_type	Text string of the table compression clause. NULL means there is no change.
table_part_tablespace	Tablespace name for the entire table or partitions. NULL means there is no change.
index_key_compression_type	Text string of the compression clause for all indexes on the table. NULL means there is no change.
index_tablespace	Tablespace name for all indexes on the table. NULL means there is no change.
lob_compression_type	Text string of the compression clause for all LOBs in the entire table. NULL means there is no change.
lob_tablespace	Tablespace name for all LOBs in the table. NULL means there is no change.
lob_store_as	Specifies LOB store as 'SECUREFILE' or 'BASICFILE'. NULL means there is no change.
refresh_dep_mviews	When set to 'Y', fast refresh of dependent materialized views is performed once at the end of the redefinition operation.

**Table 132-10 (Cont.) REDEF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dml_lock_timeout	Specifies the number of seconds the procedure waits for its required locks before failing. The permissible range of values for timeout is 0 to 1,000,000. The default is NULL (wait mode).

### Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_REDEFINITION.REDEF_TABLE(
    uname           => 'TABOWNER2',
    tname           => 'EMP2',
    table_compression_type => 'ROW STORE COMPRESS ADVANCED',
    table_part_tablespace => 'NEWTBS',
    index_key_compression_type => 'COMPRESS 1',
    index_tablespace   => 'NEWIDXTBS',
    lob_compression_type   => 'COMPRESS HIGH',
    lob_tablespace     => 'SLOBTBS',
    lob_store_as       => 'SECUREFILE');
END;
```

### Related Topics

- [CAN\\_REDEF\\_TABLE Procedure](#)  
This procedure determines if a given table can be redefined online. This is the first step of the online redefinition process. If the table is not a candidate for online redefinition, an error message is raised.
- [START\\_REDEF\\_TABLE Procedure](#)  
This procedure starts a table redefinition.
- [COPY\\_TABLE\\_DEPENDENTS Procedure](#)  
This procedure clones the dependent objects of the table being redefined onto the interim table and registers the dependent objects. This procedure does not clone the already registered dependent objects.
- [FINISH\\_REDEF\\_TABLE Procedure](#)  
This procedure completes the redefinition process.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* regarding "Performing Online Redefinition with the REDEF\_TABLE Procedure"

## 132.7.9 REGISTER\_DEPENDENT\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure registers a dependent object (index, trigger, constraint or materialized view log) on the table being redefined and the corresponding dependent object on the interim table.

This can be used to have the same object on each table but with different attributes. For example: for an index, the storage and tablespace attributes could be different but the columns indexed remain the same

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.REGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT(
  uname           IN   VARCHAR2,
  orig_table      IN   VARCHAR2,
  int_table       IN   VARCHAR2,
  dep_type        IN   PLS_INTEGER,
  dep_owner       IN   VARCHAR2,
  dep_orig_name   IN   VARCHAR2,
  dep_int_name    IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-11 REGISTER\_DEPENDENT\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
uname	Schema name of the tables
orig_table	Name of the table to be redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table
dep_type	Type of the dependent object (see <a href="#">Constants</a> and <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
dep_owner	Owner of the dependent object
dep_orig_name	Name of the original dependent object
dep_int_name	Name of the interim dependent object

### Usage Notes

- Attempting to register an already registered object will raise an error.
- Registering a dependent object will automatically remove that object from DBA\_REDEFINITION\_ERRORS if an entry exists for that object.

## 132.7.10 ROLLBACK Procedure

This procedure rolls back changes to a table after online table redefinition to return the table to its original definition and preserve DML changes made to the table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.ROLLBACK (
  uname           IN   VARCHAR2,
  orig_table      IN   VARCHAR2,
```

```
int_table          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
part_name         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
dml_lock_timeout  IN PLS_INTEGER := NULL,
continue_after_errors IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-12 ROLLBACK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uname	Schema name of the table to be redefined
orig_table	Name of the table to be redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table.
part_name	Name of the partition being redefined.
dml_lock_timeout	Specifies the number of seconds the procedure waits for its required locks before failing. The permissible range of values for timeout is 0 to 1,000,000. The default is NULL (wait mode).
continue_after_errors	When rolling back redefinition changes on multiple partitions, allows operation execution to continue on the next partition (applies only to batched partition redefinition).

## 132.7.11 SET\_PARAM Procedure

This procedure sets a new value for a specified parameter used by the redefinition process identified by a redefinition ID.



### Note:

Currently, the only value that can be changed by this procedure is the value for the of the `refresh_dep_mviews` parameter that is specified in the `REDEF_TABLE` procedure or the `START_REDEF_TABLE` procedure. You can determine the redefinition ID and check the value of the `refresh_dep_mviews` parameter for an online table redefinition operation by querying the `DBA_REDEFINITION_STATUS` view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.SET_PARAM (
  redefinition_id IN VARCHAR2,
  param_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  param_value     IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-13 SET\_PARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
redefinition_id	The redefinition ID that identifies the redefinition process

**Table 132-13 (Cont.) SET\_PARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
param_name	The parameter name
param_value	The new parameter value

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 132.7.12 START\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure starts a table redefinition.

Prior to calling this procedure, you must manually create an empty interim table (in the same schema as the table to be redefined) with the desired attributes of the post-redefinition table, and then call this procedure to initiate the redefinition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
  uname           IN VARCHAR2,
  orig_table      IN VARCHAR2,
  int_table       IN VARCHAR2,
  col_mapping     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  options_flag    IN BINARY_INTEGER := 1,
  orderby_cols   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  part_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  continue_after_errors IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  copy_vpd_opt    IN BINARY_INTEGER := CONS_VPD_NONE,
  refresh_dep_mviews IN VARCHAR2 := 'N',
  enable_rollback IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-14 START\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uname	Schema name of the tables
orig_table	Name of the table to be redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table. Can take a comma-delimited list of interim table names.
col_mapping	Mapping information from the columns in the original table to the columns in the interim table. (This is similar to the column list on the SELECT clause of a query.) If NULL, all the columns in the original table are selected and have the same name after redefinition.

**Table 132-14 (Cont.) START\_REDEF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options_flag	Indicates the type of redefinition method to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <code>dbms_redefinition.cons_use_pk</code>, the redefinition is done using primary keys or pseudo-primary keys (unique keys with all component columns having NOT NULL constraints). The default method of redefinition is using primary keys.</li> <li>If <code>dbms_redefinition.cons_use_rowid</code>, the redefinition is done using rowids.</li> </ul>
orderby_cols	This optional parameter accepts the list of columns (along with the optional keyword(s) ascending/descending) with which to order by the rows during the initial instantiation of the interim table (the order by is only done for the initial instantiation and not for subsequent synchronizations)
part_name	Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. NULL implies the entire table is being redefined. Can take a comma-delimited list of partition names to be redefined.
continue_after_errors	When redefining multiple partitions allows operation execution to continue on the next partition (applies only to batched partition redefinition)
copy_vpd_opt	Specifies how VPD policies are handled in online redefinition
refresh_dep_mviews	When set to 'Y', fast refresh of dependent materialized views is performed when the <code>START_REDEF_TABLE</code> procedure is run, each time the <code>SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE</code> procedure is run, and when the <code>FINISH_REDEF_TABLE</code> procedure is run.
enable_rollback	When set to TRUE, enables the rollback option.  When this parameter is set to true, Oracle Database maintains the interim table created during redefinition after redefinition is complete. You can run the <code>SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE</code> procedure to synchronize the interim table periodically to apply DML changes made to the redefined table to the interim table. An internal materialized view and materialized view log enables maintenance of the interim table. If you decide to roll back the online table redefinition with the <code>ROLLBACK</code> procedure, then the interim table is synchronized, and Oracle Database switches back to it so that the table has its original definition.

### Examples

Start redefinition of three partitions (`sal03q1`, `sal03q2`, `sal03q3`) in table 'STEVE.salestable' using three interim tables of `int_salestable1`, `int_salestable2` and `int_salestable3`, respectively. The operation will continue on `sal03q3` even if it fails on `sal03q1`.

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE(
  uname           => 'STEVE',
  orig_table      => 'salestable',
  int_table       => 'int_salestable1, int_salestable2, int_salestable3',
  col_mapping     => NULL,
  options_flag    => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONST_USE_ROWID,
```

```
part_name          => 'sal03q1,sal03q2,sal03q3',
continue_after_errors => TRUE);
```

Specify to copy VPD policies automatically:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_REDEFINITION.START_REDEF_TABLE (
  uname          => 'SCOTT',
  orig_table     => 'T',
  int_table     => 'INT_T',
  copy_vpd_opt  => DBMS_REDEFINITION.CONS_VPD_AUTO);
```

## 132.7.13 SYNC\_INTERIM\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure keeps the interim table synchronized with the original table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.SYNC_INTERIM_TABLE (
  uname          IN VARCHAR2,
  orig_table     IN VARCHAR2,
  int_table     IN VARCHAR2,
  part_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  continue_after_errors IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-15 SYNC\_INTERIM\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uname	Schema name of the table
orig_table	Name of the table to be redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table. Can take a comma-delimited list of interim table names.
part_name	Name of the partition being redefined. If redefining only a single partition of a table, specify the partition name in this parameter. NULL implies the entire table is being redefined. Can take a comma-delimited list of partition names to be redefined.
continue_after_errors	When redefining multiple partitions allows operation execution to continue on the next partition (applies only to batched partition redefinition)

### Usage Notes

- This step is useful in minimizing the amount of synchronization needed to be done by the [FINISH\\_REDEF\\_TABLE Procedure](#) before completing the online redefinition.
- This procedure can be called between long running operations (such as CREATE INDEX) on the interim table to sync it up with the data in the original table and speed up subsequent operations.



## 132.7.14 UNREGISTER\_DEPENDENT\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure unregisters a dependent object (index, trigger, constraint or materialized view log) on the table being redefined and the corresponding dependent object on the interim table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REDEFINITION.UNREGISTER_DEPENDENT_OBJECT(  
  uname           IN VARCHAR2,  
  orig_table      IN VARCHAR2,  
  int_table       IN VARCHAR2,  
  dep_type        IN PLS_INTEGER,  
  dep_owner       IN VARCHAR2,  
  dep_orig_name   IN VARCHAR2,  
  dep_int_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 132-16 UNREGISTER\_DEPENDENT\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
uname	Schema name of the tables
orig_table	Name of the table to be redefined
int_table	Name of the interim table
dep_type	Type of the dependent object
dep_owner	Owner of the dependent object
dep_orig_name	Name of the original dependent object
dep_int_name	Name of the interim dependent object

# DBMS\_REFRESH

The `DBMS_REFRESH` package enables you to create groups of materialized views that can be refreshed together to a transactionally consistent point in time. These groups are called refresh groups.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_REFRESH Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_REFRESH Security Model](#)

## 133.1 DBMS\_REFRESH Overview

When it is important for materialized views to be transactionally consistent with each other, you can organize them into refresh groups.

By refreshing the refresh group, you can ensure that the data in all of the materialized views in the refresh group correspond to the same transactionally consistent point in time. A materialized view in a refresh group still can be refreshed individually, but doing so nullifies the benefits of the refresh group because refreshing the materialized view individually does not refresh the other materialized views in the refresh group.

## 133.2 DBMS\_REFRESH Security Model

Users must have the `EXECUTE` privilege to run the procedures of `DBMS_REFRESH` package.

## 133.3 Summary of DBMS\_REFRESH Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_REFRESH` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 133-1 DBMS\_REFRESH Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD Procedure</a>	Adds materialized views to a refresh group
<a href="#">CHANGE Procedure</a>	Changes the refresh interval for a refresh group
<a href="#">DESTROY Procedure</a>	Removes all of the materialized views from a refresh group and deletes the refresh group
<a href="#">MAKE Procedure</a>	Specifies the members of a refresh group and the time interval used to determine when to refresh the members of this group
<a href="#">REFRESH Procedure</a>	Manually refreshes a refresh group
<a href="#">SUBTRACT Procedure</a>	Removes materialized views from a refresh group

## 133.3.1 ADD Procedure

This procedure adds materialized views to a refresh group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.ADD (
    name      IN VARCHAR2,
    { list    IN VARCHAR2,
      | tab    IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
    lax       IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```



#### Note:

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.

### Parameters

**Table 133-2 ADD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>name</code>	Name of the refresh group to which you want to add members, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>refresh_group_name</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>list</code>	Comma-delimited list of materialized views that you want to add to the refresh group. Synonyms are not supported. Each materialized view is specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>materialized_view_name</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default.
<code>tab</code>	Instead of a comma-delimited list, you can supply a PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> , where each element is the name of a materialized view. The first materialized view should be in position 1. The last position must be <code>NULL</code> . Each materialized view is specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>materialized_view_name</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default.
<code>lax</code>	A materialized view can belong to only one refresh group at a time. If you are moving a materialized view from one group to another, then you must set the <code>lax</code> flag to <code>TRUE</code> to succeed. Oracle then automatically removes the materialized view from the other refresh group and updates its refresh interval to be that of its new group. Otherwise, the call to <code>ADD</code> generates an error message.

## 133.3.2 CHANGE Procedure

This procedure changes the refresh interval for a refresh group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.CHANGE (
  name          IN VARCHAR2,
  next_date     IN DATE           := NULL,
  interval      IN VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  implicit_destroy IN BOOLEAN     := NULL,
  rollback_seg  IN VARCHAR2      := NULL,
  push_deferred_rpc IN BOOLEAN   := NULL,
  refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN := NULL,
  purge_option  IN BINARY_INTEGER := NULL,
  parallelism   IN BINARY_INTEGER := NULL,
  heap_size     IN BINARY_INTEGER := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 133-3 CHANGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the refresh group for which you want to alter the refresh interval.
next_date	Next date that you want a refresh to occur. By default, this date remains unchanged.
interval	Function used to calculate the next time to refresh the materialized views in the refresh group. This interval is evaluated immediately before the refresh. Thus, select an interval that is greater than the time it takes to perform a refresh. By default, the interval remains unchanged.
implicit_destroy	Allows you to reset the value of the <code>implicit_destroy</code> flag. If this flag is set, then Oracle automatically deletes the group if it no longer contains any members. By default, this flag remains unchanged.
rollback_seg	Allows you to change the rollback segment used. By default, the rollback segment remains unchanged. To reset this parameter to use the default rollback segment, specify <code>NULL</code> , including the quotes. Specifying <code>NULL</code> without quotes indicates that you do not want to change the rollback segment currently being used.
push_deferred_rpc	Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored.
refresh_after_errors	Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored.
purge_option	Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored.
parallelism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 specifies serial propagation.</li> <li><math>n &gt; 1</math> specifies parallel propagation with <math>n</math> parallel processes.</li> <li>1 specifies parallel propagation using only one parallel process.</li> </ul>

**Table 133-3 (Cont.) CHANGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
heap_size	Maximum number of transactions to be examined simultaneously for parallel propagation scheduling. Oracle automatically calculates the default setting for optimal performance.



**Note:**

Do not set this parameter unless directed to do so by Oracle Support Services.

### 133.3.3 DESTROY Procedure

This procedure removes all of the materialized views from a refresh group and delete the refresh group.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_REFRESH.DESTROY (
    name    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 133-4 DESTROY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the refresh group that you want to destroy.

### 133.3.4 MAKE Procedure

This procedure specifies the members of a refresh group and the time interval used to determine when to refresh the members of this group.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_REFRESH.MAKE (
    name                IN    VARCHAR2
    { list              IN    VARCHAR2,
      | tab             IN    DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
    next_date          IN    DATE,
    interval            IN    VARCHAR2,
    implicit_destroy   IN    BOOLEAN          := FALSE,
    lax                 IN    BOOLEAN          := FALSE,
    job                 IN    BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    rollback_seg       IN    VARCHAR2        := NULL,
    push_deferred_rpc  IN    BOOLEAN          := TRUE,
    refresh_after_errors IN    BOOLEAN        := FALSE
    purge_option        IN    BINARY_INTEGER := NULL,
    parallelism         IN    BINARY_INTEGER := NULL,
    heap_size           IN    BINARY_INTEGER := NULL
```

```
job_name          IN  VARCHAR2          := NULL,
auto_commit       IN  BOOLEAN           := NULL);
```

 **Note:**

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.


**Parameters**

**Table 133-5 MAKE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>name</code>	Unique name used to identify the refresh group, specified as <code>[schema_name.]refresh_group_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. Refresh groups must follow the same naming conventions as tables.
<code>list</code>	Comma-delimited list of materialized views that you want to refresh. Synonyms are not supported. These materialized views can be located in different schemas and have different master tables or master materialized views. However, all of the listed materialized views must be in your current database.  Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default.
<code>tab</code>	Instead of a comma-delimited list, you can supply a PL/SQL associative array of names of materialized views that you want to refresh using the data type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> . If the table contains the names of $n$ materialized views, then the first materialized view should be in position 1 and the $n + 1$ position should be set to <code>NULL</code> .  Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default.
<code>next_date</code>	Next date that you want a refresh to occur.
<code>interval</code>	Function used to calculate the next time to refresh the materialized views in the group. This field is used with the <code>next_date</code> value.  For example, if you specify <code>NEXT_DAY(SYSDATE+1, "MONDAY")</code> as your interval, and if your <code>next_date</code> evaluates to Monday, then Oracle refreshes the materialized views every Monday. This interval is evaluated immediately before the refresh. Thus, select an interval that is greater than the time it takes to perform a refresh.
<code>implicit_destroy</code>	Set this to <code>TRUE</code> to delete the refresh group automatically when it no longer contains any members. Oracle checks this flag only when you call the <code>SUBTRACT</code> procedure. That is, setting this flag still enables you to create an empty refresh group.
<code>lax</code>	A materialized view can belong to only one refresh group at a time. If you are moving a materialized view from an existing group to a new refresh group, then you must set this to <code>TRUE</code> to succeed. Oracle then automatically removes the materialized view from the other refresh group and updates its refresh interval to be that of its new group. Otherwise, the call to <code>MAKE</code> generates an error message.

**Table 133-5 (Cont.) MAKE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job	Needed by the Import utility. Use the default value, 0.
rollback_seg	Name of the rollback segment to use while refreshing materialized views. The default, NULL, uses the default rollback segment.
push_deferred_rpc	Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored.
refresh_after_errors	Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored.
purge_option	Starting with Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), this parameter is ignored.
parallelism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 specifies serial propagation.</li> <li><math>n &gt; 1</math> specifies parallel propagation with <math>n</math> parallel processes.</li> <li>1 specifies parallel propagation using only one parallel process.</li> </ul>
heap_size	Maximum number of transactions to be examined simultaneously for parallel propagation scheduling. Oracle automatically calculates the default setting for optimal performance.

 **Note:**  
Do not set this parameter unless directed to do so by Oracle Support Services.

job_name	This parameter is needed by the import utility. User should use the default value, NULL.
auto_commit	<p>Supported values are NULL, TRUE, and FALSE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NULL—allows the user to continue using DBMS_JOB.</li> <li>TRUE—commit statement will be automatically issued after the job of the refresh group are created by DBMS_REFRESH.MAKE.</li> <li>FALSE—user must issue a commit statement to finish the transaction after calling DBMS_REFRESH.MAKE.</li> </ul> <p>The default value is NULL.</p>

### Usage Notes

Import utility and export utility need CREATE JOB privilege if DBMS\_SCHEDULER jobs are used.

## 133.3.5 REFRESH Procedure

This procedure manually refreshes a refresh group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.REFRESH (
    name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 133-6 REFRESH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the refresh group that you want to refresh manually.

## 133.3.6 SUBTRACT Procedure

This procedure removes materialized views from a refresh group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REFRESH.SUBTRACT (
  name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  { list    IN   VARCHAR2,
    | tab    IN   DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, }
  lax       IN   BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

#### Note:

This procedure is overloaded. The `list` and `tab` parameters are mutually exclusive.

## Parameters

**Table 133-7 SUBTRACT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the refresh group from which you want to remove members, specified as <code>[schema_name.]refresh_group_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
list	Comma-delimited list of materialized views that you want to remove from the refresh group. (Synonyms are not supported.) These materialized views can be located in different schemas and have different master tables or master materialized views. However, all of the listed materialized views must be in your current database.  Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default.
tab	Instead of a comma-delimited list, you can supply a PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code> , where each element is the name of a materialized view. The first materialized view should be in position 1. The last position must be <code>NULL</code> .  Each materialized view is specified as <code>[schema_name.]materialized_view_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the refresh group owner is the default.



**Table 133-7 (Cont.) SUBTRACT Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
lax	Set this to <code>FALSE</code> if you want Oracle to generate an error message if the materialized view you are attempting to remove is not a member of the refresh group.

# DBMS\_REPAIR

The `DBMS_REPAIR` package contains data corruption repair procedures that enable you to detect and repair corrupt blocks in tables and indexes. You can address corruptions where possible and continue to use objects while you attempt to rebuild or repair them.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operating Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_REPAIR Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

For detailed information about using the `DBMS_REPAIR` package, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 134.1 DBMS\_REPAIR Overview

The `DBMS_REPAIR` package is intended for use by database administrators only. It is not intended for use by application developers.

## 134.2 DBMS\_REPAIR Security Model

The package is owned by `SYS`. Execution privilege is not granted to other users.

## 134.3 DBMS\_REPAIR Constants

The `DBMS_REPAIR` package defines several enumerated constants that should be used for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name. For example, `DBMS_REPAIR.TABLE_OBJECT`.

The following table lists the parameters and the enumerated constants.

**Table 134-1 DBMS\_REPAIR Parameters with Enumerated Constants**

Parameter	Option	Type	Description
object_type	• TABLE_OBJECT	BINARY_INTEGER	-
	• INDEX_OBJECT	R	
	• CLUSTER_OBJECT		
action	• CREATE_ACTION	BINARY_INTEGER	-
	• DROP_ACTION	R	
	• PURGE_ACTION		
table_type	• REPAIR_TABLE	BINARY_INTEGER	-
	• ORPHAN_TABLE	R	
flags	• SKIP_FLAG	BINARY_INTEGER	-
	• NOSKIP_FLAG	R	
object_id	• ALL_INDEX_ID := 0	BINARY_INTEGER	Clean up all objects that qualify
wait_for_lock	• LOCK_WAIT := 1	BINARY_INTEGER	Specifies whether to try getting DML locks on underlying table [[sub]partition] object
	• LOCK_NOWAIT := 0	R	

**Note:**

The default table\_name will be REPAIR\_TABLE when table\_type is REPAIR\_TABLE, and will be ORPHAN\_KEY\_TABLE when table\_type is ORPHAN\_TABLE.

## 134.4 DBMS\_REPAIR Operating Notes

The procedure to create the ORPHAN\_KEYS\_TABLE is similar to the one used to create the REPAIR\_TABLE.

```
CONNECT / AS SYSDBA;
EXEC DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES('ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE', DBMS_REPAIR.ORPHAN_TABLE,
                             DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION);
EXEC DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES('REPAIR_TABLE', DBMS_REPAIR.REPAIR_TABLE,
                             DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION);
DESCRIBE ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE;
DESCRIBE REPAIR_TABLE;
SELECT * FROM ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE;
SELECT * FROM REPAIR_TABLE;
```

The DBA would create the repair and orphan keys tables once. Subsequent executions of the [CHECK\\_OBJECT Procedure](#) would add rows into the appropriate table indicating the types of errors found.

The name of the repair and orphan keys tables can be chosen by the user, with the following restriction: the name of the repair table must begin with the 'REPAIR\_' prefix, and the name of the orphan keys table must begin with the 'ORPHAN\_' prefix. The following code is also legal:

```

CONNECT / AS SYSDBA;
EXEC DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES('ORPHAN_FOOBAR', DBMS_REPAIR.ORPHAN_TABLE,
                              DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION);
EXEC DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES('REPAIR_ABCD', DBMS_REPAIR.REPAIR_TABLE,
                              DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION);

DESCRIBE ORPHAN_FOOBAR;
DESCRIBE REPAIR_ABCD;
SELECT * FROM ORPHAN_FOOBAR;
SELECT * FROM REPAIR_ABCD;

```

When invoking the [CHECK\\_OBJECT Procedure](#) the name of the repair and orphan keys tables that were created should be specified correctly, especially if the default values were not used in the [ADMIN\\_TABLES Procedure](#) or `CREATE_ACTION`.

Other actions in the [ADMIN\\_TABLES Procedure](#) can be used to purge/delete the `REPAIR_TABLE` and the `ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE`.

## 134.5 DBMS\_REPAIR Exceptions

The table in this topic describes the exceptions raised by the `DBMS_REPAIR` subprograms.

**Table 134-2 DBMS\_REPAIR Exceptions**

Exception	Description	Action
942	Reported by <code>DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES</code> during a <code>DROP_ACTION</code> when the specified table doesn't exist.	-
955	Reported by <code>DBMS_REPAIR.CREATE_ACTION</code> when the specified table already exists.	-
24120	An invalid parameter was passed to the specified <code>DBMS_REPAIR</code> procedure.	Specify a valid parameter value or use the parameter's default.
24122	An incorrect block range was specified.	Specify correct values for the <code>BLOCK_START</code> and <code>BLOCK_END</code> parameters.
24123	An attempt was made to use the specified feature, but the feature is not yet implemented.	Do not attempt to use the feature.
24124	An invalid <code>ACTION</code> parameter was specified.	Specify <code>CREATE_ACTION</code> , <code>PURGE_ACTION</code> or <code>DROP_ACTION</code> for the <code>ACTION</code> parameter.
24125	An attempt was made to fix corrupt blocks on an object that has been dropped or truncated since <code>DBMS_REPAIR.CHECK_OBJECT</code> was run.	Use <code>DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES</code> to purge the repair table and run <code>DBMS_REPAIR.CHECK_OBJECT</code> to determine whether there are any corrupt blocks to be fixed.
24127	<code>TABLESPACE</code> parameter specified with an <code>ACTION</code> other than <code>CREATE_ACTION</code> .	Do not specify <code>TABLESPACE</code> when performing actions other than <code>CREATE_ACTION</code> .

**Table 134-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_REPAIR Exceptions**

Exception	Description	Action
24128	A partition name was specified for an object that is not partitioned.	Specify a partition name only if the object is partitioned.
24129	An attempt was made to pass a table name parameter without the specified prefix.	Pass a valid table name parameter.
24130	An attempt was made to specify a repair or orphan table that does not exist.	Specify a valid table name parameter.
24131	An attempt was made to specify a repair or orphan table that does not have a correct definition.	Specify a table name that refers to a properly created table.
24132	An attempt was made to specify a table name is greater than 30 characters long.	Specify a valid table name parameter.

## 134.6 DBMS\_REPAIR Examples

This topic shows examples of DBMS\_REPAIR usage.

```
/* Fix the bitmap status for all the blocks in table mytab in schema sys */
EXECUTE DBMS_REPAIR.SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS('SYS', 'MYTAB');

/* Mark block number 45, filenumber 1 for table mytab in sys schema as FULL.*/
EXECUTE DBMS_REPAIR.SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS('SYS', 'MYTAB', TABLE_OBJECT,1, 45, 1);
```

## 134.7 Summary of DBMS\_REPAIR Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_REPAIR subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 134-3 DBMS\_REPAIR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADMIN_TABLES Procedure</a>	Provides administrative functions for the DBMS_REPAIR package repair and orphan key tables, including create, purge, and drop functions
<a href="#">CHECK_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Detects and reports corruptions in a table or index
<a href="#">DUMP_ORPHAN_KEYS Procedure</a>	Reports on index entries that point to rows in corrupt data blocks
<a href="#">FIX_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure</a>	Marks blocks software corrupt that have been previously detected as corrupt by CHECK_OBJECT
<a href="#">ONLINE_INDEX_CLEAN Function</a>	Performs a manual cleanup of failed or interrupted online index builds or rebuilds
<a href="#">REBUILD_FREELISTS Procedure</a>	Rebuilds an object's freelists

**Table 134-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_REPAIR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS Procedure</a>	Fixes the corrupted state of a bitmap entry
<a href="#">SKIP_CORRUPT_BLOCKS Procedure</a>	Sets whether to ignore blocks marked corrupt during table and index scans or to report ORA-1578 when blocks marked corrupt are encountered

## 134.7.1 ADMIN\_TABLES Procedure

This procedure provides administrative functions for the DBMS\_REPAIR package repair and orphan key tables.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.ADMIN_TABLES (
  table_name IN   VARCHAR2,
  table_type IN   BINARY_INTEGER,
  action      IN   BINARY_INTEGER,
  tablespace IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 134-4 ADMIN\_TABLES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of the table to be processed. Defaults to ORPHAN_KEY_TABLE or REPAIR_TABLE based on the specified table_type. When specified, the table name must have the appropriate prefix: ORPHAN_ or REPAIR_.
table_type	Type of table; must be either ORPHAN_TABLE or REPAIR_TABLE. See "Constants".
action	Indicates what administrative action to perform. Must be either CREATE_ACTION, PURGE_ACTION, or DROP_ACTION. If the table already exists, and if CREATE_ACTION is specified, then an error is returned. PURGE_ACTION indicates to delete all rows in the table that are associated with non-existent objects. If the table does not exist, and if DROP_ACTION is specified, then an error is returned. When CREATE_ACTION and DROP_ACTION are specified, an associated view named DBA_<table_name> is created and dropped respectively. The view is defined so that rows associated with non-existent objects are eliminated. Created in the SYS schema. See "Constants".
tablespace	Indicates the tablespace to use when creating a table. By default, the SYS default tablespace is used. An error is returned if the tablespace is specified and if the action is not CREATE_ACTION.

## 134.7.2 CHECK\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure checks the specified objects and populates the repair table with information about corruptions and repair directives.

Validation consists of block checking all blocks in the object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.CHECK_OBJECT (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name   IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT,
  repair_table_name IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'REPAIR_TABLE',
  flags           IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  relative_fno    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  block_start     IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  block_end       IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  corrupt_count   OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 134-5 CHECK\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema name of the object to be checked.
object_name	Name of the table or index to be checked.
partition_name	Partition or subpartition name to be checked. If this is a partitioned object, and if <code>partition_name</code> is not specified, then all partitions and subpartitions are checked. If this is a partitioned object, and if the specified partition contains subpartitions, then all subpartitions are checked.
object_type	Type of the object to be processed. This must be either <code>TABLE_OBJECT</code> (default) or <code>INDEX_OBJECT</code> . See " <a href="#">Constants</a> ".
repair_table_name	Name of the repair table to be populated. The table must exist in the <code>SYS</code> schema. Use the <code>ADMIN_TABLES</code> Procedure to create a repair table. The default name is <code>REPAIR_TABLE</code> .
flags	Reserved for future use.
relative_fno	Relative file number: Used when specifying a block range.
block_start	First block to process if specifying a block range. May be specified only if the object is a single table, partition, or subpartition.
block_end	Last block to process if specifying a block range. May be specified only if the object is a single table, partition, or subpartition. If only one of <code>block_start</code> or <code>block_end</code> is specified, then the other defaults to the first or last block in the file respectively.
corrupt_count	Number of corruptions reported.

## Usage Notes

You may optionally specify a DBA range, partition name, or subpartition name when you want to check a portion of an object.

## 134.7.3 DUMP\_ORPHAN\_KEYS Procedure

This procedure reports on index entries that point to rows in corrupt data blocks. For each such index entry encountered, a row is inserted into the specified orphan table.

If the repair table is specified, then any corrupt blocks associated with the base table are handled in addition to all data blocks that are marked software corrupt. Otherwise, only blocks that are marked corrupt are handled.

This information may be useful for rebuilding lost rows in the table and for diagnostic purposes.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_REPAIR.DUMP_ORPHAN_KEYS (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name   IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT INDEX_OBJECT,
  repair_table_name IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'REPAIR_TABLE',
  orphan_table_name IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'ORPHAN_KEYS_TABLE',
  flags           IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  key_count       OUT BINARY_INTEGER);

```

### Parameters

**Table 134-6 DUMP\_ORPHAN\_KEYS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema name.
object_name	Object name.
partition_name	Partition or subpartition name to be processed. If this is a partitioned object, and if <code>partition_name</code> is not specified, then all partitions and subpartitions are processed. If this is a partitioned object, and if the specified partition contains subpartitions, then all subpartitions are processed.
object_type	Type of the object to be processed. The default is <code>INDEX_OBJECT</code> . See " <a href="#">Constants</a> ".
repair_table_name	Name of the repair table that has information regarding corrupt blocks in the base table. The specified table must exist in the <code>SYS</code> schema. The <code>ADMIN_TABLES</code> Procedure is used to create the table.



**Table 134-6 (Cont.) DUMP\_ORPHAN\_KEYS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
orphan_table_name	Name of the orphan key table to populate with information regarding each index entry that refers to a row in a corrupt data block.  The specified table must exist in the SYS schema. The ADMIN_TABLES Procedure is used to create the table.
flags	Reserved for future use.
key_count	Number of index entries processed.

## 134.7.4 FIX\_CORRUPT\_BLOCKS Procedure

This procedure fixes the corrupt blocks in specified objects based on information in the repair table that was previously generated by the CHECK\_OBJECT Procedure.

Prior to effecting any change to a block, the block is checked to ensure the block is still corrupt. Corrupt blocks are repaired by marking the block software corrupt. When a repair is effected, the associated row in the repair table is updated with a fix timestamp.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.FIX_CORRUPT_BLOCKS (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name   IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT,
  repair_table_name IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'REPAIR_TABLE',
  flags           IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  fix_count       OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 134-7 FIX\_CORRUPT\_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema name.
object_name	Name of the object with corrupt blocks to be fixed.
partition_name	Partition or subpartition name to be processed.  If this is a partitioned object, and if partition_name is not specified, then all partitions and subpartitions are processed. If this is a partitioned object, and if the specified partition contains subpartitions, then all subpartitions are processed.
object_type	Type of the object to be processed. This must be either TABLE_OBJECT (default) or INDEX_OBJECT.  See " <a href="#">Constants</a> ".
repair_table_name	Name of the repair table with the repair directives.  Must exist in the SYS schema.

**Table 134-7 (Cont.) FIX\_CORRUPT\_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
flags	Reserved for future use.
fix_count	Number of blocks fixed.

**Related Topics**

- [CHECK\\_OBJECT Procedure](#)  
This procedure checks the specified objects and populates the repair table with information about corruptions and repair directives.

## 134.7.5 ONLINE\_INDEX\_CLEAN Function

This function performs a manual cleanup of failed or interrupted online index builds or rebuilds.

This action is also performed periodically by SMON, regardless of user-initiated cleanup.

This function returns `TRUE` if all indexes specified were cleaned up and `FALSE` if one or more indexes could not be cleaned up.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_REPAIR.ONLINE_INDEX_CLEAN (
    object_id      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ALL_INDEX_ID,
    wait_for_lock  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT LOCK_WAIT)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 134-8 ONLINE\_INDEX\_CLEAN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_id	Object id of index to be cleaned up. The default cleans up all object ids that qualify.
wait_for_lock	This parameter specifies whether to try getting DML locks on underlying table [[sub]partition] object. The default retries up to an internal retry limit, after which the lock get will give up. If <code>LOCK_NOWAIT</code> is specified, then the lock get does not retry.

## 134.7.6 REBUILD\_FREELISTS Procedure

This procedure rebuilds the freelists for the specified object.

All free blocks are placed on the master freelist. All other freelists are zeroed.

If the object has multiple freelist groups, then the free blocks are distributed among all freelists, allocating to the different groups in round-robin fashion.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_REPAIR.REBUILD_FREELISTS (
  schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT);
```

**Parameters****Table 134-9 REBUILD\_FREELISTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema name.
object_name	Name of the object whose freelists are to be rebuilt.
partition_name	Partition or subpartition name whose freelists are to be rebuilt. If this is a partitioned object, and partition_name is not specified, then all partitions and subpartitions are processed. If this is a partitioned object, and the specified partition contains subpartitions, then all subpartitions are processed.
object_type	Type of the object to be processed. This must be either TABLE_OBJECT (default) or INDEX_OBJECT. See " <a href="#">Constants</a> ".

## 134.7.7 SEGMENT\_FIX\_STATUS Procedure

With this procedure you can fix the corrupted state of a bitmap entry. The procedure either recalculates the state based on the current contents of the corresponding block or sets the state to a specific value.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_REPAIR.SEGMENT_FIX_STATUS (
  segment_owner  IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_type   IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT,
  file_number    IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  block_number   IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  status_value   IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  partition_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,);
```

**Parameters****Table 134-10 SEGMENT\_FIX\_STATUS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_owner	Schema name of the segment.
segment_name	Segment name.
partition_name	Optional. Name of an individual partition. NULL for nonpartitioned objects. Default is NULL.

**Table 134-10 (Cont.) SEGMENT\_FIX\_STATUS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
segment_type	Optional Type of the segment (for example, TABLE_OBJECT or INDEX_OBJECT). Default is NULL.
file_number	(optional) The tablespace-relative file number of the data block whose status has to be fixed. If omitted, all the blocks in the segment will be checked for state correctness and fixed.
block_number	(optional) The file-relative block number of the data block whose status has to be fixed. If omitted, all the blocks in the segment will be checked for state correctness and fixed.
status_value	(optional) The value to which the block status described by the file_number and block_number will be set. If omitted, the status will be set based on the current state of the block. This is almost always the case, but if there is a bug in the calculation algorithm, the value can be set manually. Status values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 = block is full</li> <li>• 2 = block is 0-25% free</li> <li>• 3 = block is 25-50% free</li> <li>• 4 = block is 50-75% free</li> <li>• 5 = block is 75-100% free</li> </ul> The status for bitmap blocks, segment headers, and extent map blocks cannot be altered. The status for blocks in a fixed hash area cannot be altered. For index blocks, there are only two possible states: 1 = block is full and 3 = block has free space.

## 134.7.8 SKIP\_CORRUPT\_BLOCKS Procedure

This procedure enables or disables the skipping of corrupt blocks during index and table scans of the specified object.

When the object is a table, skip applies to the table and its indexes. When the object is a cluster, it applies to all of the tables in the cluster, and their respective indexes.

### Note:

When Oracle performs an index range scan on a corrupt index after DBMS\_REPAIR.SKIP\_CORRUPT\_BLOCKS has been set for the base table, corrupt branch blocks and root blocks are not skipped. Only corrupt non-root leaf blocks are skipped.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_REPAIR.SKIP_CORRUPT_BLOCKS (
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_type  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT TABLE_OBJECT,
  flags        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT SKIP_FLAG);
```

## Parameters

**Table 134-11 SKIP\_CORRUPT\_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema name of the object to be processed.
object_name	Name of the object.
object_type	Type of the object to be processed. This must be either TABLE_OBJECT (default) or CLUSTER_OBJECT. See " <a href="#">Constants</a> ".
flags	If SKIP_FLAG is specified, then it turns on the skip of software corrupt blocks for the object during index and table scans. If NOSKIP_FLAG is specified, then scans that encounter software corrupt blocks return an ORA-1578. See " <a href="#">Constants</a> ".

# DBMS\_RESCONFIG

The `DBMS_RESCONFIG` package provides an interface to operate on the resource configuration list, and to retrieve listener information for a resource.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_RESCONFIG Subprograms](#)



### See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for more information about "Resource Configuration".

## 135.1 DBMS\_RESCONFIG Overview

The `DBMS_RESCONFIG` package contains functions and procedures to manage the resource configuration lists of individual resources and the repository.

## 135.2 Summary of DBMS\_RESCONFIG Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_RESCONFIG` package subprograms.

**Table 135-1 DBMS\_RESCONFIG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADDREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Procedure</a>	Inserts the resource configuration specified by absolute path at the given position of the repository's configuration list
<a href="#">ADDRESCONFIG Procedure</a>	Inserts the resource configuration specified by the absolute path at the given position in the target resource's configuration list
<a href="#">APPENDRESCONFIG Procedure</a>	Appends the resource configuration specified by rpath to the target resource's configuration list if it is not already included in the list
<a href="#">DELETEREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Procedure</a>	Removes the configuration at the given position in the repository's configuration list.
<a href="#">DELETERESCONFIG Procedures</a>	Removes the configuration at the given position in the target resource's configuration list.
<a href="#">GETLISTENERS Function</a>	Returns the list of listeners applicable for a given resource

**Table 135-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_RESCONFIG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function</a>	Returns the resource configuration at the specified position of the repository's configuration list
<a href="#">GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIGPATHS Function</a>	Returns a list of resource configuration paths defined for the repository
<a href="#">GETRESCONFIG Function</a>	Returns the resource configuration at the specified position of the target resource's configuration list
<a href="#">GETRESCONFIGPATHS Function</a>	Returns a list of resource configuration paths defined in the target resource's configuration list
<a href="#">PATCHREPOSITORYRESCONFIGLIST Procedure</a>	Removes invalid references from the repository resource configuration list, and makes the repository available

## 135.2.1 ADDREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Procedure

This procedure inserts the resource configuration specified by absolute path of the resource configuration at the specified position of the repository's configuration list. It shifts the element currently at that position (if any) and any subsequent elements to the right.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.ADDREPOSITORYRESCONFIG(
    rcpath    IN    VARCHAR2,
    pos       IN    PLS_INTEGER := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 135-2 ADDREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rcpath</code>	Absolute path of the resource configuration to be inserted. An exception is raised if <code>rcpath</code> already exists in the target's configuration list.
<code>pos</code>	Index at which the new configuration is to be inserted. If this parameter is not specified then the new configuration is appended to the end of the list. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ( <code>pos &lt; 0</code> or <code>pos &gt;</code> the size of the target resource's configuration list).

### Usage Notes

- An error is raised if the document referenced by `rcpath` is not based on `XDBResConfig.xsd` schema.
- Users must have `XDBADMIN` role and `READ` privilege on the resource configuration to be inserted; otherwise, an error is returned.

## 135.2.2 ADDRESCONFIG Procedure

This procedure inserts the resource configuration specified by the absolute path of the resource configuration at the given position in the target resource's configuration list. It shifts the element currently at that position (if any) and any subsequent elements to the right.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.ADDRESCONFIG(
    respath   IN   VARCHAR2,
    rcpath    IN   VARCHAR2,
    pos       IN   PLS_INTEGER := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 135-3 ADDRESCONFIG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
respath	Absolute path of the target resource
rcpath	Absolute path of the resource configuration to be inserted. An exception is raised if rcpath already exists in the target's configuration list.
pos	Index at which the new configuration is to be inserted. If this parameter is not specified then the new configuration is appended to the end of the list. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ( $pos < 0$ or $pos >$ the size of the target resource's configuration list).

### Usage Notes

- An error is raised if the document referenced by rcpath is not based on XDBResConfig.xsd schema.
- Users must have WRITE-CONFIG privilege on the target resource and read privilege on the resource configuration to be inserted; otherwise, an error is returned.

## 135.2.3 APPENDRESCONFIG Procedure

This procedure appends the resource configuration specified by rcpath to the target resource's configuration list if it is not already included in the list.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.APPENDRESCONFIG(
    respath      IN   VARCHAR2,
    rcpath       IN   VARCHAR2,
    appendOption IN   PLS_INTEGER);
```



## Parameters

**Table 135-4 ADDRESCONFIG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
respath	Absolute path of the target resource
rcpath	Absolute path of the resource configuration to be appended at the end of the target's configuration list. If <code>rcpath</code> already exists in the list then nothing is appended.
appendOption	Either <code>APPEND_RESOURCE</code> or <code>APPEND_RECURSIVE</code> . If <code>APPEND_RESOURCE</code> is specified then only the target resource is affected. If <code>APPEND_RECURSIVE</code> is specified then the target resource and all its descendents will be affected.

## Usage Notes

- An error is raised if the document referenced by `rcpath` is not based on `XDBResConfig.xsd` schema.
- Users must have `WRITE-CONFIG` privilege on all affected resources and required read privilege on the resource configuration to be inserted; otherwise, an error is returned.

## 135.2.4 DELETEREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Procedure

This procedure removes the configuration at the given position in the repository's configuration list. It shifts any subsequent elements to the left.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.DELETEREPOSITORYRESCONFIG(
    pos          IN    PLS_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 135-5 DELETEREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pos	The index of the configuration to be removed. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ( <code>pos &lt; 0</code> or <code>pos &gt;=</code> the size of the target resource's configuration list).

## Usage Notes

- Users must have `XDBADMIN` role to execute this.
- This statement is treated as if it is a DDL statement. This means the system will implicitly commit before and after this statement.

## 135.2.5 DELETERESCONFIG Procedures

This procedure removes the configuration at the given position in the target resource's configuration list. It shifts any subsequent elements to the left. Users can use the overloaded for recursive deletion.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.DELETERESCONFIG(
    respath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    pos          IN  PLS_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.DELETERESCONFIG(
    respath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    rcpath       IN  VARCHAR2,
    deleteOption IN  PLS_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 135-6 DELETERESCONFIG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
respath	Absolute path of the target resource
pos	The index of the configuration to be removed. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ( $pos < 0$ or $pos \geq$ the size of the target resource's configuration list).
rcpath	Absolute path of the resource configuration to be deleted if found in list.
deleteOption	Either <code>DELETE_RESOURCE</code> or <code>DELETE_RECURSIVE</code> . If <code>DELETE_RESOURCE</code> is specified then only the configuration list of the target resource is affected. If <code>DELETE_RECURSIVE</code> is specified then the configuration list of the target resource and all its descendents will be affected.

### Usage Notes

Users must have `WRITE-CONFIG` privilege on the target resource to execute this.

## 135.2.6 GETLISTENERS Function

This function returns the list of listeners applicable for a given resource.

The value returned by this function is an XML document containing the `<event-listeners>` element of the `XDBResconfig.xsd` schema. It contains all the listeners applicable to the target resource, including repository-level listeners. From the returned XML document users can use the `EXTRACT` operator to retrieve the listeners defined for a specific event.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETLISTENERS(
    path IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 135-7 GETLISTENERS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Absolute path of the target resource

## Usage Notes

Users must have the required access privilege on all resource configurations referenced by the repository and the target resource; otherwise, an error is returned.

## 135.2.7 GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function

This function returns the resource configuration at the specified position of the repository's configuration list.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIG(
    pos    IN    PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 135-8 GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pos	Index of element to return. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ( $pos < 0$ or $pos \geq$ the size of the repository's configuration list).

## Usage Notes

Users must have the required read privilege on the requested resource configuration; otherwise, an error is returned.

## 135.2.8 GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIGPATHS Function

This function returns a list of resource configuration paths defined for the repository.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETREPOSITORYRESCONFIGPATHS
RETURN XDB$STRING_LIST_T;
```

## Usage Notes

Users must be able to access all the referenced resource configurations; otherwise, an error is returned.

## 135.2.9 GETRESCONFIG Function

This function returns the resource configuration at the specified position of the target resource's configuration list.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETRESCONFIG(
  respath IN VARCHAR2,
  pos IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 135-9 GETRESCONFIG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
respath	Absolute path of the target resource
pos	Index of element to return. An exception is raised if the index is out of range ( <code>pos &lt; 0</code> or <code>pos &gt;=</code> the size of the target resource's configuration list).

### Usage Notes

Users must have the required read privilege on the requested resource configuration; otherwise, an error is returned.

## 135.2.10 GETRESCONFIGPATHS Function

This function returns a list of resource configuration paths defined in the target resource's configuration list.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.GETRESCONFIGPATHS(
  respath IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN XDB$STRING_LIST_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 135-10 GETRESCONFIGPATHS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
respath	Absolute path of the target resource

### Usage Notes

Users must be able to access all the referenced resource configurations; otherwise, an error is returned.

## 135.2.11 PATCHREPOSITORYRESCONFIGLIST Procedure

This procedure removes invalid references from the repository resource configuration list, and makes the repository available.

Under normal circumstances, deletion of a resource configuration resource cannot be performed if it is part of the repository resource configuration list. If, for some reason, the deletion of a resource configuration resource that is part of the repository resource configuration list succeeds, then any repository operation results in a 'dangling reference' error. This procedure removes those invalid references.

This procedure must be run as `SYS`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESCONFIG.PATCHREPOSITORYRESCONFIGLIST;
```

# DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER

The `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER` package maintains plans, consumer groups, and plan directives. It also provides semantics so that you may group together changes to the plan schema.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_RESOURCE\\_MANAGER Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

For more information on using the Database Resource Manager, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 136.1 DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Deprecated Subprograms

The `SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP` Procedure has been deprecated with Oracle Database 11g.

- [SET\\_INITIAL\\_CONSUMER\\_GROUP Procedure](#)

 **Note:**

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

## 136.2 DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Security Model

The invoker must have the `ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER` system privilege to execute these procedures.

The procedures to grant and revoke this privilege are in the package [DBMS\\_RESOURCE\\_MANAGER\\_PRIVS](#).

## 136.3 DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Constants

The `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER` package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table.

**Table 136-1 DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>CLIENT_ID</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>CLIENT_ID</code>	Client identifier of the session
<code>CLIENT_MACHINE</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>CLIENT_MACHINE</code>	Name of the computer from which the client is making the connection
<code>CLIENT_OS_USER</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>CLIENT_OS_USER</code>	Operating system user name of the client that is logging in
<code>CLIENT_PROGRAM</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>CLIENT_PROGRAM</code>	Name of the client program used to log in to the server
<code>MODULE_NAME</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>MODULE_NAME</code>	Module name in the currently running application as set by the <a href="#">SET_MODULE Procedure</a> in the <a href="#">DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO</a> package, or the equivalent OCI attribute setting
<code>MODULE_NAME_ACTION</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>MODULE_NAME_ACTION</code>	A combination of the current module and the action being performed as set by either of the following procedures in the <a href="#">DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO</a> package, or their equivalent OCI attribute setting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">SET_MODULE Procedure</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SET_ACTION Procedure</a></li> </ul> The attribute is specified as the module name followed by a period (.), followed by the action name ( <i>module_name.action_name</i> ).
<code>ORACLE_FUNCTION</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>ORACLE_FUNCTION</code>	Function the session is currently executing. Valid functions are the <code>BACKUP</code> , <code>COPY</code> , <code>DATALOAD</code> , and <code>INMEMORY</code> . <code>BACKUP</code> is set for sessions that are doing backup operations using RMAN. <code>COPY</code> is set for sessions that are doing image copies using RMAN. <code>DATALOAD</code> is set for sessions that are loading data using Oracle Data Pump.
<code>ORACLE_USER</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	<code>ORACLE_USER</code>	Oracle Database user name

**Table 136-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
SERVICE_MODULE	VARCHAR2(30)	SERVICE_MODULE	Combination of service and module names in this form: <i>service_name.module_name</i>
SERVICE_MODULE_ACTION	VARCHAR2(30)	SERVICE_MODULE_ACTION	Combination of service name, module name, and action name, in this form: <i>service_name.module_name.action_name</i>
SERVICE_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	SERVICE_NAME	Service name used by the client to establish a connection

## 136.4 Summary of DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 136-2 DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BEGIN_SQL_BLOCK Procedure</a>	Indicates the start of a block of SQL statements to be treated as a group by resource manager
<a href="#">CALIBRATE_IO Procedure</a>	Calibrates the I/O capabilities of storage
<a href="#">CLEAR_PENDING_AREA Procedure</a>	Clears the work area for the resource manager
<a href="#">CREATE_CATEGORY Procedure</a>	Creates a new resource consumer group category
<a href="#">CREATE_CDB_PLAN Procedure</a>	Creates entries which define consolidation resource plans.
<a href="#">CREATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a>	Creates the plan directives of the consolidation resource plan
<a href="#">CREATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a>	Creates the performance profile directives of the consolidation resource plan
<a href="#">CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure</a>	Creates entries which define resource consumer groups
<a href="#">CREATE_PENDING_AREA Procedure</a>	Creates a work area for changes to resource manager objects
<a href="#">CREATE_PLAN Procedure</a>	Creates entries which define resource plans
<a href="#">CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a>	Creates resource plan directives
<a href="#">CREATE_SIMPLE_PLAN Procedure</a>	Creates a single-level resource plan containing up to eight consumer groups in one step
<a href="#">DELETE_CATEGORY Procedure</a>	Deletes an existing resource consumer group category



**Table 136-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
DELETE_CDB_PLAN Procedure	Deletes the consolidation resource plan
DELETE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure	Deletes the plan directive of the consolidation resource plan
DELETE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure	Deletes the performance profile directive of the consolidation resource plan
DELETE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure	Deletes entries which define resource consumer groups
DELETE_PLAN Procedure	Deletes the specified plan as well as all the plan directives it refers to
DELETE_PLAN_CASCADE Procedure	Deletes the specified plan as well as all its descendants (plan directives, subplans, consumer groups)
DELETE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure	Deletes resource plan directives
DEQUEUE_PARALLEL_STATEMENT Procedure	Dequeues a parallel statement from the parallel statement queue
END_SQL_BLOCK Procedure	Indicates the end of a block of SQL statements that should be treated as a group by resource manager
SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING Procedure	Adds, deletes, or modifies entries for the login and run-time attribute mappings
SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING_PRIORITY Procedure	Creates the session attribute mapping priority list
SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure	Assigns the initial resource consumer group for a user (Caution: Deprecated Subprogram)
SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA Procedure	Submits pending changes for the resource manager
SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_SESSION Procedure	Changes the resource consumer group of a specific session
SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER Procedure	Changes the resource consumer group for all sessions with a given user name
SWITCH_PLAN Procedure	Sets the current resource manager plan
UPDATE_CATEGORY Procedure	Updates an existing resource consumer group category
UPDATE_CDB_AUTOTASK_DIRECTIVE Procedure	Updates the plan directives with regard to automated maintenance tasks
UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure	Updates the default values for a consolidation plan
UPDATE_CDB_PLAN Procedure	Updates the consolidation resource plan
UPDATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure	Updates the plan directives for a consolidation resource plan
UPDATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE Procedure	Updates the performance profile directives of the consolidation resource plan
UPDATE_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure	Updates entries which define resource consumer groups

**Table 136-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">UPDATE_PLAN Procedure</a>	Updates entries which define resource plans
<a href="#">UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a>	Updates resource plan directives
<a href="#">VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA Procedure</a>	Validates pending changes for the resource manager

## 136.4.1 BEGIN\_SQL\_BLOCK Procedure

This procedure, to be used with parallel statement queuing, indicates the start of a block of SQL statements that should be treated as a group by resource manager.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.BEGIN_SQL_BLOCK;
```

### Usage Notes

For more information, see "Parallel Statement Queuing" and "Managing Parallel Statement Queuing with Resource Manager" in *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*.

## 136.4.2 CALIBRATE\_IO Procedure

This procedure calibrates the I/O capabilities of storage. Calibration status is available from the `V$IO_CALIBRATION_STATUS` view and results for a successful calibration run are located in `DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE` table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CALIBRATE_IO (
  num_physical_disks    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  max_latency           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 20,
  max_iops              OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  max_mbps              OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  actual_latency        OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-3 CALIBRATE\_IO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>num_physical_disks</code>	Approximate number of physical disks in the database storage. This parameter is used to determine the initial I/O load for the calibration run.
<code>max_latency</code>	Maximum tolerable latency in milliseconds for database-block-sized IO requests
<code>max_iops</code>	Maximum number of I/O requests per second that can be sustained. The I/O requests are randomly-distributed, database-block-sized reads.

**Table 136-3 (Cont.) CALIBRATE\_IO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
max_mbps	Maximum throughput of I/O that can be sustained, expressed in megabytes per second. The I/O requests are randomly-distributed, 1 megabyte reads.
actual_latency	Average latency of database-block-sized I/O requests at max_iops rate, expressed in milliseconds

**Usage Notes**

- Only users with the SYSDBA privilege can run this procedure. Qualified users must also turn on `timed_statistics`, and ensure `asynch_io` is enabled for datafiles. This can be achieved by setting `filesystemio_options` to either `ASYNCH` or `SETALL`. One can also query the `asynch_io` status by means of the following SQL statement:

```
col name format a50
SELECT name, asynch_io FROM v$datafile f,v$iostat_file i
  WHERE f.file#      = i.file_no
  AND  filetype_name = 'Data File'
/
```

- Only one calibration can be run at a time. If another calibration is initiated at the same time, it will fail.
- For an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database, the workload is simultaneously generated from all instances.
- In a multitenant container database (CDB), calibration can only be run from the CDB root (`CDB$ROOT`).
- Calibration is extremely disruptive to the database performance. It is strongly recommended to run calibration only when database users can tolerate severe deterioration to database performance.
- For optimal calibration results, no other database workloads should be running.

**See Also:**

*Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* for more information about calibration

**Examples****Example of using I/O Calibration procedure**

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
DECLARE
  lat INTEGER;
  iops INTEGER;
  mbps INTEGER;
BEGIN
  -- DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CALIBRATE_IO (<DISKS>, <MAX_LATENCY>, iops, mbps, lat);
  DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CALIBRATE_IO (2, 10, iops, mbps, lat);
```

```

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('max_iops = ' || iops);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('latency = ' || lat);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ('max_mbps = ' || mbps);
end;
/

```

### View for I/O calibration results

```
SQL> desc V$IO_CALIBRATION_STATUS
```

Name	Null?	Type
STATUS		VARCHAR2(13)
CALIBRATION_TIME		TIMESTAMP(3)

```
SQL> desc gv$io_calibration_status
```

Name	Null?	Type
INST_ID		NUMBER
STATUS		VARCHAR2(13)
CALIBRATION_TIME		TIMESTAMP(3)

Column explanation:

```

-----
STATUS:
  IN PROGRESS   : Calibration in Progress (Results from previous calibration
                  run displayed, if available)
  READY         : Results ready and available from earlier run
  NOT AVAILABLE : Calibration results not available.

```

CALIBRATION\_TIME: End time of the last calibration run

### DBA table that stores I/O Calibration results

```
SQL> desc DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE
```

Name	Null?	Type
START_TIME		TIMESTAMP(6)
END_TIME		TIMESTAMP(6)
MAX_IOPS		NUMBER
MAX_MBPS		NUMBER
MAX_PMBPS		NUMBER
LATENCY		NUMBER
NUM_PHYSICAL_DISKS		NUMBER

```

comment on table DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE is
'Results of the most recent I/O calibration'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.START_TIME is
'start time of the most recent I/O calibration'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.END_TIME is
'end time of the most recent I/O calibration'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.MAX_IOPS is
'maximum number of data-block read requests that can be sustained per second'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.MAX_MBPS is
'maximum megabytes per second of maximum-sized read requests that can be
sustained'
/

```

```

comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.MAX_PMBPS is
'maximum megabytes per second of large I/O requests that
can be sustained by a single process'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.LATENCY is
'latency for data-block read requests'
/
comment on column DBA_RSRC_IO_CALIBRATE.NUM_PHYSICAL_DISKS is
'number of physical disks in the storage subsystem (as specified by user)'
/

```

### 136.4.3 CLEAR\_PENDING\_AREA Procedure

This procedure clears pending changes for the resource manager.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CLEAR_PENDING_AREA;
```

### 136.4.4 CREATE\_CATEGORY Procedure

This procedure creates a new consumer group category. The primary purpose of this attribute is to support Exadata I/O Resource Manager category plans.

The view `DBA_RSRC_CATEGORIES` defines the currently defined categories. The `ADMINISTRATIVE`, `INTERACTIVE`, `BATCH`, `MAINTENANCE`, and `OTHER` categories are available.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CATEGORY (
    category    IN    VARCHAR2,
    comment     IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 136-4 CREATE\_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category	Name of consumer group category
comment	User comment

### 136.4.5 CREATE\_CDB\_PLAN Procedure

Creates entries which define consolidation resource plans.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CDB_PLAN (
    plan          IN    VARCHAR2(32),
    comment       IN    VARCHAR2(2000) DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-5 CREATE\_CDB\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
comment	User comment

## Usage Notes

This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

## 136.4.6 CREATE\_CDB\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates the plan directives of the consolidation resource plan. Plan directives specify the resource allocation policy for pluggable databases (PDBs).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
  plan                IN    VARCHAR2,
  pluggable_database IN    VARCHAR2,
  comment             IN    VARCHAR2 (2000) DEFAULT '',
  shares              IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  utilization_limit   IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_server_limit IN NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  memory_limit        IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT 100,
  memory_min         IN    NUMBER           DEFAULT 0);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-6 CREATE\_CDB\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
pluggable_database	Name of the PDB
comment	User comment
shares	Specifies the share of resource allocation for the PDB. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The shares parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If no share is specified, the default is obtained from the default directive, specified through <a href="#">UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a> .
utilization_limit	Specifies the maximum percentage of the CDB's CPU and Exadata I/O resources that the PDB can utilize. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager can also be limited by setting the CPU_COUNT parameter for the PDB.

**Table 136-6 (Cont.) CREATE\_CDB\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>parallel_server_limit</code>	<p>Parallel servers that the PDB can use after which parallel statements are queued. Alternatively, you can set the <code>parallel_servers_target</code> at the PDB level.</p> <p>A PDB can set a lower limit for parallel execution servers than the limit specified in the CDB resource plan. When the <code>PARALLEL_SERVERS_TARGET</code> initialization parameter is set in a PDB, and parallel execution server limit is specified for a PDB in the CDB resource plan, then the lower limit is used.</p> <p>For example, assume that the <code>parallel_servers_target</code> initialization parameter is set to 100 in the CDB root and <code>parallel_server_limit</code> is set to 70 for <code>hrpdb</code> in the CDB resource plan. Also, assume that <code>hrpdb</code> has its <code>parallel_servers_target</code> initialization parameter set to 50. In this case, the limit for parallel execution servers for <code>hrpdb</code> is 50, because 50 is lower than the CDB resource plan limit of 70 for <code>hrpdb</code>.</p>
<code>memory_limit</code>	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.
<code>memory_min</code>	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.

 **Note:**

Oracle recommends, that you use `parallel_servers_target` parameter instead of `parallel_servers_limit` in a CDB resource plan.

**Usage Notes**

- The default value for `shares`, `utilization_limit`, and `parallel_server_limit` is `NULL`. When a user specifies `NULL`, or does not specify a value, this indicates that the default value should be used.
- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (`CDB$ROOT`).

## 136.4.7 CREATE\_CDB\_PROFILE\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates the performance profile directives of the consolidation resource plan. The directives specify the resource allocation policy for pluggable databases (PDBs) that use the performance profile.

For a PDB to use the new performance profile, the PDB must have the `DB_PERFORMANCE_PROFILE` initialization parameter set to the profile name.

This procedure provides an easy way to specify the directive for a large number of PDBs with the same resource requirements. Each PDB with a `DB_PERFORMANCE_PROFILE` initialization parameter set to the performance profile name inherits the settings specified by this directive, including the shares, utilization limit, and so on.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE (
  plan           IN   VARCHAR2,
  profile        IN   VARCHAR2,
  comment        IN   VARCHAR2 (2000) DEFAULT '',
  shares         IN   NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  utilization_limit IN NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_server_limit IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
  memory_limit   IN   NUMBER          DEFAULT 100,
  memory_min     IN   NUMBER          DEFAULT 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-7 CREATE\_CDB\_PROFILE\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
profile	Name of the performance profile
comment	User comment
shares	Specifies the share of resource allocation for PDBs that use the performance profile. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If no share is specified, the default is obtained from the default directive, specified through <a href="#">UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a> .
utilization_limit	Specifies the maximum percentage of CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager that PDBs that use the performance profile can utilize.
parallel_server_limit	Specifies the maximum percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> parallel servers that PDBs that use the performance profile can use.
memory_limit	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.
memory_min	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.

## 136.4.8 CREATE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure creates entries which define resource consumer groups.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  consumer_group IN VARCHAR2,
  comment        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```



```

cpu_mth          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
mgmt_mth        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ROUND-ROBIN',
category        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'OTHER' );

```

## Parameters

**Table 136-8 CREATE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
consumer_group	Name of the consumer group
comment	User comment
cpu_mth	Name of CPU resource allocation method (deprecated)
mgmt_mth	Name of CPU resource allocation method
category	Describes the category of the consumer group. The primary purpose of this attribute is to support Exadata I/O Resource Manager category plans. The view <code>DBA_RSRC_CATEGORIES</code> defines the currently defined categories. Categories can be modified, using the <a href="#">CREATE_CATEGORY Procedure</a> , <a href="#">UPDATE_CATEGORY Procedure</a> , and <a href="#">DELETE_CATEGORY Procedure</a> .

## 136.4.9 CREATE\_PENDING\_AREA Procedure

This procedure makes changes to resource manager objects.

All changes to the plan schema must be done within a pending area. The pending area can be thought of as a "scratch" area for plan schema changes. The administrator creates this pending area, makes changes as necessary, possibly validates these changes, and only when the submit is completed do these changes become active.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PENDING_AREA;
```

### Usage Notes

You may, at any time while the pending area is active, view the current plan schema with your changes by selecting from the appropriate user views.

At any time, you may clear the pending area if you want to stop the current changes. You may also call the `VALIDATE` procedure to confirm whether the changes you have made are valid. You do not have to perform your changes in a given order to maintain a consistent group of entries. These checks are also implicitly done when the pending area is submitted.

 **Note:**

Oracle allows "orphan" consumer groups (in other words, consumer groups that have no plan directives that refer to them). This is in anticipation that an administrator may want to create a consumer group that is not currently being used, but will be used in the future.

For resource plans, the following rules must be adhered to, and they are checked whenever the validate or submit procedures are executed:

- No plan schema may contain any loops.
- All plans and consumer groups referred to by plan directives must exist.
- All plans must have plan directives that refer to either plans or consumer groups.
- All percentages in any given level must not add up to greater than 100 for the emphasis resource allocation method.
- No plan may be deleted that is currently being used as a top plan by an active instance.
- The plan directive parameter, `parallel_degree_limit_pl`, may only appear in plan directives that refer to consumer groups (that is, not at subplans).
- There cannot be more than 28 plan directives coming from any given plan (that is, no plan can have more than 28 children).
- There cannot be more than 28 consumer groups in any active plan schema.
- Plans and consumer groups use the same namespace; therefore, no plan can have the same name as any consumer group.
- There must be a plan directive for `OTHER_GROUPS` somewhere in any active plan schema. This ensures that a session not covered by the currently active plan is allocated resources as specified by the `OTHER_GROUPS` directive.

 **Note:**

These rules are not applicable for CDB resource plans.

If any of the preceding rules are broken when checked by the `VALIDATE` or `SUBMIT` procedures, then an informative error message is returned. You may then make changes to fix one or more problems and reissue the `validate` or `submit` procedures.

## 136.4.10 CREATE\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure creates entries which define resource plans.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PLAN (
  plan           IN  VARCHAR2,
  comment        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cpu_mth        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
```

```

active_sess_pool_mth      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ACTIVE_SESS_POOL_ABSOLUTE',
parallel_degree_limit_mth IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT
                          'PARALLEL_DEGREE_LIMIT_ABSOLUTE',
queueing_mth             IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FIFO_TIMEOUT',
mgmt_mth                 IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'EMPHASIS',
sub_plan                 IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
max_iops                 IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
max_mbps                 IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 136-9 CREATE\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the resource plan
comment	User comment
cpu_mth	Allocation method for CPU resources (deprecated)
active_sess_pool_mth	Active session pool resource allocation method. Limits the number of active sessions. All other sessions are inactive and wait in a queue to be activated. ACTIVE_SESS_POOL_ABSOLUTE is the default and only method available.
parallel_degree_limit_mth	Resource allocation method for specifying a limit on the degree of parallelism of any operation. PARALLEL_DEGREE_LIMIT_ABSOLUTE is the default and only method available.
queueing_mth	Queuing resource allocation method. Controls order in which queued inactive sessions will execute. FIFO_TIMEOUT is the default and only method available
mgmt_mth	Resource allocation method for specifying how much resources (for example, CPU or I/O) each consumer group or sub-plan gets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - for multilevel plans that use percentages to specify how I/O resources are distributed among consumer groups</li> <li>RATIO - for single-level plans that use ratios to specify how I/O resources are distributed</li> </ul>
sub_plan	If TRUE, indicates that this plan is only intended for use as a sub-plan. Sub-plans are not required to have an OTHER_GROUPS directive. Default is FALSE.
max_iops	Nonoperative
max_mbps	Nonoperative

## Usage Notes

If you want to use any default resource allocation method, then you do not need to specify it when creating or updating a plan.

## 136.4.11 CREATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates resource plan directives.

### Note:

The parameters `max_utilization_limit` and `parallel_target_percentage` are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1.0.1), and are replaced by `utilization_limit` and `parallel_server_limit`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
  plan                IN VARCHAR2,
  group_or_subplan    IN VARCHAR2,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cpu_p1              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p2              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p3              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p4              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p5              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p6              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p7              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  cpu_p8              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  active_sess_pool_p1 IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  queueing_p1         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_degree_limit_p1 IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_group        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_time         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_estimate     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  max_est_exec_time   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  undo_pool           IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  max_idle_time       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  max_idle_blocker_time IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_time_in_call IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  mgmt_p1             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p2             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p3             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p4             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p5             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p6             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p7             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  mgmt_p8             IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_io_megabytes IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_io_reqs      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_for_call     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL,
  max_utilization_limit IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  parallel_target_percentage IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  parallel_server_limit IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  utilization_limit   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_io_logical   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_elapsed_time IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  shares              IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_stmt_critical IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  session_pga_limit   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

pq_timeout_action          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
parallel_queue_timeout     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,);

```



**Note:**

Oracle recommends that you use `shares` instead of `mgmt_p*`.

**Parameters**

**Table 136-10 CREATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>plan</code>	Name of the resource plan
<code>group_or_subplan</code>	Name of the consumer group or subplan
<code>comment</code>	Comment for the plan directive
<code>cpu_p1</code>	-- deprecated: use <code>mgmt_p1</code> or, even better, <code>shares</code> instead
<code>cpu_p2</code>	-- deprecated: use <code>mgmt_p2</code> or, even better, <code>shares</code> instead
<code>cpu_p3</code>	-- deprecated: use <code>mgmt_p3</code> or, even better, <code>shares</code> instead
<code>cpu_p4</code>	-- deprecated: use <code>mgmt_p4</code> or, even better, <code>shares</code> instead
<code>cpu_p5</code>	-- deprecated: use <code>mgmt_p5</code> or, even better, <code>shares</code> instead
<code>cpu_p6</code>	-- deprecated: use <code>mgmt_p6</code> or, even better, <code>shares</code> instead
<code>cpu_p7</code>	-- deprecated: use <code>mgmt_p7</code> or, even better, <code>shares</code> instead
<code>cpu_p8</code>	-- deprecated: use <code>mgmt_p8</code> or, even better, <code>shares</code> instead
<code>active_sess_pool_p1</code>	Specifies maximum number of sessions that can currently have an active call
<code>queueing_p1</code>	Specified time (in seconds) after which a call in the inactive session queue (waiting for execution) will time out. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means unlimited.
<code>parallel_degree_limit_p1</code>	Specifies a limit on the degree of parallelism for any operation. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means unlimited. If the value is 0, then all operations will be serial.
<code>switch_group</code>	Specifies consumer group to switch to, once a switch condition is met. If the group name is <code>CANCEL_SQL</code> , then the current call is canceled when the switch condition is met. If the group name is <code>KILL_SESSION</code> , then the session is killed when the switch condition is met. If the group name is <code>LOG_ONLY</code> , then no action is taken other than recording this event via SQL monitor. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>switch_time</code>	Specifies the time on CPU (not elapsed time) that a session can execute before an action is taken. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means unlimited. As with other switch directives, if <code>switch_for_call</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , the number of CPUs is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the number of CPUs is accumulated for the length of the session.

**Table 136-10 (Cont.) CREATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
switch_estimate	If TRUE, tells Oracle to use its execution time estimate to automatically switch the consumer group of an operation before beginning its execution. This is used in conjunction with the switch_time directive.  Default value is FALSE.
max_est_exec_time	Specifies the maximum execution time (in CPU seconds) allowed for a session. If the optimizer estimates that an operation will take longer than MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME, the operation is not started and ORA-07455 is issued. If the optimizer does not provide an estimate, this directive has no effect. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.
undo_pool	Limits the size in kilobytes of the undo records corresponding to uncommitted transactions by this consumer group
max_idle_time	Indicates the maximum session idle time. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.
max_idle_blocker_time	Maximum amount of time in seconds that a session can be idle while blocking another session's acquisition of a resource
switch_time_in_call	Deprecated. If this parameter is specified, switch_time is set to switch_time_in_call (in seconds) and switch_for_call is effectively set to TRUE. It is better to use switch_time and switch_for_call.
mgmt_p1	Resource allocation value for level 1 (replaces cpu_p1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the first level</li> <li>RATIO - specifies the weight of resource usage</li> </ul>
mgmt_p2	Resource allocation value for level 2 (replaces cpu_p2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the second level</li> <li>RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
mgmt_p3	Resource allocation value for level 3 (replaces cpu_p3) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the third level</li> <li>RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
mgmt_p4	Resource allocation value for level 4 (replaces cpu_p4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the fourth level</li> <li>RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
mgmt_p5	Resource allocation value for level 5 (replaces cpu_p5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the fifth level</li> <li>RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
mgmt_p6	Resource allocation value for level 6 (replaces cpu_p6) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the sixth level</li> <li>RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>

**Table 136-10 (Cont.) CREATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mgmt_p7	Resource allocation value for level 7 (replaces <code>cpu_p7</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the seventh level</li> <li>RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
mgmt_p8	Resource allocation value for level 8 (replaces <code>cpu_p8</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the eighth level</li> <li>RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
switch_io_megabytes	Specifies the amount of I/O (in MB) that a session can issue before an action is taken. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. As with other switch directives, if <code>switch_for_call</code> is TRUE, the number of CPUs is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the number of CPUs is accumulated for the length of the session.
switch_io_reqs	Specifies the number of I/O requests that a session can issue before an action is taken. Default is NULL, which means unlimited. As with other switch directives, if <code>switch_for_call</code> is TRUE, the number of CPUs is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the number of CPUs is accumulated for the length of the session.
switch_for_call	Specifies that if an action is taken because of the <code>switch_time</code> , <code>switch_io_megabytes</code> , <code>switch_io_reqs</code> , <code>switch_io_logical</code> or <code>switch_elapsed_time</code> parameters, the consumer group is restored to its original consumer group at the end of the top call. Default is NULL, which means that the original consumer group is not restored at the end of the top call.
max_utilization_limit	-- deprecated: use <code>utilization_limit</code> instead
parallel_target_percentage	-- deprecated: use <code>parallel_sever_limit</code> instead
parallel_queue_timeout	Specifies the time (in seconds) that a parallel statement may remain in its Consumer Group's parallel statement queue before it is removed and terminated with an error (ORA- 07454).
parallel_sever_limit	Specifies the maximum percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> parallel servers that the Consumer Group can use, after which parallel statements are queued.

 **Note:**

You can use the `pq_timeout_action` parameter to specify the action to be taken when a parallel statement is removed from the queue.

**Table 136-10 (Cont.) CREATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
utilization_limit	Resource limit. Currently it includes CPU and I/O for Exadata. For CPU, this limits the CPU utilization for the consumer group. For Exadata I/O, this limits the disk utilization for the consumer group.  This does not apply to parallel servers.
switch_io_logical	Number of logical I/Os that will trigger the action specified by switch_group. As with other switch directives, if switch_for_call is TRUE, the number of logical I/Os is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the number of logical I/Os is accumulated for the length of the session.
switch_elapsed_time	Elapsed time that will trigger the action specified by switch_group. As with other switch directives, if switch_for_call is TRUE, the elapsed time is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the elapsed time is accumulated for the length of the session.
shares	Specifies the share of resource allocation for the consumer group. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each consumer group. The shares parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled, then the default value is 1.
parallel_stmt_critical	If set to BYPASS_QUEUE, parallel statements from the Consumer Group are not queued, regardless of the PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY parameter value.  If set to QUEUE, all the parallel statements from the consumer group, irrespective of the parallel_degree_policy parameter value, are eligible for queuing.  Default is FALSE, which means that parallel statements are eligible for queuing, based on the parallel_degree_policy parameter value.
session_pga_limit	Maximum amount of untunable PGA (in MB) that a session in this consumer group can allocate before being terminated. NULL (default) indicates no limit.  SQL operations that allocate tunable PGA (operations that can opt to use temp space) are not controlled by this limit.
pq_timeout_action	Specifies the action to be taken when a parallel statement is removed from the queue due to parallel_queue_timeout.  The values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CANCEL — The parallel statement is terminated with error ORA-7454</li> <li>RUN — The SQL statement runs immediately, and might get downgraded if parallel servers are unavailable</li> </ul> The default action of this parameter is CANCEL.

#### Usage Notes

- All parameters default to NULL.



- For `max_idle_time` and `max_idle_blocker_time`, PMON will check these limits once a minute. If it finds a session that has exceeded one of the limits, it will forcibly kill the session and clean up all its state.
- The parameter `switch_for_call` is mostly useful for three-tier applications where the mid-tier server is implementing session pooling. By using `switch_for_call`, the resource usage of one client will not affect a future client that happens to be executed on the same session.
- An error is thrown if `PQ_TIMEOUT_ACTION` is specified, but `PARALLEL_QUEUE_TIMEOUT` is not specified.
- Specifies the action to be taken when a parallel statement is removed from the queue.

## 136.4.12 CREATE\_SIMPLE\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure creates a single-level resource plan containing up to eight consumer groups in one step. You do not need to create a pending area manually before creating a resource plan, or use the `CREATE_CONSUMER_GROUP` and `CREATE_RESOURCE_PLAN_DIRECTIVES` procedures separately.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_SIMPLE_PLAN (
  simple_plan      IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  consumer_group1 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  group1_cpu       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
  consumer_group2 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  group2_cpu       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
  consumer_group3 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  group3_cpu       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
  consumer_group4 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  group4_cpu       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
  consumer_group5 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  group5_cpu       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
  consumer_group6 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  group6_cpu       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
  consumer_group7 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  group7_cpu       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
  consumer_group8 IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  group8_cpu       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,    -- deprecated
  group1_percent  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  group2_percent  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  group3_percent  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  group4_percent  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  group5_percent  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  group6_percent  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  group7_percent  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  group8_percent  IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-11 CREATE\_SIMPLE\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>simple_plan</code>	Name of the resource plan

**Table 136-11 (Cont.) CREATE\_SIMPLE\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
consumer_group1	Name of the consumer group
group1_cpu	Percentage for group (deprecated)
consumer_group2	Name of the consumer group
group2_cpu	Percentage for group (deprecated)
consumer_group3	Name of the consumer group
group3_cpu	Percentage for group (deprecated)
consumer_group4	Name of the consumer group
group4_cpu	Percentage for group (deprecated)
consumer_group5	Name of the consumer group
group5_cpu	Percentage for group (deprecated)
consumer_group6	Name of the consumer group
group6_cpu	Percentage for group (deprecated)
consumer_group7	Name of the consumer group
group7_cpu	Percentage for group (deprecated)
consumer_group8	OTHER_GROUPS - all sessions that aren't mapped to a consumer group.
group8_cpu	Percentage for group (deprecated)
group1_percent	Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group
group2_percent	Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group
group3_percent	Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group
group4_percent	Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group
group5_percent	Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group
group6_percent	Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group
group7_percent	Percentage of resources allocated for this consumer group
group8_percent	Percentage of resources allocated to other groups

### 136.4.13 DELETE\_CATEGORY Procedure

This procedure deletes an existing resource consumer group category.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CATEGORY (
    category          IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-12 DELETE\_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category	Name of consumer group category

## 136.4.14 DELETE\_CDB\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure deletes the consolidation resource plan.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CDB_PLAN (
    plan IN VARCHAR2(32) DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-13 DELETE\_CDB\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan

### Usage Notes

This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

## 136.4.15 DELETE\_CDB\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes the plan directives of the consolidation resource plan. Once the plan directive is deleted, the pluggable database will get the default resource allocation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    plan IN VARCHAR2(32) DEFAULT NULL,
    pluggable_database IN VARCHAR2(32) DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-14 DELETE\_CDB\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
pluggable_database	Name of the pluggable database in which the plan directive is to be deleted

### Usage Notes

This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

## 136.4.16 DELETE\_CDB\_PROFILE\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes the performance profile directive of the consolidation resource plan. Once the directive is deleted, the pluggable databases (PDBs) that use the performance profile use the default resource allocation.

For a PDB to use a performance profile, the PDB must have the DB\_PERFORMANCE\_PROFILE initialization parameter set to the performance profile name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE (
    plan          IN   VARCHAR2(32)  DEFAULT NULL,
    profile       IN   VARCHAR2(32)  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-15 DELETE\_CDB\_PROFILE\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
profile	Name of the performance profile directive to be deleted

### Usage Notes

This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

## 136.4.17 DELETE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure deletes entries which define resource consumer groups.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_CONSUMER_GROUP (
    consumer_group IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-16 DELETE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
consumer_group	Name of the consumer group to be deleted

## 136.4.18 DELETE\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified plan as well as all the plan directives to which it refers.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_PLAN (  
    plan IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-17** DELETE\_PLAN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the resource plan to delete

## 136.4.19 DELETE\_PLAN\_CASCADE Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified plan and all of its descendants (plan directives, subplans, consumer groups). Mandatory objects and directives are not deleted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_PLAN_CASCADE (  
    plan IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-18** DELETE\_PLAN\_CASCADE Procedure Parameters

Parameters	Description
plan	Name of the plan

### Usage Notes

If DELETE\_PLAN\_CASCADE encounters any error, then it rolls back the operation, and nothing is deleted.

## 136.4.20 DELETE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure deletes resource plan directives.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DELETE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (  
    plan          IN VARCHAR2,  
    group_or_subplan IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-19 DELETE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the resource plan
group_or_subplan	Name of the group or subplan

## 136.4.21 DEQUEUE\_PARALLEL\_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure dequeues a parallel statement from the parallel statement queue.

If the `PARALLEL_DEGREE_POLICY` initialization parameter is set to `AUTO` or `ADAPTIVE`, then parallel statement queuing is enabled. If a parallel statement is in the parallel statement queue, then you can use this procedure to dequeue the parallel statement so that it runs immediately.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.DEQUEUE_PARALLEL_STATEMENT (
  session_id      IN  PLS_INTEGER,
  session_serial  IN  PLS_INTEGER,
  inst_id         IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  sql_id          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-20 DEQUEUE\_PARALLEL\_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
session_id	The session id of the session running the parallel statement to be dequeued.
session_serial	The serial number of the session.
inst_id	Instance ID where the session is running. If NULL, then the current instance is used.
sql_id	The SQL ID of the session's statement to dequeue. If the session is running SQL with a different SQL ID, then the statement is not dequeued.

## 136.4.22 END\_SQL\_BLOCK Procedure

This procedure, to be used with parallel statement queuing, indicates the end of a block of SQL statements that should be treated as a group by resource manager.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.END_SQL_BLOCK;
```

### Usage Notes

For more information, see "Parallel Statement Queuing" and "Managing Parallel Statement Queuing with Resource Manager" in *Oracle Database VLDB and Partitioning Guide*.

## 136.4.23 SET\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_MAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds, deletes, or modifies entries that map sessions to consumer groups, based on the session's login and runtime attributes.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING(
    attribute      IN VARCHAR2,
    value          IN VARCHAR2,
    consumer_group IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-21 SET\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_MAPPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
attribute	Mapping attribute to add or modify. It can be one of the <a href="#">Constants</a> listed.
value	Attribute value to match. This includes both absolute mapping and regular expressions.
consumer_group	Name of the mapped consumer group, or NULL to delete a mapping

### Usage Notes

- If no mapping exists for the given attribute and value, a mapping to the given consumer group will be created. If a mapping already exists for the given attribute and value, the mapped consumer group will be updated to the one given. If the `consumer_group` argument is NULL, then any mapping from the given attribute and value will be deleted.
- The subprogram supports simple regex expressions for the `value` parameter. It implements the same semantics as the SQL 'LIKE' operator. Specifically, it uses '%' as a multicharacter wildcard and '\_' as a single character wildcard. The '\' character can be used to escape the wildcards. Note that wildcards can only be used if the attribute is one of the following:
  - CLIENT\_OS\_USER
  - CLIENT\_PROGRAM
  - CLIENT\_MACHINE
  - MODULE\_NAME
  - MODULE\_NAME\_ACTION
  - SERVICE\_MODULE
  - SERVICE\_MODULE\_ACTION

- Consumer group mapping comparisons for DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER.CLIENT\_PROGRAM are performed by stripping the @ sign and following characters from V\$SESSION.PROGRAM before comparing it to the CLIENT\_PROGRAM value supplied.

## 136.4.24 SET\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_MAPPING\_PRI Procedure

Multiple attributes of a session can be used to map the session to a consumer group. This procedure prioritizes the attribute mappings.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING_PRI(
  explicit           IN NUMBER,
  oracle_user       IN NUMBER,
  service_name      IN NUMBER,
  client_os_user    IN NUMBER,
  client_program    IN NUMBER,
  client_machine    IN NUMBER,
  module_name       IN NUMBER,
  module_name_action IN NUMBER,
  service_module    IN NUMBER,
  service_module_action IN NUMBER,
  client_id         IN NUMBER DEFAULT 11);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-22 SET\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_MAPPING\_PRI Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
explicit	Priority of the explicit mapping
oracle_user	Priority of the Oracle user name mapping
service_name	Priority of the client service name mapping
client_os_user	Priority of the client operating system user name mapping
client_program	Priority of the client program mapping
client_machine	Priority of the client machine mapping
module_name	Priority of the application module name mapping
module_name_action	Priority of the application module name and action mapping
service_module	Priority of the service name and application module name mapping
module_name_action	Priority of the service name, application module name, and application action mapping
client_id	Client identifier

### Usage Notes

- This procedure requires that you include the pseudo-attribute `explicit` as an argument. It must be set to 1. It indicates that explicit consumer group switches have the highest priority. You explicitly switch consumer groups with these package procedures:
  - DBMS\_SESSION.SWITCH\_CURRENT\_CONSUMER\_GROUP



- DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER.SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_FOR\_SESS
- DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER.SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_FOR\_USER
- Each priority value must be a unique integer from 1 to 11. Together, they establish an ordering where 1 is the highest priority and 11 is the lowest.

## 136.4.25 SET\_INITIAL\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure

This deprecated procedure sets the initial resource consumer group for a user.

The initial consumer group of a user is the consumer group to which any session created by that user initially belongs.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 11gR1. While the procedure remains available in the package, Initial Consumer Group is set by the session-to-consumer group mapping rules.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SET_INITIAL_CONSUMER_GROUP (
    user          IN  VARCHAR2,
    consumer_group IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-23 SET\_INITIAL\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
user	Name of the user
consumer_group	User's initial consumer group

### Usage Notes

- The ADMINISTER\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER or the ALTER USER system privilege are required to be able to execute this procedure. The user, or PUBLIC, must be directly granted switch privilege to a consumer group before it can be set to be the user's initial consumer group. Switch privilege for the initial consumer group cannot come from a role granted to that user.

### Note:

These semantics are similar to those for ALTER USER DEFAULT ROLE.

- If the initial consumer group for a user has never been set, then the user's initial consumer group is automatically the consumer group: DEFAULT\_CONSUMER\_GROUP.
- DEFAULT\_CONSUMER\_GROUP has switch privileges granted to PUBLIC; therefore, all users are automatically granted switch privilege for this consumer group. Upon

deletion of a consumer group, all users having the deleted group as their initial consumer group now have `DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP` as their initial consumer group. All currently active sessions belonging to a deleted consumer group are switched to `DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP`.

## 136.4.26 SUBMIT\_PENDING\_AREA Procedure

This procedure submits pending changes for the resource manager. It clears the pending area after validating and committing the changes (if valid).

### Note:

A call to `SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA` may fail even if `VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA` succeeds. This may happen if a plan being deleted is loaded by an instance after a call to `VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA`, but before a call to `SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA;
```

## 136.4.27 SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_FOR\_SESS Procedure

This procedure changes the resource consumer group of a specific session. It also changes the consumer group of any parallel execution servers that are related to the top user session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_SESS (
    session_id      IN NUMBER,
    session_serial  IN NUMBER,
    consumer_group  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-24 SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_FOR\_SESS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>session_id</code>	SID column from the view <code>V\$SESSION</code>
<code>session_serial</code>	<code>SERIAL#</code> column from view <code>V\$SESSION</code> .
<code>consumer_group</code>	Name of the consumer group to which to switch

## 136.4.28 SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_FOR\_USER Procedure

This procedure changes the resource consumer group for all sessions with a given user ID. It also changes the consumer group of any parallel execution servers that are related to the top user session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP_FOR_USER (
    user          IN VARCHAR2,
    consumer_group IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-25 SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_FOR\_USER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
user	Name of the user
consumer_group	Name of the consumer group to which to switch

### Usage Notes

- The [SWITCH\\_CONSUMER\\_GROUP\\_FOR\\_SESS Procedure](#) and the SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP\_FOR\_USER procedures let you raise or lower the allocation of CPU resources of certain sessions or users. This provides a functionality similar to the `nice` command on UNIX.
- These procedures cause the session to be moved into the newly specified consumer group immediately.

## 136.4.29 SWITCH\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure sets the current resource manager plan.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_PLAN(
    plan_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    sid                IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
    allow_scheduler_plan_switches IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-26 SWITCH\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan_name	Name of the plan to which to switch. Passing in an empty string (") for the <code>plan_name</code> , disables the resource manager

**Table 136-26 (Cont.) SWITCH\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sid	The sid parameter is relevant only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment. This parameter lets you change the plan for a particular instance. Specify the sid of the instance where you want to change the plan. Or specify '*' if you want Oracle to change the plan for all instances.
allow_scheduler_plan_switches	FALSE - disables automated plan switches by the job scheduler at window boundaries. To reenabale automated plan switches, switch_plan must be called again by the administrator with allow_scheduler_plan_switches set to TRUE. By default automated plan switches by the job scheduler are enabled.

### 136.4.30 UPDATE\_CATEGORY Procedure

This procedure updates an existing resource consumer group category.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CATEGORY (
  category      IN    VARCHAR2,
  new_comment   IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 136-27 UPDATE\_CATEGORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category	Name of consumer group category
new_comment	User comment

#### Usage Notes

To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

### 136.4.31 UPDATE\_CDB\_AUTOTASK\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure updates the plan directives with regard to automated maintenance tasks in the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).

By default, all maintenance tasks occur directly in the PDBs themselves.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_AUTOTASK_DIRECTIVE (
  plan              IN    VARCHAR2,
  new_comment       IN    VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  new_shares        IN    NUMBER         DEFAULT NULL,
  new_utilization_limit IN    NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  new_parallel_server_limit IN    NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  new_memory_limit  IN    NUMBER         DEFAULT NULL,
  new_memory_min    IN    NUMBER         DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-28 UPDATE\_CDB\_AUTOTASK\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
new_comment	New user comment
new_shares	Specifies the new share of resource allocation for CDB root's automated maintenance tasks
new_utilization_limit	Specifies the new maximum percentage of CPU that automated maintenance tasks in the CDB root can utilize
new_parallel_server_limit	Specifies the new maximum percentage of parallel_servers_target parallel servers that automated maintenance tasks in the CDB root are allowed to use
new_memory_limit	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.
new_memory_min	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.

## Usage Notes

- By default for automated maintenance tasks, the values are
  - shares: -1
  - utilization\_limit: 90
  - parallel\_server\_limit: 100
- The shares = -1 means that the automated maintenance tasks get an allocation of 20% of the system. If the user specifies the shares, it behaves the same properties as the other CDB plan directive functions. If the user does not change the shares or later changes it back to -1, autotask will get 20% of the system.
- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root.
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

## 136.4.32 UPDATE\_CDB\_DEFAULT\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure updates the plan directives of the consolidation resource plan.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE (
  plan                IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  new_comment         IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  new_shares          IN    NUMBER       DEFAULT NULL,
  new_utilization_limit IN    NUMBER       DEFAULT NULL,
  new_parallel_server_limit IN    NUMBER       DEFAULT NULL,
  new_memory_limit    IN    NUMBER       DEFAULT NULL,
  new_memory_min      IN    NUMBER       DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-29 UPDATE\_CDB\_DEFAULT\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
new_comment	New user comment
new_shares	Specifies the share of resource allocation for the pluggable database. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>new_shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing.
new_utilization_limit	Specifies the maximum percentage of CPU that the pluggable database can utilize.
new_parallel_server_limit	Specifies the maximum percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> parallel servers that the pluggable database can use.
new_memory_limit	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.
new_memory_min	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.

## Usage Notes

- By default, the default values are
  - `new_shares: 1`
  - `utilization_limit: 100`
  - `parallel_server_limit: 100`
- Note that the default values are `NULL`. This has the same meaning as in [UPDATE\\_CDB\\_PLAN\\_DIRECTIVE Procedure](#). If the user does not specify a value, the value will not be modified.
- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (`CDB$ROOT`).
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value `-1`.

## 136.4.33 UPDATE\_CDB\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure updates the consolidation resource plan.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_PLAN (
  plan          IN  VARCHAR2(32),
  new_comment   IN  VARCHAR2(2000) DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-30 UPDATE\_CDB\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
new_comment	User comment

## Usage Notes

- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

## 136.4.34 UPDATE\_CDB\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

Updates the plan directives for a consolidation resource plan. Plan directives specify the resource allocation policy for pluggable databases (PDBs).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    plan                IN    VARCHAR2 (30),
    pluggable_database  IN    VARCHAR2 (30)
    new_comment         IN    VARCHAR2 (200) DEFAULT NULL,
    new_shares          IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    new_utilization_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_server_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    new_memory_limit    IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
    new_memory_min      IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 136-31 UPDATE\_CDB\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
pluggable_database	Name of the pluggable database
new_comment	New user comment
new_shares	The share of resource allocation for the pluggable database CPU Resource Manager is enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If no share is specified, the default is obtained from the default directive, specified through the <a href="#">UPDATE_CDB_DEFAULT_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a> .
new_utilization_limit	The new maximum percentage of CPU that the pluggable database can utilize

**Table 136-31 (Cont.) UPDATE\_CDB\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
new_parallel_server_limit	The new maximum percentage of parallel_servers_target parallel servers that the pluggable database can use
new_memory_limit	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.
new_memory_min	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.

#### Usage Notes

- The default value for the new\_\* parameters is NULL which indicates that the existing value is left unchanged. If the user does not specify one of the arguments when calling this function, the value is not modified.
- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

## 136.4.35 UPDATE\_CDB\_PROFILE\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure updates the performance profile directives of the consolidation resource plan. The directives specify the resource allocation policy for pluggable databases (PDBs) that use the performance profile.

For a PDB to use a performance profile, the PDB must have the DB\_PERFORMANCE\_PROFILE initialization parameter set to the performance profile name.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CDB_PROFILE_DIRECTIVE (
  plan           IN    VARCHAR2,
  profile        IN    VARCHAR2,
  new_comment    IN    VARCHAR2 (2000) DEFAULT '',
  new_shares     IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  new_utilization_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  new_parallel_server_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT NULL,
  new_memory_limit IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT 100,
  new_memory_min IN    NUMBER          DEFAULT 0);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 136-32 UPDATE\_CDB\_PROFILE\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the consolidation plan
profile	Name of the performance profile
new_comment	New user comment
new_shares	The share of resource allocation for the PDBs that use the performance profile



**Table 136-32 (Cont.) UPDATE\_CDB\_PROFILE\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
new_utilization_limit	The new maximum percentage of CPU that PDBs that use the performance profile can use
new_parallel_server_limit	The new maximum percentage of parallel_servers_target parallel servers that PDBs that use the performance profile can use
new_memory_limit	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.
new_memory_min	This parameter is only applicable to Oracle Exadata storage for configuring the Database Smart Flash Cache.

**Usage Notes**

- This procedure can be run only from the CDB root (CDB\$ROOT).
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

## 136.4.36 UPDATE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure updates entries which define resource consumer groups.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_CONSUMER_GROUP (
    consumer_group IN VARCHAR2,
    new_comment    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_cpu_mth    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_mth   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_category   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 136-33 UPDATE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
consumer_group	Name of consumer group
new_comment	New user comment
new_cpu_mth	Name of new method for CPU resource allocation (deprecated)
new_mgmt_mth	Name of new method for CPU resource allocation
new_category	New consumer group category

**Usage Notes**

- If the parameters to the UPDATE\_CONSUMER\_GROUP procedure are not specified, then they remain unchanged in the data dictionary.
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

## 136.4.37 UPDATE\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure updates entries which define resource plans.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_PLAN (
    plan                IN VARCHAR2,
    new_comment         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_cpu_mth        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
    new_active_sess_pool_mth IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_parallel_degree_limit_mth IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_queueing_mth   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_mgmt_mth       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    new_sub_plan        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    new_max_iops        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    new_max_mbps        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 136-34 UPDATE\_PLAN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of resource plan
new_comment	New user comment
new_cpu_mth	Name of new allocation method for CPU resources (deprecated)
new_active_sess_pool_mth	Name of new method for maximum active sessions
new_parallel_degree_limit_mth	Name of new method for degree of parallelism
new_queueing_mth	Specifies type of queuing policy to use with active session pool feature
new_mgmt_mth	Resource allocation method for specifying how much resources (for example, CPU or I/O) each consumer group or sub-plan gets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMPHASIS - for multilevel plans that use percentages to specify how I/O resources are distributed among consumer groups.</li> <li>RATIO - for single-level plans that use ratios to specify how I/O resources are distributed.</li> </ul>
new_sub_plan	New setting for whether the plan is only intended for use as a sub-plan
new_max_iops	Nonoperative
new_max_mbps	Nonoperative

### Usage Notes

- If the parameters to [UPDATE\\_PLAN Procedure](#) are not specified, then they remain unchanged in the data dictionary.
- If you want to use any default resource allocation method, then you do not need to specify it when creating or updating a plan.

- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value -1.

## 136.4.38 UPDATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure updates resource plan directives.



### Note:

The parameters `new_max_utilization_limit` and `new_parallel_target_percentage` are deprecated with Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (12.1.0.1), and are replaced by `new_utilization_limit` and `new_parallel_server_limit`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
  plan                IN VARCHAR2,
  group_or_subplan    IN VARCHAR2,
  new_comment         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  new_cpu_p1          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_cpu_p2          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_cpu_p3          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_cpu_p4          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_cpu_p5          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_cpu_p6          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_cpu_p7          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_cpu_p8          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_active_sess_pool_p1 IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  new_queueing_p1     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_parallel_degree_limit_p1 IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  new_switch_group    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  new_switch_time     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_switch_estimate IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  new_max_est_exec_time IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  new_undo_pool       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_max_idle_time   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_max_idle_blocker_time IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  switch_time_in_call IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL, -- deprecated
  new_mgmt_p1         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_mgmt_p2         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_mgmt_p3         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_mgmt_p4         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_mgmt_p5         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_mgmt_p6         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_mgmt_p7         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_mgmt_p8         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_switch_io_megabytes IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  new_switch_io_reqs    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_switch_for_call  IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL,
  new_max_utilization_limit IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  new_parallel_target_percentage IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  new_parallel_queue_timeout IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  new_parallel_server_limit IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  new_utilization_limit IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_switch_io_logical IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  new_switch_elapsed_time IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

new_shares                IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
new_parallel_stmt_critical IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
new_session_pga_limit     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
new_pq_timeout_action     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 136-35 UPDATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan	Name of the resource plan
group_or_subplan	Name of the consumer group or subplan
new_comment	Comment for the plan directive
new_cpu_p1	Deprecated - use new_mgmt_p1 instead
new_cpu_p2	Deprecated - use new_mgmt_p2 instead
new_cpu_p3	Deprecated - use new_mgmt_p3 instead
new_cpu_p4	Deprecated- use new_mgmt_p4 instead
new_cpu_p5	Deprecated - use new_mgmt_p5 instead
new_cpu_p6	Deprecated- use new_mgmt_p6 instead
new_cpu_p7	Deprecated- use new_mgmt_p7 instead
new_cpu_p8	Deprecated- use new_mgmt_p8 instead
new_active_sess_pool_p1	Specifies maximum number of concurrently active sessions for a consumer group. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.
new_queueing_p1	Specified time (in seconds) after which a job in the inactive session queue (waiting for execution) will time out. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.
new_parallel_degree_limit_p1	Specifies a limit on the degree of parallelism for any operation. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.
new_switch_group	Specifies consumer group to which this session is switched if other switch criteria are met. Default is NULL. If the group name is 'CANCEL_SQL', the current call will be canceled when other switch criteria are met. If the group name is 'KILL_SESSION', the session will be killed when other switch criteria are met.
new_switch_time	Specifies time (in CPU seconds) that a session can execute before an action is taken. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.
new_switch_estimate	If TRUE, tells Oracle to use its execution time estimate to automatically switch the consumer group of an operation before beginning its execution. Default is FALSE.
new_max_est_exec_time	Specifies the maximum execution time (in CPU seconds) allowed for a session. If the optimizer estimates that an operation will take longer than MAX_EST_EXEC_TIME, the operation is not started and ORA-07455 is issued. If the optimizer does not provide an estimate, this directive has no effect. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.
new_undo_pool	Limits the size in kilobytes of the undo records corresponding to uncommitted transactions by this consumer group

**Table 136-35 (Cont.) UPDATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>new_max_idle_time</code>	Indicates the maximum session idle time. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.
<code>new_max_idle_blocker_time</code>	Maximum amount of time in seconds that a session can be idle while blocking another session's acquisition of a resource
<code>new_switch_time_in_call</code>	Deprecated. If this parameter is specified, <code>new_switch_time</code> will be effectively set to <code>new_switch_time_in_call</code> and <code>new_switch_for_call</code> will be effectively set to TRUE.
<code>new_mgmt_p1</code>	Resource allocation value for level 1 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p1</code> ): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the first level</li> <li>• RATIO - specifies the weight of resource usage</li> </ul>
<code>new_mgmt_p2</code>	Resource allocation value for level 2 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p2</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the second level</li> <li>• RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
<code>new_mgmt_p3</code>	Resource allocation value for level 3 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p3</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the third level</li> <li>• RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
<code>new_mgmt_p4</code>	Resource allocation value for level 4 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p4</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the fourth level</li> <li>• RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
<code>new_mgmt_p5</code>	Resource allocation value for level 5 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p5</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the fifth level</li> <li>• RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
<code>new_mgmt_p6</code>	Resource allocation value for level 6 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p6</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the sixth level</li> <li>• RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
<code>new_mgmt_p7</code>	Resource allocation value for level 7 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p7</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the seventh level</li> <li>• RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
<code>new_mgmt_p8</code>	Resource allocation value for level 8 (replaces <code>new_cpu_p8</code> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EMPHASIS - specifies the resource percentage at the eighth level</li> <li>• RATIO - non-applicable</li> </ul>
<code>new_switch_io_megabytes</code>	Specifies the amount of I/O (in MB) that a session can issue before an action is taken. Default is NULL, which means unlimited.

**Table 136-35 (Cont.) UPDATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>new_switch_io_reqs</code>	Specifies the number of I/O requests that a session can issue before an action is taken. Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means unlimited.
<code>new_switch_for_call</code>	Specifies that if an action is taken because of the <code>new_switch_time</code> , <code>new_switch_io_megabytes</code> , or <code>new_switch_io_reqs</code> parameters, the consumer group is restored to its original consumer group at the end of the top call. Default is <code>FALSE</code> , which means that the original consumer group is not restored at the end of the top call.
<code>new_max_utilization_limit</code>	Deprecated - use <code>new_utilization_limit</code> instead
<code>new_parallel_target_percentage</code>	Deprecated - use <code>new_parallel_server_limit</code> instead
<code>new_parallel_server_limit</code>	Parallel server limit. Setting this overwrites the limit for parallel server set by <code>utilization_limit</code> .
<code>new_utilization_limit</code>	Resource limit. For CPU, this limits the CPU utilization for the consumer group. For parallel servers, this limits the parallel servers used as a percentage of <code>parallel_servers_target</code> .
<code>new_switch_elapsed_time</code>	Elapsed time that will trigger the action specified by <code>switch_group</code> . As with other switch directives, if <code>new_switch_for_call</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , the elapsed time is accumulated from the start of a call. Otherwise, the elapsed time is accumulated for the length of the session.
<code>new_shares</code>	Specifies the share of resource allocation for the pluggable database. CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled by specifying shares for each PDB. The <code>shares</code> parameter is also used for Parallel Statement Queuing. If CPU Resource Manager and Exadata I/O Resource Manager are enabled, then the default value is 1.
<code>new_parallel_stmt_critical</code>	If set to <code>BYPASS_QUEUE</code> , parallel statements from this consumer group are not queued. If set to <code>QUEUE</code> , all the parallel statements, irrespective of the <code>parallel_degree_policy</code> parameter value, from the consumer group get queued. Default is <code>FALSE</code> , which means that certain parallel statements are eligible for queuing depending upon the <code>parallel_degree_policy</code> parameter value.
<code>new_session_pga_limit</code>	Maximum amount of PGA in MB that sessions in this consumer group can allocate before being terminated. <code>NULL</code> (default) indicates no change.
<code>new_parallel_queue_timeout</code>	Specifies the time (in seconds) that a parallel statement may remain in its Consumer Group's parallel statement queue before it is removed.  The default action of this parameter is <code>ERROR</code> . This action can be altered using the <code>new_pg_timeout_action</code> parameter.

**Table 136-35 (Cont.) UPDATE\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>new_pg_timeout_action</code>	<p>Specifies the action to be taken when a parallel statement is removed from the queue due to <code>new_parallel_queue_timeout</code>.</p> <p>The values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>CANCEL</code> — The SQL statement is terminated with error ORA-7454</li> <li><code>RUN</code> — The SQL statement runs immediately, and might get downgraded if parallel servers are unavailable</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

- If the parameters for `UPDATE_PLAN_DIRECTIVE` are left unspecified, then they remain unchanged in the data dictionary.
- For `new_max_idle_time` and `new_max_idle_blocker_time`, PMON will check these limits once a minute. If it finds a session that has exceeded one of the limits, it will forcibly kill the session and clean up all its state.
- The parameter `new_switch_time_in_call` is mostly useful for three-tier applications where the mid-tier server is implementing session pooling. By turning on `new_switch_time_in_call`, the resource usage of one client will not affect the consumer group of a future client that happens to be executed on the same session.
- To clear (reset to the directive's default value), use the value `-1`.

## 136.4.39 VALIDATE\_PENDING\_AREA Procedure

This procedure validates pending changes for the resource manager.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.VALIDATE_PENDING_AREA;
```

# DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER\_PRIVS

The `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS` package maintains privileges associated with the Resource Manager.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_RESOURCE\\_MANAGER\\_PRIVS Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

For more information on using the Database Resource Manager, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 137.1 Summary of DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER\_PRIVS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 137-1 DBMS\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER\_PRIVS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GRANT_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure</a>	Grants the privilege to switch to resource consumer groups
<a href="#">GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Performs a grant of a system privilege
<a href="#">REVOKE_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure</a>	Revokes the privilege to switch to resource consumer groups.
<a href="#">REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Performs a revoke of a system privilege

### 137.1.1 GRANT\_SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure grants the privilege to switch to a resource consumer group.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.GRANT_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  grantee_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  consumer_group  IN VARCHAR2,
  grant_option    IN BOOLEAN);
```



## Parameters

**Table 137-2 GRANT\_SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
grantee_name	Name of the user or role to whom privilege is to be granted.
consumer_group	Name of consumer group.
grant_option	TRUE if grantee should be allowed to grant access, FALSE otherwise.

## Usage Notes

If you grant permission to switch to a particular consumer group to a user, then that user can immediately switch their current consumer group to the new consumer group.

If you grant permission to switch to a particular consumer group to a role, then any users who have been granted that role and have enabled that role can immediately switch their current consumer group to the new consumer group.

If you grant permission to switch to a particular consumer group to PUBLIC, then any user can switch to that consumer group.

If the `grant_option` parameter is TRUE, then users granted switch privilege for the consumer group may also grant switch privileges for that consumer group to others.

In order to set the initial consumer group of a user, you must grant the switch privilege for that group to the user.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_RESOURCE\\_MANAGER](#)

## Examples

```
BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.GRANT_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  'scott', 'mail_maintenance_group', true);
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.CREATE_PENDING_AREA();
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.set_consumer_group_mapping(
  dbms_resource_manager.oracle_user, 'scott', 'mail_maintenance_group');
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SUBMIT_PENDING_AREA();
END;
/
```

## 137.1.2 GRANT\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure performs a grant of a system privilege to a user or role.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee_name    IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

privilege_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER',
admin_option   IN BOOLEAN);

```

## Parameters

**Table 137-3 GRANT\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
grantee_name	Name of the user or role to whom privilege is to be granted.
privilege_name	Name of the privilege to be granted.
admin_option	TRUE if the grant is with admin_option, FALSE otherwise.

## Usage Notes

Currently, Oracle provides only one system privilege for the Resource Manager: ADMINISTER\_RESOURCE\_MANAGER. Database administrators have this system privilege with the ADMIN option. The grantee and the revokee can either be a user or a role. Users that have been granted the system privilege with the ADMIN option can also grant this privilege to others.

## Examples

The following call grants this privilege to a user called `scott` without the ADMIN option:

```

BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  grantee_name => 'scott',
  privilege_name => 'ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER',
  admin_option => FALSE);
END;
/

```

## 137.1.3 REVOKE\_SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure revokes the privilege to switch to a resource consumer group.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.REVOKE_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  revokee_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  consumer_group IN VARCHAR2);

```

## Parameters

**Table 137-4 REVOKE\_SWITCH\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
revokee_name	Name of user/role from which to revoke access.
consumer_group	Name of consumer group.

## Usage Notes

If you revoke a user's switch privilege for a particular consumer group, then any subsequent attempts by that user to switch to that consumer group will fail.

If you revoke the initial consumer group from a user, then that user will automatically be part of the `DEFAULT_CONSUMER_GROUP` consumer group when logging in.

If you revoke the switch privilege for a consumer group from a role, then any users who only had switch privilege for the consumer group through that role will not be able to switch to that consumer group.

If you revoke the switch privilege for a consumer group from `PUBLIC`, then any users who could previously only use the consumer group through `PUBLIC` will not be able to switch to that consumer group.

## Examples

The following example revokes the privileges to switch to `mail_maintenance_group` from Scott:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.REVOKE_SWITCH_CONSUMER_GROUP (
  'scott', 'mail_maintenance_group');
END;
/
```

## 137.1.4 REVOKE\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure performs a revoke of a system privilege from a user or role.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE (
  revokee_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  privilege_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER');
```

### Parameters

**Table 137-5 REVOKE\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>revokee_name</code>	Name of the user or role from whom privilege is to be revoked.
<code>privilege_name</code>	Name of the privilege to be revoked.

### Examples

The following call revokes the `ADMINISTER_RESOURCE_MANAGER` from user `scott`:

```
BEGIN
DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER_PRIVS.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE ('scott');
END;
/
```

# DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE

The `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE` package provides an interface to allow the DBA to administer that part of the shared pool that is used by the SQL result cache and the PL/SQL function result cache.

Both these caches use the same infrastructure. Therefore, for example, `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS` determines whether both caches are bypassed or both caches are used, and `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH` flushes both all the cached results for SQL queries and all the cached results for PL/SQL functions.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_RESULT\\_CACHE Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about "Using the Cross-Session PL/SQL Function Result Cache"
- *Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* for more information about "Result Cache Concepts"

## 138.1 DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE Security Model

Only database administrators should be granted the `EXECUTE` privilege for this package.

## 138.2 DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE Constants

The `DBMS_RESULT_CACHE` package defines several constants for specifying parameter values.

The following table describes these constants.

**Table 138-1 DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE Constants**

Constant	Definition
<code>STATUS_BYPS</code>	<code>CONSTANT VARCHAR(10) := 'BYPASS';</code>
<code>STATUS_CORR</code>	<code>CONSTANT VARCHAR(10) := 'CORRUPT';</code>
<code>STATUS_DISA</code>	<code>CONSTANT VARCHAR(10) := 'DISABLED';</code>

**Table 138-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE Constants**

Constant	Definition
STATUS_ENAB	CONSTANT VARCHAR(10) := 'ENABLED';
STATUS_SYNC	CONSTANT VARCHAR(10) := 'SYNC';

## 138.3 Summary of DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 138-2 DBMS\_RESULT\_CACHE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BLACK_LIST Function</a>	Returns a pipelined BL_TABT.
<a href="#">BLACK_LIST_ADD Procedure</a>	Adds a cache_id to the black-list.
<a href="#">BLACK_LIST_CLEAR Procedure</a>	Removes all cache_ids from the black-list.
<a href="#">BLACK_LIST_REMOVE Procedure</a>	Removes the cache_id from the black-list.
<a href="#">BYPASS Procedure</a>	Sets the bypass mode for the Result Cache
<a href="#">FLUSH Function &amp; Procedure</a>	Attempts to remove all the objects from the Result Cache, and depending on the arguments retains or releases the memory and retains or clears the statistics
<a href="#">INVALIDATE Functions &amp; Procedures</a>	Invalidates all the result-set objects that dependent upon the specified dependency object
<a href="#">INVALIDATE_OBJECT Functions &amp; Procedures</a>	Invalidates the specified result-set object(s)
<a href="#">MEMORY_REPORT Procedure</a>	Produces the memory usage report for the Result Cache
<a href="#">STATUS Function</a>	Checks the status of the Result Cache

### 138.3.1 BLACK\_LIST Function

This function returns all the blacklisted cache ids of a local instance.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BLACK_LIST
RETURN BL_TABT;
```

### 138.3.2 BLACK\_LIST\_ADD Procedure

This procedure adds a cache\_id to the black-list.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BLACK_LIST_ADD (
  cache_id  IN VARCHAR2,
  global    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 138-3 BLACK\_LIST\_ADD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cache_id	The cache_id is added to the black-list.
global	TRUE — applies to all caches in a RAC cluster. FALSE (default) — applies only to the local instance cache.

## 138.3.3 BLACK\_LIST\_CLEAR Procedure

This procedure removes all cache\_ids from the black-list.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BLACK_LIST_CLEAR (
  global  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 138-4 BLACK\_LIST\_CLEAR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
global	TRUE — applies to all caches in a RAC cluster. FALSE (default) — applies only to the local instance cache.

## 138.3.4 BLACK\_LIST\_REMOVE Procedure

This procedure removes the cache\_id from the black-list.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BLACK_LIST_REMOVE (
  cache_id  IN VARCHAR2,
  global    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 138-5 BLACK\_LIST\_REMOVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cache_id	The cache_id is removed from the black-list.

**Table 138-5 (Cont.) BLACK\_LIST\_REMOVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
global	TRUE — applies to all caches in a RAC cluster. FALSE (default) — applies only to the local instance cache.

## 138.3.5 BYPASS Procedure

This procedure sets the bypass mode for the Result Cache.

It sets one of the following bypass modes:

- When bypass mode is turned on, it implies that cached results are no longer used and that no new results are saved in the cache.
- When bypass mode is turned off, the cache resumes normal operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS (
    bypass_mode IN BOOLEAN,
    session     IN  BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 138-6 BYPASS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
bypass_mode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRUE =&gt; Result Cache usage is bypassed</li> <li>• FALSE =&gt; Result Cache usage is turned on</li> </ul>
session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRUE =&gt; Applies to current session</li> <li>• FALSE (default) =&gt; Applies to all sessions</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

This operation is database instance specific.

### Examples

This operation can be used when there is a need to hot patch PL/SQL code in a running system. If a code-patch is applied to a PL/SQL module on which a result cached function directly or transitively depends, then the cached results associated with the result cache function are not automatically flushed (if the instance is not restarted/bounced). This must be manually achieved.

To ensure correctness during the patching process follow these steps:

1. Place the result cache in bypass mode, and flush existing result.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS(TRUE);
    DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH;
```

```
END;  
/
```

This step must be performed on each instance in a Oracle Real Application Clusters environment.

2. Apply the PL/SQL code patches.
3. Resume use of the result cache, by turning off the cache bypass mode.

```
BEGIN  
    DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.BYPASS(FALSE);  
END;  
/
```

This step must be performed on each instance in a Oracle Real Application Clusters environment.

## 138.3.6 FLUSH Function & Procedure

This function and procedure attempts to remove all the objects from the Result Cache, and depending on the arguments retains or releases the memory and retains or clears the statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH (  
    retainMem IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
    retainSta IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;  
  
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.FLUSH (  
    retainMem IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
    retainSta IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 138-7 FLUSH Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
retainMem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRUE =&gt; retains the free memory in the cache</li> <li>• FALSE (default) =&gt; releases the free memory to the system</li> </ul>
retainSta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRUE =&gt; retains the existing cache statistics</li> <li>• FALSE (default) =&gt; clears the existing cache statistics</li> </ul>

### Return Values

TRUE if successful in removing all the objects.



## 138.3.7 INVALIDATE Functions & Procedures

This function and procedure invalidates all the result-set objects that dependent upon the specified dependency object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE (
  owner      IN VARCHAR2,
  name       IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE (
  owner      IN VARCHAR2,
  name       IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE (
  object_id  IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE (
  object_id  IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 138-8 INVALIDATE Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	Schema name
name	Object name
object_id	Dictionary object number

### Return Values

The number of objects invalidated.

## 138.3.8 INVALIDATE\_OBJECT Functions & Procedures

This function and procedure invalidates the specified result-set object(s).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT (
  id         IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT (
  id         IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT (
  cache_id   IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.INVALIDATE_OBJECT (
  cache_id   IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 138-9 INVALIDATE\_OBJECT Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
id	Address of the cache object in the Result Cache
cache_id	Cache-id

## Return Values

The number of objects invalidated.

## 138.3.9 MEMORY\_REPORT Procedure

This procedure produces the memory usage report for the Result Cache.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.MEMORY_REPORT (
    detailed IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 138-10 MEMORY\_REPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
detailed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE =&gt; produces a more detailed report</li> <li>FALSE (default) =&gt; produces the standard report</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

Invoking this procedure from SQL\*Plus requires that the serveroutput be turned on.

## 138.3.10 STATUS Function

This function checks the status of the Result Cache.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESULT_CACHE.STATUS
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Return Values

One of the following values:

- STATUS\_DISA - Cache is not available
- STATUS\_ENAB - Cache is available
- STATUS\_BYPS: Cache has been made temporarilyunavailable.
- STATUS\_SYNC - Cache is available, but synchronizing with Oracle RAC nodes

# DBMS\_RESUMABLE

With the `DBMS_RESUMABLE` package, you can suspend large operations that run out of space or reach space limits after executing for a long time, fix the problem, and make the statement resume execution. In this way you can write applications without worrying about running into space-related errors.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_RESUMABLE Subprograms](#)

## 139.1 DBMS\_RESUMABLE Operational Notes

When you suspend a statement, you should log the suspension in the alert log. You should also register a procedure to be executed when the statement is suspended. Using a view, you can monitor the progress of the statement and indicate whether the statement is currently executing or suspended.

Suspending a statement automatically results in suspending the transaction. Thus all transactional resources are held during a statement suspend and resume. When the error condition disappears, the suspended statement automatically resumes execution. A resumable space allocation can be suspended and resumed multiple times during execution.

A suspension timeout interval is associated with resumable space allocations. A resumable space allocation that is suspended for the timeout interval (the default is two hours) wakes up and returns an exception to the user. A suspended statement may be forced to throw an exception using the `DBMS_RESUMABLE.ABORT()` procedure.

## 139.2 Summary of DBMS\_RESUMABLE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RESUMABLE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 139-1** *DBMS\_RESUMABLE Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ABORT Procedure</a>	Aborts a suspended resumable space allocation
<a href="#">GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Function</a>	Returns the current timeout value of the resumable space allocations for a session with <code>session_id</code>
<a href="#">GET_TIMEOUT Function</a>	Returns the current timeout value of resumable space allocations for the current session
<a href="#">SET_SESSION_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Sets the timeout of resumable space allocations for a session with <code>session_id</code>
<a href="#">SET_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Sets the timeout of resumable space allocations for the current session

**Table 139-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_RESUMABLE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SPACE_ERROR_INFO Function</a>	Looks for space-related errors in the error stack, otherwise returning FALSE

## 139.2.1 ABORT Procedure

This procedure aborts a suspended resumable space allocation.

The parameter `session_id` is the session ID in which the statement is executed. For a parallel DML/DDI, `session_id` is any session ID that participates in the parallel DML/DDI. This operation is guaranteed to succeed. The procedure can be called either inside or outside of the `AFTER SUSPEND` trigger.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.ABORT (
    session_id IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 139-2 ABORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>session_id</code>	The session identifier of the resumable space allocation.

### Usage Notes

To call an `ABORT` procedure, you must be the owner of the session with `session_id`, have `ALTER SYSTEM` privileges, or be a DBA.

## 139.2.2 GET\_SESSION\_TIMEOUT Function

This function returns the current timeout value of resumable space allocations for a session with `session_id`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT (
    session_id IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 139-3 GET\_SESSION\_TIMEOUT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>session_id</code>	The session identifier of the resumable space allocation.

## Return Values

**Table 139-4 GET\_SESSION\_TIMEOUT Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
NUMBER	The current timeout value of resumable space allocations for a session with <code>session_id</code> . The timeout is returned in seconds.

## Usage Notes

If `session_id` does not exist, the `GET_SESSION_TIMEOUT` function returns -1.

## 139.2.3 GET\_TIMEOUT Function

This function returns the current timeout value of resumable space allocations for the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.GET_TIMEOUT
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Return Values

**Table 139-5 GET\_TIMEOUT Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
NUMBER	The current timeout value of resumable space allocations for the current session. The returned value is in seconds.

## Usage Notes

If the current session is not resumable enabled, the `GET_TIMEOUT` function returns -1.

## 139.2.4 SET\_SESSION\_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure sets the timeout of resumable space allocations for a session with `session_id`.

The new timeout setting applies to the session immediately. If `session_id` does not exist, no operation occurs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.SET_SESSION_TIMEOUT (
  session_id IN NUMBER,
  timeout    IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 139-6 SET\_SESSION\_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
session_id	The session identifier of the resumable space allocation.
timeout	The timeout of the resumable space allocation.

## 139.2.5 SET\_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure sets the timeout of resumable space allocations for the current session. The new timeout setting applies to the session immediately.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.SET_TIMEOUT (
    timeout IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 139-7 SET\_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
timeout	The timeout of the resumable space allocation.

## 139.2.6 SPACE\_ERROR\_INFO Function

This function looks for space-related errors in the error stack.

If it cannot find a space related error, it will return `FALSE`. Otherwise, `TRUE` is returned and information about the particular object that causes the space error is returned.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RESUMABLE.SPACE_ERROR_INFO
    error_type      OUT VARCHAR2,
    object_type     OUT VARCHAR2,
    object_owner    OUT VARCHAR2,
    table_space_name OUT VARCHAR2,
    object_name     OUT VARCHAR2,
    sub_object_name OUT VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 139-8 SPACE\_ERROR\_INFO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
error_type	The space error type. It will be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NO MORE SPACE</li> <li>• MAX EXTENTS REACHED</li> <li>• SPACE QUOTA EXCEEDED</li> </ul>
object_type	The object type. It will be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TABLE</li> <li>• INDEX</li> <li>• CLUSTER</li> <li>• TABLE SPACE</li> <li>• ROLLBACK SEGMENT</li> <li>• UNDO SEGMENT</li> <li>• LOB SEGMENT</li> <li>• TEMP SEGMENT</li> <li>• INDEX PARTITION</li> <li>• TABLE PARTITION</li> <li>• LOB PARTITION</li> <li>• TABLE SUBPARTITION</li> <li>• INDEX SUBPARTITION</li> <li>• LOB SUBPARTITION</li> </ul> <p>The type can also be NULL if it does not apply.</p>
object_owner	The owner of the object. NULL if it cannot be determined.
table_space_name	The table space where the object resides. NULL if it cannot be determined.
object_name	The name of rollback segment, temp segment, table, index, or cluster.
sub_object_name	The partition name or sub-partition name of LOB, TABLE, or INDEX. NULL if it cannot be determined.

# DBMS\_RLS

The `DBMS_RLS` package contains the fine-grained access control administrative interface, which is used to implement Virtual Private Database (VPD).

`DBMS_RLS` is available with the Enterprise Edition only.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for usage information about `DBMS_RLS`

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_RLS Subprograms](#)

## 140.1 DBMS\_RLS Overview

The functionality to support fine-grained access control is based on dynamic predicates, where security rules are not embedded in views, but are acquired at the statement parse time, when the base table or view is referenced in a DML statement.

A dynamic predicate for a table, view, or synonym is generated by a PL/SQL function, which is associated with a security policy through a PL/SQL interface. For example:

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
    'hr', 'employees', 'emp_policy', 'hr', 'emp_sec', 'select', 'user_ctx', 'time');
```

Whenever the `EMPLOYEES` table, under the `HR` schema, is referenced in a query or subquery (`SELECT`), the server calls the `EMP_SEC` function (under the `HR` schema). This function returns a predicate specific to the current schema for the `EMP_POLICY` policy. The policy function may generate the predicates based on the session environment variables available during the function call. These variables usually appear in the form of application contexts. The policy can specify any combination of security-relevant columns and of these statement types: `INDEX`, `SELECT`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE`.

The server then produces a transient view with the text:

```
SELECT * FROM hr.employees WHERE P1
```

Here, `P1` (for example, where `SAL > 10000`, or even a subquery) is the predicate returned from the `EMP_SEC` function. The server treats the `EMPLOYEES` table as a view



and does the view expansion just like the ordinary view, except that the view text is taken from the transient view instead of the data dictionary.

If the predicate contains subqueries, then the owner (definer) of the policy function is used to resolve objects within the subqueries and checks security for those objects. In other words, users who have access privilege to the policy-protected objects do not need to know anything about the policy. They do not need to be granted object privileges for any underlying security policy. Furthermore, the users do not require `EXECUTE` privilege on the policy function, because the server makes the call with the function definer's right.

#### Note:

The transient view can preserve the updatability of the parent object because it is derived from a single table or view with predicate only; that is, no `JOIN`, `ORDER BY`, `GROUP BY`, and so on.

DBMS\_RLS also provides the interface to drop or enable security policies. For example, you can drop or enable the `EMP_POLICY` with the following PL/SQL statements:

```
DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY('hr', 'employees', 'emp_policy');
DBMS_RLS.ENABLE_POLICY('hr', 'employees', 'emp_policy', TRUE);
```

## 140.2 DBMS\_RLS Security Model

A security check is performed when the transient view is created with a subquery. The schema owning the policy function, which generates the dynamic predicate, is the transient view's definer for security check and object lookup.

## 140.3 DBMS\_RLS Constants

The `DBMS_RLS` package includes constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

**Table 140-1 DBMS\_RLS Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>ADD_ATTRIBUTE_ASSOCIATION</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	1	Used with <code>DBMS_RLS.ALTER_POLICY</code> and <code>DBMS_RLS.ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY</code> : adds the specified namespace and attribute to the policy or grouped policy
<code>REMOVE_ATTRIBUTE_ASSOCIATION</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code>	2	Used with <code>DBMS_RLS.ALTER_POLICY</code> and <code>DBMS_RLS.ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY</code> : removes the specified namespace and attribute to the policy or grouped policy.

## 140.4 DBMS\_RLS Operational Notes

The `DBMS_RLS` procedures cause current DML transactions, if any, to commit before the operation. However, the procedures do not cause a commit first if they are inside a DDL event trigger. With DDL transactions, the `DBMS_RLS` procedures are part of the DDL transaction.

For example, you may create a trigger for `CREATE TABLE`. Inside the trigger, you may add a column through `ALTER TABLE`, and you can add a policy through `DBMS_RLS`. All these operations are in the same transaction as `CREATE TABLE`, even though each one is a DDL statement. The `CREATE TABLE` succeeds only if the trigger is completed successfully.

Views of current cursors and corresponding predicates are available from `V$VPD_POLICIES`.

A synonym can reference only a view or a table.

## 140.5 DBMS\_RLS Rules and Limits

Using long identifiers is supported for VPD. The maximum length for arguments such as `object_schema`, `object_name`, and `policy_name`, which apply to objects (table names, policy names, and subprogram names) and views is 128 bytes.

## 140.6 Summary of DBMS\_RLS Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the subprograms available in `DBMS_RLS`.

**Table 140-2 DBMS\_RLS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure</a>	Adds a policy associated with a policy group
<a href="#">ADD_POLICY Procedure</a>	Adds a fine-grained access control policy to a table, view, or synonym
<a href="#">ADD_POLICY_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Adds the context for the active application
<a href="#">ALTER_POLICY Procedure</a>	Associates an application context attribute with VPD policies
<a href="#">ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure</a>	Adds application context related changes
<a href="#">CREATE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure</a>	Creates a policy group
<a href="#">DELETE_POLICY_GROUP Procedure</a>	Deletes a policy group
<a href="#">DISABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure</a>	Disables a row-level group security policy
<a href="#">DROP_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure</a>	Drops a policy associated with a policy group
<a href="#">DROP_POLICY Procedure</a>	Drops a fine-grained access control policy from a table, view, or synonym
<a href="#">DROP_POLICY_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Drops a driving context from the object so that it will have one less driving context

**Table 140-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_RLS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ENABLE_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure</a>	Enables or disables a row-level group security policy
<a href="#">ENABLE_POLICY Procedure</a>	Enables or disables a fine-grained access control policy
<a href="#">REFRESH_GROUPED_POLICY Procedure</a>	Reparses the SQL statements associated with a refreshed policy
<a href="#">REFRESH_POLICY Procedure</a>	Causes all the cached statements associated with the policy to be reparsed

## 140.6.1 ADD\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure adds a policy associated with a policy group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY(
  object_schema      IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_group       IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT 'SYS_DEFAULT',
  policy_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  function_schema    IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  policy_function     IN VARCHAR2,
  statement_types    IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  update_check       IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  enable             IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT TRUE,
  static_policy      IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  policy_type        IN BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NULL,
  long_predicate     IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
  sec_relevant_cols  IN VARCHAR2,
  sec_relevant_cols_opt IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  namespace          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 140-3 ADD\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.
object_name	Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added
policy_group	Name of the policy group to which the policy belongs
policy_name	Name of the policy; must be unique for the same table or view
function_schema	Schema owning the policy function. If no function_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.

**Table 140-3 (Cont.) ADD\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>policy_function</code>	Name of the function that generates a predicate for the policy. If the function is defined within a package, the name of the package must be present.
<code>statement_types</code>	Statement types to which the policy applies. It can be any combination of <code>INDEX</code> , <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , or <code>DELETE</code> . The default is to apply to all of these types except <code>INSERT</code> and <code>INDEX</code> .
<code>update_check</code>	For <code>INSERT</code> and <code>UPDATE</code> statements only, setting <code>update_check</code> to <code>TRUE</code> causes the server to check the policy against the value after <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> .  The check applies only to the security relevant columns that are included in the policy definition. In other words, the <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> operation will fail only if the security relevant column that is defined in the policy is added or updated in the <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> statement.
<code>enable</code>	Indicates if the policy is enable when it is added. The default is <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>static_policy</code>	Default is <code>FALSE</code> . If it is set to <code>TRUE</code> , the server assumes that the policy function for the static policy produces the same predicate string for anyone accessing the object, except for <code>SYS</code> or the privilege user who has the <code>EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY</code> privilege.
<code>policy_type</code>	Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means <code>policy_type</code> is decided by the value of <code>static_policy</code> . The available policy types are listed in <a href="#">Table 140-5</a> . Specifying any of these policy types overrides the value of <code>static_policy</code> .
<code>long_predicate</code>	Default is <code>FALSE</code> , which means the policy function can return a predicate with a length of up to 4000 bytes. <code>TRUE</code> means the predicate text string length can be up to 32K bytes. Policies existing prior to the availability of this parameter retain a 32K limit.
<code>sec_relevant_cols</code>	Enables column-level Virtual Private Database (VPD), which enforces security policies when a column containing sensitive information is referenced in a query. Applies to tables and views, but not to synonyms. Specify a list of comma- or space-separated valid column names of the policy-protected object. The policy is enforced only if a specified column is referenced (or, for an abstract datatype column, its attributes are referenced) in the user SQL statement or its underlying view definition. Default is all the user-defined columns for the object.
<code>namespace</code>	Name which determines the application context namespace
<code>attribute</code>	Attribute which determines the application context attribute name

**Usage Notes**


- This procedure adds a policy to the specified table, view, or synonym and associates the policy with the specified policy group.
- The policy group must have been created by using the [CREATE\\_POLICY\\_GROUP Procedure](#).
- The policy name must be unique within a policy group for a specific object.

- Policies from the default policy group, `SYS_DEFAULT`, are always executed regardless of the active policy group; however, fine-grained access control policies do not apply to users with `EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY` system privilege.

## 140.6.2 ADD\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure adds a fine-grained access control policy to a table, view, or synonym.

The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out. However, this does not cause a commit first if it is inside a DDL event trigger.

 **See Also:**  
[Operational Notes](#)

A `COMMIT` is also performed at the end of the operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY (
    object_schema          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_name            IN VARCHAR2,
    function_schema        IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    policy_function         IN VARCHAR2,
    statement_types        IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    update_check            IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
    enable                  IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT TRUE,
    static_policy           IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
    policy_type             IN BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NULL,
    long_predicate          IN BOOLEAN           DEFAULT FALSE,
    sec_relevant_cols       IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    sec_relevant_cols_opt  IN BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NULL,
    namespace              IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    attribute               IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 140-4 ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_schema</code>	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used.
<code>object_name</code>	Name of table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added.
<code>policy_name</code>	Name of policy to be added. It must be unique for the same table or view. Do not enter special characters such as spaces or commas. If you want to use special characters for the policy name, then enclose the name in quotation marks.
<code>function_schema</code>	Schema owning the policy function. If no <code>function_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used.

**Table 140-4 (Cont.) ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>policy_function</code>	Name of a function which generates a predicate for the policy. If the function is defined within a package, then the name of the package must be present.
<code>statement_types</code>	Statement types to which the policy applies. It can be any combination of <code>INDEX</code> , <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , or <code>DELETE</code> . The default is to apply to all of these types except <code>INSERT</code> and <code>INDEX</code> .
<code>update_check</code>	Optional argument for the <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> statement type. The default is <code>FALSE</code> . If you plan to use the <code>INSERT</code> statement type, then you must set <code>update_check</code> to <code>TRUE</code> . Otherwise, an <code>ORA-28104</code> input value for string is not valid error is generated.  The check applies only to the security relevant columns that are included in the policy definition. In other words, the <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> operation will fail only if the security relevant column that is defined in the policy is added or updated in the <code>INSERT</code> or <code>UPDATE</code> statement.
<code>enable</code>	Indicates if the policy is enabled when it is added. The default is <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>static_policy</code>	The default is <code>FALSE</code> . If it is set to <code>TRUE</code> , the server assumes that the policy function for the static policy produces the same predicate string for anyone accessing the object, except for <code>SYS</code> or the privileged user who has the <code>EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY</code> privilege.
<code>policy_type</code>	Default is <code>NULL</code> , which means <code>policy_type</code> is decided by the value of <code>static_policy</code> . The available policy types are listed in <a href="#">Table 140-5</a> . Specifying any of these policy types overrides the value of <code>static_policy</code> .
<code>long_predicate</code>	Default is <code>FALSE</code> , which means the policy function can return a predicate with a length of up to 4000 bytes. <code>TRUE</code> means the predicate text string length can be up to 32K bytes. Policies existing prior to the availability of this parameter retain a 32K limit.
<code>sec_relevant_cols</code>	Enables column-level Virtual Private Database (VPD), which enforces security policies when a column containing sensitive information is referenced in a query. Applies to tables and views, but not to synonyms. Specify a list of comma- or space-separated valid column names of the policy-protected object. The policy is enforced only if a specified column is referenced (or, for an abstract datatype column, its attributes are referenced) in the user SQL statement or its underlying view definition. Default is all the user-defined columns for the object.
<code>sec_relevant_cols_opt</code>	Use with <code>sec_relevant_cols</code> to display all rows for column-level VPD filtered queries ( <code>SELECT</code> only), but where sensitive columns appear as <code>NULL</code> . Default is set to <code>NULL</code> , which allows the filtering defined with <code>sec_relevant_cols</code> to take effect. Set to <code>dbms_rls.ALL_ROWS</code> to display all rows, but with sensitive column values, which are filtered by <code>sec_relevant_cols</code> , displayed as <code>NULL</code> . See <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> for restrictions and additional information about this option.
<code>namespace</code>	Name which determines the application context namespace
<code>attribute</code>	Attribute which determines the application context attribute name

Table 140-5 DBMS\_RLS.ADD\_POLICY Policy Types

Policy Type	Description
STATIC	Predicate is assumed to be the same regardless of the runtime environment. Static policy functions are executed once and then cached in SGA. Statements accessing the same object do not reexecute the policy function. However, each execution of the same cursor could produce a different row set even for the same predicate because the predicate may filter the data differently based on attributes such as SYS_CONTEXT or SYSDATE. Applies to only one object.
SHARED_STATIC	Same as STATIC except that the server first looks for a cached predicate generated by the same policy function of the same policy type. Shared across multiple objects.
CONTEXT_SENSITIVE	Server re-evaluates the policy function at statement execution time if it detects context changes since the last use of the cursor. For session pooling where multiple clients share a database session, the middle tier must reset context during client switches. Note that the server does not cache the value returned by the function for this policy type; it always executes the policy function on statement parsing. Applies to only one object.
SHARED_CONTEXT_SENSITIVE	Same as CONTEXT_SENSITIVE except that the server first looks for a cached predicate generated by the same policy function of the same policy type within the same database session. If the predicate is found in the session memory, the policy function is not reexecuted and the cached value is valid until session private application context changes occur. Shared across multiple objects.
DYNAMIC	The default policy type. Server assumes the predicate may be affected by any system or session environment at any time, and so always reexecutes the policy function upon each statement parsing and execution. Applies to only one object.

### Usage Notes

- SYS is free of any security policy.
- The policy functions are called by the server. Following is the interface for the function:

```
FUNCTION policy_function (object_schema IN VARCHAR2, object_name VARCHAR2)
    RETURN VARCHAR2
--- object_schema is the schema owning the table or view.
--- object_name is the name of table, view, or synonym to which the policy
applies.
```
- The policy functions must have the purity level of WNDS (write no database state).

#### See Also:

The *Oracle Database Development Guide* has more details about the RESTRICT\_REFERENCES pragma.

- Predicates generated from different VPD policies for the same object have the combined effect of a conjunction (ANDed) of all the predicates.

- The security check and object lookup are performed against the owner of the policy function for objects in the subqueries of the dynamic predicates.
- If the function returns a zero length predicate, then it is interpreted as no restriction being applied to the current user for the policy.
- When a table alias is required (for example, parent object is a type table) in the predicate, the name of the table or view itself must be used as the name of the alias. The server constructs the transient view as something like

```
"select c1, c2, ... from tab tab where <predicate>"
```

- Validity of the function is checked at runtime for ease of installation and other dependency issues during import and export.
- Column-level VPD column masking behavior (specified with `sec_relevant_cols_opt => dbms_ols.ALL_ROWS`) is fundamentally different from all other VPD policies, which return only a subset of rows. Instead the column masking behavior returns all rows specified by the user's query, but the sensitive column values display as `NULL`. The restrictions for this option are as follows:
  - Only applies to `SELECT` statements
  - Unlike regular VPD predicates, the masking condition that is generated by the policy function must be a simple boolean expression.
  - If your application performs calculations, or does not expect `NULL` values, then you should use the default behavior of column-level VPD, which is specified with the `sec_relevant_cols` parameter.
  - If you use `UPDATE AS SELECT` with this option, then only the values in the columns you are allowed to see will be updated.
  - This option may prevent some rows from displaying. For example:

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary = 10
```

This query may not return rows if the `salary` column returns a `NULL` value because the column masking option has been set.

- When you add a VPD policy to a synonym, it causes all the dependent objects of the synonym, including policy functions that reference the synonym, to be marked `INVALID`.
- You cannot associate a global application context with a context sensitive policy or a context shared sensitive policy.
- The maximum number of policies that can be created for a single object is 255.

### Examples

As the first of two examples, the following creates a policy that applies to the `hr.employee` table. This is a column-level VPD policy that will be enforced only if a `SELECT` or an `INDEX` statement refers to the `salary`, `birthdate`, or `SSN` columns of the table explicitly, or implicitly through a view. It is also a `CONTEXT_SENSITIVE` policy, so the server will invoke the policy function `hr.hrfun` at parse time. The namespace and attribute application context parameters restrict the policy evaluation only when the application context values change. During execution, it will only invoke the function if there has been any session private context change since the last use of the statement



cursor. The predicate generated by the policy function must not exceed 4000 bytes, the default length limit, since the `long_predicate` parameter is omitted from the call.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY(
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employee',
    policy_name   => 'hr_policy',
    function_schema => 'hr',
    policy_function => 'hrfun',
    statement_types => 'select,index',
    policy_type   => DBMS_RLS.CONTEXT_SENSITIVE,
    sec_relevant_cols => 'salary,birthdate,ssn',
    namespace     => 'empno_ctx',
    attribute     => 'emp_id');
END;
```

As the second example, the following command creates another policy that applies to the same object for hosting, so users can access only data based on their subscriber ID. Since it is defined as a `SHARED_STATIC` policy type, the server will first try to find the predicate in the SGA cache. The server will only invoke the policy function, `subfun`, if that search fails.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY(
    object_schema => 'hr',
    object_name   => 'employee',
    policy_name   => 'hosting_policy',
    function_schema => 'hr',
    policy_function => 'subfun',
    policy_type   => dbms_qls.SHARED_STATIC);
END;
```

### 140.6.3 ADD\_POLICY\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure adds the context for the active application.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY_CONTEXT (
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace     IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute     IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 140-6 ADD\_POLICY\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_schema</code>	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used.
<code>object_name</code>	Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added.
<code>namespace</code>	Name which determines the application context namespace
<code>attribute</code>	Attribute which determines the application context attribute name

## Usage Notes

Note the following:

- This procedure indicates the application context that drives the enforcement of policies; this is the context that determines which application is running.
- The driving context can be session or global.
- At execution time, the server retrieves the name of the active policy group from the value of this context.
- There must be at least one driving context defined for each object that has fine-grained access control policies; otherwise, all policies for the object will be executed.
- Adding multiple context to the same object will cause policies from multiple policy groups to be enforced.
- If the driving context is `NULL`, policies from all policy groups are used.
- If the driving context is a policy group with policies, all enabled policies from that policy group will be applied, along with all policies from the `SYS_DEFAULT` policy group.
- To add a policy to table `HR.EMPLOYEES` in group `access_control_group`, the following command is issued:

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY('hr','employees','access_control_group','policy1','SYS', 'HR.ACCESS');
```

## 140.6.4 ALTER\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure associates an application context attribute with VPD policies.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ALTER_POLICY (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  alter_option   IN NUMBER,
  namespace     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 140-7 ALTER\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_schema</code>	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is <code>NULL</code> , then the current schema is used.
<code>object_name</code>	Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added
<code>policy_name</code>	Name of the policy, unique for the same table or view
<code>alter_option</code>	Used to determine whether the application context is being added or removed from an Oracle Virtual Private Database policy

**Table 140-7 (Cont.) ALTER\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
namespace	Name which determines the application context namespace
attribute	Attribute which determines the application context attribute name

**Usage Notes**

Note the following:

- This procedure associates an application context namespace and application context attribute to context sensitive and shared context sensitive policies only. Specifying application context namespace and application context attribute for DYNAMIC, STATIC or SHARED\_STATIC policies will result in an error. If namespace is specified, attribute should also be specified for the procedure call.
- You cannot associate a global application context with a context sensitive policy or a context shared sensitive policy.
- Invocations of ALTER\_POLICY which modify a shared context sensitive VPD policy have an effect on all shared context sensitive VPD policies that have the same VPD policy function.
- The driving context can be session or global.
- At execution time, the server retrieves the name of the active policy group from the value of this context.
- There must be at least one driving context defined for each object that has fine-grained access control policies; otherwise, all policies for the object will be executed.
- Adding multiple context to the same object will cause policies from multiple policy groups to be enforced.
- If the driving context is NULL, policies from all policy groups are used.
- If the driving context is a policy group with policies, all enabled policies from that policy group will be applied, along with all policies from the SYS\_DEFAULT policy group.
- To add a policy to table hr.employees in group access\_control\_group, the following command is issued:

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY(
    'hr','employees','access_control_group','policy1','SYS','HR.ACCESS');
```

## 140.6.5 ALTER\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure adds application context related changes.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RLS.ALTER_GROUPED_POLICY (
    object_schema    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_group     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT SYS_DEFAULT,
    policy_name      IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

alter_option    IN NUMBER,
namespace      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
attribute      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 140-8 ALTER\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.
object_name	Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added
policy_group	Name of the policy group to which this policy belongs; must be unique for the same table or view
policy_name	Name of the policy, unique for the same table or view
alter_option	Used to determine whether the application context is being added or removed from the Oracle Virtual Private Database policy
namespace	Name that determines the application context namespace
attribute	Attribute determines the application context attribute name

## Usage Notes

Note the following:

- This procedure will associate an application context namespace and application context attribute to context sensitive and shared context sensitive policies only. Specifying application context namespace and application context attribute for DYNAMIC, STATIC or SHARED\_STATIC policies will result in an error. If namespace is specified, attribute should also be specified for the procedure call.
- You cannot associate a global application context with a context sensitive policy or a context shared sensitive policy.
- Invocations of ALTER\_GROUPED\_POLICY which modify a shared context sensitive VPD policy have an effect on all shared context sensitive VPD policies that have the same VPD policy function.
- The driving context can be session or global.
- At execution time, the server retrieves the name of the active policy group from the value of this context.
- There must be at least one driving context defined for each object that has fine-grained access control policies; otherwise, all policies for the object will be executed.
- Adding multiple context to the same object will cause policies from multiple policy groups to be enforced.
- If the driving context is NULL, policies from all policy groups are used.
- If the driving context is a policy group with policies, all enabled policies from that policy group will be applied, along with all policies from the SYS\_DEFAULT policy group.

- To add a policy to table `hr.employees` in group `access_control_group`, the following command is issued:

```
DBMS_RLS.ADD_GROUPED_POLICY (
    'hr','employees','access_control_group','policy1','SYS','HR.ACCESS');
```

## 140.6.6 CREATE\_POLICY\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure creates a policy group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.CREATE_POLICY_GROUP (
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_group  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 140-9 CREATE\_POLICY\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_schema</code>	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.
<code>object_name</code>	Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added
<code>policy_group</code>	Name of the policy group that the policy belongs to

### Usage Notes

The group must be unique for each table or view.

## 140.6.7 DELETE\_POLICY\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure deletes a policy group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.DELETE_POLICY_GROUP (
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_group  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 140-10 DELETE\_POLICY\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>object_schema</code>	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no <code>object_schema</code> is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.
<code>object_name</code>	Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is added
<code>policy_group</code>	Name of the policy group that the policy belongs to

**Usage Notes**

Note the following:

- This procedure deletes a policy group for the specified table, view, or synonym.
- No policy can be in the policy group.

## 140.6.8 DISABLE\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure disables a row-level group security policy.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RLS.DISABLE_GROUPED_POLICY (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  group_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 140-11** DISABLE\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym
object_name	Name of the table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated
group_name	Name of the group of the policy
policy_name	Name of the policy to be enabled or disabled

**Usage Notes**

- The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out.
- A commit is performed at the end of the operation.
- A policy is disabled when this procedure is executed or when the ENABLE\_GROUPED\_POLICY procedure is executed with "enable" set to FALSE.

## 140.6.9 DROP\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure drops a policy associated with a policy group.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RLS.DROP_GROUPED_POLICY (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_group   IN VARCHAR2 'SYS_DEFAULT',
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 140-12 DROP\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.
object_name	Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is dropped
policy_group	Name of the policy group to which the policy belongs
policy_name	Name of the policy

## 140.6.10 DROP\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure drops a fine-grained access control policy from a table, view, or synonym.

The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out. However, this does not cause a commit first if it is inside a DDL event trigger.



**See Also:**

[Operational Notes](#)

A COMMIT is also performed at the end of the operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 140-13 DROP\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view or synonym. If no object_schema is specified, or NULL is provided, then the current user's schema is assumed.
object_name	Name of the table, view, or synonym for which the policy is dropped
policy_name	Name of policy to be dropped from table, view, or synonym

**Usage Notes**

- When you drop a VPD policy from a synonym, it causes all the dependent objects of the synonym, including policy functions that reference the synonym, to be marked `INVALID`.

## 140.6.11 DROP\_POLICY\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure drops a driving context from the object so that it will have one less driving context.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY_CONTEXT (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  namespace     IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute      IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 140-14 DROP\_POLICY\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.
object_name	Name of the table, view, or synonym to which the policy is dropped
namespace	Namespace of the driving context
attribute	Attribute of the driving context

## 140.6.12 ENABLE\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure enables or disables a row-level group security policy.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RLS.ENABLE_GROUPED_POLICY (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  group_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  enable        IN BOOLEAN TRUE);
```

**Parameters****Table 140-15 ENABLE\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.



**Table 140-15 (Cont.) ENABLE\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_name	Name of the table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated
group_name	Name of the group of the policy
policy_name	Name of the policy to be enabled or disabled
enable	TRUE enables the policy; FALSE disables the policy


### Usage Notes

- The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out.
- A commit is performed at the end of the operation.
- A policy is enabled when it is created.

## 140.6.13 ENABLE\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure enables or disables a fine-grained access control policy. A policy is enabled when it is created.

The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out. However, this does not cause a commit first if it is inside a DDL event trigger.

 **See Also:**  
[Operational Notes](#)

A COMMIT is also performed at the end of the operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.ENABLE_POLICY (
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    enable        IN BOOLEAN TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 140-16 ENABLE\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.

**Table 140-16 (Cont.) ENABLE\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_name	Name of table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated
policy_name	Name of policy to be enabled or disabled
enable	TRUE to enable the policy, FALSE to disable the policy

## 140.6.14 REFRESH\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure reparses the SQL statements associated with a refreshed policy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.REFRESH_GROUPED_POLICY (
  object_schema  IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  group_name     IN VARCHAR2 NULL,
  policy_name    IN VARCHAR2 NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 140-17 REFRESH\_GROUPED\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.
object_name	Name of the table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated
group_name	Name of the group of the policy
policy_name	Name of the policy

### Usage Notes

- This procedure causes all the cached statements associated with the policy to be reparsed. This guarantees that the latest change to the policy has immediate effect after the procedure is executed.
- The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out.
- A commit is performed at the end of the operation.
- The procedure returns an error if it tries to refresh a disabled policy.
- The procedure removes the cached results of context and shared sensitive VPD policies.

## 140.6.15 REFRESH\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure causes all the cached statements associated with the policy to be reparsed. This guarantees that the latest change to this policy will have immediate effect after the procedure is executed.

The procedure causes the current transaction, if any, to commit before the operation is carried out. However, this does not cause a commit first if it is inside a DDL event trigger.



### See Also:

[Operational Notes](#)

A COMMIT is also performed at the end of the operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RLS.REFRESH_POLICY (  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2 NULL,  
    policy_name   IN VARCHAR2 NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 140-18 REFRESH\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema containing the table, view, or synonym. If no object_schema is specified or is NULL, then the current schema is used.
object_name	Name of table, view, or synonym with which the policy is associated
policy_name	Name of policy to be refreshed

### Usage Notes

- The procedure returns an error if it tries to refresh a disabled policy.
- The procedure removes the cached results of context and shared sensitive VPD policies.

# DBMS\_ROLLING

The `DBMS_ROLLING` PL/SQL package is used to implement the Rolling Upgrade Using Active Data Guard feature, which streamlines the process of upgrading Oracle Database software in a Data Guard configuration in a rolling fashion. The Rolling Upgrade Using Active Data Guard feature requires a license for the Oracle Active Data Guard option, and can be used for database version upgrades starting with the first patchset of Oracle Database 12c.

Additionally, you can use this feature immediately for other database maintenance tasks. The database where maintenance is performed must be operating at a minimum of Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1). Such maintenance tasks include:

- Adding partitioning to non-partitioned tables
- Changing BasicFiles LOBs to SecureFiles LOBs
- Changing `XMLType` stored as `CLOB` to `XMLtype` stored as binary XML
- Altering tables to be OLTP-compressed

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ROLLING Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration* for information about using `DBMS_ROLLING` to perform a rolling upgrade

## 141.1 DBMS\_ROLLING Overview

The `DBMS_ROLLING` PL/SQL package provides procedures that you can use to perform any change throughout a Data Guard configuration in a rolling fashion, including a rolling upgrade of the Oracle Database software. Although the focus of this document is rolling upgrade operations, the content is applicable to the deployment of any rolling changes.

All the procedures are executed at the current primary database, which eliminates the potential confusion of moving between remote databases to perform various operations related to the rolling upgrade. If necessary, all the procedures can be called again to resume the rolling upgrade after an error or interruption. (The upgrade script must still be run at the standby.)

The package also provides a procedure that allows you to return a Data Guard configuration back to its original, pre-upgrade state in the event users wish to abandon the rolling upgrade.

The actual execution of a rolling upgrade has been reduced to three steps (excluding the upgrade of the Oracle Database software itself and the on-disk setup of the new Oracle Database software). The number of steps remains the same regardless of the size of the Data Guard configuration.

Conceptually, for the purposes of the `DBMS_ROLLING` package, you divide your Data Guard configuration into two groups: the leading group and the trailing group. The databases in the leading group undergo the upgrade operation (or any other change that you are deploying) first. The databases in the trailing group undergo the upgrade of the Oracle Database software (or any other change that you are deploying) only after the switchover operation. This insulates them from the upgrade and gives you time to evaluate the effect of the change in the leading group databases.

Each group has a master database: the future primary database as specified in the `DBMS_ROLLING.INIT_PLAN` procedure is the master of the leading group, called Leading Group Master (LGM), while the original primary database is the master of the trailing group called Trailing Group Master (TGM). You can configure databases to protect the LGM and the TGM. Standbys designated to protect the LGM are referred to as Leading Group Standbys (LGS). Standbys designated to protect the TGM are referred to as Trailing Group Standbys (TGS). These terms are used throughout this documentation.

## 141.2 DBMS\_ROLLING Security Model

The `DBMS_ROLLING` package is available to users who have been granted the DBA role.

## 141.3 Summary of DBMS\_ROLLING Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_ROLLING` package subprograms.

**Table 141-1 DBMS\_ROLLING Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">INIT_PLAN Procedure</a>	Initializes a rolling operation plan with system-generated default values.
<a href="#">DESTROY_PLAN Procedure</a>	Destroys any existing rolling operation plan, its parameters, and all resources associated with the rolling operation.
<a href="#">BUILD_PLAN Procedure</a>	Validates plan parameters and creates or modifies a rolling operation plan.
<a href="#">SET_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Modifies a rolling operation parameter.
<a href="#">START_PLAN Procedure</a>	Starts the rolling operation.
<a href="#">SWITCHOVER Procedure</a>	Performs a switchover between the current primary database and the transient logical standby database.
<a href="#">FINISH_PLAN Procedure</a>	Finalizes the rolling operation.
<a href="#">ROLLBACK_PLAN Procedure</a>	Completely rolls back the rolling operation.

## 141.3.1 INIT\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure initializes a rolling operation plan with system-generated default values.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.INIT_PLAN (  
    future_primary IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 141-2** *INIT\_PLAN Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
future_primary	DB_UNIQUE_NAME of the future primary (also known as the Leading Group Master (LGM))

### Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45401: upgrade plan is already active
- ORA-45402: LOG\_ARCHIVE\_CONFIG must contain the DG\_CONFIG attribute
- ORA-45403: database %s must be specified in DG\_CONFIG
- ORA-45411: operation requires additional arguments
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

### Usage Notes

- A plan must be prepared before any parameters can be customized.

## 141.3.2 DESTROY\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure destroys any existing upgrade plan, its parameters, and all resources associated with a rolling operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.DESTROY_PLAN ();
```

### Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

### Exceptions

- ORA-45422: operation requires existing plan
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

### Usage Notes

- When a rolling operation is complete, this procedure can be called to completely purge all states related to a rolling operation.

## 141.3.3 BUILD\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure validates plan parameters and creates or modifies a rolling operation plan.

A successfully constructed plan is required in order to perform a rolling operation. This procedure must return successfully before the `START_PLAN` procedure can be called to start the rolling operation. Parameter changes made after a plan has been created may require calling the `BUILD_PLAN` procedure to modify the existing plan. The `DBA_ROLLING_EVENTS` view will indicate if any invocation of the `SET_PARAMETER` procedure requires a plan rebuild. Failure to rebuild the plan will result in an `ORA-45416` error when attempting to resume the rolling operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.BUILD_PLAN ( );
```

### Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

### Exceptions

- `ORA-45400`: operation not permitted on current database
- `ORA-45403`: database %s must be specified in the `DG_CONFIG`
- `ORA-45414`: could not connect to a remote database
- `ORA-45419`: `DB_UNIQUE_NAME` parameter must be specified
- `ORA-45433`: failover was detected on an unsupported database
- `ORA-45434`: multiple failovers of the same type detected
- `ORA-65040`: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

### Usage Notes

- This procedure connects to databases specified as plan parameters. These instances must be mounted or open, and must be reachable via the network.

## 141.3.4 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure modifies a rolling operation parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.SET_PARAMETER (  
    scope    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    name     IN NUMBER,  
    value    IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 141-3 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
scope	Parameter scope. It can either be NULL for global parameters, or the DB_UNIQUE_NAME of a specific database for local parameters.
name	The DBMS_ROLLING constant for a given parameter.
value	New value for the parameter or NULL to revert to a default value.

## Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45408: parameter name is unknown
- ORA-45409: parameter value is invalid or out of bounds
- ORA-45410: parameter may not be modified
- ORA-45411: operation requires additional arguments
- ORA-45412: parameter scope argument is unknown
- ORA-45413: parameter has no default value
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

## Usage Notes

- Changes to a parameter value may require a call to the DBMS\_ROLLING.BUILD\_PLAN procedure to modify the existing plan. Users should check the DBA\_ROLLING\_EVENTS view after setting a parameter to determine if a rebuild is necessary.
- [Table 141-4](#) lists all the available parameters and their descriptions. The parameter names and values described in the table are all of type VARCHAR2.
- The MINVAL and MAXVAL columns in the DBA\_ROLLING\_PARAMETERS view identify the valid range of values for a parameter. The view does not contain any parameters until the DBMS\_ROLLING.INIT\_PLAN procedure has been successfully invoked.

**Table 141-4 Valid Values for DBMS\_ROLLING.SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Global?	Description	Default
ACTIVE_SESSIONS_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce ACTIVE_SESSIONS_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if ACTIVE_SESSIONS_WAIT is set to 1.	3600



**Table 141-4 (Cont.) Valid Values for DBMS\_ROLLING.SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Global?	Description	Default
ACTIVE_SESSIONS_WAIT	Yes	Whether the switchover operation will wait for active sessions to finish. If set to 1, the SWITCHOVER procedure waits for active sessions to compete. If set to 0, the SWITCHOVER procedure kills active sessions to expedite the switchover.	0
BACKUP_CONTROLFILE	Yes	File name of the backup control file that is created during a rolling upgrade.	rolling_change_backup.f
DGBROKER	Yes	Use Data Guard broker for managing apply, recovery, and log archive destinations.	1 if broker is enabled, 0 otherwise.
DICTIONARY_LOAD_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce DICTIONARY_LOAD_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if DICTIONARY_LOAD_WAIT is set to 1.	3600
DICTIONARY_LOAD_WAIT	Yes	Whether the instantiation of the transient logical standby will include a wait for the complete loading of the data dictionary snapshot in redo. If set to 1, then the START_PLAN procedure will not return until the dictionary has been completely loaded. If set to 0, then the START_PLAN procedure will only verify that the loading of the dictionary has started.	0
DICTIONARY_PLS_WAIT_INTERVAL	Yes	The time in seconds to wait in between attempts to quiesce PL/SQL activity in order to write the data dictionary to redo.	300
DICTIONARY_PLS_WAIT_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum amount of time in seconds to attempt to quiesce PL/SQL activity in order to write the data dictionary to redo.	3600
EVENT_RECORDS	Yes	The maximum number of records to permit in DBA_ROLLING_EVENTS	10000
FAILOVER	Yes	Automatically attempt to adjust the upgrade plan as a result of a failover event. This parameter resets its value to 0 upon completion of a subsequent call to BUILD_PLAN.	0
GRP_PREFIX		Execution of procedures in DBMS_ROLLING results in a number of Guaranteed Restore Points (GRP) taken in various databases participating in the Data Guard configuration. All such GRPs have the same prefix in their names. You can use this parameter to override the default prefix.	DBMSRU
IGNORE_BUILD_WARNINGS	Yes	Ignore warnings which would otherwise raise exceptions during execution of the BUILD_PLAN procedure.	1
IGNORE_LAST_ERROR	Yes	Ignore last encountered error upon startup of next rolling operation. This parameter resets its value to 0 upon invocation of a procedure call which resumes the rolling upgrade.	0
LAD_ENABLED_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum time in seconds to wait for a recently enabled log archive destination to reach a VALID state.	600

**Table 141-4 (Cont.) Valid Values for DBMS\_ROLLING.SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Global?	Description	Default
LOG_LEVEL	Yes	Logging level for the DBS_ROLLING PL/SQL package. A value of INFO results in the logging of errors and relevant non-fatal warnings. A value of FULL results in the logging of all events.	INFO
MEMBER	No	The upgrade group in which the specified database is a member.  A value of LEADING indicates that the standby is a member of the leading upgrade group. As such, it is a standby of the Leading Group Master (LGM). The LGM is the database which is converted into the transient logical standby, and which becomes the new primary after the switchover.  A value of TRAILING indicates that the standby is a member of the trailing upgrade group. As such, it is a standby of the Trailing Group Master (TGM). The TGM is the original primary database.	LEADING
READY_LGM_LAG_TIME	Yes	The apply lag time in seconds associated with the READY_LGM_LAG_WAIT parameter.	600
READY_LGM_LAG_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce READY_LGM_LAG_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if READY_LGM_LAG_WAIT is set to 1.	60
READY_LGM_LAG_WAIT	Yes	Whether the START_PLAN procedure will wait for the apply lag on the leading group master to fall below READY_LGM_LAG_TIME seconds before returning control back to the user. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed.	0
SWITCH_LGM_LAG_TIME	Yes	The apply lag time in seconds associated with the SWITCH_LGM_LAG_WAIT parameter.	600
SWITCH_LGM_LAG_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce SWITCH_LGM_LAG_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if SWITCH_LGM_LAG_WAIT is set to 1.	60
SWITCH_LGM_LAG_WAIT	Yes	Whether the SWITCHOVER procedure will wait for the apply lag on the leading group master to fall below SWITCH_LGM_LAG_TIME seconds before initiating the switchover. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed.	1
SWITCH_LGS_LAG_TIME	Yes	The apply lag time in seconds associated with the SWITCH_LGS_LAG_WAIT parameter.	60
SWITCH_LGS_LAG_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce SWITCH_LGS_LAG_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if SWITCH_LGS_LAG_WAIT is set to 1.	60

**Table 141-4 (Cont.) Valid Values for DBMS\_ROLLING.SET\_PARAMETER Procedure**

Parameter Name	Global?	Description	Default
SWITCH_LGS_LAG_WAIT	Yes	Whether the SWITCHOVER procedure will wait for the apply lag on the leading group standbys to fall below SWITCH_LGS_LAG_TIME seconds before initiating the switchover. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed.	0
UPDATED_LGS_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce UPDATED_LGS_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if UPDATED_LGS_WAIT is set to 1.	10800
UPDATED_LGS_WAIT	Yes	Whether the SWITCHOVER procedure will wait for the leading group standbys to complete recovery of all upgrade redo before initiating the switchover. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed.	1
UPDATED_TGS_TIMEOUT	Yes	The maximum amount of time in seconds to enforce UPDATED_TGS_WAIT before halting the rolling upgrade. This parameter is only valid if UPDATED_TGS_WAIT is set to 1.	10800
UPDATED_TGS_WAIT	Yes	Whether the FINISH_PLAN procedure will wait for the trailing group standbys to complete recovery of all upgrade redo before returning control to the user. If set to 1, the wait is performed. If set to 0, the wait is not performed.	1

## 141.3.5 START\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure starts the rolling operation. This procedure must be executed on the primary database to formally start the rolling operation.

When the START\_PLAN procedure is complete, the LGM (identified with the `future_primary` parameter in the INIT\_PLAN procedure) will be converted into a fully configured transient logical standby database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.START_PLAN ( );
```

### Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

### Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45415: instruction execution failure
- ORA-45416: operation cannot start until plan rebuild
- ORA-45417: operation not permitted since current phase was not %s
- ORA-45422: operation requires existing plan

- ORA-45426: managed recovery process was not running
- ORA-45427: logical standby Redo Apply process was not running
- ORA-45428: database was not in expected database role
- ORA-45435: managed recovery process was running
- ORA-45436: logical standby Redo Apply process was running
- ORA-45438: database is not in mounted mode
- ORA-45439: database is not in open read/write mode
- ORA-45486: database update progress is inconsistent
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

#### Usage Notes

- A rolling operation plan must have previously been generated through the `BUILD_PLAN` procedure.

## 141.3.6 SWITCHOVER Procedure

This procedure performs a switchover between the current primary database (also known as the TGM) and the transient logical standby database (also known as the LGM).

At the successful completion of the procedure, the LGM assumes the primary role for the Data Guard configuration.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.SWITCHOVER ();
```

#### Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

#### Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45415: instruction execution failure
- ORA-45416: operation cannot start until plan rebuild
- ORA-45417: operation not permitted since current phase was not %s
- ORA-45422: operation requires existing plan
- ORA-45426: managed recovery process was not running
- ORA-45427: logical standby Redo Apply process was not running
- ORA-45428: database was not in expected database role
- ORA-45435: managed recovery process was running
- ORA-45436: logical standby Redo Apply process was running
- ORA-45438: database is not in mounted mode

- ORA-45439: database is not in open read/write mode
- ORA-45486: database update progress is inconsistent
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

#### Usage Notes

- This procedure can only be called after you have manually upgraded the transient logical standby and opened it on the higher Oracle Database version.

## 141.3.7 FINISH\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure finalizes the rolling operation.

It configures the former primary (also known as the TGM) as a physical standby, and configures remaining physical standbys to recover the upgrade redo from the future primary.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.FINISH_PLAN ( );
```

#### Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

#### Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45415: instruction execution failure
- ORA-45416: operation cannot start until plan rebuild
- ORA-45417: operation not permitted since current phase was not %s
- ORA-45422: operation requires existing plan
- ORA-45426: managed recovery process was not running
- ORA-45427: logical standby Redo Apply process was not running
- ORA-45428: database was not in expected database role
- ORA-45435: managed recovery process was running
- ORA-45436: logical standby Redo Apply process was running
- ORA-45438: database is not in mounted mode
- ORA-45439: database is not in open read/write mode
- ORA-45486: database update progress is inconsistent
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

#### Usage Notes

- This procedure can only be called after you have remounted the former primary and remaining physical standbys on the higher Oracle Database version.

## 141.3.8 ROLLBACK\_PLAN Procedure

This procedure rolls back the configuration-wide rolling operation.

Once completed, all of the databases in the leading group become physical standbys of the original primary database. This procedure can only be called if the configuration has not yet gone through a switchover operation since the `START_PLAN` procedure was invoked.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROLLING.ROLLBACK_PLAN;
```

### Parameters

This procedure has no parameters.

### Exceptions

- ORA-45400: operation not permitted on current database
- ORA-45414: could not connect to a remote database
- ORA-45415: instruction execution failure
- ORA-45441: no databases eligible for rollback
- ORA-45442: rollback is not permitted after a role change
- ORA-65040: operation not allowed from within a pluggable database

### Usage Notes

- You must manually restart media recovery on the lower Oracle Database version if the upgrade of the transient logical standby has already been performed.

# DBMS\_ROWID

The `DBMS_ROWID` package lets you create `ROWIDs` and obtain information about `ROWIDs` from PL/SQL programs and SQL statements. You can find the data block number, the object number, and other `ROWID` components without writing code to interpret the base-64 character external `ROWID`. `DBMS_ROWID` is intended for upgrading from Oracle database version 7 to Oracle database version 8.X.

 **Note:**

`DBMS_ROWID` is not to be used with universal `ROWIDs` (`UROWIDs`).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_ROWID Subprograms](#)

## 142.1 DBMS\_ROWID Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of calling user, rather than the package owner `SYS`.

## 142.2 DBMS\_ROWID Types

There are four `DBMS_ROWID` types.

These are:

- Extension and restriction types
- Verification types
- Object types
- Conversion types

### Extension and Restriction Type

The types are as follows:

- `RESTRICTED`—restricted `ROWID`

- EXTENDED—extended ROWID

For example:

```
rowid_type_restricted constant integer := 0;
rowid_type_extended   constant integer := 1;
```



**Note:**

Extended ROWIDs are only used in Oracle database version 8.Xi and higher.

## Verification Types

**Table 142-1 Verification Types**

Result	Description
VALID	Valid ROWID
INVALID	Invalid ROWID

For example:

```
rowid_is_valid   constant integer := 0;
rowid_is_invalid constant integer := 1;
```

## Object Types

**Table 142-2 Object Types**

Result	Description
UNDEFINED	Object Number not defined (for restricted ROWIDs)

For example:

```
rowid_object_undefined constant integer := 0;
```

## Conversion Types

**Table 142-3 Conversion Types**

Result	Description
INTERNAL	Convert to/from column of ROWID type
EXTERNAL	Convert to/from string format

For example:

```
rowid_convert_internal constant integer := 0;
rowid_convert_external constant integer := 1;
```



## 142.3 DBMS\_ROWID Exceptions

This table describes the Exceptions raised by DBMS\_ROWID subprograms.

**Table 142-4 Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ROWID_INVALID	Invalid rowid format
ROWID_BAD_BLOCK	Block is beyond end of file

For example:

```
ROWID_INVALID exception;
  pragma exception_init(ROWID_INVALID, -1410);

ROWID_BAD_BLOCK exception;
  pragma exception_init(ROWID_BAD_BLOCK, -28516);
```

## 142.4 DBMS\_ROWID Operational Notes

These operation notes apply to DBMS\_ROWID.

- Some of the functions in this package take a single parameter, such as a ROWID. This can be a character or a PL/SQL ROWID, either restricted or extended, as required.
- You can call the DBMS\_ROWID functions and procedures from PL/SQL code, and you can also use the functions in SQL statements.

 **Note:**

ROWID\_INFO is a procedure. It can only be used in PL/SQL code.

- You can use functions from the DBMS\_ROWID package just like built-in SQL functions; in other words, you can use them wherever you can use an expression. In this example, the ROWID\_BLOCK\_NUMBER function is used to return just the block number of a single row in the EMP table:

```
SELECT DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER(rowid)
FROM emp
WHERE ename = 'KING';
```

- If Oracle returns the error "ORA:452, 0, 'Subprogram '%s' violates its associated pragma' for pragma restrict\_references, it could mean the violation is due to:
  - A problem with the current procedure or function
  - Calling a procedure or function without a pragma or due to calling one with a less restrictive pragma
  - Calling a package procedure or function that touches the initialization code in a package or that sets the default values

## 142.5 DBMS\_ROWID Examples

This example returns the ROWID for a row in the EMP table, extracts the data object number from the ROWID, using the ROWID\_OBJECT function in the DBMS\_ROWID package, then displays the object number:

```
DECLARE
  object_no  INTEGER;
  row_id     ROWID;
  ...
BEGIN
  SELECT ROWID INTO row_id FROM emp
     WHERE empno = 7499;
  object_no := DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_OBJECT(row_id);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The obj. # is '|| object_no);
  ...

```

## 142.6 Summary of DBMS\_ROWID Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_ROWID subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 142-5 DBMS\_ROWID Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER Function</a>	Returns the block number of a ROWID
<a href="#">ROWID_CREATE Function</a>	Creates a ROWID, for testing only
<a href="#">ROWID_INFO Procedure</a>	Returns the type and components of a ROWID
<a href="#">ROWID_OBJECT Function</a>	Returns the object number of the extended ROWID
<a href="#">ROWID_RELATIVE_FNO Function</a>	Returns the file number of a ROWID
<a href="#">ROWID_ROW_NUMBER Function</a>	Returns the row number
<a href="#">ROWID_TO_ABSOLUTE_FNO Function</a>	Returns the absolute file number associated with the ROWID for a row in a specific table
<a href="#">ROWID_TO_EXTENDED Function</a>	Converts a ROWID from restricted format to extended
<a href="#">ROWID_TO_RESTRICTED Function</a>	Converts an extended ROWID to restricted format
<a href="#">ROWID_TYPE Function</a>	Returns the ROWID type: 0 is restricted, 1 is extended
<a href="#">ROWID_VERIFY Function</a>	Checks if a ROWID can be correctly extended by the ROWID_TO_EXTENDED function

## 142.6.1 ROWID\_BLOCK\_NUMBER Function

This function returns the database block number for the input ROWID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_BLOCK_NUMBER (
    row_id      IN ROWID,
    ts_type_in  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SMALLFILE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_block_number, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 142-6 ROWID\_BLOCK\_NUMBER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
row_id	ROWID to be interpreted
ts_type_in	The type of the tablespace (bigfile/smallfile) to which the row belongs

### Examples

The example SQL statement selects the block number from a ROWID and inserts it into another table:

```
INSERT INTO T2 (SELECT dbms_rowid.rowid_block_number(ROWID, 'BIGFILE')
FROM some_table
WHERE key_value = 42);
```

## 142.6.2 ROWID\_CREATE Function

This function lets you create a ROWID, given the component parts as parameters.

This is useful for testing ROWID operations, because only the Oracle Server can create a valid ROWID that points to data in a database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_CREATE (
    rowid_type  IN NUMBER,
    object_number IN NUMBER,
    relative_fno IN NUMBER,
    block_number IN NUMBER,
    row_number  IN NUMBER)
RETURN ROWID;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_create, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 142-7 ROWID\_CREATE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rowid_type	Type (restricted or extended) Set the rowid_type parameter to 0 for a restricted ROWID. Set it to 1 to create an extended ROWID. If you specify rowid_type as 0, then the required object_number parameter is ignored, and ROWID_CREATE returns a restricted ROWID.
object_number	Data object number (rowid_object_undefined for restricted)
relative_fno	Relative file number
block_number	Block number in this file
row_number	Returns row number in this block

## Examples

Create a dummy extended ROWID:

```
my_rowid := DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_CREATE(1, 9999, 12, 1000, 13);
```

Find out what the rowid\_object function returns:

```
obj_number := DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_OBJECT(my_rowid);
```

The variable obj\_number now contains 9999.

## 142.6.3 ROWID\_INFO Procedure

This procedure returns information about a ROWID, including its type (restricted or extended), and the components of the ROWID.

This is a procedure, and it cannot be used in a SQL statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_INFO (  
  rowid_in      IN  ROWID,  
  rowid_type    OUT NUMBER,  
  object_number OUT NUMBER,  
  relative_fno  OUT NUMBER,  
  block_number  OUT NUMBER,  
  row_number    OUT NUMBER);
```


### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_info,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 142-8 ROWID\_INFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rowid_in	ROWID to be interpreted. This determines if the ROWID is a restricted (0) or extended (1) ROWID.
rowid_type	Returns type (restricted/extended)
object_number	Returns data object number (rowid_object_undefined for restricted)
relative_fno	Returns relative file number
block_number	Returns block number in this file
row_number	Returns row number in this block

 **See Also:**  
"ROWID\_TYPE Function"

## Examples

This example reads back the values for the ROWID that you created in the ROWID\_CREATE:

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_INFO (
    my_rowid, rid_type, obj_num, file_num, block_num, row_num, 'BIGFILE');
```

## 142.6.4 ROWID\_OBJECT Function

This function returns the data object number for an extended ROWID.

The function returns zero if the input ROWID is a restricted ROWID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_OBJECT (
    rowid_id IN ROWID)
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_object,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 142-9 ROWID\_OBJECT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
row_id	ROWID to be interpreted

**Note:**

The ROWID\_OBJECT\_UNDEFINED constant is returned for restricted ROWIDs.

**Examples**

```
SELECT dbms_rowid.rowid_object(ROWID)
FROM emp
WHERE empno = 7499;
```

## 142.6.5 ROWID\_RELATIVE\_FNO Function

This function returns the relative file number of the ROWID specified as the IN parameter. (The file number is relative to the tablespace.)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_RELATIVE_FNO (
    rowid_id      IN  ROWID,
    ts_type_in    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SMALLFILE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_relative_fno,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

**Parameters****Table 142-10 ROWID\_RELATIVE\_FNO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
row_id	ROWID to be interpreted
ts_type_in	Type of the tablespace (bigfile/smallfile) to which the row belongs

**Examples**

The example PL/SQL code fragment returns the relative file number:

```
DECLARE
    file_number    INTEGER;
    rowid_val      ROWID;
BEGIN
    SELECT ROWID INTO rowid_val
    FROM dept
    WHERE loc = 'Boston';
    file_number :=
        dbms_rowid.rowid_relative_fno(rowid_val, 'SMALLFILE');
    ...
```

## 142.6.6 ROWID\_ROW\_NUMBER Function

This function extracts the row number from the ROWID IN parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_ROW_NUMBER (  
    row_id IN ROWID)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_row_number,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 142-11 ROWID\_ROW\_NUMBER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
row_id	ROWID to be interpreted.

### Examples

Select a row number:

```
SELECT dbms_rowid.rowid_row_number(ROWID)  
    FROM emp  
    WHERE ename = 'ALLEN';
```

## 142.6.7 ROWID\_TO\_ABSOLUTE\_FNO Function

This function extracts the absolute file number from a ROWID, where the file number is absolute for a row in a given schema and table.

The schema name and the name of the schema object (such as a table name) are provided as IN parameters for this function.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TO_ABSOLUTE_FNO (  
    row_id      IN ROWID,  
    schema_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_name IN VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_to_absolute_fno,WNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 142-12 ROWID\_TO\_ABSOLUTE\_FNO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
row_id	ROWID to be interpreted
schema_name	Name of the schema which contains the table
object_name	Table name

## Examples

```
DECLARE
  abs_fno      INTEGER;
  rowid_val    CHAR(18);
  object_name  VARCHAR2(20) := 'EMP';
BEGIN
  SELECT ROWID INTO rowid_val
  FROM emp
  WHERE empno = 9999;
  abs_fno := dbms_rowid.rowid_to_absolute_fno(
  rowid_val, 'SCOTT', object_name);
```

**Note:**

For partitioned objects, the name must be a table name, not a partition or a sub/partition name.

## 142.6.8 ROWID\_TO\_EXTENDED Function

This function translates a restricted ROWID that addresses a row in a schema and table that you specify to the extended ROWID format.

Later, it may be removed from this package into a different place.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TO_EXTENDED (
  old_rowid      IN ROWID,
  schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  conversion_type IN INTEGER)
RETURN ROWID;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_to_extended, WNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```



## Parameters

**Table 142-13 ROWID\_TO\_EXTENDED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
old_rowid	ROWID to be converted
schema_name	Name of the schema which contains the table (optional)
object_name	Table name (optional).
conversion_type	The following constants are defined: ROWID_CONVERT_INTERNAL (:=0) ROWID_CONVERT_EXTERNAL (:=1)

## Return Values

ROWID\_TO\_EXTENDED returns the ROWID in the extended character format. If the input ROWID is NULL, then the function returns NULL. If a zero-valued ROWID is supplied (00000000.0000.0000), then a zero-valued restricted ROWID is returned.

## Examples

Assume that there is a table called RIDS in the schema SCOTT, and that the table contains a column ROWID\_COL that holds ROWIDs (restricted), and a column TABLE\_COL that point to other tables in the SCOTT schema. You can convert the ROWIDs to extended format with the statement:

```
UPDATE SCOTT.RIDS
SET rowid_col =
  dbms_rowid.rowid_to_extended (
    rowid_col, 'SCOTT', TABLE_COL, 0);
```

## Usage Notes

- If the schema and object names are provided as IN parameters, then this function verifies SELECT authority on the table named, and converts the restricted ROWID provided to an extended ROWID, using the data object number of the table. That ROWID\_TO\_EXTENDED returns a value, however, does not guarantee that the converted ROWID actually references a valid row in the table, either at the time that the function is called, or when the extended ROWID is actually used.
- If the schema and object name are not provided (are passed as NULL), then this function attempts to fetch the page specified by the restricted ROWID provided. It treats the file number stored in this ROWID as the absolute file number. This can cause problems if the file has been dropped, and its number has been reused prior to the migration. If the fetched page belongs to a valid table, then the data object number of this table is used in converting to an extended ROWID value. This is very inefficient, and Oracle recommends doing this only as a last resort, when the target table is not known. The user must still know the correct table name at the time of using the converted value.
- If an extended ROWID value is supplied, the data object number in the input extended ROWID is verified against the data object number computed from the table name parameter. If the two numbers do not match, the INVALID\_ROWID exception is raised. If they do match, the input ROWID is returned.

- ROWID\_TO\_EXTENDED cannot be used with partition tables.



**See Also:**

The [ROWID\\_VERIFY Function](#) has a method to determine if a given ROWID can be converted to the extended format.

## 142.6.9 ROWID\_TO\_RESTRICTED Function

This function converts an extended ROWID into restricted ROWID format.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TO_RESTRICTED (
    old_rowid      IN ROWID,
    conversion_type IN INTEGER)
RETURN ROWID;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_to_restricted,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 142-14 ROWID\_TO\_RESTRICTED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
old_rowid	ROWID to be converted
conversion_type	The following constants are defined: ROWID_CONVERT_INTERNAL (:=0) ROWID_CONVERT_EXTERNAL (:=1)

## 142.6.10 ROWID\_TYPE Function

This function returns 0 if the ROWID is a restricted ROWID, and 1 if it is extended.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TYPE (
    rowid_id IN ROWID)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_type,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 142-15 ROWID\_TYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
row_id	ROWID to be interpreted

## Examples

```
IF DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_TYPE(my_rowid) = 1 THEN
  my_obj_num := DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_OBJECT(my_rowid);
```

## 142.6.11 ROWID\_VERIFY Function

This function verifies the ROWID.

It returns 0 if the input restricted ROWID can be converted to extended format, given the input schema name and table name, and it returns 1 if the conversion is not possible.

### Note:

You can use this function in a WHERE clause of a SQL statement, as shown in the example.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_ROWID.ROWID_VERIFY (
  rowid_in      IN ROWID,
  schema_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  conversion_type IN INTEGER
) RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(rowid_verify,WNDS,WNPS,RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 142-16 ROWID\_VERIFY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rowid_in	ROWID to be verified
schema_name	Name of the schema which contains the table
object_name	Table name
conversion_type	The following constants are defined: ROWID_CONVERT_INTERNAL (:=0) ROWID_CONVERT_EXTERNAL (:=1)

## Examples

Considering the schema in the example for the `ROWID_TO_EXTENDED` function, you can use the following statement to find bad ROWIDs prior to conversion. This enables you to fix them beforehand.

```
SELECT ROWID, rowid_col
FROM SCOTT.RIDS
WHERE dbms_rowid.rowid_verify(rowid_col, NULL, NULL, 0) =1;
```



### See Also:

[UTL\\_RAW](#), [UTL\\_REF](#)

# DBMS\_RULE

The `DBMS_RULE` package contains subprograms that enable the evaluation of a rule set for a specified event.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_RULE Subprograms](#)

## 143.1 DBMS\_RULE Overview

This package contains subprograms that enable the evaluation of a rule set for a specified event.

### See Also:

- [Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE` package
- [DBMS\\_RULE\\_ADM](#)

## 143.2 DBMS\_RULE Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on this package.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about user group `PUBLIC`

## 143.3 Summary of DBMS\_RULE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RULE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 143-1 DBMS\_RULE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLOSE_ITERATOR Procedure</a>	Closes an open iterator

**Table 143-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_RULE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">EVALUATE Procedure</a>	Evaluates the rules in the specified rule set that use the evaluation context specified
<a href="#">EVALUATE_EXPRESSION Procedure</a>	Evaluates an expression under the logged in user in a session
<a href="#">EVALUATE_EXPRESSION_ITERATOR Procedure</a>	Finds the relevant datapoints and pass re\$value_list into evaluation interface
<a href="#">EVALUATE_RULE Procedure</a>	Evaluates the condition defined in the Rule
<a href="#">EVALUATE_RULE_ITERATOR Procedure</a>	Finds the relevant datapoints and pass re\$value_list into evaluation interface
<a href="#">GET_NEXT_HIT Function</a>	Returns the next rule that evaluated to TRUE from a true rules iterator, or returns the next rule that evaluated to MAYBE from a maybe rules iterator; returns NULL if there are no more rules that evaluated to TRUE or MAYBE.
<a href="#">IS_FAST Procedure</a>	Returns TRUE if the expression can be evaluated fast. An expression can be evaluated fast if the engine does not need to run any internal SQL and does not need to go to PL/SQL layer in case there are any PL/SQL functions referred.
<a href="#">GET_NEXT_RESULT Function</a>	Iterates over result from the expression given result_val_iterator.

### 143.3.1 CLOSE\_ITERATOR Procedure

This procedure closes an open iterator.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.CLOSE_ITERATOR(
    iterator IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

#### Parameter

**Table 143-2 CLOSE\_ITERATOR Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
iterator	Iterator to be closed

#### Usage Notes

This procedure requires an open iterator that was returned by an earlier call to DBMS\_RULE.EVALUATE in the same session. The user who runs this procedure does not require any privileges on the rule set being evaluated.

Closing an iterator frees resources, such as memory, associated with the iterator. Therefore, Oracle recommends that you close an iterator when it is no longer needed.

**See Also:**[EVALUATE Procedure](#)

## 143.3.2 EVALUATE Procedure

This procedure evaluates the rules in the specified rule set that use the evaluation context specified for a specified event.

This procedure is overloaded. The `true_rules` and `maybe_rules` parameters are mutually exclusive with the `true_rules_iterator` and `maybe_rules_iterator` parameters. In addition, the procedure with the `true_rules` and `maybe_rules` parameters includes the `stop_on_first_hit` parameter, but the other procedure does not.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE(
  rule_set_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context     IN      VARCHAR2,
  event_context         IN      SYS.RE$NV_LIST          DEFAULT NULL,
  table_values          IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  column_values        IN      SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  variable_values      IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute_values     IN      SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,

  skip_rules            IN      SYS.RE$RULE_NAME_LIST      DEFAULT NULL,

  dop                   IN      NUMBER,

  result_cache         IN      BOOLEAN                  DEFAULT FALSE,
  stop_on_first_hit   IN      BOOLEAN                  DEFAULT FALSE,
  simple_rules_only   IN      BOOLEAN                  DEFAULT FALSE,
  true_rules           OUT     SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST,
  maybe_rules         OUT     SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST);

DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE(
  rule_set_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context     IN      VARCHAR2,
  event_context         IN      SYS.RE$NV_LIST          DEFAULT NULL,
  table_values          IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  column_values        IN      SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  variable_values      IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute_values     IN      SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,

  skip_rules            IN      SYS.RE$RULE_NAME_LIST      DEFAULT NULL,

  dop                   IN      NUMBER,

  simple_rules_only   IN      BOOLEAN                  DEFAULT FALSE,
  true_rules_iterator  OUT     BINARY_INTEGER,
  maybe_rules_iterator OUT     BINARY_INTEGER);

```

## Parameters

Table 143-3 EVALUATE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>rule_set_name</code>	Name of the rule set in the form <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code> . For example, to evaluate all of the rules in a rule set named <code>hr_rules</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.hr_rules</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the schema of the current user is used.
<code>evaluation_context</code>	An evaluation context name in the form <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the name of the current user is used. Only rules that use the specified evaluation context are evaluated.
<code>event_context</code>	A list of name-value pairs that identify events that cause evaluation
<code>table_values</code>	Contains the data for table rows using the table aliases specified when the evaluation context was created. Each table alias in the list must be unique.
<code>column_values</code>	Contains the partial data for table rows. It must not contain column values for tables, whose values are already specified in <code>table_values</code> .
<code>variable_values</code>	A list containing the data for variables. The only way for an explicit variable value to be known is to specify its value in this list. If an implicit variable value is not specified in the list, then the function used to obtain the value of the implicit variable is invoked. If an implicit variable value is specified in the list, then this value is used and the function is not invoked.
<code>attribute_values</code>	Contains the partial data for variables. It must not contain attribute values for variables whose values are already specified in <code>variable_values</code> .
<code>stop_on_first_hit</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the rules engine stops evaluation as soon as it finds a <code>TRUE</code> rule. If <code>TRUE</code> and there are no <code>TRUE</code> rules, then the rules engine stops evaluation as soon as it finds a rule that may evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> given more data. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the rules engine continues to evaluate rules even after it finds a <code>TRUE</code> rule.
<code>simple_rules_only</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , then only those rules that are simple enough to be evaluated fast (without issuing SQL) are considered for evaluation. If <code>FALSE</code> , then evaluates all rules.



**Table 143-3 (Cont.) EVALUATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>true_rules</code>	<p>Receives the output of the EVALUATE procedure into a varray of <code>RE\$RULE_HIT_LIST</code> type.</p> <p>If no rules evaluate to <code>TRUE</code>, then <code>true_rules</code> is empty.</p> <p>If at least one rule evaluates to <code>TRUE</code> and <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then <code>true_rules</code> contains one rule that evaluates to <code>TRUE</code>.</p> <p>If <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then <code>true_rules</code> contains all rules that evaluate to <code>TRUE</code>.</p>
<code>maybe_rules</code>	<p>If all rules can be evaluated completely, without requiring any additional data, then <code>maybe_rules</code> is empty.</p> <p>If <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then if there is at least one rule that may evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> given more data, and no rules evaluate to <code>TRUE</code>, then <code>maybe_rules</code> contains one rule that may evaluate to <code>TRUE</code>.</p> <p>If <code>stop_on_first_hit</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then <code>maybe_rules</code> contains all rules that may evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> given more data.</p>
<code>true_rules_iterator</code>	Contains the iterator for accessing rules that are <code>TRUE</code>
<code>maybe_rules_iterator</code>	Contains the iterator for accessing rules that may be <code>TRUE</code> given additional data or the ability to issue SQL
<code>skip_rules</code>	List of rules to skip within this evaluation.
<code>dop</code>	Degree of parallelism
<code>result_cache</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , Result Cache will be created. If evaluate procedure is called with either <code>true_rules_iterator</code> or <code>maybe_rules_iterator</code> , then <code>result_cache</code> is not enabled.

### Usage Notes

 **Note:**

Rules in the rule set that use an evaluation context different from the one specified are not considered for evaluation.

The rules in the rule set are evaluated using the data specified for `table_values`, `column_values`, `variable_values`, and `attribute_values`. These values must refer to tables and variables in the specified evaluation context. Otherwise, an error is raised.

The caller may specify, using `stop_on_first_hit`, if evaluation must stop as soon as the first `TRUE` rule or the first `MAYBE` rule (if there are no `TRUE` rules) is found.

The caller may also specify, using `simple_rules_only`, if only rules that are simple enough to be evaluated fast (which means without SQL) should be considered for evaluation. This makes evaluation faster, but causes rules that cannot be evaluated without SQL to be returned as `MAYBE` rules.

Partial evaluation is supported. The `EVALUATE` procedure can be called with data for only some of the tables, columns, variables, or attributes. In such a case, rules that cannot be evaluated because of a lack of data are returned as `MAYBE` rules, unless they can be determined to be `TRUE` or `FALSE` based on the values of one or more simple expressions within the rule. For example, given a value of 1 for attribute "a.b" of variable "x", a rule with the following rule condition can be returned as `TRUE`, without a value for table "tab":

```
(:x.a.b = 1) or (tab.c > 10)
```

The results of an evaluation are the following:

- `TRUE` rules, which is the list of rules that evaluate to `TRUE` based on the given data. These rules are returned either in the `OUT` parameter `true_rules`, which returns all of the rules that evaluate to `TRUE`, or in the `OUT` parameter `true_rules_iterator`, which returns each rule that evaluates to `TRUE` one at a time.
- `MAYBE` rules, which is the list of rules that could not be evaluated for one of the following reasons:
  - The rule refers to data that was unavailable. For example, a variable attribute "x.a.b" is specified, but no value is specified for the variable "x", the attribute "a", or the attribute "a.b".
  - The rule is not simple enough to be evaluated fast (without SQL) and `simple_rules_only` is specified as `TRUE`, or partial data is available.

Maybe rules are returned either in the `OUT` parameter `maybe_rules`, which returns all of the rules that evaluate to `MAYBE`, or in the `OUT` parameter `maybe_rules_iterator`, which returns each rule that evaluates to `MAYBE` one at a time.

The caller may specify whether the procedure returns all of the rules that evaluate to `TRUE` and `MAYBE` for the event or an iterator for rules that evaluate to `TRUE` and `MAYBE`. A true rules iterator enables the client to fetch each rule that evaluates to `TRUE` one at a time, and a maybe rules iterator enables the client to fetch each rule that evaluates to `MAYBE` one at a time.

If you use an iterator, then you use the `GET_NEXT_HIT` function in the `DBMS_RULE` package to retrieve the next rule that evaluates to `TRUE` or `MAYBE` from an iterator. Oracle recommends that you close an iterator if it is no longer needed to free resources, such as memory, used by the iterator. An iterator can be closed in the following ways:

- The `CLOSE_ITERATOR` procedure in the `DBMS_RULE` package is run with the iterator specified.
- The iterator returns `NULL` because no more rules evaluate to `TRUE` or `MAYBE`.
- The session in which the iterator is running ends.

To run the `DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE` procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_RULE_SET` privilege on the rule set
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_RULE_SET` system privilege
- Be the rule set owner

 **Note:**

The rules engine does not invoke any actions. An action context can be returned with each returned rule, but the client of the rules engine must invoke any necessary actions.

 **See Also:**

- [Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the DBMS\_RULE package
- [GET\\_NEXT\\_HIT](#) Function
- [CLOSE\\_ITERATOR](#) Procedure

### 143.3.3 EVALUATE\_EXPRESSION Procedure

This procedure allows user to evaluate an expression under the logged in user in a session.

Any re-execute of the same expression with same table alias and variable type will result in reusing the same compiled context. With fixed compile cache size, its possible of aging....

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE_EXPRESSION(
  rule_expression      IN      VARCHAR2,
  table_aliases        IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST:= NULL,
  variable_types       IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST:= NULL,
  table_values         IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST:= NULL,
  column_values        IN      SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,
  variable_values      IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,
  attribute_values     IN      SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,
  cache                IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  result_val           OUT     BOOLEAN);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 143-4 EVALUATE\_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_expression	Contains an expression string.
table_alias	Contains alias of tables referred in the expression string.
variable_types	Contains type definitions of variables used in expression.
table_values	Contains ROWID of table row for expression evaluation.
column_values	Contains values of columns referred in the expression.
variable_values	Contains values of variables referred in the expression.

**Table 143-4 (Cont.) EVALUATE\_EXPRESSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute_values	Contains values of attributes referred in the expression.
cache	If TRUE, Result Cache will be created.
result_val	Result of the evaluation.

### 143.3.4 EVALUATE\_EXPRESSION\_ITERATOR Procedure

This is an user visible interface. Because PL/SQL based callbacks can be expensive, we provide an array based approach. The client program is assumed to find the relevant datapoints and pass `re$value_list` into evaluation interface. The expression evaluation engine is expected to walk through this list and evaluate expression for each datapoint (`re$value_list`) element.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE_EXPRESSION_ITERATOR(
    rule_expression      IN          varchar2,
    table_aliases        IN          sys.re$table_alias_list:= NULL,
    variable_types       IN          sys.re$variable_type_list:= NULL,
    values               IN          sys.re$value_list,
    cache                IN          boolean DEFAULT FALSE,
    result_val_iter_id   OUT         BINARY_INTEGER)
```

#### Parameters

**Table 143-5 EVALUATE\_EXPRESSION\_ITERATOR Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
rule_expression	Contains an expression string.
table_alias	Alias of tables referred in the above expression string.
variable_types	Type definitions of variables used in expression.
values	List of datapoint values for evaluation.
cache	If TRUE, Result Cache will be created.
result_val_iter_id	Contains iterator for result of array of values sent using value.

### 143.3.5 EVALUATE\_RULE Procedure

The Rule Evaluation API expects that `CREATE_RULE` procedure has been called with an legitimate `EVALUATION_CONTEXT` prior. This API will evaluate the condition defined in the Rule.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE_RULE(
    rule_name           IN          VARCHAR2,
    event_context       IN          SYS.RE$NV_LIST           DEFAULT NULL,
    table_values        IN          SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

column_values      IN  SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST   DEFAULT NULL,
variable_values    IN  SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
attribute_values   IN  SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
cache              IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
result_val         OUT  BOOLEAN);

```

### Parameters

**Table 143-6 EVALUATE\_RULE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
rule_name	Name of the rule previously create using CREATE_RULE procedure.
event_context	A list of name-value pairs that identify events that cause evaluation.
table_values	ROWID of table row for expression evaluation.
column_values	Values of columns referred in the expression
variable_values	Values of variables referred in expression
attribute_values	Values of attributes referred in expression
cache	If TRUE, Result Cache will be created.
result_val	Result of the evaluation

## 143.3.6 EVALUATE\_RULE\_ITERATOR Procedure

This is an iterative interface. The client program is assumed to find the relevant datapoints and pass `re$value_list` into evaluation interface.

Evaluation engine is expected to walk through this list and evaluate expression for each datapoint (`re$value_list`) element. User can use `DBMS_RULE.GET_NEXT_RESULT` procedure to iterate through the result list.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE_RULE_ITERATOR(
  rule_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  event_context  IN      SYS.RE$NV_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  values         IN      SYS.RE$VALUE_LIST,
  cache         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  result_val_iter_id  OUT  BINARY_INTEGER);

```

### Parameters

**Table 143-7 EVALUATE\_RULE\_ITERATOR Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
rule_name	Name of the rule previously create using CREATE_RULE procedure.
event_context	A list of name-value pairs that identify events that cause evaluation
values	List of datapoint values for evaluation.

**Table 143-7 (Cont.) EVALUATE\_RULE\_ITERATOR Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
cache	If TRUE, Result Cache will be created.
result_val_iter_id	Contains iterator for result of array of values sent using values

### 143.3.7 GET\_NEXT\_HIT Function

This function returns the next rule that evaluated to TRUE from a true rules iterator, or returns the next rule that evaluated to MAYBE from a maybe rules iterator. The function returns NULL if there are no more rules that evaluated to TRUE or MAYBE.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.GET_NEXT_HIT(
    iterator IN BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN SYS.RE$RULE_HIT;
```

#### Parameter

**Table 143-8 GET\_NEXT\_HIT Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
iterator	The iterator from which the rule that evaluated to TRUE or MAYBE is retrieved

#### Usage Notes

This procedure requires an open iterator that was returned by an earlier call to DBMS\_RULE.EVALUATE in the same session. The user who runs this procedure does not require any privileges on the rule set being evaluated.

When an iterator returns NULL, it is closed automatically. If an open iterator is no longer needed, then use the CLOSE\_ITERATOR procedure in the DBMS\_RULE package to close it.

#### Note:

This function raises an error if the rule set being evaluated was modified after the call to the DBMS\_RULE.EVALUATE procedure that returned the iterator. Modifications to a rule set include added rules to the rule set, changing existing rules in the rule set, dropping rules from the rule set, and dropping the rule set.

 **See Also:**

- [Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the DBMS\_RULE package
- [EVALUATE Procedure](#)
- [CLOSE\\_ITERATOR Procedure](#)

## 143.3.8 GET\_NEXT\_RESULT Function

This function iterates over result from the expression given in RESULT\_VAL\_ITERATOR. It returns the expression at iterator evaluated to TRUE or FALSE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.GET_NEXT_RESULT (
  result_val_iterator_id  IN  BINARY_INTEGER)
RETURN  BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameter

**Table 143-9 GET\_NEXT\_RESULT Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
result_val_iterator_id	Iterator returned from EVALUATE_EXPRESSION_ITERATOR

## 143.3.9 IS\_FAST Procedure

Given an expression, of either rule or Independent Expression, this procedure will return TRUE if the expression can be evaluated as fast. An expression can be evaluated as fast if the engine does not need to run any internal SQL and does not need to go to PL/SQL layer in case there are any PL/SQL functions referred.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE.IS_FAST(
  expression          IN          VARCHAR2,
  table_aliases       IN          SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST:= NULL,
  variable_types     IN          SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST:= NULL,
  result_val         OUT         BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameter

**Table 143-10 IS\_FAST Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
expression	Expression to check
table_aliases	Alias of tables referred in the above expression string

**Table 143-10 (Cont.) IS\_FAST Procedure Parameter**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
variable_type s	Type definitions of variables used in expressions
result_val	If the expression can be evaluated as fast



## DBMS\_RULE\_ADM

The `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package provides the subprograms for creating and managing rules, rule sets, and rule evaluation contexts.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_RULE\\_ADM Subprograms](#)

### 144.1 DBMS\_RULE\_ADM Overview

This package provides the subprograms for creating and managing rules, rule sets, and rule evaluation contexts.

#### See Also:

- [Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package
- [DBMS\\_RULE](#)

### 144.2 DBMS\_RULE\_ADM Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on this package.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about user group `PUBLIC`

### 144.3 Summary of DBMS\_RULE\_ADM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 144-1 DBMS\_RULE\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_RULE Procedure</a>	Adds the specified rule to the specified rule set

**Table 144-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_RULE\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Alters a rule evaluation context
<a href="#">ALTER_RULE Procedure</a>	Changes one or more aspects of the specified rule
<a href="#">CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Creates a rule evaluation context
<a href="#">CREATE_RULE Procedure</a>	Creates a rule with the specified name
<a href="#">CREATE_RULE_SET Procedure</a>	Creates a rule set with the specified name
<a href="#">DROP_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Drops the rule evaluation context with the specified name
<a href="#">DROP_RULE Procedure</a>	Drops the rule with the specified name
<a href="#">DROP_RULE_SET Procedure</a>	Drops the rule set with the specified name
<a href="#">GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Grants the specified object privilege on the specified object to the specified user or role
<a href="#">GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Grants the specified system privilege to the specified user or role
<a href="#">REMOVE_RULE Procedure</a>	Removes the specified rule from the specified rule set
<a href="#">REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Revokes the specified object privilege on the specified object from the specified user or role
<a href="#">REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Revokes the specified system privilege from the specified user or role

**Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

## 144.3.1 ADD\_RULE Procedure

This procedure adds the specified rule to the specified rule set.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.ADD_RULE(
  rule_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  rule_comment       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 144-2 ADD\_RULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rule_name</code>	The name of the rule you are adding to the rule set, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to add a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>rule_set_name</code>	The name of the rule set to which you are adding the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code> . For example, to add the rule to a rule set named <code>apply_rules</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.apply_rules</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>evaluation_context</code>	An evaluation context name in the form <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.  Only specify an evaluation context if the rule itself does not have an evaluation context and you do not want to use the rule set's evaluation context for the rule.
<code>rule_comment</code>	Optional description, which can contain the reason for adding the rule to the rule set

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `ALTER_ON_RULE_SET` privilege on the rule set
- Have `ALTER_ANY_RULE_SET` system privilege
- Be the owner of the rule set

Also, the rule set owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_RULE` privilege on the rule
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_RULE` system privilege
- Be the rule owner

If the rule has no evaluation context and no evaluation context is specified when you run this procedure, then the rule uses the evaluation context associated with the rule set. In such a case, the rule owner must have the necessary privileges on all the base objects accessed by the rule using the evaluation context.

If an evaluation context is specified, then the rule set owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` privilege on the evaluation context
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege, and the owner of the evaluation context must not be `SYS`
- Be the evaluation context owner

Also, the rule owner must have the necessary privileges on all the base objects accessed by the rule using the evaluation context.

## 144.3.2 ALTER\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure alters a rule evaluation context. A rule evaluation context defines external data that can be referenced in rule conditions. The external data can either exist as variables or as table data.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_EVALUATION_CONTEXT(
  evaluation_context_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_aliases              IN  SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST    DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_table_aliases      IN  BOOLEAN                    DEFAULT FALSE,
  variable_types            IN  SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_variable_types     IN  BOOLEAN                    DEFAULT FALSE,
  evaluation_function        IN  VARCHAR2                  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_evaluation_function IN  BOOLEAN                    DEFAULT FALSE,
  evaluation_context_comment IN  VARCHAR2                  DEFAULT NULL,
  remove_eval_context_comment IN BOOLEAN                  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 144-3 ALTER\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
evaluation_context_name	The name of the evaluation context you are altering, specified as <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . For example, to alter an evaluation context named <code>dept_eval_context</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.dept_eval_context</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
table_aliases	If <code>NULL</code> and <code>remove_table_aliases</code> is <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure retains the existing table aliases. If <code>NULL</code> and <code>remove_table_aliases</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure removes the existing table aliases. If non- <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure replaces the existing table aliases for the evaluation context with the specified table aliases. Table aliases specify the tables in an evaluation context. The table aliases can be used to reference tables in rule conditions.
remove_table_aliases	If <code>TRUE</code> and <code>table_aliases</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure removes the existing table aliases for the evaluation context. If <code>TRUE</code> and <code>table_aliases</code> is non- <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure raises an error. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure does not remove table aliases.

**Table 144-3 (Cont.) ALTER\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
variable_types	<p>If NULL and <code>remove_variable_types</code> is FALSE, then the procedure retains the variable types. If NULL and <code>remove_variable_types</code> is TRUE, then the procedure removes the existing variable types.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing variable types for the evaluation context with the specified variable types.</p>
remove_variable_types	<p>If TRUE and <code>variable_types</code> is NULL, then the procedure removes the existing variable types for the evaluation context. If TRUE and <code>variable_types</code> is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not remove the variable types.</p>
evaluation_function	<p>If NULL and <code>remove_evaluation_function</code> is FALSE, then the procedure retains the existing evaluation function. If NULL and <code>remove_evaluation_function</code> is TRUE, then the procedure removes the existing evaluation function.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing evaluation function for the evaluation context with the specified evaluation function.</p> <p>An evaluation function is an optional function that will be called to evaluate rules that use the evaluation context. It must have the same form as the <code>DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE</code> procedure. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>See <a href="#">CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT Procedure</a> for more information about evaluation functions.</p>
remove_evaluation_function	<p>If TRUE and <code>evaluation_function</code> is NULL, then the procedure removes the existing evaluation function for the evaluation context. If TRUE and <code>evaluation_function</code> is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not remove the evaluation function.</p>
evaluation_context_comment	<p>If NULL and <code>remove_eval_context_comment</code> is FALSE, then the procedure retains the existing evaluation context comment. If NULL and <code>remove_evaluation_function</code> is TRUE, then the procedure removes the existing evaluation context comment.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing comment for the evaluation context with the specified comment.</p> <p>An evaluation context comment is an optional description of the rule evaluation context.</p>

**Table 144-3 (Cont.) ALTER\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remove_eval_context_comment	If TRUE and evaluation_context_comment is NULL, then the procedure removes the existing comment for the evaluation context. If TRUE and evaluation_context_comment is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.  If FALSE, then the procedure does not remove the evaluation context comment.

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the evaluation context being altered
- Have ALL\_ON\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT or ALTER\_ON\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT object privilege on an evaluation context owned by another user
- Have ALTER\_ANY\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT system privilege



#### See Also:

[Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the DBMS\_RULE\_ADM package

## 144.3.3 ALTER\_RULE Procedure

This procedure changes one or more aspects of the specified rule.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_RULE(
    rule_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    condition          IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    evaluation_context IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_evaluation_context IN  BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
    action_context     IN  SYS.RE$NV_LIST    DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_action_context IN  BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
    rule_comment       IN  VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL,
    remove_rule_comment IN  BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

Table 144-4 ALTER\_RULE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
rule_name	The name of the rule you are altering, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_name</i> . For example, to alter a rule named <i>all_a</i> in the <i>hr</i> schema, enter <i>hr.all_a</i> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
condition	The condition to be associated with the rule. If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing condition of the rule with the specified condition.
evaluation_context	An evaluation context name in the form [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>evaluation_context_name</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. If non-NULL, then the procedure replaces the existing evaluation context of the rule with the specified evaluation context.
remove_evaluation_context	If TRUE, then the procedure sets the evaluation context for the rule to NULL, which effectively removes the evaluation context from the rule. If FALSE, then the procedure retains any evaluation context for the specified rule. If the <i>evaluation_context</i> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.
action_context	If non-NULL, then the procedure changes the action context associated with the rule. A rule action context is information associated with a rule that is interpreted by the client of the rules engine when the rule is evaluated.
remove_action_context	If TRUE, then the procedure sets the action context for the rule to NULL, which effectively removes the action context from the rule. If FALSE, then the procedure retains any action context for the specified rule. If the <i>action_context</i> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.
rule_comment	If non-NULL, then the existing comment of the rule is replaced by the specified comment.
remove_rule_comment	If TRUE, then the procedure sets the comment for the rule to NULL, which effectively removes the comment from the rule. If FALSE, then the procedure retains any comment for the specified rule. If the <i>rule_comment</i> parameter is non-NULL, then this parameter should be set to FALSE.

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have ALTER\_ON\_RULE privilege on the rule
- Have ALTER\_ANY\_RULE system privilege
- Be the owner of the rule being altered

If an evaluation context is specified, then the rule owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have EXECUTE\_ON\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT privilege on the evaluation context
- Have EXECUTE\_ANY\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT system privilege, and the owner of the evaluation context must not be SYS
- Be the evaluation context owner

Also, the rule owner must have the necessary privileges on all the base objects accessed by the rule using the evaluation context.



### See Also:

[Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the DBMS\_RULE\_ADM package

## 144.3.4 CREATE\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure creates a rule evaluation context. A rule evaluation context defines external data that can be referenced in rule conditions. The external data can either exist as variables or as table data.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT(  
  evaluation_context_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
  table_aliases                IN  SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,  
  variable_types               IN  SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,  
  evaluation_function          IN  VARCHAR2                DEFAULT NULL,  
  evaluation_context_comment   IN  VARCHAR2                DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 144-5 CREATE\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>evaluation_context_name</code>	The name of the evaluation context you are creating, specified as <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . For example, to create an evaluation context named <code>dept_eval_context</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.dept_eval_context</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>table_aliases</code>	Table aliases that specify the tables in an evaluation context. The table aliases can be used to reference tables in rule conditions.
<code>variable_types</code>	A list of variables for the evaluation context
<code>evaluation_function</code>	An optional function that will be called to evaluate rules using the evaluation context. It must have the same form as the <code>DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE</code> procedure. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. See " <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> " for more information about the evaluation function.
<code>evaluation_context_comment</code>	An optional description of the rule evaluation context.

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the evaluation context being created and have `CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT_OBJ` system privilege
- Have `CREATE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege



### See Also:

[Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package

The evaluation function must have the following signature:

```
FUNCTION evaluation_function_name(
  rule_set_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context IN  VARCHAR2,
  event_context      IN  SYS.RE$NV_LIST           DEFAULT NULL,
  table_values       IN  SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  column_values      IN  SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  variable_values    IN  SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  attribute_values   IN  SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  stop_on_first_hit  IN  BOOLEAN                 DEFAULT FALSE,
  simple_rules_only  IN  BOOLEAN                 DEFAULT FALSE,
  true_rules         OUT SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST,
```

```
maybe_rules      OUT  SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST);
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```



**Note:**

Each parameter is required and must have the specified datatype. However, you can change the names of the parameters.

The return value of the function must be one of the following:

- `DBMS_RULE_ADM.EVALUATION_SUCCESS`: The user specified evaluation function completed the rule set evaluation successfully. The rules engine returns the results of the evaluation obtained by the evaluation function to the rules engine client using the `DBMS_RULE.EVALUATE` procedure.
- `DBMS_RULE_ADM.EVALUATION_CONTINUE`: The rules engine evaluates the rule set as if there were no evaluation function. The evaluation function is not used, and any results returned by the evaluation function are ignored.
- `DBMS_RULE_ADM.EVALUATION_FAILURE`: The user specified evaluation function failed. Rule set evaluation stops, and an error is raised.

## 144.3.5 CREATE\_RULE Procedure

This procedure creates a rule.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE(
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  condition      IN  VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context IN VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  action_context IN  SYS.RE$NV_LIST  DEFAULT NULL,
  rule_comment   IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 144-6 CREATE\_RULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rule_name</code>	The name of the rule you are creating, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to create a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

**Table 144-6 (Cont.) CREATE\_RULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
condition	<p>The condition to be associated with the rule. A condition evaluates to TRUE or FALSE and can be any condition allowed in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement. For example, the following is a valid rule condition:</p> <pre>department_id = 30</pre> <p>Ensure that the proper case is used for text in rule conditions. <b>Note:</b> Do not include the word "WHERE" in the condition.</p>
evaluation_context	<p>An optional evaluation context name in the form <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code>, which is associated with the rule. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If <code>evaluation_context</code> is not specified, then the rule inherits the evaluation context from its rule set.</p>
action_context	<p>The action context associated with the rule. A rule action context is information associated with a rule that is interpreted by the client of the rules engine when the rule is evaluated.</p>
rule_comment	<p>An optional description of the rule</p>

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the rule being created and have the `CREATE_RULE_OBJ` system privilege
- Have `CREATE_ANY_RULE` system privilege

If an evaluation context is specified, then the rule owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` privilege on the evaluation context
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege, and the owner of the evaluation context must not be `SYS`.
- Be the evaluation context owner

Also, the rule owner must have the necessary privileges on all the base objects accessed by the rule using the evaluation context.

 **See Also:**

[Rule TYPES](#) for more information about the types used with the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package

## 144.3.6 CREATE\_RULE\_SET Procedure

This procedure creates a rule set.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_SET(
    rule_set_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    evaluation_context IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    rule_set_comment   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 144-7 CREATE\_RULE\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_set_name	The name of the rule set you are creating, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_set_name</i> . For example, to create a rule set named <i>apply_rules</i> in the <i>hr</i> schema, enter <i>hr.apply_rules</i> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
evaluation_context	An optional evaluation context name in the form [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>evaluation_context_name</i> , which applies to all rules in the rule set that are not associated with an evaluation context explicitly. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
rule_set_comment	An optional description of the rule set

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the rule set being created and have `CREATE_RULE_SET_OBJ` system privilege
- Have `CREATE_ANY_RULE_SET` system privilege

If an evaluation context is specified, then the rule set owner must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` privilege on the evaluation context
- Have `EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege, and the owner of the evaluation context must not be `SYS`
- Be the evaluation context owner

## 144.3.7 DROP\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure drops a rule evaluation context.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_EVALUATION_CONTEXT(
    evaluation_context_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    force                   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

Table 144-8 DROP\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
evaluation_context_name	The name of the evaluation context you are dropping, specified as <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . For example, to drop an evaluation context named <code>dept_eval_context</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.dept_eval_context</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
force	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure removes the rule evaluation context from all rules and rule sets that use it. If <code>FALSE</code> and no rules or rule sets use the rule evaluation context, then the procedure drops the rule evaluation context. If <code>FALSE</code> and one or more rules or rule sets use the rule evaluation context, then the procedure raises an exception. <b>Caution:</b> Setting <code>force</code> to <code>TRUE</code> can result in rules and rule sets that do not have an evaluation context. If neither a rule nor the rule set it is in has an evaluation context, and no evaluation context was specified for the rule by the <code>ADD_RULE</code> procedure, then the rule cannot be evaluated.

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the evaluation context
- Have `DROP_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT` system privilege

## 144.3.8 DROP\_RULE Procedure

This procedure drops a rule.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE(
  rule_name IN VARCHAR2,
  force     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

Table 144-9 DROP\_RULE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
rule_name	The name of the rule you are dropping, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to drop a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

**Table 144-9 (Cont.) DROP\_RULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure removes the rule from all rule sets that contain it.</p> <p>If FALSE and no rule sets contain the rule, then the procedure drops the rule.</p> <p>If FALSE and one or more rule sets contain the rule, then the procedure raises an exception.</p>

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the rule
- Have DROP\_ANY\_RULE system privilege

 **Note:**

- To remove a rule from a rule set without dropping the rule from the database, use the REMOVE\_RULE procedure.
- The rule evaluation context associated with the rule, if any, is not dropped when you run this procedure.

## 144.3.9 DROP\_RULE\_SET Procedure

This procedure drops a rule set.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE_SET(
    rule_set_name IN VARCHAR2,
    delete_rules IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 144-10 DROP\_RULE\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_set_name	The name of the rule set you are dropping, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_set_name</i> . For example, to drop a rule set named <i>apply_rules</i> in the <i>hr</i> schema, enter <i>hr.apply_rules</i> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

**Table 144-10 (Cont.) DROP\_RULE\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
delete_rules	If TRUE, then the procedure drops any rules that are in the rule set. If any of the rules in the rule set are also in another rule set, then these rules are not dropped.  If FALSE, then the procedure does not drop the rules in the rule set.

**Usage Notes**

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have DROP\_ANY\_RULE\_SET system privilege
- Be the owner of the rule set

 **Note:**

The rule evaluation context associated with the rule set, if any, is not dropped when you run this procedure.

## 144.3.10 GRANT\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grants the specified object privilege on the specified object to the specified user or role. If a user owns the object, then the user automatically is granted all privileges on the object, with grant option.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege      IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  object_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  grantee        IN  VARCHAR2,
  grant_option   IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters****Table 144-11 GRANT\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The name of the object privilege to grant to the grantee on the object. See " <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> " for the available object privileges.
object_name	The name of the object for which you are granting the privilege to the grantee, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, to grant the privilege on a rule set named <i>apply_rules</i> in the <i>hr</i> schema, enter <i>hr.apply_rules</i> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. The object must be an existing rule, rule set, or evaluation context.

**Table 144-11 (Cont.) GRANT\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
grantee	The name of the user or role for which the privilege is granted. The specified user cannot be the owner of the object.
grant_option	If TRUE, then the specified user or users granted the specified privilege can grant this privilege to others.  If FALSE, then the specified user or users granted the specified privilege cannot grant this privilege to others.

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Be the owner of the object on which the privilege is granted
- Have the same privilege as the privilege being granted with the grant option

In addition, if the object is a rule set, then the user must have EXECUTE privilege on all the rules in the rule set with grant option or must own the rules in the rule set.

Table 144-12 lists the object privileges.

**Table 144-12 Object Privileges for Evaluation Contexts, Rules, and Rule Sets**

Privilege	Description
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALL_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT	Alter and execute a particular evaluation context in another user's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALL_ON_RULE	Alter and execute a particular rule in another user's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALL_ON_RULE_SET	Alter and execute a particular rule set in another user's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT	Alter a particular evaluation context in another user's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ON_RULE	Alter a particular rule in another user's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ON_RULE_SET	Alter a particular rule set in another user's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ON_EVALUATION_CONTEXT	Execute a particular evaluation context in another user's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ON_RULE	Execute a particular rule in another user's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ON_RULE_SET	Execute a particular rule set in another user's schema

### Examples

For example, to grant the HR user the privilege to alter a rule named hr\_dml in the strmadmin schema, enter the following:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege => SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ON_RULE,
```



```

object_name => 'strmadmin.hr_dml',
grantee     => 'hr',
grant_option => FALSE);
END;
/

```

### 144.3.11 GRANT\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure grant the specified system privilege to the specified user or role.

#### Syntax

```

DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege     IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
  grantee       IN  VARCHAR2,
  grant_option  IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);

```

#### Parameters

**Table 144-13 GRANT\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The name of the system privilege to grant to the grantee.
grantee	The name of the user or role for which the privilege is granted
grant_option	If TRUE, then the specified user or users granted the specified privilege can grant the system privilege to others. If FALSE, then the specified user or users granted the specified privilege cannot grant the system privilege to others.

#### Usage Notes

[Table 144-14](#) lists the system privileges.

**Table 144-14 System Privileges for Evaluation Contexts, Rules, and Rule Sets**

Privilege	Description
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT	Alter any evaluation context owned by any user
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ANY_RULE	Alter any rule owned by any user
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.ALTER_ANY_RULE_SET	Alter any rule set owned by any user
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT	Create a new evaluation context in any schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_EVALUATION_CONTEXT_OBJ	Create a new evaluation context in the grantee's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_ANY_RULE	Create a new rule in any schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_OBJ	Create a new rule in the grantee's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_ANY_RULE_SET	Create a new rule set in any schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_RULE_SET_OBJ	Create a new rule set in the grantee's schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT	Drop any evaluation context in any schema

**Table 144-14 (Cont.) System Privileges for Evaluation Contexts, Rules, and Rule Sets**

Privilege	Description
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_ANY_RULE	Drop any rule in any schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_ANY_RULE_SET	Drop any rule set in any schema
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ANY_EVALUATION_CONTEXT	Execute any evaluation context owned by any user
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ANY_RULE	Execute any rule owned by any user
SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.EXECUTE_ANY_RULE_SET	Execute any rule set owned by any user

For example, to grant the `strmadmin` user the privilege to create a rule set in any schema, enter the following:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_RULE_ADM.GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
    privilege => SYS.DBMS_RULE_ADM.CREATE_ANY_RULE_SET,
    grantee   => 'strmadmin',
    grant_option => FALSE);
END;
/
```

#### Note:

When you grant a privilege on "ANY" object (for example, `ALTER_ANY_RULE`), and the initialization parameter `O7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY` is set to `FALSE`, you give the user access to that type of object in all schemas except the `SYS` schema. By default, the initialization parameter `O7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY` is set to `FALSE`.

If you want to grant access to an object in the `SYS` schema, then you can grant object privileges explicitly on the object. Alternatively, you can set the `O7_DICTIONARY_ACCESSIBILITY` initialization parameter to `TRUE`. Then privileges granted on "ANY" object allows access to any schema, including `SYS`.

## 144.3.12 REMOVE\_RULE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified rule from the specified rule set.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.REMOVE_RULE(
  rule_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  rule_set_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  all_evaluation_contexts IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 144-15 REMOVE\_RULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rule_name</code>	The name of the rule you are removing from the rule set, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . For example, to remove a rule named <code>all_a</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.all_a</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>rule_set_name</code>	The name of the rule set from which you are removing the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_set_name</code> . For example, to remove the rule from a rule set named <code>apply_rules</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.apply_rules</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>evaluation_context_name</code>	The name of the evaluation context associated with the rule you are removing, specified as <code>[schema_name.]evaluation_context_name</code> . For example, to specify an evaluation context named <code>dept_eval_context</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema, enter <code>hr.dept_eval_context</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.  If an evaluation context was specified for the rule you are removing when you added the rule to the rule set using the <code>ADD_RULE</code> procedure, then specify the same evaluation context. If you added the same rule more than once with different evaluation contexts, then specify the rule with the evaluation context you want to remove. If you specify an evaluation context that is not associated with the rule, then the procedure raises an error.  Specify <code>NULL</code> if you did not specify an evaluation context when you added the rule to the rule set. If you specify <code>NULL</code> and there are one or more evaluation contexts associated with the rule, then the procedure raises an error.
<code>all_evaluation_contexts</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure removes the rule from the rule set with all of its associated evaluation contexts.  If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure only removes the rule with the specified evaluation context.  This parameter is relevant only if the same rule is added more than once to the rule set with different evaluation contexts.

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, a user must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Have `ALTER_ON_RULE_SET` privilege on the rule set
- Have `ALTER_ANY_RULE_SET` system privilege
- Be the owner of the rule set

 **Note:**

This procedure does not drop a rule from the database. To drop a rule from the database, use the `DROP_RULE` procedure.

### 144.3.13 REVOKE\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes the specified object privilege on the specified object from the specified user or role.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.REVOKE_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  object_name IN VARCHAR2,
  revokee IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 144-16 REVOKE\_OBJECT\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The name of the object privilege on the object to revoke from the revokee. See <a href="#">GRANT_OBJECT_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a> for a list of the object privileges.
object_name	The name of the object for which you are revoking the privilege from the revokee, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, to revoke an object privilege on a rule set named <i>apply_rules</i> in the <i>hr</i> schema, enter <i>hr.apply_rules</i> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. The object must be an existing rule, rule set, or evaluation context.
revokee	The name of the user or role from which the privilege is revoked. The user who owns the object cannot be specified.

### 144.3.14 REVOKE\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure revokes the specified system privilege from the specified user or role.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_RULE_ADM.REVOKE_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE(
  privilege IN BINARY_INTEGER,
  revokee IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 144-17 REVOKE\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
privilege	The name of the system privilege to revoke from the revokee. See <a href="#">GRANT_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a> for a list of the system privileges.
revokee	The name of the user or role from which the privilege is revoked

# DBMS\_SCHEDULER

The `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package provides a collection of scheduling functions and procedures that can be called from any PL/SQL program.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SCHEDULER Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information regarding how to use `DBMS_SCHEDULER`

## 145.1 DBMS\_SCHEDULER Deprecated Subprograms

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

The following subprograms are deprecated with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1):

- [CREATE\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#)
- [DROP\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#)

## 145.2 DBMS\_SCHEDULER Security Model

The `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package ignores privileges granted on scheduler objects, such as jobs or chains, through roles. Object privileges must be granted directly to the user.

## 145.3 DBMS\_SCHEDULER Rules and Limits

These rules apply when using the `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package.

- Only `SYS` can perform actions on objects in the `SYS` schema.
- Several of the procedures accept comma-delimited lists of object names. If you provide a list of names, then the Scheduler stops executing the list at the first

object that returns an error. Therefore, the Scheduler does not perform the tasks needed for the remaining objects on the list.

For example, consider the statement `DBMS_SCHEDULER.STOP_JOB ('job1, job2, job3, sys.jobclass1, sys.jobclass2, sys.jobclass3');`

If `job3` cannot be stopped, then the jobs that follow it, `jobclass1`, `jobclass2`, and `jobclass3` cannot be stopped. The jobs that preceded `job3`, `job1` and `job2`, are stopped.

- Performing an action on an object that does not exist returns a PL/SQL exception stating that the object does not exist.

## 145.4 DBMS\_SCHEDULER Operational Notes

The Scheduler uses a rich **calendar**ing syntax to enable you to define repeating schedules, such as "every Tuesday and Friday at 4:00 p.m." or "the second Wednesday of every month." This calendaring syntax is used in calendaring expressions in the `repeat_interval` argument of a number of package subprograms. Evaluating a calendaring expression results in a set of discrete timestamps.

See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for examples of the calendaring syntax.

### Calendaring Syntax

This section starts with the calendaring syntax. It is followed by descriptions of various parts of the syntax.

In the calendaring syntax, \* means 0 or more.

```
repeat_interval = regular_schedule | combined_schedule
```

```
regular_schedule = frequency_clause
[";" interval_clause] [";" bymonth_clause] [";" byweekno_clause]
[";" byyearday_clause] [";" bydate_clause] [";" bymonthday_clause]
[";" byday_clause] [";" byhour_clause] [";" byminute_clause]
[";" bysecond_clause] [";" bysetpos_clause] [";" include_clause]
[";" exclude_clause] [";" intersect_clause] [";" periods_clause]
[";" byperiod_clause]
```

```
frequency_clause = "FREQ" "=" ( predefined_frequency | user_defined_frequency )
predefined_frequency = "YEARLY" | "MONTHLY" | "WEEKLY" | "DAILY" |
    "HOURLY" | "MINUTELY" | "SECONDLY"
user_defined_frequency = named_schedule
```

```
interval_clause = "INTERVAL" "=" intervalnum
intervalnum = 1 through 99
bymonth_clause = "BYMONTH" "=" monthlist
monthlist = month ( " ," month)*
month = numeric_month | char_month
numeric_month = 1 | 2 | 3 ... 12
char_month = "JAN" | "FEB" | "MAR" | "APR" | "MAY" | "JUN" |
    "JUL" | "AUG" | "SEP" | "OCT" | "NOV" | "DEC"
byweekno_clause = "BYWEEKNO" "=" weeknumber_list
weeknumber_list = weeknumber ( " ," weeknumber)*
weeknumber = [minus] weekno
weekno = 1 through 53
byyearday_clause = "BYYEARDAY" "=" yearday_list
yearday_list = yearday ( " ," yearday)*
```

```
yearday = [minus] yeardaynum
yeardaynum = 1 through 366
bydate_clause = "BYDATE" "=" date_list
date_list = date ( "," date)*
date = [YYYY]MMDD [ offset | span ]
bymonthday_clause = "BYMONTHDAY" "=" monthday_list
monthday_list = monthday ( "," monthday)*
monthday = [minus] monthdaynum
monthdaynum = 1 through 31
byday_clause = "BYDAY" "=" byday_list
byday_list = byday ( "," byday)*
byday = [weekdaynum] day
weekdaynum = [minus] daynum
daynum = 1 through 53 /* if frequency is yearly */
daynum = 1 through 5 /* if frequency is monthly */
day = "MON" | "TUE" | "WED" | "THU" | "FRI" | "SAT" | "SUN"
BYTIME clause: BYTIME=[hour_minute_second_list|minute_second_list]
hour_minute_second_list: hh24mmss, .., hh24mmss
minute_second_list: mmss, .. mmss
byhour_clause = "BYHOUR" "=" hour_list
hour_list = hour ( "," hour)*
hour = 0 through 23
byminute_clause = "BYMINUTE" "=" minute_list
minute_list = minute ( "," minute)*
minute = 0 through 59
bysecond_clause = "BYSECOND" "=" second_list
second_list = second ( "," second)*
second = 0 through 59
bysetpos_clause = "BYSETPOS" "=" setpos_list
setpos_list = setpos ( "," setpos)*
setpos = [minus] setpos_num
setpos_num = 1 through 9999

include_clause = "INCLUDE" "=" schedule_list
exclude_clause = "EXCLUDE" "=" schedule_list
intersect_clause = "INTERSECT" "=" schedule_list
schedule_list = schedule_clause ( "," schedule_clause)*
schedule_clause = named_schedule [ offset ]
named_schedule = [schema "."] schedule
periods_clause = "PERIODS" "=" periodnum
byperiod_clause = "BYPERIOD" "=" period_list
period_list = periodnum ( "," periodnum)*
periodnum = 1 through 100

offset = ("+" | "-") ["OFFSET:"] duration_val
span = ("+" | "-" | "^") "SPAN:" duration_val
duration_val = dur-weeks | dur_days
dur_weeks = numofweeks "W"
dur_days = numofdays "D"
numofweeks = 1 through 53
numofdays = 1 through 376
minus = "-"

combined_schedule = schedule_list
```



**Table 145-1 Values for repeat\_interval**

Name	Description
FREQ	This specifies the type of recurrence. It must be specified. The possible predefined frequency values are YEARLY, MONTHLY, WEEKLY, DAILY, HOURLY, MINUTELY, and SECONDLY. Alternatively, specifies an existing schedule to use as a user-defined frequency.
INTERVAL	This specifies a positive integer representing how often the recurrence repeats. The default is 1, which means every second for secondly, every day for daily, and so on. The maximum value is 99.
BYMONTH	This specifies which month or months you want the job to execute in. You can use numbers such as 1 for January and 3 for March, as well as three-letter abbreviations such as FEB for February and JUL for July.
BYWEEKNO	<p>This specifies the week of the year as a number. It follows ISO-8601, which defines the week as starting with Monday and ending with Sunday; and the first week of a year as the first week, which is mostly within the Gregorian year. The first week is equivalent to the following two variants: the week that contains the first Thursday of the Gregorian year; and the week containing January 4th.</p> <p>The ISO-8601 week numbers are integers from 1 to 52 or 53; parts of week 1 may be in the previous calendar year; parts of week 52 may be in the following calendar year; and if a year has a week 53, parts of it must be in the following calendar year.</p> <p>As an example, in the year 1998, the ISO week 1 began on Monday December 29th, 1997; and the last ISO week (week 53) ended on Sunday January 3rd, 1999. So December 29th, 1997, is in the ISO week 1998-01, and January 1st, 1999, is in the ISO week 1998-53.</p> <p>byweekno is only valid for YEARLY.</p> <p>Examples of invalid specifications are "FREQ=YEARLY; BYWEEKNO=1; BYMONTH=12" and "FREQ=YEARLY; BYWEEKNO=53; BYMONTH=1".</p>
BYYEARDAY	This specifies the day of the year as a number. Valid values are 1 to 366. An example is 69, which is March 10 (31 for January, 28 for February, and 10 for March). 69 evaluates to March 10 for non-leap years and March 9 in leap years. -2 will always evaluate to December 30th independent of whether it is a leap year.

**Table 145-1 (Cont.) Values for repeat\_interval**

Name	Description
BYDATE	<p>This specifies a list of dates, where each date is of the form [YYYY]MMDD. A list of consecutive dates can be generated by using the <i>SPAN</i> modifier, and a date can be adjusted with the <i>OFFSET</i> modifier. An example of a simple <i>BYDATE</i> clause follows:</p> <pre>BYDATE=0115,0315,0615,0915,1215,20060115</pre> <p>The following <i>SPAN</i> example is equivalent to <i>BYDATE=0110,0111,0112,0113,0114</i>, which is a span of 5 days starting at 1/10:</p> <pre>BYDATE=0110+SPAN:5D</pre> <p>The plus sign in front of the <i>SPAN</i> keyword indicates a span starting at the supplied date. The minus sign indicates a span ending at the supplied date, and the "^" sign indicates a span of <i>n</i> days or weeks centered around the supplied date. If <i>n</i> is an even number, it is adjusted up to the next odd number.</p> <p>Offsets adjust the supplied date by adding or subtracting <i>n</i> days or weeks. <i>BYDATE=0205-OFFSET:2W</i> is equivalent to <i>BYDATE=0205-14D</i> (the <i>OFFSET</i> keyword is optional), which is also equivalent to <i>BYDATE=0122</i>.</p>
BYMONTHDAY	<p>This specifies the day of the month as a number. Valid values are 1 to 31. An example is 10, which means the 10th day of the selected month. You can use the minus sign (-) to count backward from the last day, so, for example, <i>BYMONTHDAY=-1</i> means the last day of the month and <i>BYMONTHDAY=-2</i> means the next to last day of the month.</p>
BYDAY	<p>This specifies the day of the week from Monday to Sunday in the form <i>MON</i>, <i>TUE</i>, and so on. Using numbers, you can specify the 26th Friday of the year, if using a <i>YEARLY</i> frequency, or the 4th <i>THU</i> of the month, using a <i>MONTHLY</i> frequency. Using the minus sign, you can say the second to last Friday of the month. For example, <i>-1 FRI</i> is the last Friday of the month.</p>
BYHOUR	<p>This specifies the hour on which the job is to run. Valid values are 0 to 23. As an example, 10 means 10 a.m.</p>
BYMINUTE	<p>This specifies the minute on which the job is to run. Valid values are 0 to 59. As an example, 45 means 45 minutes past the chosen hour.</p>
BYSECOND	<p>This specifies the second on which the job is to run. Valid values are 0 to 59. As an example, 30 means 30 seconds past the chosen minute.</p>

**Table 145-1 (Cont.) Values for repeat\_interval**

Name	Description
BYSETPOS	<p>This selects one or more items, by position, in the list of timestamps that result after the whole calendaring expression is evaluated. It is useful for requirements such as running a job on the last workday of the month. Rather than attempting to express this with the other BY clauses, you can code the calendaring expression to evaluate to a list of every workday of the month, and then add the BYSETPOS clause to select only the last item of that list. Assuming that workdays are Monday through Friday, the syntax would then be:</p> <pre data-bbox="553 596 1174 621">FREQ=MONTHLY; BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI; BYSETPOS=-1</pre> <p>Valid values are 1 through 9999. A negative number selects an item from the end of the list (-1 is the last item, -2 is the next to last item, and so on) and a positive number selects from the front of the list. The BYSETPOS clause is always evaluated last. BYSETPOS is only supported with the MONTHLY and YEARLY frequencies.</p> <p>The BYSETPOS clause is applied to the list of timestamps once per frequency period. For example, when the frequency is defined as MONTHLY, the Scheduler determines all valid timestamps for the month, orders that list, and then applies the BYSETPOS clause. The Scheduler then moves on to the next month and repeats the procedure. Assuming a start date of Jun 10, 2004, the example evaluates to: Jun 30, Jul 30, Aug 31, Sep 30, Oct 29, and so on.</p>
INCLUDE	<p>This includes one or more named schedules in the calendaring expression. That is, the set of timestamps defined by each included named schedule is added to the results of the calendaring expression. If an identical timestamp is contributed by both an included schedule and the calendaring expression, it is included in the resulting set of timestamps only once. The named schedules must have been defined with the CREATE_SCHEDULE procedure.</p> <p>This clause only works on a full day and therefore cannot be used with BYHOUR, BYMIN, and BYSECOND.</p>
EXCLUDE	<p>This excludes one or more named schedules from the calendaring expression. That is, the set of timestamps defined by each excluded named schedule is removed from the results of the calendaring expression. The named schedules must have been defined with the CREATE_SCHEDULE procedure.</p> <p>This clause only works on a full day and therefore cannot be used with BYHOUR, BYMIN, and BYSECOND.</p>

**Table 145-1 (Cont.) Values for repeat\_interval**

Name	Description
INTERSECT	<p>This specifies an intersection between the calendaring expression results and the set of timestamps defined by one or more named schedules. Only the timestamps that appear both in the calendaring expression and in one of the named schedules are included in the resulting set of timestamps.</p> <p>For example, assume that the named schedule <code>last_sat</code> indicates the last Saturday in every month, and that for the year 2005, the only months where the last day of the month is also a Saturday are April and December. Assume also that the named schedule <code>end_qtr</code> indicates the last day of each quarter in 2005:</p> <p><code>3/31/2005, 6/30/2005, 9/30/2005, 12/31/2005</code></p> <p>These calendaring expressions result in the dates that follow:</p> <p><code>3/31/2005, 4/30/2005, 6/30/2005, 9/30/2005, 12/31/2005</code></p> <p><code>FREQ=MONTHLY; BYMONTHDAY=-1; INTERSECT=last_sat,end_qtr</code></p> <p>In this example, the terms <code>FREQ=MONTHLY; BYMONTHDAY=-1</code> indicate the last day of each month.</p> <p>This clause only works on a full day and therefore cannot be used with <code>BYHOUR</code>, <code>BYMIN</code>, and <code>BYSECOND</code>.</p>
PERIODS	<p>This identifies the number of periods that together form one cycle of a user-defined frequency. It is used in the <code>repeat_interval</code> expression of the schedule that defines the user-defined frequency. It is mandatory when the <code>repeat_interval</code> expression in the main schedule contains a <code>BYPERIOD</code> clause. The following example defines the quarters of a fiscal year.</p> <p><code>FREQ=YEARLY; BYDATE=0301,0601,0901,1201; PERIODS=4</code></p>
BYPERIOD	<p>This selects periods from a user-defined frequency. For example, if a main schedule names a user-defined frequency schedule that defines the fiscal quarters shown in the previous example, the clause <code>BYPERIOD=2,4</code> in the main schedule selects the 2nd and 4th fiscal quarters.</p>

### Combining Schedules

There are two ways to combine schedules:

- Using a combined schedule expression, which is a list of individual schedules
 

For example, to create a schedule for all company holidays, you provide a list of individual schedules, where each schedule in the list defines a single holiday. The Scheduler evaluates each individual schedule, and then returns a union of the timestamps returned by each individual schedule.
- Embedding other schedules into the main schedule using `include`, `exclude`, and `intersect` clauses

With this method, the embedded schedules inherit certain attributes from the main schedule.

- Timestamps generated by the `INCLUDE` clause that fall into periods that are skipped by the main schedule are ignored. This is the case when the main

schedule skips periods due to the `INTERVAL` clause, the `BYPERIOD` clause, or the `BYMONTH` clause for `freq=monthly`.

- Days that are added by the `INCLUDE` clause follow the hourly/minute/secondly execution pattern of the main schedule.
- When the `INCLUDE` clause is present, no date-specific defaults are retrieved from the start date (but time-specific defaults can be). (See ["Start Dates and Repeat Intervals"](#), later in this section.) For example, a `repeat_interval` of `FREQ=MONTHLY;INCLUDE=HOLIDAY` executes only on holidays and not on the month/day defaults retrieved from the start date.

The following is an example:

```
BEGIN
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('embed_sched', repeat_interval =>
'FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0130,0220,0725');
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('main_sched', repeat_interval =>
'FREQ=MONTHLY;INTERVAL=2;BYMONTHDAY=15;BYHOUR=9,17;INCLUDE=embed_sched');
END;
/
```

In this example, the dates 1/30, 2/20, and 7/25 are added to the main schedule. However, the Scheduler does not include dates that fall in months that are skipped by the `INTERVAL` clause. If the start date of the main schedule is 1/1/2005, then 2/20 is not added. On the dates that are added, the embedded schedule follows the execution pattern of the main schedule: jobs are executed at 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on 1/30 and 7/25. If the embedded schedule does not itself have a start date, it inherits the start date from the main schedule.

### User-Defined Frequencies

Instead of using predefined frequencies like `DAILY`, `WEEKLY`, `MONTHLY`, and so on, you can create your own frequencies by creating a schedule that returns the start date of each period. For example, the following `repeat_interval` expression is used in a schedule named `fiscal_year` that defines the start of each quarter in a fiscal year:

```
FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0301,0601,0901,1201;PERIODS=4
```

To return the last Wednesday of every quarter, you create a schedule (the "main schedule") that uses the `fiscal_year` schedule as a user-defined frequency:

```
FREQ=fiscal_year;BYDAY=-1WED
```

Periods in a user-defined frequency do not have to be equal in length. In the main schedule, the `BYSETPOS` clause and numbered weekdays are recalculated based on the size of each period. To select dates in specific periods, you must use the `BYPERIOD` clause in the main schedule. To enable this, the schedule that is used as the user-defined frequency must include a `PERIODS` clause, and it must set its start date appropriately. The first date returned by this schedule is used as the starting point of period 1.

As another example, assuming work days are Monday through Friday, to get the last work day of the 2nd and 4th quarters of the fiscal year, the `repeat_interval` clause in the main schedule is the following:

```
FREQ=fiscal_year;BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI;BYPERIOD=2,4;BYSETPOS=-1
```

### Start Dates and Repeat Intervals

The Scheduler retrieves the date and time from the job or schedule start date and incorporates them as defaults into the `repeat_interval`. For example, if the specified frequency is yearly and there is no `BYMONTH` or `BYMONTHDAY` clause in the repeat interval, then the month and day that the job runs on are retrieved from the start date. Similarly, if frequency is monthly but there is no `BYMONTHDAY` clause in the repeat interval, then the day of the month that the job runs on is retrieved from the start date. If present, `BYHOUR`, `BYMINUTE`, and `BYSECOND` defaults are also retrieved from the start date, and used if those clauses are not specified. Note that if the `INCLUDE`, `EXCLUDE`, or `INTERSECT` clauses are present, no date-related defaults are retrieved from the start date, but time-related defaults are. The following are some examples:

```
start_date:      4/15/05 9:00:00
repeat_interval: freq=yearly
```

is expanded internally to:

```
freq=yearly;bymonth=4;bymonthday=15;byhour=9;byminute=0;bysecond=0
```

The preceding schedule executes on 04/15/05 9:00:00, 04/15/06 9:00:00, 04/15/07 9:00:00, and so on.

For the next example, assume that schedule S1 has a `repeat_interval` of `FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0701`.

```
start_date:      01/20/05 9:00:00
repeat_interval: freq=yearly;include=S1
```

is expanded internally to:

```
freq=yearly;byhour=9;byminute=0;bysecond=0;include=S1
```

Because an `INCLUDE` clause is present, date-related information is not retrieved from the start date. However, time-specific information is, so the preceding schedule executes on 07/01/05 9:00:00, 07/01/06 9:00:00, 07/01/08 9:00:00, and so on.

### General Rules

When using a calendaring expression, consider the following rules:

- For a regular schedule (as opposed to a combined schedule), the calendar string must start with the frequency clause. All other clauses are optional and can be put in any order.
- All clauses are separated by a semicolon, and each clause can be present at most once, with the exception of the `include`, `exclude`, and `intersect` clauses.
- Spaces are allowed between syntax elements and the strings are case-insensitive.
- The list of values for a specific `BY` clause do not need to be ordered.
- When not enough `BY` clauses are present to determine what the next date is, this information is retrieved from the start date. For example, "`FREQ=YEARLY`" with a start date of 02/15/2003 becomes "`FREQ=YEARLY;BYMONTH=FEB; BYMONTHDAY=15`", which means every year on the 15th of February.

"`FREQ=YEARLY;BYMONTH=JAN, JUL`" with start date 01/21/2003 becomes "`FREQ=YEARLY;BYMONTH=JAN, JUL; BYMONTHDAY=21`", which means every year on January 21 and July 21.

- The `byweekno` clause is only allowed if the frequency is `YEARLY`. It cannot be used with other frequencies. When it is present, it will return all days in that week number. If you want to limit it to specific days within the week, you have to add a `BYDAY` clause. For example, "`FREQ=YEARLY;BYWEEKNO=2`" with a start date of `01/01/2003` will return:

```
01/06/2003, 01/07/2003, 01/08/2003, 01/09/2003, 01/10/2003, 01/11/2003,
01/12/2003, 01/05/2004, 01/06/2004, 01/07/2004, .... and so on.
```

Note that when the `byweekno` clause is used, it is possible that the dates returned are from a year other than the current year. For example, if returning dates for the year 2004 and the calendar string is "`FREQ=YEARLY;BYWEEKNO=1,53`" for the specified week numbers in 2004, it will return the dates:

```
12/29/03, 12/30/03, 12/31/03, 01/01/04, 01/02/04, 01/03/04, 01/04/04, 12/27/04,
12/28/04, 12/29/04, 12/30/04, 12/31/04, 01/01/05, 01/02/05
```

- For those `BY` clauses that do not have a consistent range of values, you can count backward by putting a "-" in front of the numeric value. For example, specifying `BYMONTHDAY=31` will not give you the last day of every month, because not every month has 31 days. Instead, `BYMONTHDAY=-1` will give you the last day of the month.

This is not supported for `BY` clauses that are fixed in size. In other words, `BYMONTH`, `BYHOUR`, `BYMINUTE`, and `BYSECOND` are not supported.

- The basic values for the `BYDAY` clause are the days of the week. When the frequency is `YEARLY`, or `MONTHLY`, you are allowed to specify a positive or negative number in front of each day of the week. In the case of `YEARLY`, `BYDAY=40MON`, indicates the 40th Monday of the year. In the case of `MONTHLY`, `BYDAY=-2SAT`, indicates the second to last Saturday of the month.

Note that positive or negative numbers in front of the weekdays are not supported for other frequencies and that in the case of yearly, the number ranges from -53 ... -1, 1 ... 53, whereas for the monthly frequency it is limited to -5 ... -1, 1... 5.

If no number is present in front of the weekday it specifies, every occurrence of that weekday in the specified frequency.

- The first day of the week is Monday.
- Repeating jobs with frequencies smaller than daily follow their frequencies exactly across daylight savings adjustments. For example, suppose that a job is scheduled to repeat every 3 hours, the clock is moved forward from 1:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m., and the last time the job ran was midnight. Its next scheduled time will be 4:00 a.m. Thus, the 3 hour period between subsequent job runs is retained. The same applies when the clock is moved back. This behavior is not the case for repeating jobs that have frequencies of daily or larger. For example, if a repeating job is supposed to be executed on a daily basis at midnight, it will continue to run at midnight if the clock is moved forward or backward. When the execution time of such a daily (or larger frequency) job happens to fall inside a window where the clock is moved forward, the job executes at the end of the window.
- The calendaring syntax does not allow you to specify a time zone. Instead the Scheduler retrieves the time zone from the `start_date` argument. If jobs must follow daylight savings adjustments, then you must specify a region name for the time zone of the `start_date`. For example specifying the `start_date` time zone as `'US/Eastern'` in New York ensures that daylight saving adjustments are automatically applied. If instead, the time zone of the `start_date` is set to an

absolute offset, such as '-5:00', then daylight savings adjustments are not followed and your job execution is off by an hour for half the year.

- When `start_date` is NULL, the Scheduler determines the time zone for the repeat interval as follows:
  1. It checks whether or not the session time zone is a region name. The session time zone can be set by either:
    - Issuing an ALTER SESSION statement, for example:
 

```
SQL> ALTER SESSION SET time_zone = 'Asia/Shanghai';
```
    - Setting the ORA\_SDTZ environment variable.
  2. If the session time zone is an absolute offset instead of a region name, the Scheduler uses the value of the `DEFAULT_TIMEZONE` Scheduler attribute. For more information, see the [SET\\_SCHEDULER\\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#).
  3. If the `DEFAULT_TIMEZONE` attribute is NULL, the Scheduler uses the time zone of `sysimestamp` when the job or window is enabled.

### BYSETPOS Clause Rules

The following are rules for the `BYSETPOS` clause.

- The `BYSETPOS` clause is the last clause to be evaluated. It is processed after all other `BY` clauses and the `INCLUDE`, `EXCLUDE` and `INTERSECT` clauses have been evaluated.
- The `INTERVAL` clause does not change the size of the period to which the `BYSETPOS` clause is applied. For example, when the frequency is set to monthly and interval is set to 3, the list of timestamps to which `BYSETPOS` is applied is generated from a month, not a quarter. The only impact of the `INTERVAL` clause is to cause months to be skipped. However, you can still select the second to last workday of the quarter like this:

```
FREQ=MONTHLY; INTERVAL=3; BYDAY=MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI; BYSETPOS=-2
```

provided that you set the start date in the right month. This example returns the next to last workday of a month, and repeats once a quarter.

- To get consistent results, the set to which `BYSETPOS` is applied is determined from the beginning of the frequency period independently of when the evaluation occurs. Whether the Scheduler evaluates

```
FREQ=MONTHLY; BYDAY=MON, TUE, FRI; BYSETPOS=1, 3
```

on 01/01/2004 or 01/15/2004, in both cases the expression evaluates to Friday 01/02/2004, and Tuesday 01/06/2004. The only difference is that when the expression is evaluated on 01/15/2004, the Scheduler determines that there are no matches in January because the timestamps found are in the past, and it moves on to the matches in the next month, February.

### BYDATE Clause Rules

The following are rules for the `BYDATE` clause.

- If dates in the `BYDATE` clause do not have their optional year component, the job runs on those dates every year.
- The job execution times on the included dates are derived from the `BY` clauses in the calendaring expression. For example, if `repeat_interval` is defined as



```
freq=daily;byhour=8,13,18;byminute=0;bysecond=0;bydate=0502,0922
```

then the execution times on 05/02 and 09/22 are 8:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 6:00 p.m.

### EXCLUDE Clause Rules

Excluded dates without a time component are 24 hour periods. All timestamps that fall on an excluded date are removed. In the following example, `jan_fifteen` is a named schedule that resolves to the single date of 01/15:

```
freq=monthly;bymonthday=15,30;byhour=8,13,18;byminute=0;bysecond=0;
  exclude=jan_fifteenth
```

In this case, all three instances of the job are removed for 01/15.

### OFFSET Rules

You can adjust the dates of individual named schedules by adding positive offsets to them. For example, to execute `JOB2` exactly 15 days after every occurrence of `JOB1`, add `+OFFSET:15D` to the schedule of `JOB1`, as follows:

```
BEGIN
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('job2_schedule', repeat_interval =>
  'job1_schedule+OFFSET:15D');
END;
/
```

Note that negative offsets to named schedules are not supported.

### Example 145-1 Putting It All Together

This example demonstrates the use of user-defined frequencies, spans, offsets, and the `BYSETPOS` and `INCLUDE` clauses. (Note that the `OFFSET:` keyword is optional in an offset clause.)

Many companies in the retail industry share the same fiscal year. The fiscal year starts on the Sunday closest to February 1st, and subsequent quarters start exactly 13 weeks later. The fiscal year schedule for the retail industry can be defined as the following:

```
begin
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('year_start', repeat_interval=>
  'FREQ=YEARLY;BYDATE=0201^SPAN:1W;BYDAY=SUN');
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('retail_fiscal_year',
  to_timestamp_tz('15-JAN-2005 12:00:00','DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'),
  'year_start,year_start+13w,year_start+26w,year_start+39w;periods=4');
end;
/
```

The following schedule can be used to execute a job on the 5th day off in the 2nd and the 4th quarters of the retail industry. This assumes that Saturday and Sunday are off days as well as the days in the existing `holiday` schedule.

```
begin
dbms_scheduler.create_schedule('fifth_day_off', repeat_interval=>
  'FREQ=retail_fiscal_year;BYDAY=SAT,SUN;INCLUDE=holiday;
  BYPERIOD=2,4;BYSETPOS=5');
end;
/
```

## 145.5 DBMS\_SCHEDULER Data Structures

The DBMS\_SCHEDULER package defines OBJECT types and TABLE types.

### OBJECT Types

- [JOBARG Object Type](#)
- [JOB\\_DEFINITION Object Type](#)
- [JOBATTR Object Type](#)
- [SCHEDULER\\$\\_STEP\\_TYPE Object Type](#)
- [SCHEDULER\\$\\_EVENT\\_INFO Object Type](#)
- [SCHEDULER\\_FILEWATCHER\\_RESULT Object Type](#)
- [SCHEDULER\\_FILEWATCHER\\_REQUEST Object Type](#)

### TABLE Types

- [JOBARG\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [JOB\\_DEFINITION\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [JOBATTR\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [SCHEDULER\\$\\_STEP\\_TYPE\\_LIST Table Type](#)

### 145.5.1 DBMS\_SCHEDULER JOBARG Object Type

This type is used by the JOB and JOBATTR object types. It represents a job argument in a batch of job arguments.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE jobarg IS OBJECT (
  arg_position          NUMBER,
  arg_text_value        VARCHAR2(4000),
  arg_anydata_value    ANYDATA,
  arg_operation         VARCHAR2(5));
```

#### Attributes

**Table 145-2** JOBARG Object Type Attributes

Attribute	Description
arg_position	Position of the argument
arg_text_value	Value of the argument if the type is VARCHAR2
arg_anydata_value	Value of the argument if the type is AnyData
arg_operation	Type of the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SET</li> <li>• RESET</li> </ul>

## JOBARG Constructor Function

This constructor function constructs a job argument. It is overloaded to construct job arguments with different types of values.

### Syntax

Constructs a job argument with a text value.

```
constructor function jobarg (  
  arg_position      IN POSITIVEN,  
  arg_value         IN VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN SELF AS RESULT;
```

Constructs a job argument with an AnyData value.

```
constructor function jobarg (  
  arg_position      IN POSITIVEN,  
  arg_value         IN ANYDATA)  
  RETURN SELF AS RESULT;
```

Constructs a job argument with a NULL value.

```
constructor function jobarg (  
  arg_position      IN POSITIVEN,  
  arg_reset         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)  
  RETURN SELF AS RESULT;
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-3 JOBARG Constructor Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
arg_position	Position of the argument
arg_value	Value of the argument
arg_reset	If arg_reset is TRUE, then the argument at that position is reset. Setting arg_reset to FALSE (which is the default) will create an argument with a NULL value.

## JOBARG\_ARRAY Table Type

### Syntax

```
TYPE jobarg_array IS TABLE OF jobarg;
```

## 145.5.2 JOBARG\_ARRAY Table Type

The jobarg\_array type is a table of jobarg.

### Syntax

```
TYPE jobarg_array IS TABLE OF jobarg;
```

## 145.5.3 DBMS\_SCHEDULER JOB\_DEFINITION Object Type

This type is used by the `CREATE_JOBS` procedure and represents a job in a batch of jobs.

### Syntax

```

TYPE job_definition IS OBJECT (
  job_name          VARCHAR2(100),
  job_class         VARCHAR2(32),
  job_style         VARCHAR2(11),
  program_name     VARCHAR2(100),
  job_action        VARCHAR2(4000),
  job_type         VARCHAR2(20),
  schedule_name    VARCHAR2(65),
  repeat_interval  VARCHAR2(4000),
  schedule_limit   INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
  start_date       TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  end_date         TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  event_condition  VARCHAR2(4000),
  queue_spec       VARCHAR2(100),
  number_of_arguments NUMBER,
  arguments        SYS.JOBARG_ARRAY,
  job_priority     NUMBER,
  job_weight       NUMBER,
  max_run_duration INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
  max_runs         NUMBER,
  max_failures     NUMBER,
  logging_level    NUMBER,
  restartable      VARCHAR2(5),
  stop_on_window_close VARCHAR2(5),
  raise_events     NUMBER,
  comments         VARCHAR2(240),
  auto_drop        VARCHAR2(5),
  enabled          VARCHAR2(5),
  follow_default_timezone VARCHAR2(5),
  parallel_instances VARCHAR2(5),
  aq_job           VARCHAR2(5),
  instance_id      NUMBER,
  credential_name  VARCHAR2(65),
  destination      VARCHAR2(4000),
  database_role    VARCHAR2(20),
  allow_runs_in_restricted_mode VARCHAR2(5);
  restart_on_recovery BOOLEAN;
  restart_on_failure BOOLEAN;
)

```

### Object Attributes

[Table 145-4](#) provides brief descriptions of the attributes of the `JOB_DEFINITION` object type. For more complete information about these attributes, see the "[CREATE\\_JOB Procedure](#)" and the "[SET\\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#)".

**Table 145-4** JOB\_DEFINITION Object Types

Attribute	Description
<code>job_name</code>	Name of the job

**Table 145-4 (Cont.) JOB\_DEFINITION Object Types**

Attribute	Description
job_class	Name of the job class
job_style	Style of the job: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REGULAR</li> <li>LIGHTWEIGHT</li> <li>IN_MEMORY_RUNTIME</li> <li>IN_MEMORY_FULL</li> </ul>
program_name	Name of the program that the job runs
job_action	Inline action of the job. This is either the code for an anonymous PL/SQL block or the name of a stored procedure, external executable, or chain.
job_type	Job action type ('PLSQL_BLOCK', 'STORED_PROCEDURE', 'EXECUTABLE', 'CHAIN', 'EXTERNAL_SCRIPT', 'SQL_SCRIPT', and 'BACKUP_SCRIPT')
schedule_name	Name of the schedule that specifies when the job has to execute
repeat_interval	Inline time-based schedule
schedule_limit	Maximum delay time between scheduled and actual job start before a job run is canceled
start_date	Start date and time of the job
end_date	End date and time of the job
event_condition	Event condition for event-based jobs
queue_spec	File watcher name or queue specification for event-based jobs
number_of_arguments	Number of job arguments
arguments	Array of job arguments
job_priority	Job priority
job_weight	*** Deprecated in Oracle Database 11gR2. Do not change the value of this attribute from the default, which is 1. Weight of the job for parallel execution.
max_run_duration	Maximum run duration of the job
max_runs	Maximum number of runs before the job is marked as completed
max_failures	Maximum number of failures tolerated before the job is marked as broken
logging_level	Job logging level
restartable	Indicates whether the job is restartable (TRUE) or not (FALSE)
stop_on_window_close	Indicates whether the job is stopped when the window that it runs in ends (TRUE) or not (FALSE). Equivalent to the stop_on_window_close job attribute described in the <a href="#">SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a> .
raise_events	State changes that raise events
comments	Comments on the job

**Table 145-4 (Cont.) JOB\_DEFINITION Object Types**

Attribute	Description
auto_drop	If TRUE (the default), indicates that the job should be dropped once completed
enabled	Indicates whether the job should be enabled immediately after creating it (TRUE) or not (FALSE)
follow_default_timezone	If TRUE and if the job start_date is null, then when the default_timezone scheduler attribute is changed, the Scheduler recomputes the next run date and time for this job so that it is in accordance with the new time zone.
parallel_instances	For event-based jobs only. If TRUE, on the arrival of the specified event, the Scheduler creates a new lightweight job to handle that event, so multiple instances of the same event-based job can run in parallel. If FALSE, then an event is discarded if it is raised while the job that handles it is already running,
aq_job	For internal use only
instance_id	The instance ID of the instance that the job must run on For in-memory full jobs, the instance_id value determines in which instance to stop the job; if left NULL, the job is stopped in all instances.
credential_name	The credential to use for a single destination or the default credential for a group of destinations
destination	The name of a single external destination or database destination, or a group name of type external destination or database destination
database_role	In an Oracle Data Guard environment, the database role ('PRIMARY' or 'LOGICAL STANDBY') for which the job runs
allow_runs_in_restricted_mode	If TRUE, the job is permitted to run when the database is in restricted mode, provided that the job owner is permitted to log in during this mode
restart_on_recovery	If set to TRUE for a job and the job is stopped by a database shutdown, then the job is restarted when the database is recovered. If set to FALSE, and the job is stopped by a database shutdown, then the job is marked as stopped when the database is recovered.
restart_on_failure	If set to TRUE for a job and the job fails due to an application error, then the job is retried using the normal Scheduler retry mechanism (after 1 second, after 10 seconds, after 100 seconds, and so on, up to a maximum of 6 times). If all 6 retries fail (after about 30 hours), then the job is marked FAILED. If set to FALSE (the default), a failed job is immediately marked FAILED.

**JOB\_DEFINITION Constructor Function**

This constructor function constructs a `job_definition` object.

**Syntax**

```

constructor function job_definition (
  job_name          IN      VARCHAR2,
  job_style         IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'REGULAR',
  program_name     IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  job_action       IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  job_type         IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  schedule_name    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  repeat_interval  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  event_condition  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_spec       IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  start_date       IN      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  end_date         IN      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  number_of_arguments IN  NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
  arguments        IN      SYS.JOBARG_ARRAY DEFAULT NULL,
  job_class        IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
  schedule_limit   IN      INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL,
  job_priority     IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
  job_weight       IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
  max_run_duration IN      INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL,
  max_runs         IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
  max_failures     IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
  logging_level    IN      NATURALN DEFAULT 64,
  restartable      IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  stop_on_window_close IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  raise_events     IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
  comments         IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_drop        IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  enabled          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  follow_default_timezone IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  parallel_instances IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  aq_job           IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  instance_id     IN      NATURAL DEFAULT NULL,
  credential_name  IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  destination      IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  database_role    IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  allow_runs_in_restricted_mode IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;

```

**JOB\_DEFINITION\_ARRAY Table Type****Syntax**

```
TYPE job_definition_array IS TABLE OF job_definition;
```

## 145.5.4 JOB\_DEFINITION\_ARRAY Table Type

The type `job_definition_array` is a table of `job_definition`.

**Syntax**

```
TYPE job_definition_array IS TABLE OF job_definition;
```

## 145.5.5 JOBATTR Object Type

This type is used by the `SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES` procedure and represents a job attribute in a batch of job attributes.

### Syntax

```
TYPE jobattr IS OBJECT (
  job_name          VARCHAR2(100),
  attr_name         VARCHAR2(30),
  char_value        VARCHAR2(4000),
  char_value2       VARCHAR2(4000),
  args_value        JOBARG_ARRAY,
  num_value         NUMBER,
  timestamp_value   TIMESTAMP(6) WITH TIME ZONE,
  interval_value    INTERVAL DAY(2) TO SECOND(6));
```

### Attributes

**Table 145-5** JOBATTR Object Type Attributes

Attribute	Description
<code>job_name</code>	Name of the job
<code>attr_name</code>	Name of the attribute
<code>char_value</code>	Value of the argument if the type is <code>VARCHAR2</code>
<code>char_value2</code>	Second <code>VARCHAR2</code> attribute value
<code>args_value</code>	Value of the argument if the type is a <code>JOBARG</code> array
<code>num_value</code>	Value of the argument if the type is <code>NUMBER</code>
<code>timestamp_value</code>	Value of the argument if the type is <code>TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE</code>
<code>interval_value</code>	Value of the argument if the type is <code>INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND</code>

### JOBATTR Constructor Function

This constructor function constructs a job attribute. It is overloaded to create attribute values of the following types: `VARCHAR2`, `NUMBER`, `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE`, `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`, and an array of `JOBARG` types.

### Syntax

```
constructor function jobattr (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_value        IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_value2       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN SELF AS RESULT;

constructor function jobattr (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_value        IN [NUMBER, BOOLEAN,
                       TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
```



```

                                INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND, JOBARG_ARRAY))
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;

constructor function jobattr (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  attr_name         IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT;

```

## Parameters

**Table 145-6 JOBATTR Constructor Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	Name of the job
attr_name	Name of the argument
attr_value	Value of the argument
attr_value2	Most attributes have only one value associated with them, but some can have two. The attr_value2 argument is for this optional second value.

## JOBATTR Table Type

### Syntax

```
TYPE jobattr_array IS TABLE OF jobattr;
```

## 145.5.6 JOBATTR\_ARRAY Table Type

The type jobattr\_array is a table of jobattr.

### Syntax

```
TYPE jobattr_array IS TABLE OF jobattr;
```

## 145.5.7 SCHEDULER\$\_STEP\_TYPE Object Type

This type is used by RUN\_CHAIN to return a list of chain steps with an initial state.

### Syntax

```
TYPE scheduler$_step_type IS OBJECT (
  step_name  VARCHAR2(32),
  step_type  VARCHAR2(32));
```

## Attributes

**Table 145-7 SCHEDULER\$\_STEP\_TYPE Object Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
step_name	Name of the step
step_type	State of the step

## 145.5.8 SCHEDULER\$\_STEP\_TYPE\_LIST Table Type

This type is a table of scheduler\$\_step\_type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE scheduler$_step_type_list IS TABLE OF scheduler$_step_type;
```

## 145.5.9 SCHEDULER\$\_EVENT\_INFO Object Type

This is the datatype of the Scheduler event queue SYS.SCHEDULER\$\_EVENT\_QUEUE, from which your application consumes job state events raised by the Scheduler.

It is a secure queue owned by SYS.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SCHEDULER$_EVENT_INFO IS OBJECT (
  event_type          VARCHAR2(4000),
  object_owner       VARCHAR2(4000),
  object_name        VARCHAR2(4000),
  event_timestamp    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  error_code         NUMBER,
  error_msg          VARCHAR2(4000),
  event_status       NUMBER,
  log_id             NUMBER,
  run_count          NUMBER,
  failure_count      NUMBER,
  retry_count        NUMBER,
  spare1             NUMBER,
  spare2             NUMBER,
  spare3             VARCHAR2(4000),
  spare4             VARCHAR2(4000),
  spare5             TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  spare6             TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  spare7             RAW(2000),
  spare8             RAW(2000));
```

### Attributes

**Table 145-8 SCHEDULER\_EVENT\_INFO Object Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
event_type	One of "JOB_STARTED", "JOB_SUCCEEDED", "JOB_FAILED", "JOB_BROKEN", "JOB_COMPLETED", "JOB_STOPPED", "JOB_SCH_LIM_REACHED", "JOB_DISABLED", "JOB_CHAIN_STALLED", "JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR". For descriptions of these event types, see <a href="#">Table 145-84</a> .
object_owner	Owner of the job that raised the event
object_name	Name of the job that raised the event
event_timestamp	Time at which the event occurred
error_code	Applicable only when an error is thrown during job execution. Contains the top-level error code.

**Table 145-8 (Cont.) SCHEDULER\_EVENT\_INFO Object Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
error_msg	Applicable only when an error is thrown during job execution. Contains the entire error stack.
event_status	Adds further qualification to the event type. If event_type is "JOB_STARTED," status 1 indicates that it is a normal start, and status 2 indicates that it is a retry.  If event_type is "JOB_FAILED," status 4 indicates that it was a failure due to an error that was thrown during job execution, and status 8 indicates that it was an abnormal termination of some kind.  If event_type is "JOB_STOPPED," status 16 indicates that it was a normal stop, and status 32 indicates that it was a stop with the FORCE option set to TRUE.
log_id	Points to the ID in the scheduler job log from which additional information can be obtained. Note that there need not always be a log entry corresponding to an event. In such cases, log_id is NULL.
run_count	Run count for the job when the event was raised.
failure_count	Failure count for the job when the event was raised.
retry_count	Retry count for the job when the event was raised.
spare1 – spare8	Not currently in use.

## 145.5.10 SCHEDULER\_FILEWATCHER\_RESULT Object Type

This is the datatype of a file arrival event message.

You access the event message as a parameter of an event-based job (or a parameter of a program referenced by an event-based job). The message contains information needed to locate and process a file that arrived on a local or remote system.

### Syntax

```
TYPE scheduler_filewatcher_result IS OBJECT (
  destination      VARCHAR2(4000),
  directory_path   VARCHAR2(4000),
  actual_file_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  file_size        NUMBER,
  file_timestamp   TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  ts_ms_from_epoch NUMBER,
  matching_requests SYS.SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQ_LIST);
```

### Attributes

**Table 145-9 SCHEDULER\_FILEWATCHER\_RESULT Object Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
destination	Destination at which the file was found, expressed as a host name or IP address.
directory_path	Absolute path of directory in which the file was found.

**Table 145-9 (Cont.) SCHEDULER\_FILEWATCHER\_RESULT Object Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
actual_file_name	Actual name of the file that was found. If the file name specified in the file watcher did not contain wildcards, then this is the same as the name specified in the file watcher.
file_size	Size of the file that was found, in bytes.
file_timestamp	Timestamp assigned to the file when the file watcher considered the file found, based on the minimum file size and steady state duration attributes.
ts_ms_from_epoch	For internal use only.
matching_requests	List of matching requests. This is a TABLE of type objects SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQUEST. Each matching request corresponds to a file watcher whose destination, directory_path, and file_name attributes matched the arrived file. See " <a href="#">SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_REQUEST Object Type</a> ".

## 145.5.11 SCHEDULER\_FILEWATCHER\_REQUEST Object Type

This type is returned in the `matching_requests` attribute of the SCHEDULER\_FILEWATCHER\_RESULT Object Type. Its attributes are similar to the attributes of a file watcher.

### Syntax

```
TYPE scheduler_filewatcher_request IS OBJECT (
  owner          VARCHAR2(4000),
  name           VARCHAR2(4000),
  requested_path_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  requested_file_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  credential_owner VARCHAR2(4000),
  credential_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  min_file_size  NUMBER,
  steady_state_dur NUMBER);
```

### Attributes

**Table 145-10 SCHEDULER\_FILEWATCHER\_REQUEST Object Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
owner	Owner of the matched file watcher.
name	Name of the matched file watcher.
requested_path_name	Value of the <code>directory_path</code> attribute of the matched file watcher.
requested_file_name	Value of the <code>file_name</code> attribute of the matched file watcher.
credential_owner	Owner of the credential referenced by the matched file watcher.
credential_name	Name of the credential referenced by the matched file watcher.

**Table 145-10 (Cont.) SCHEDULER\_FILEWATCHER\_REQUEST Object Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
min_file_size	Value of the min_file_size attribute of the matched file watcher.
steady_state_dur	Value of the steady_state_duration attribute of the matched file watcher.

**Related Topics**

- [SCHEDULER\\_FILEWATCHER\\_RESULT Object Type](#)  
This is the datatype of a file arrival event message.

## 145.6 Summary of DBMS\_SCHEDULER Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SCHEDULER subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 145-11 DBMS\_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Adds a user as a subscriber to the Scheduler event queue SYS.SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_QUEUE
<a href="#">ADD_GROUP_MEMBER Procedure</a>	Adds one or more members to an existing group
<a href="#">ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure</a>	Adds e-mail notifications for a job for a list of recipients and a list of job state events
<a href="#">ADD_TO_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure</a>	Adds jobs or programs to an existing incompatibility definition
<a href="#">ALTER_CHAIN Procedure</a>	Alters specified steps of a chain
<a href="#">ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure</a>	Alters specified steps of a running chain
<a href="#">CLOSE_WINDOW Procedure</a>	Closes an open window prematurely
<a href="#">COPY_JOB Procedure</a>	Copies an existing job
<a href="#">CREATE_CHAIN Procedure</a>	Creates a chain, which is a named series of programs that are linked together for a combined objective
<a href="#">CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure</a>	Creates a credential
<a href="#">CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure</a>	Creates a database destination for use with remote database jobs
<a href="#">CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Creates an event schedule, which is a schedule that starts a job based on the detection of an event

Table 145-11 (Cont.) DBMS\_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_FILE_WATCHER Procedure</a>	Creates a file watcher, which is a Scheduler object that defines the location, name, and other properties of a file whose arrival on a system causes the Scheduler to start a job
<a href="#">CREATE_GROUP Procedure</a>	Creates a group
<a href="#">CREATE_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure</a>	Creates an incompatibility definition
<a href="#">CREATE_JOB Procedure</a>	Creates a single job
<a href="#">CREATE_JOB_CLASS Procedure</a>	Creates a job class, which provides a way to group jobs for resource allocation and prioritization
<a href="#">CREATE_JOBS Procedure</a>	Creates multiple jobs
<a href="#">CREATE_PROGRAM Procedure</a>	Creates a program
<a href="#">CREATE_RESOURCE Procedure</a>	Specifies resources used by jobs or creates a new resource
<a href="#">CREATE_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Creates a schedule
<a href="#">CREATE_WINDOW Procedure</a>	Creates a window, which provides a way to automatically activate different resource plans at different times
<a href="#">DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT Procedure</a>	Defines a program argument whose value is of a complex type and must be passed encapsulated in an AnyData object
<a href="#">DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP Procedure</a>	Adds or replaces a chain step and associates it with an event schedule or inline event. See also: <a href="#">DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP</a> .
<a href="#">DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE Procedure</a>	Adds a rule to an existing chain
<a href="#">DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP Procedure</a>	Defines a chain step, which can be a program or another (nested) chain. See also: <a href="#">DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP</a> .
<a href="#">DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT Procedure</a>	Defines a special metadata argument for the program. You can retrieve specific metadata through this argument.
<a href="#">DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure</a>	Defines a program argument whose value can be passed as a string literal to the program
<a href="#">DISABLE Procedure</a>	Disables a program, job, chain, window, database destination, external destination, file watcher, group, or incompatibility

**Table 145-11 (Cont.) DBMS\_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DROP_AGENT_DESTINATION Procedure</a>	Drops one or more external destinations. Use only when the preferred method of dropping external destinations—unregistering the Scheduler agent with the database—fails.
<a href="#">DROP_CHAIN Procedure</a>	Drops an existing chain
<a href="#">DROP_CHAIN_RULE Procedure</a>	Removes a rule from an existing chain
<a href="#">DROP_CHAIN_STEP Procedure</a>	Drops a chain step
<a href="#">DROP_CREDENTIAL Procedure</a>	Drops a credential
<a href="#">DROP_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure</a>	Drops one or more database destinations
<a href="#">DROP_FILE_WATCHER Procedure</a>	Drops one or more file watchers
<a href="#">DROP_GROUP Procedure</a>	Drops one or more groups
<a href="#">DROP_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure</a>	Drops an existing incompatibility definition
<a href="#">DROP_JOB Procedure</a>	Drops a job or all jobs in a job class
<a href="#">DROP_JOB_CLASS Procedure</a>	Drops a job class
<a href="#">DROP_PROGRAM Procedure</a>	Drops a program
<a href="#">DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT Procedure</a>	Drops a program argument
<a href="#">DROP_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Drops a schedule
<a href="#">DROP_WINDOW Procedure</a>	Drops a window
<a href="#">ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables a program, job, chain, window, database destination, external destination, file watcher, or group
<a href="#">END_DETACHED_JOB_RUN Procedure</a>	Ends a running detached job
<a href="#">EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING Procedure</a>	Evaluates the calendar string and tells you what the next execution date of a job or window will be
<a href="#">EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN Procedure</a>	Forces reevaluation of the rules of a running chain to trigger any rules for conditions that have been satisfied
<a href="#">GENERATE_JOB_NAME Function</a>	Generates a unique name for a job. This enables you to identify jobs by adding a prefix, so, for example, Sally's jobs would be named sally1, sally2, and so on
<a href="#">GET_AGENT_INFO Function</a>	Returns job information specific to an agent, such as how many are running and so on, depending on the attribute selected

Table 145-11 (Cont.) DBMS\_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_AGENT_VERSION Function</a>	Returns the version string of a Scheduler agent that is registered with the database and is currently running
<a href="#">GET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value of an attribute of an object
<a href="#">GET_FILE Procedure</a>	Retrieves a file from a host
<a href="#">GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Retrieves the value of a Scheduler attribute
<a href="#">OPEN_WINDOW Procedure</a>	Opens a window prematurely. The window is opened immediately for the duration
<a href="#">PURGE_LOG Procedure</a>	Purges specific rows from the job and window logs
<a href="#">PUT_FILE Procedure</a>	Saves a file to one or more hosts
<a href="#">REMOVE_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER Procedure</a>	Unsubscribes a user from the Scheduler event queue <code>SYS.SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_QUEUE</code>
<a href="#">REMOVE_FROM_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure</a>	Removes jobs or programs from an incompatibility definition
<a href="#">REMOVE_GROUP_MEMBER Procedure</a>	Removes one or more members from a group
<a href="#">REMOVE_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION Procedure</a>	Removes e-mail notifications for a job
<a href="#">RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure</a>	Resets the current value assigned to an argument defined with the associated program
<a href="#">RUN_CHAIN Procedure</a>	Immediately runs a chain by creating a run-once job
<a href="#">RUN_JOB Procedure</a>	Runs a job immediately
<a href="#">SET_AGENT_REGISTRATION_PASS Procedure</a>	Sets the agent registration password for a database
<a href="#">SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Changes an attribute of a job, schedule, or other Scheduler object
<a href="#">SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL Procedure</a>	Changes an attribute of an object to <code>NULL</code>
<a href="#">SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure</a>	Sets the value of a job argument encapsulated in an <code>AnyData</code> object
<a href="#">SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure</a>	Sets the value of a job argument
<a href="#">SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES Procedure</a>	Sets the value of a job attribute
<a href="#">SET_RESOURCE_CONSTRAINT Procedure</a>	Specifies the resources used by jobs
<a href="#">SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Sets the value of a Scheduler attribute



**Table 145-11 (Cont.) DBMS\_SCHEDULER Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">STOP_JOB Procedure</a>	Stops a currently running job or all jobs in a job class

## 145.6.1 ADD\_EVENT\_QUEUE\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure adds a user as a subscriber to the Scheduler event queue SYS.SCHEDULER\$\_EVENT\_QUEUE, and grants the user permission to dequeue from this queue using the designated agent.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ADD_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER (
    subscriber_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-12 ADD\_EVENT\_QUEUE\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
subscriber_name	Name of the Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) agent to be used to subscribe to the Scheduler event queue. If NULL, an agent is created and assigned the user name of the calling user.

### Usage Notes

The subscription is rule-based. The rule permits the user to see only events raised by jobs that the user owns, and filters out all other messages. If an AQ agent with the same name already exists, an error is raised.

## 145.6.2 ADD\_GROUP\_MEMBER Procedure

This procedure adds one or more members to an existing group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ADD_GROUP_MEMBER (
    group_name              IN VARCHAR2,
    member                  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-13 ADD\_GROUP\_MEMBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
group_name	The name of the group.

**Table 145-13 (Cont.) ADD\_GROUP\_MEMBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
member	<p>A comma-separated list of members to add to the group. Members must match the group type. A group of the same type can be a member. The Scheduler immediately expands the included group name into its list of members.</p> <p>An error is returned if any of the members do not exist. A member that is already in the group is skipped, and no error is generated.</p> <p>The keyword LOCAL can be included as a member for database destination or external destination groups. See the "<a href="#">CREATE_GROUP Procedure</a>" for information about this keyword.</p>

**Usage Notes**

The following users may add members to a group:

- The group owner
- A user that has been granted the ALTER object privilege on the group
- A user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege

You must have the MANAGE SCHEDULER privilege to add a member to a group of type WINDOW.

**See Also:**

["CREATE\\_GROUP Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.3 ADD\_JOB\_EMAIL\_NOTIFICATION Procedure

This procedure adds e-mail notifications for a job. E-mails are then sent to the specified list of recipients whenever any of the specified job state events is raised.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  recipients        IN VARCHAR2,
  sender            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  subject           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFAULT_NOTIFICATION_SUBJECT,
  body             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFAULT_NOTIFICATION_BODY,
  events            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'JOB_FAILED,JOB_BROKEN,JOB_SCH_LIM_REACHED,
                                     JOB_CHAIN_STALLED,JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR',
  filter_condition IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-14 ADD\_JOB\_EMAIL\_NOTIFICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	Name of the job that e-mail notifications are added for. Cannot be NULL.
recipients	Comma-separated list of e-mail addresses to send notifications to. E-mail notifications for all listed events are sent to all recipients. Cannot be NULL.
sender	e-mail address to use as the sender address (the From: address) in the e-mail header. If NULL or omitted, the e-mail address specified in the Scheduler attribute <code>email_sender</code> is used. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for more information on this Scheduler attribute.
subject	The subject to use in the e-mail header. <a href="#">Table 145-15</a> describes the variables that you can include within this parameter. The Scheduler assigns values to these variables before sending the notification. If <code>subject</code> is omitted, the default subject is used. The default subject is the following text, where text enclosed in the '%' character represents a variable:  'Oracle Scheduler Job Notification - %job_owner%.%job_name%.%job_subname% %event_type%'
body	The body of the e-mail message. <a href="#">Table 145-15</a> describes the variables that you can include within this parameter. The Scheduler assigns values to these variables before sending the notification. If <code>body</code> is omitted, the default body is used. The default body is the following text, where text enclosed in the '%' character represents a variable:  'Job: %job_owner%.%job_name%.%job_subname% Event: %event_type% Date: %event_timestamp% Log id: %log_id% Job class: %job_class_name% Run count: %run_count% Failure count: %failure_count% Retry count: %retry_count% Error code: %error_code% Error message: %error_message%'
events	Comma-separated list of job state events to send e-mail notifications for. Cannot be NULL. A notification is sent to all recipients if any of the listed events is raised. <a href="#">Table 145-84</a> lists the valid events for this parameter. If <code>events</code> is omitted, notifications are sent for the following default events:  JOB_FAILED, JOB_BROKEN, JOB_SCH_LIM_REACHED, JOB_CHAIN_STALLED, JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR

**Table 145-14 (Cont.) ADD\_JOB\_EMAIL\_NOTIFICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>filter_condition</code>	<p>Used to filter events to send e-mail notifications for. If NULL, all occurrences of the specified events cause e-mail notifications to be sent. <code>filter_condition</code> must be a boolean SQL WHERE clause that may refer to the <code>:event</code> bind variable. This bind variable is automatically bound to an object of type <code>SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_INFO</code> that represents the raised event.</p> <p>For example, to send an e-mail notification only when the error number in an event is 600 or 700, use the following <code>filter_condition</code>:</p> <pre>:event.error_code=600 or :event.error_code=700</pre> <p>See "<a href="#">SCHEDULER\$_EVENT_INFO Object Type</a>".</p>

[Table 145-15](#) lists the variables that you can use in the subject and body arguments.

**Table 145-15 Variables Used in the SUBJECT and BODY Parameters**

Variable	Comment
<code>%job_owner%</code>	Schema in which job was created
<code>%job_name%</code>	Name of the job that e-mail notifications are added for
<code>%job_subname%</code>	Present for event-based jobs with the <code>parallel_instances</code> attribute set and for chain steps
<code>%event_type%</code>	Valid values are listed in <a href="#">Table 145-84</a>
<code>%event_timestamp%</code>	Time at which the event occurred
<code>%log_id%</code>	Refers to the <code>LOG_ID</code> column in views <code>*_SCHEDULER_JOB_LOG</code> and <code>*_SCHEDULER_JOB_RUN_DETAILS</code>
<code>%error_code%</code>	Number of the error code.
<code>%error_message%</code>	The text of the error message
<code>%run_count%</code>	Run count for the job when the event was raised
<code>%failure_count%</code>	Failure count for the job when the event was raised
<code>%retry_count%</code>	Retry count for the job when the event was raised

### Usage Notes

You can call `ADD_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION` once for each different set of notifications that you want to configure for a particular job. For example, you may want to send notifications for the `JOB_FAILED`, `JOB_BROKEN`, `JOB_SCH_LIM_REACHED`, and `JOB_CHAIN_STALLED` events to the principle DBA and all senior DBAs, but send a notification for the `JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR` event only to the principle DBA.

This procedure succeeds only if the Scheduler attribute `email_server` is set to a valid SMTP server. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information.

To call this procedure, you must be the job owner or have the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege or have the `ALTER` object privilege on the job.

## 145.6.4 ADD\_TO\_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure

This procedure adds jobs or programs to an existing incompatibility definition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ADD_TO_INCOMPATIBILITY (
  incompatibility_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-16 ADD\_TO\_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>incompatibility_name</code>	The name of the incompatibility definition.
<code>object_name</code>	One or more (comma-separated) programs or jobs

### Usage Notes

This procedure does not raise an error if any specified objects already exist in the incompatibility definition.



#### See Also:

Using Incompatibility Definitions in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 145.6.5 ALTER\_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure alters an attribute of the specified steps of a chain. This affects all future runs of the specified steps, both in the currently running chain job and in future runs of the same chain job or other chain jobs that point to the chain.

### Syntax

Alters the value of a boolean attribute of one or more steps:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ALTER_CHAIN (
  chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  step_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute            IN VARCHAR2,
  value               IN BOOLEAN);
```

Alters the value of a character attribute of one or more steps:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ALTER_CHAIN (
  chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  step_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute            IN VARCHAR2,
  char_value          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-17 ALTER\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
chain_name	The name of the chain to alter
step_name	The name of the step or a comma-separated list of steps to alter. This cannot be NULL.

**Table 145-17 (Cont.) ALTER\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute	<p>The attribute of the steps to change. Must be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'PAUSE' <p>If set to TRUE for a step, after the step has run, its state changes to PAUSED (and the completed attribute remains FALSE).</p> <p>If PAUSE is reset to FALSE for a paused chain step (using ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN), the state is set to its completion state (SUCCEEDED, FAILED, or STOPPED) and the completed attribute is set to TRUE.</p> <p>Setting PAUSE has no effect on steps that have already run. This allows execution of a chain to be suspended after the execution of certain steps.</p> </li> <li>• 'PAUSED_BEFORE' <p>If set to TRUE for a step and if any of the rule conditions that start the step are true, then its state changes to PAUSED and the step does not run.</p> <p>If PAUSED_BEFORE is reset to FALSE for a chain step that has paused before starting (using ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN), then the step starts running if any of the rule conditions that start the step are true.</p> <p>Setting PAUSED_BEFORE has no effect on steps that are running or have already run. This allows execution of a chain to be suspended before the execution of certain steps.</p> </li> <li>• 'SKIP' <p>If set to TRUE for a step, when the step condition is met, instead of being run, the step is treated as if it has immediately succeeded.</p> <p>Setting SKIP to TRUE has no effect for a step that is running, scheduled to run after a delay, or has already run. If SKIP is set TRUE for a step that PAUSE is also set for, when the step condition is met, the step immediately changes to state PAUSED.</p> </li> <li>• 'RESTART_ON_FAILURE' <p>If set to TRUE for a step and the step fails due to an application error, then the step is retried using the normal Scheduler retry mechanism (after 1 second, after 10 seconds, after 100 seconds, and so on, up to a maximum of 6 times). If all 6 retries fail (after about 30 hours), then the chain step is marked FAILED.</p> <p>If set to FALSE (the default), a failed chain step is immediately marked FAILED.</p> </li> <li>• 'RESTART_ON_RECOVERY' <p>If set to TRUE for a step and the step is stopped by a database shutdown, then the step is restarted when the database is recovered.</p> <p>If set to FALSE, and the step is stopped by a database shutdown, then the step is marked as stopped when the database is recovered and the chain continues.</p> </li> <li>• 'DESTINATION_NAME' <p>The name of an existing database destination or external destination. You can view external destination names in the view ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS, and database destination names</p> </li> </ul>

**Table 145-17 (Cont.) ALTER\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	in the views *_SCHEDULER_DB_DESTS. You cannot specify a destination group for this attribute. This parameter is NULL by default.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'CREDENTIAL_NAME'</li> </ul>
	The credential to use when running this step. NULL by default.
value	The value to set for the attribute (for a boolean attribute).
char_value	The value to set for the attribute (for a character attribute).

### Usage Notes

Altering a chain requires ALTER privileges on the chain either by being the owner of the chain, or by having the ALTER object privilege on the chain or by having the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege.

## 145.6.6 ALTER\_RUNNING\_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure alters an attribute of the specified steps of a chain. This affects only steps of the instance of the chain for the specified running chain job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    step_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute         IN VARCHAR2,
    value            IN {BOOLEAN|VARCHAR2});
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-18 ALTER\_RUNNING\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of the job that is running the chain
step_name	The name of the step or a comma-separated list of steps to alter. If this is set to NULL and attribute is PAUSE or SKIP, then all steps of the running chain are altered.



**Table 145-18 (Cont.) ALTER\_RUNNING\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute	<p>The attribute of the steps to change. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'PAUSE'</li> </ul> <p>If the PAUSE attribute is set TRUE for a step, then after the step runs, its state changes to PAUSED (and the completed attribute remains false).</p> <p>If PAUSE is reset to FALSE for a paused chain step (using ALTER_RUNNING_CHAIN), the state is set to completion (SUCCEEDED, FAILED, or STOPPED) and the completed attribute is set to TRUE. Setting PAUSE has no effect on steps that have already run. This allows execution of a chain to be suspended after the execution of certain steps. If step_name is set to NULL, PAUSE is set to TRUE for all steps of this running chain. <li>'PAUSE_BEFORE'</li> <p>If set to TRUE for a step that has not yet run and if any of the rule conditions that start the step are true, then its state changes to PAUSED and the step does not run.</p> <p>If PAUSE_BEFORE is reset to FALSE for a chain step that has paused before starting, then the step starts running if any of the rule conditions that start the step are true.</p> <p>Setting PAUSE_BEFORE has no effect on steps that are running or have already run. This allows execution of a chain to be suspended before the execution of certain steps.</p> <p>If step_name is set to NULL, then PAUSE_BEFORE is set to the specified value for all steps of this running chain.</p> </p>

**Table 145-18 (Cont.) ALTER\_RUNNING\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute CONTINUED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'SKIP' If the SKIP attribute is set to TRUE for a step, when the step condition is met, instead of being run, the step is treated as if it has immediately succeeded. Setting SKIP to TRUE has no effect for a step that is running, scheduled to run after a delay, or has already run. If step_name is set to NULL, SKIP is set TRUE for all steps of this running chain. If SKIP is set TRUE for a step that PAUSE is also set for, when the step condition is met the step immediately changes to state PAUSED.</li> <li>'RESTART_ON_FAILURE' If set to TRUE for a step and the step fails due to an application error, then the step is retried using the normal Scheduler retry mechanism (after 1 second, after 10 seconds, after 100 seconds, and so on, up to a maximum of 6 times). If all 6 retries fail (after about 30 hours), then the chain step is marked FAILED. If set to FALSE (the default), a failed chain step is immediately marked FAILED.</li> <li>'RESTART_ON_RECOVERY' If the RESTART_ON_RECOVERY attribute is set to TRUE for a step, then if the step is stopped by a database shutdown, it is restarted when the database is recovered. If set to FALSE, then if the step is stopped by a database shutdown, the step is marked as stopped when the database is recovered and the chain continues.</li> <li>'STATE' This changes the state of the steps. The state can only be changed if the step is not running. The state can only be changed to one of the following: <code>'NOT_STARTED', 'SUCCEEDED', 'FAILED error_code'</code> If the state is being changed to FAILED, an error code must be included (this must be a positive integer).</li> </ul>
value	The value to set for the attribute. Valid values are: TRUE, FALSE, 'NOT_STARTED', 'SUCCEEDED', or 'FAILED error_code'

#### Usage Notes

Altering a running chain requires you to have alter privileges on the job that is running (either as the owner, or as a user with ALTER privileges on the job or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

### 145.6.7 CLOSE\_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure closes an open window prematurely. A closed window means that it is no longer in effect. When a window is closed, the Scheduler switches the resource

plan to the one that is in effect outside the window, or in the case of overlapping windows, to another window.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CLOSE_WINDOW (
    window_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-19** CLOSE\_WINDOW Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
window_name	The name of the window

### Usage Notes

If you try to close a window that does not exist or is not open, an error is generated.

A job that is running does not stop when the window it is running in closes, unless the attribute `stop_on_window_close` is set to `TRUE` for the job. However, the resources allocated to the job can change if the resource plan changes.

When a running job has a group of type `WINDOW` as its schedule, the job is not stopped when its window is closed if another window in the same window group becomes active. This is the case even if the job has the attribute `stop_on_window_close` set to `TRUE`.

Closing a window requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

## 145.6.8 COPY\_JOB Procedure

This procedure copies all attributes of an existing job to a new job. The new job is created disabled, while the state of the existing job is unaltered.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.COPY_JOB (
    old_job              IN VARCHAR2,
    new_job              IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-20** COPY\_JOB Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
old_job	The name of the existing job
new_job	The name of the new job

### Usage Notes

To copy a job, you must have privileges to create a job in the schema of the new job (the `CREATE JOB` system privilege if it is in your own schema, otherwise, the `CREATE ANY`

JOB system privilege). If the old job is not in the your own schema, then you must also have ALTER privileges on the old job or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege.

## 145.6.9 CREATE\_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure creates a new chain. The chain name can be optionally qualified with a schema name (for example, myschema.myname).

A chain is always created as disabled and must be enabled with the [ENABLE Procedure](#) before it can be used.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_CHAIN (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_set_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    evaluation_interval IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL,
    comments            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-21 CREATE\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
chain_name	The name to assign to the new chain, which can optionally be qualified with a schema. This must be unique in the SQL namespace, therefore, there cannot already be a table or other object with this name and schema.
rule_set_name	In the normal case, no rule set should be passed in. The Scheduler automatically creates a rule set and associated empty evaluation context. You then use DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE to add rules and DROP_CHAIN_RULE to remove them.  Advanced users can create a rule set that describes their chain dependencies and pass it in here. This allows greater flexibility in defining rules. For example, conditions can refer to external variables, and tables can be exposed through the evaluation context. If you pass in a rule set, you must ensure that it is in the format of a chain rule set. (For example, all steps must be listed as variables in the evaluation context). If no rule set is passed in, the rule set created is of the form SCHED_RULESET\${N} and the evaluation context created is of the form SCHED_EVCTX\${N}
evaluation_interval	If this is NULL, reevaluation of the rules of a running chain are performed only when the job starts and when a step completes. A non-NULL value causes rule evaluations to also occur periodically at the specified interval. Because evaluation may be CPU-intensive, this should be conservatively set to the highest possible value or left at NULL if possible. evaluation_interval cannot be less than a minute or greater than a day.
comments	An optional comment describing the purpose of the chain

### Usage Notes

To create a chain in your own schema, you must have the CREATE JOB system privilege. To create a chain in a different schema you must have the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege. If you do not provide a rule\_set\_name, a rule set and evaluation context is created in the schema that the chain is being created in, so you must have

the privileges required to create these objects. See the DBMS\_RULE\_ADM.CREATE\_RULE\_SET and DBMS\_RULE\_ADM.CREATE\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT procedures for more information.

## 145.6.10 CREATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This deprecated procedure creates a stored username/password pair. Credentials are assigned to jobs so that they can authenticate with a local or remote host operating system or a remote Oracle database.



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1). While the procedure remains available in this package, for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the alternative enhanced functionality provided in the [DBMS\\_CREDENTIAL](#) package, specifically the [CREATE\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_CREDENTIAL (
  credential_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  username             IN VARCHAR2,
  password             IN VARCHAR2,
  database_role        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  windows_domain       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-22 CREATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
credential_name	The name to assign to the credential. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. It cannot be set to NULL. It is converted to uppercase unless enclosed in double quotation marks.
username	The user name for logging into to the host operating system or remote Oracle database. This cannot be set to NULL and is case-sensitive. It cannot contain double quotes or spaces. Maximum length is 64.
password	The password for the user name. This cannot be set to NULL and is case sensitive. The password is stored obfuscated and is not displayed in the Scheduler dictionary views. Maximum length is 128.
database_role	The value of the database_role attribute is used as the system privilege for logging into a remote database to run a remote database job. Valid values are: SYSDBA and SYSOPER
windows_domain	For a Windows remote executable target, this is the domain that the specified user belongs to. The domain is converted to uppercase automatically. Maximum length is 64.

**Table 145-22 (Cont.) CREATE\_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
comments	A text string that can be used to describe the credential. Scheduler does not use this parameter. Maximum length is 240.

### Usage Notes

Credentials reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE JOB` system privilege. To create a credential in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

## 145.6.11 CREATE\_DATABASE\_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure creates a database destination. A database destination represents an Oracle database on which remote database jobs run.

The host that the remote database resides on must have a running Scheduler agent that is registered with the database that this procedure is called from.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION (
  destination_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  agent                 IN VARCHAR2,
  tns_name              IN VARCHAR2,
  comments              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-23 CREATE\_DATABASE\_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
destination_name	The name to assign to the database destination. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. Cannot be <code>NULL</code> . It is converted to uppercase unless enclosed in double quotation marks.
agent	The external destination name of the Scheduler agent to connect. Equivalent to an agent name.  The external destination must already exist. The external destination representing an agent is created automatically on a database instance when the agent registers with that instance.  An agent's name is specified in its agent configuration file. If it is not specified, it defaults to the first part (before the first period) of the name of the host it resides on.

**Table 145-23 (Cont.) CREATE\_DATABASE\_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tns_name	An Oracle Net connect identifier that is resolved to the Oracle database instance being connected to. The exact syntax depends on the Oracle Net configuration. The connect identifier can be a complete Oracle Net connect descriptor (network address and database service name) or a <i>net service name</i> , which is an alias for a connect descriptor. The alias must be resolved in the tnsnames.ora file on the local computer. The maximum size for tns_name is 2000 characters.  If tns_name is NULL, the agent connects to the default Oracle database on its host. You specify the default database by assigning values to the ORACLE_HOME and ORACLE_SID parameters in the agent configuration file, schagent.conf, located in the agent home directory. See <i>Oracle Database Net Services Administrator's Guide</i> for more information on connect identifiers.
comments	A text string that describes the database destination. Scheduler does not use this argument.

### Usage Notes

Database destinations reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the CREATE\_JOB system privilege. To create a database destination in a schema other than your own, you must have the CREATE\_ANY\_JOB privilege.

## 145.6.12 CREATE\_EVENT\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure creates an event schedule, which is used to start a job when a particular event is raised.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE (
    schedule_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME_ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    event_condition    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_spec         IN VARCHAR2,
    end_date           IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME_ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    comments           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-24 CREATE\_EVENT\_SCHEDULE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_name	The name to assign to the schedule. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a schedule cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. If no name is specified, then an error occurs.
start_date	This attribute specifies the date and time that this schedule becomes valid. Occurrences of the event before this date and time are ignored in the context of this schedule.

**Table 145-24 (Cont.) CREATE\_EVENT\_SCHEDULE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
event_condition	This is a conditional expression based on the columns of the event source queue table. The expression must have the syntax of an Advanced Queuing rule. Accordingly, you can include user data properties in the expression, provided that the message payload is an object type, and that you prefix object attributes in the expression with <code>tab.user_data</code> . For more information on rules, see the <code>DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER</code> procedure.
queue_spec	This argument specifies either a file watcher name or the queue into which events that start this particular job are enqueued (the <b>source queue</b> ). If the source queue is a secure queue, the <code>queue_spec</code> argument is a string containing a pair of values of the form <code>queue_name, agent name</code> . For non-secure queues, only the queue name need be provided. If a fully qualified queue name is not provided, the queue is assumed to be in the job owner's schema. In the case of secure queues, the agent name provided should belong to a valid agent that is currently subscribed to the queue.
end_date	The date and time after which jobs do not run and windows do not open.  An event schedule that has no <code>end_date</code> is valid forever.  <code>end_date</code> must be after the <code>start_date</code> . If it is not, then an error is generated when the schedule is created.
comments	This attribute specifies an optional comment about the schedule. By default, this attribute is <code>NULL</code> .

### Usage Notes

You must have the `CREATE JOB` privilege to create a schedule in your own schema or the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege to create a schedule in someone else's schema by specifying `schema.schedule_name`. Once a schedule has been created, it can be used by other users. The schedule is created with access to `PUBLIC`. Therefore, there is no need to explicitly grant access to the schedule.



#### See Also:

["CREATE\\_FILE\\_WATCHER Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.13 CREATE\_FILE\_WATCHER Procedure

This procedure creates a file watcher, which is a Scheduler object that defines the location, name, and other properties of a file whose arrival on a system causes the Scheduler to start a job. After you create a file watcher, you reference it in an event-based job or event schedule.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_FILE_WATCHER (
    file_watcher_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```



```

directory_path          IN VARCHAR2,
file_name               IN VARCHAR2,
credential_name        IN VARCHAR2,
destination            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
min_file_size          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
steady_state_duration  IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL,
comments               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
enabled                IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 145-25 CREATE\_FILE\_WATCHER Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_watcher_name	The name to assign to the file watcher. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a file watcher cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. This can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. Cannot be NULL.
directory_path	Directory in which the file is expected to arrive. The single wildcard '?' at the beginning of the path denotes the Oracle home path. For example, '?/rdbms/log' denotes the rdbms/log subdirectory of the Oracle home directory.
file_name	Name of the file to look for. Two wildcards are permitted anywhere in the file name: '?' denotes any single character, and '*' denotes zero or more characters. This attribute cannot be NULL.
credential_name	Name of a valid credential object. The file watcher uses the credential to authenticate itself with the host operating system to access the watched-for file. The file watcher owner must have EXECUTE privileges on the credential. Cannot be NULL.
destination	Name of an external destination. You create an external destination by registering a remote Scheduler agent with the database. See the view ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS for valid external destination names. If this parameter is NULL, the file watcher is created on the local host.
min_file_size	Minimum size in bytes that the file must be before the file watcher considers the file found. Default is 0.
steady_state_duration	Minimum time interval that the file must remain unchanged before the file watcher considers the file found. Cannot exceed one hour. If NULL, an internal value is used. The minimum value is 10 seconds. Oracle recommends similar steady_state_duration values for all file watchers for efficient file watcher job operation. Also, the repeat interval of the file watcher schedule must be equal or greater than the steady_state_duration value.
comments	Optional comment.
enabled	If TRUE (the default), the file watcher is enabled.

## Usage Notes

You must have the CREATE JOB system privilege to create a file watcher in your own schema. You require the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege to create a file watcher in a schema different from your own (except the SYS schema, which is disallowed).

## 145.6.14 CREATE\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure creates a group. Groups contain members, which you can specify when you create the group or at a later time. There are three types of groups: window groups, database destination groups, and external destination groups.

You can use a group name in other DBMS\_SCHEDULER package procedures to specify a list of objects. For example, to specify multiple destinations for a remote database job, you provide a group name for the DESTINATION\_NAME parameter of the job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_GROUP (
  group_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  group_type      IN VARCHAR2,
  member         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  comments       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-26 CREATE\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
group_name	The name to assign to the group. It can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. It cannot be NULL. It is converted to uppercase unless enclosed in double quotation marks.
group_type	<p>The type of members in the group. All members must be of the same type. Possible types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'DB_DEST' Database destination: Members are database destinations, for running remote database jobs.</li> <li>'EXTERNAL_DEST' External destination: Members are external destinations, for running remote external jobs.</li> <li>'WINDOW' Members are Scheduler windows. You must have the <code>MANAGE SCHEDULER</code> privilege to create a group of this type.</li> </ul> <p>Members in database destination and external destination groups have the following format:</p> <pre>[[schema.]credential@][schema.]destination</pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>credential</i> is the name of an existing credential.</li> <li><i>destination</i> is the name of an existing database destination or external destination.</li> </ul> <p>The credential portion of a destination member is optional. If omitted, the job using this destination member uses its default credential.</p> <p>Members in window groups are window names. Because all Scheduler windows reside in the <code>SYS</code> schema, you do not specify a schema name for windows.</p>

**Table 145-26 (Cont.) CREATE\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
member	<p>Optional comma-separated list of group members. The default is NULL. If NULL, use the <code>ADD_GROUP_MEMBER</code> procedure to add members. You can also use <code>ADD_GROUP_MEMBER</code> to add additional members at a later time.</p> <p>The keyword <code>LOCAL</code> can be used as a member in database destination groups and external destination groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In database destination groups, <code>LOCAL</code> represents the source database on which the job is created. It cannot be preceded with a credential.</li> <li>In external destination groups, <code>LOCAL</code> represents the host on which the source database resides. It can be optionally preceded with a credential name. If no credential is provided, jobs that use this group as their destination must have a default credential.</li> </ul>
comments	A text string that describes the group. Scheduler does not use this argument.

### Usage Notes

Groups reside in a particular schema and can be created by any user with the `CREATE JOB` system privilege. To create a group in a schema other than your own, you must have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege. The group name must be unique among all Scheduler objects.

You can grant the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on a group so that other users can reference the group when creating jobs or schedules. To enable other users to modify a group, you can grant the `ALTER` privilege on the group.

Each group member must be unique within the group. For destination groups, the credential/destination name pairs must be unique within the group. An error is generated if any of the group members do not exist. For destination groups, both the credential and destination portions of a member must exist.

Another group of the same type can be a group member. The Scheduler immediately expands the included group name into its list of members.

Groups are created enabled, but you can disable them.

### Example

The following PL/SQL block creates a group named `production_dest1`, whose members are database destinations for a collection of production databases.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_GROUP(
    GROUP_NAME => 'production_dest1',
    GROUP_TYPE => 'DB_DEST',
    MEMBER     => 'LOCAL, oracle_cred@prodhost1, prodhost2',
    COMMENTS  => 'All sector1 production machines');
END;
```

## 145.6.15 CREATE\_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure

This procedure creates an incompatibility definition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_INCOMPATIBILITY (
  incompatibility_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  constraint_level      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'JOB_LEVEL',
  enabled              IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-27 CREATE\_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>incompatibility_name</code>	The name of the incompatibility definition.
<code>object_name</code>	One or more (comma-separated) programs or jobs.
<code>constraint_level</code>	One or more (comma-separated) programs or jobs.
<code>enabled</code>	Specifies whether the constraint is initially enabled ( <code>true</code> ) or not enabled ( <code>false</code> ).
<code>comments</code>	Optional descriptive comment.

### Usage Notes

If `object_name` contains multiple (comma-separated) values, they must be either all programs or all jobs that are incompatible with each other (that is, they cannot be run at the same time). For jobs, the list must consist of two or more jobs, and `constraint_level` must be 'JOB\_LEVEL'. For programs, `constraint_level` can be either 'JOB\_LEVEL' or 'PROGRAM\_LEVEL'. When set to the default value 'JOB\_LEVEL', only a single job that is based on the program (or programs) mentioned in `object_name` can run at the same time. When `constraint_level` is set to 'PROGRAM\_LEVEL', the programs are incompatible, but the jobs based on the same program are not incompatible.

For example, if the value of `object_name` is 'P1,P2,P3' and `constraint_level` is 'PROGRAM\_LEVEL', many jobs based on P1 can be running at the same time, but if any P1 based job is running, none based on P2 or P3 can be running. Or, similarly, many jobs based on P3 can be running at the same time, but none based on P1 or P2. If `constraint_level` is set to 'JOB\_LEVEL', then only a single job out of all the jobs based on programs P1, P2 and P3 can be running at a time.



#### See Also:

Using Incompatibility Definitions in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 145.6.16 CREATE\_JOB Procedure

This procedure creates a single job.

If you create the job as enabled by setting the `enabled` attribute to `TRUE`, the Scheduler automatically runs the job according to its schedule. If you create the job disabled, the job does not run until you enable it with the [SET\\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#).

The procedure is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the syntax declaration.

### Syntax

Creates a job in a single call without using an existing program or schedule:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
    job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    job_type           IN VARCHAR2,
    job_action         IN VARCHAR2,
    number_of_arguments IN PLS_INTEGER           DEFAULT 0,
    start_date         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    repeat_interval    IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
    end_date           IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    job_class          IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
    enabled            IN BOOLEAN               DEFAULT FALSE,
    auto_drop          IN BOOLEAN               DEFAULT TRUE,
    comments           IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
    credential_name    IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
    destination_name   IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL);
```

Creates a job using a named schedule object and a named program object:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
    job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    program_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    schedule_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    job_class          IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
    enabled            IN BOOLEAN               DEFAULT FALSE,
    auto_drop          IN BOOLEAN               DEFAULT TRUE,
    comments           IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
    job_style          IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'REGULAR',
    credential_name    IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
    destination_name   IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL);
```

Creates a job using a named program object and an inlined schedule:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
    job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    program_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    repeat_interval    IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
    end_date           IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    job_class          IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
    enabled            IN BOOLEAN               DEFAULT FALSE,
    auto_drop          IN BOOLEAN               DEFAULT TRUE,
    comments           IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
    job_style          IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'REGULAR',
    credential_name    IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
    destination_name   IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL);
```

Creates a job using a named schedule object and an inlined program:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  schedule_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  job_type          IN VARCHAR2,
  job_action        IN VARCHAR2,
  number_of_arguments IN PLS_INTEGER          DEFAULT 0,
  job_class         IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
  enabled           IN BOOLEAN              DEFAULT FALSE,
  auto_drop         IN BOOLEAN              DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments          IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL,
  credential_name   IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL,
  destination_name  IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL);
```

Creates a job using an inlined program and an event:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  job_type          IN VARCHAR2,
  job_action        IN VARCHAR2,
  number_of_arguments IN PLS_INTEGER          DEFAULT 0,
  start_date        IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  event_condition   IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_spec        IN VARCHAR2,
  end_date          IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  job_class         IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
  enabled           IN BOOLEAN              DEFAULT FALSE,
  auto_drop         IN BOOLEAN              DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments          IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL,
  credential_name   IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL,
  destination_name  IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL);
```

Creates a job using a named program object and an event:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  program_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  start_date        IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  event_condition   IN VARCHAR2,
  queue_spec        IN VARCHAR2,
  end_date          IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  job_class         IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
  enabled           IN BOOLEAN              DEFAULT FALSE,
  auto_drop         IN BOOLEAN              DEFAULT TRUE,
  comments          IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL,
  job_style         IN VARCHAR2              DEFAULT 'REGULAR',
  credential_name   IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL,
  destination_name  IN VARCHAR2            DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-28** *CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
job_name	<p>The name to assign to the job. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a job cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. If the job being created will reside in another schema, it must be qualified with the schema name.</p> <p>If <code>job_name</code> is not specified, an error is generated. If you want to have a name generated by the Scheduler, you can use the <code>GENERATE_JOB_NAME</code> procedure to generate a name and then use the output in the <code>CREATE_JOB</code> procedure. The <code>GENERATE_JOB_NAME</code> procedure generates a number from a sequence, which is the job name. You can prefix the number with a string. The job name will then be the string with the number from the sequence appended to it. See "<a href="#">GENERATE_JOB_NAME Function</a>" for more information.</p>

**Table 145-28 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_type	<p>This attribute specifies the type of job that you are creating. If it is not specified, an error is generated. See <code>job_action</code> in the next row for related information.</p> <p>The supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'PLSQL_BLOCK' This specifies that the job is an anonymous PL/SQL block. Job or program arguments are not supported when the job or program type is <code>PLSQL_BLOCK</code>. In this case, the number of arguments must be 0.</li> <li>'STORED_PROCEDURE' This specifies that the job is a PL/SQL or Java stored procedure, or an external C subprogram. Only procedures, not functions with return values, are supported.</li> <li>'EXECUTABLE' This specifies that the job is going to be run outside the database using an external executable. External jobs are anything that can be executed from the command line of the operating system. Anydata arguments are not supported with a job or program type of <code>EXECUTABLE</code>. The job owner must have the <code>CREATE EXTERNAL JOB</code> system privilege before the job can be enabled or run.</li> <li>'CHAIN' This specifies that the job is a chain. Arguments are not supported for a chain, so <code>number_of_arguments</code> must be 0.</li> <li>'EXTERNAL_SCRIPT' This specifies that the job is an external script that uses the command shell of the computer running the job. For Windows this is <code>cmd.exe</code> and for UNIX based systems the <code>sh</code> shell, unless a different interpreter is specified by prefixing the first line of the script with <code>#!</code>.</li> <li>'SQL_SCRIPT' This specifies that the job is a SQL*Plus script. The job must point to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password. The SQL*Plus script is run by the SQL*Plus executable. The job may point to a connect credential that contains a database credential. If so, this credential is used to connect to the database before running the SQL*Plus script. Note that if you choose to use connect credential, you must use <code>set_attribute</code> to specify the <code>Connect_Credential_Name</code> attribute. If you do not have connect credential, you must include an explicit SQL*Plus connect statement providing a valid database <code>userid / password</code>. The job owner must have the <code>CREATE EXTERNAL JOB</code> system privilege.</li> <li>'BACKUP_SCRIPT' This specifies that the job is an RMAN backup script. The script runs a connect statement that uses either a password or OS authentication before it executes any target commands. The job points to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password. The RMAN session runs under this operating system user. The Scheduler uses the RMAN executable from the current Oracle home to run the script and throws an error if this is missing.</li> </ul>



**Table 145-28 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	The job owner must have the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB system privilege.

**Table 145-28 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_action	<p>This attribute specifies the action of the job. If <code>job_action</code> is not specified for an inline program, then an error is generated when creating the job.</p> <p>The job action is executed inside an autonomous transaction, and all autonomous transaction guidelines and restrictions apply. For example, online DDL operations are not allowed inside an autonomous transaction, and therefore cannot be used in the job action.</p> <p>The following actions are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For a PL/SQL block: The action is to execute PL/SQL code. These blocks must end with a semicolon. For example, <code>my_proc();</code> or <code>BEGIN my_proc(); END;</code> or <code>DECLARE arg pls_integer:= 10; BEGIN my_proc2(arg); END;</code> Note that the Scheduler wraps <code>job_action</code> in its own block and passes the following to PL/SQL for execution: <code>DECLARE ... BEGIN job_action END;</code> This is done to declare some internal Scheduler variables. You can include any Scheduler metadata attribute except <code>event_message</code> in your PL/SQL code. You use the attribute name as you use any other PL/SQL identifier, and the Scheduler assigns it a value. See <a href="#">Table 145-40</a> for details on available metadata attributes.</li> <li>• For a stored procedure: The action is the name of the stored procedure. You have to specify the schema if the procedure resides in another schema than the job. If case sensitivity is needed, enclose the schema name and the store procedure name in double quotes. For example, <code>job_action_action=&gt;' "Schema". "Procedure" '.</code> PL/SQL procedures with <code>INOUT</code> or <code>OUT</code> arguments are not supported as <code>job_action</code> when the job or program type is <code>STORED_PROCEDURE</code>.</li> <li>• For an executable: The action is the name of the external executable, including the full path name, but excluding any command-line arguments. If the action starts with a single question mark (?), the question mark is replaced by the path to the Oracle home directory for a local job or to the Scheduler agent home for a remote job. If the action contains an at-sign (@) and the job is local, the at-sign is replaced with the SID of the current Oracle instance. NOTE: Shell script syntax is not supported, only syntax for the name of and path to an executable is supported.</li> <li>• For a chain: The action is the name of a Scheduler chain object. You must specify the schema of the chain if it resides in a different schema than the job.</li> <li>• For an external script: The <code>job_action</code> must be either the path to an operating system script or an inline operating system script. If the <code>job_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the job runs on. The <code>job_action</code> may contain calls to SQL*Plus or RMAN executables directly, without having to specify its full path, given that they are stored on their default location for every computer that runs the job. The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is</li> </ul>

**Table 145-28 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	<p>called. The job must point to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a SQL script:           <p>The <code>job_action</code> must be either the path to a SQL*Plus script or an inline SQL*Plus script. If the <code>job_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the job runs on.</p> <p>The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called. If the arguments are named, they are also bound to named variables in the SQL*Plus session.</p> </li> <li>For a backup script:           <p>The <code>job_action</code> is either the path to a RMAN script or an inline RMAN script. If the <code>program_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the program runs on.</p> <p>The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called.</p> </li> </ul>
<code>number_of_arguments</code>	This attribute specifies the number of arguments that the job expects. The range is 0-255, with the default being 0.
<code>program_name</code>	The name of the program associated with this job. If the program is of type EXECUTABLE, the job owner must have the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB system privilege before the job can be enabled or run.
<code>start_date</code>	<p>This attribute specifies the first date and time on which this job is scheduled to start. If <code>start_date</code> and <code>repeat_interval</code> are left null, then the job is scheduled to run as soon as the job is enabled.</p> <p>For repeating jobs that use a calendaring expression to specify the repeat interval, <code>start_date</code> is used as a reference date. The first time the job runs is the first match of the calendaring expression that is on or after the current date and time.</p> <p>The Scheduler cannot guarantee that a job executes on an exact time because the system may be overloaded and thus resources unavailable.</p>
<code>event_condition</code>	This is a conditional expression based on the columns of the event source queue table. The expression must have the syntax of an Advanced Queuing rule. Accordingly, you can include user data properties in the expression provided that the message payload is an object type, and that you prefix object attributes in the expression with <code>tab.user_data</code> . For more information on rules, see the DBMS_AQADM.ADD_SUBSCRIBER procedure.
<code>queue_spec</code>	<p>This argument specifies either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The source queue where events that start this particular job are enqueued. If it is secure, then the <code>queue_spec</code> argument is a pair of values of the form <code>queue_name, agent_name</code>. If it is not secure, then only the queue name need be provided. If a fully qualified queue name is not provided, the queue is assumed to be in the job owner's schema. In the case of secure queues, the agent name provided should belong to a valid agent that is currently subscribed to the queue.</li> <li>A file watcher name. For more information on this option, see <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i>.</li> </ul>

**Table 145-28 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
repeat_interval	<p>This attribute specifies how often the job repeats. You can specify the repeat interval by using calendaring or PL/SQL expressions.</p> <p>The expression specified is evaluated to determine the next time the job should run. If <code>repeat_interval</code> is not specified, the job runs only once at the specified start date. See "<a href="#">Calendaring Syntax</a>" for further information.</p>
schedule_name	The name of the schedule, window, or window group associated with this job.
job_class	The class this job is associated with.
end_date	<p>This attribute specifies the date and time after which the job expires and is no longer run. After the <code>end_date</code>, if <code>auto_drop</code> is TRUE, the job is dropped. If <code>auto_drop</code> is FALSE, the job is disabled and the STATE of the job is set to COMPLETED.</p> <p>If no value for <code>end_date</code> is specified, the job repeats forever unless <code>max_runs</code> or <code>max_failures</code> is set, in which case the job stops when either value is reached.</p> <p>The value for <code>end_date</code> must be after the value for <code>start_date</code>. If <code>end_date</code> is less than <code>start_date</code>, then an error will be generated. If <code>end_date</code> is the same as <code>start_date</code>, then the job will not execute and no error will be generated.</p>
comments	This attribute specifies a comment about the job. By default, this attribute is NULL.
job_style	<p>Style of the job being created. This argument can have one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'REGULAR' creates a regular job. This is the default.</li> <li>'LIGHTWEIGHT' creates a lightweight job. This value is permitted only when the job references a program object. Use lightweight jobs when you have many short-duration jobs that run frequently. Under certain circumstances, using lightweight jobs can deliver a small performance gain.</li> <li>'IN_MEMORY_RUNTIME' creates an in-memory runtime job. These jobs are based on lightweight job structures, so the same rules and restrictions apply; however, they further boost performance by keeping an in-memory cache, so they minimize disk access for pre-run and post-run actions.</li> <li>'IN_MEMORY_FULL' creates an in-memory full job. In-memory full jobs require a program and cannot have a schedule or repeat interval. They run automatically when the job is enabled, and after running they are discarded. They keep all the job information in memory and are not backed up on disk, meaning that they are lost when the instance is rebooted. They are designed to run actions that must be performed immediately with the least amount of overhead possible.</li> </ul>

**Table 145-28 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
credential_name	<p>The default credential to use with the job. Applicable only to remote database jobs, remote external jobs, local external jobs, script jobs, and event-based jobs that process file arrival events. The credential must exist.</p> <p>For local database jobs, it must be NULL.</p> <p>For local external jobs only, if this attribute is NULL (the default), then a preferred (default) credential is selected. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for information about preferred credentials for local external jobs.</p> <p>See also: "<a href="#">CREATE_CREDENTIAL Procedure</a>"</p>
destination_name	<p>The database destination or external destination for the job. Use for remote database jobs and remote external jobs only. Must be NULL for jobs running on the local database or for local external jobs (executables).</p> <p>This attribute can be a single destination name or the name of a group of type 'EXTERNAL_DEST' or 'DB_DEST'. The single destination or group must already exist.</p> <p>The following applies to this attribute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If it is a database destination, it must have been created by the <a href="#">CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION Procedure</a>.</li> <li>• If it is an external destination, it must have been implicitly created by registering a remote Scheduler agent with the local database.</li> <li>• If it is a group, each member of the group must exist, and the job must run on all destinations named in the group. See "<a href="#">CREATE_GROUP Procedure</a>".</li> </ul> <p>destination_name cannot reference a destination group when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The job type is 'CHAIN'</li> <li>• The job style is 'LIGHTWEIGHT', 'IN_MEMORY_RUNTIME', or 'IN_MEMORY_FULL',</li> </ul> <p>If the credential_name argument of CREATE_JOB is NULL, each destination must be preceded by a credential, in the following format:</p> <p><i>credential.destination</i></p> <p>The credential must already exist. If the credential_name argument is provided, then it serves as the default credential for every destination that is not preceded by a credential.</p> <p>You can query the views *_SCHEDULER_DB_DESTS and ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS for existing destinations and *_SCHEDULER_GROUP_MEMBERS for existing groups and their members.</p> <p>*** destination job attribute is deprecated in Oracle Database 11gR2 and superseded by destination_name.</p>
enabled	<p>This attribute specifies whether the job is created enabled or not. The possible settings are TRUE or FALSE. By default, this attribute is set to FALSE and, therefore, the job is created as disabled. A disabled job means that the metadata about the job has been captured, and the job exists as a database object. However, the Scheduler ignores the job and the job coordinator does not pick it for processing. In order for the job coordinator to process the job, the job must be enabled. You can enable a job by setting this argument to TRUE or by using the ENABLE procedure.</p>

**Table 145-28 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
auto_drop	<p>This flag, if TRUE, causes a job to be automatically dropped after it has completed or has been automatically disabled. A job is considered completed if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its end date (or the end date of the job schedule) has passed. Note that a job with a Window schedule will not be auto-dropped when the window closes, because this is not considered to be the end of the Window.</li> <li>• It has run max_runs number of times. max_runs must be set with SET_ATTRIBUTE.</li> <li>• It is not a repeating job and has run once.</li> </ul> <p>A job is disabled when it has failed max_failures times. max_failures is also set with SET_ATTRIBUTE.</p> <p>If this flag is set to FALSE, the jobs are not dropped and their metadata is kept until the job is explicitly dropped with the DROP_JOB procedure.</p> <p>By default, jobs are created with auto_drop set to TRUE.</p>

### Usage Notes

Jobs are created as disabled by default. You must explicitly enable them so that they will become active and scheduled. Before enabling a job, ensure that all program arguments, if any, are defined, either by defining default values in the program object or by supplying values with the job.

The JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES initialization parameter specifies the maximum number of processes that can be created for the execution of jobs. Beginning with Oracle Database 11g Release 2, JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES applies to DBMS\_SCHEDULER jobs. Setting this parameter to 0 disables DBMS\_SCHEDULER jobs.

To create a job in your own schema, you need to have the CREATE JOB privilege. A user with the CREATE ANY JOB privilege can create a job in any schema. If the job being created will reside in another schema, the job name must be qualified with the schema name. For a job of type EXECUTABLE (or for a job that points to a program of type EXECUTABLE), the job owner must have the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB system privilege before the job can be enabled or run.

Associating a job with a particular class or program requires EXECUTE privileges for that class or program.

Not all possible job attributes can be set with CREATE\_JOB. Some must be set after the job is created. For example, job arguments must be set with the [SET\\_JOB\\_ARGUMENT\\_VALUE Procedure](#) or the [SET\\_JOB\\_ANYDATA\\_VALUE Procedure](#). Other job attributes, such as job\_priority and max\_runs, are set with the [SET\\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#).

To create multiple jobs efficiently, use the CREATE\_JOBS procedure.



**Note:**

The Scheduler runs event-based jobs for each occurrence of an event that matches the event condition of the job. However, events that occur while the job is already running are ignored; the event gets consumed, but does not trigger another run of the job.

## 145.6.17 CREATE\_JOB\_CLASS Procedure

This procedure creates a job class. Job classes are created in the SYS schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB_CLASS (
    job_class_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    resource_consumer_group IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    service                 IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    logging_level           IN PLS_INTEGER
                          DEFAULT DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_RUNS,
    log_history             IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    comments                IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-29 CREATE\_JOB\_CLASS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_class_name	The name to assign to the job class. Job classes can only be created in the SYS schema.  This attribute specifies the name of the job class and uniquely identifies the job class. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a job class cannot have the same name as a table in a schema.
resource_consumer_group	This attribute specifies the resource consumer group that this class is associated with. A resource consumer group is a set of synchronous or asynchronous sessions that are grouped together based on their processing needs. A job class has a many-to-one relationship with a resource consumer group. The resource consumer group that the job class associates with determines the resources that are allocated to the job class.  If a resource consumer group is dropped, job classes associated with it are then associated with the default resource consumer group.  If no resource consumer group is specified, job classes are associated with the default resource consumer group.  If the specified resource consumer group does not exist when creating the job class, an error occurs.

**Table 145-29 (Cont.) CREATE\_JOB\_CLASS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
service	<p>This attribute specifies the database service that the jobs in this class have affinity to. In an Oracle RAC environment, this means that the jobs in this class only run on those database instances that are assigned to the specific service.</p> <p>Note that a service can be mapped to a resource consumer group, so you can also control resources allocated to jobs by specifying a service. See <code>DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SET_CONSUMER_GROUP_MAPPING</code> for details. If both the <code>resource_consumer_group</code> and <code>service</code> attributes are specified, and if the service is mapped to a resource consumer group, the <code>resource_consumer_group</code> attribute takes precedence.</p> <p>If no service is specified, the job class belongs to the default service, which means it has no service affinity and any one of the database instances within the cluster might run the job. If the service that a job class belongs to is dropped, the job class will then belong to the default service.</p> <p>If the specified service does not exist when creating the job class, then an error occurs.</p>
logging_level	<p>This attribute specifies how much information is logged. The possible options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_OFF</code> No logging is performed for any jobs in this class.</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_RUNS</code> The Scheduler writes detailed information to the job log for all runs of each job in this class. This is the default.</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FAILED_RUNS</code> The Scheduler logs only jobs that failed in this class.</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FULL</code> In addition to recording every run of a job, the Scheduler records all operations performed on all jobs in this class. Every time a job is created, enabled, disabled, altered (with <code>SET_ATTRIBUTE</code>), stopped, and so, an entry is recorded in the log.</li> </ul>
log_history	<p>This attribute controls the number of days that job log entries for jobs in this class are retained. It helps prevent the job log from growing indiscriminately. The range of valid values is 0 through 1000000. If set to 0, no history is kept. If <code>NULL</code> (the default), retention days are set by the <code>log_history</code> Scheduler attribute (set with <code>SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE</code>).</p>
comments	<p>This attribute is for an optional comment about the job class. By default, this attribute is <code>NULL</code>.</p>

**Usage Notes**

For users to create jobs that belong to a job class, the job owner must have `EXECUTE` privileges on the job class. Therefore, after the job class has been created, `EXECUTE` privileges must be granted on the job class so that users create jobs belonging to that class. You can also grant the `EXECUTE` privilege to a role.

Creating a job class requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` system privilege.



## 145.6.18 CREATE\_JOBS Procedure

This procedure creates multiple jobs and sets the values of their arguments in a single call.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOBS (
    jobdef_array      IN SYS.JOB_DEFINITION_ARRAY,
    commit_semantics  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-30 CREATE\_JOBS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobdef_array	The array of job definitions. See " <a href="#">Data Structures</a> " for a description of the JOB_DEFINITION_ARRAY and JOB_DEFINITION datatypes.
commit_semantics	The commit semantics. The following types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR returns on the first error. Previous successfully created jobs are committed to disk. This is the default.</li> <li>TRANSACTIONAL returns on the first error and everything that happened before that error is rolled back.</li> <li>ABSORB_ERRORS tries to absorb any errors and attempts to create the rest of the jobs on the list. It commits all successfully created jobs. If errors occur, you can query the view SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS for details.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

This procedure creates many jobs in the context of a single transaction. To realize the desired performance gains, the jobs being created must be grouped in batches of sufficient size. Calling CREATE\_JOBS with a small array size may not be much faster than calling CREATE\_JOB once for each job.

You cannot use this procedure to create multiple-destination jobs. That is, the destination attribute of the job\_definition object cannot reference a destination group.

### Examples

See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

## 145.6.19 CREATE\_PROGRAM Procedure

This procedure creates a program.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_PROGRAM (
    program_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    program_type      IN VARCHAR2,
    program_action    IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

number_of_arguments    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
enabled                IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
comments              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
  
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-31 CREATE\_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
program_name	The name to assign to the program. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a program cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. If no name is specified, then an error occurs.

**Table 145-31 (Cont.) CREATE\_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
program_type	<p>This attribute specifies the type of program you are creating. If it is not specified then you get an error. These are the supported values for program_type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'PLSQL_BLOCK' This specifies that the program is a PL/SQL block. Job or program arguments are not supported when the job or program type is PLSQL_BLOCK. In this case, the number of arguments must be 0.</li> <li>'STORED_PROCEDURE' This specifies that the program is a PL/SQL or Java stored procedure, or an external C subprogram. Only procedures, not functions with return values, are supported. PL/SQL procedures with INOUT or OUT arguments are not supported.</li> <li>'EXECUTABLE' This specifies that the job is going to be run outside the database using an external executable. External programs imply anything that can be executed from the operating system command line. AnyData arguments are not supported with job or program type EXECUTABLE.</li> <li>'EXTERNAL_SCRIPT' project 25230, this bullet and next two This specifies that the job is an external script that uses the command shell of the computer running the job. For Windows this is cmd.exe and for UNIX based systems the sh shell, unless a different interpreter is specified by prefixing the first line of the script with #!. project 25230, this bullet and next two</li> <li>'SQL_SCRIPT' This specifies that the program is a SQL*Plus script. A job using this program must point to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password. The SQL*Plus script is run by SQL*Plus executable. The job using this program may point to a connect credential that contains a database credential. If so, this credential is used to connect to the database before running the SQL*Plus script. Note that if you choose to use connect credential, you must use set_attribute to specify the Connect_Credential_Name attribute. If you do not have connect credential, you must include an explicit SQL*Plus connect statement providing a valid database userid / password.</li> <li>'BACKUP_SCRIPT' This specifies that the program is an RMAN backup script. The script runs a connect statement that uses either a password or OS authentication before it executes any target commands. The Scheduler uses the RMAN executable from the current Oracle home to run the script and throws an error if this is missing.</li> </ul>

**Table 145-31 (Cont.) CREATE\_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
program_action	<p>This attribute specifies the action of the program. If program_action is not specified, an error is generated.</p> <p>project 25230 last 3 bullets</p> <p>The following actions are possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a PL/SQL block, the action is to execute PL/SQL code. These blocks must end with a semicolon. For example, <code>my_proc();</code> or <code>BEGIN my_proc(); END;</code> or <code>DECLARE arg pls_integer:= 10; BEGIN my_proc2(arg); END;</code></li> </ul> <p>Note that the Scheduler wraps job_action in its own block and passes the following to PL/SQL for execution: <code>DECLARE ... BEGIN job_action END;</code> This is done to declare some internal Scheduler variables. You can include any Scheduler metadata attribute except event_message in your PL/SQL code. You use the attribute name as you use any other PL/SQL identifier, and the Scheduler assigns it a value. See <a href="#">Table 145-40</a> for details on available metadata attributes.</p> <p>If it is an anonymous block, special Scheduler metadata may be accessed using the following variable names: job_name, job_owner, job_start, window_start, window_end. For more information, see the "<a href="#">DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT Procedure</a>".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a stored procedure, the action is the name of the stored procedure. You have to specify the schema if the procedure resides in a schema other than the job. If case sensitivity is needed, enclose the schema name and the store procedure name in double quotes. For example, <code>program_action=&gt;' "Schema"."Procedure" '.</code></li> <li>For an executable, the action is the name of the external executable, including the full path name, but excluding any command-line arguments. If the action starts with a single question mark (?), the question mark is replaced by the path to the Oracle home directory for a local job or to the Scheduler agent home for a remote job. If the action contains an at sign (@) and the job is local, the at sign is replaced with the SID of the current Oracle instance.</li> <li>For an external script, the action must be either the path to an operating system script or an inline operating system script. If the program_action is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the program runs on. The program_action may contain calls to SQL*Plus or RMAN executables directly, without having to specify its full path, given that they are stored on their default location for every computer that runs the job.</li> </ul> <p>The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called. The program points</p>

**Table 145-31 (Cont.) CREATE\_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	<p>to a credential that contains a valid operating system username and password.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a SQL script, the action must be either the path to a SQL*Plus script or an inline SQL*Plus script. If the <code>program_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the program runs on. The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called. If the arguments are named, they are also bound to named variables in the SQL*Plus session.</li> <li>For a backup script, the action must be either the path to a RMAN script or an inline RMAN script. If the <code>program_action</code> is a path to a script, then the script must reside on every computer that the program runs on. The job can only have arguments that are strings or that can be cast to strings. These arguments are passed positionally when the script is called.</li> </ul>
<code>number_of_arguments</code>	<p>This attribute specifies the number of arguments the program takes. If this parameter is not specified, then the default is 0. A program can have a maximum of 255 arguments.</p> <p>If the <code>program_type</code> is <code>PLSQL_BLOCK</code>, then this parameter is ignored.</p>
<code>enabled</code>	<p>This flag specifies whether the program should be created as enabled or not. If the flag is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then validity checks are made and the program is created as <code>ENABLED</code> if all the checks be successful. By default, this flag is set to <code>FALSE</code>, meaning not created enabled. You can also call the <code>ENABLE</code> procedure to enable the program before it can be used.</p>
<code>comments</code>	<p>A comment about the program. By default, this attribute is <code>NULL</code>.</p>

### Usage Notes

To create a program in their own schema, users need the `CREATE JOB` privilege. A user with the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege can create a program in any schema. A program is created in a disabled state by default (unless the `enabled` parameter is set to `TRUE`). It cannot be executed by a job until it is enabled.

To use your programs, other users must have `EXECUTE` privileges, therefore once a program has been created, you have to grant `EXECUTE` privileges on it.



#### See Also:

["DEFINE\\_PROGRAM\\_ARGUMENT Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.20 CREATE\_RESOURCE Procedure

This procedure allows users to specify the resources used by jobs or to create a new resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_RESOURCE (
  resource_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  units          IN PLS_INTEGER,
  status         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ENFORCE_CONSTRAINTS',
  constraint_level IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'JOB_LEVEL',
  comments       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-32 CREATE\_RESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
resource_name	The name of the resource.
units	The number of units of this resource that the job or program uses.
status	The status of the resource. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'ENFORCE_CONSTRAINTS'. This is the default value, and when set, will force the scheduler to enforce resource limits. When the maximum number of units of this resource has been reached no additional jobs using this resource will get started.</li> <li>'IGNORE_CONSTRAINTS'. When set, the scheduler will ignore any constraints on this resource.</li> <li>'BLOCKED_ALL_JOBS'. No jobs having a constraint on this resource will be allowed to run. The resource is considered to be permanently blocking until switched to one of the other two states.</li> </ul>
constraint_level	Level of the constraint: JOB_LEVEL or PROGRAM_LEVEL. For incompatibilities, for JOB_LEVEL, the incompatibility members must be jobs; for PROGRAM_LEVEL the incompatibility members must be programs.
comments	Descriptive comment about the resource.

### Usage Notes

The following example creates a new resource.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_RESOURCE(
    resource_name => 'my_resource',
    units => 3,
    state => 'ENFORCE_CONSTRAINTS',
    comments => 'Resource1'
  )
END;
/
```



**See Also:**

- Creating or Dropping a Resource in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- [SET\\_RESOURCE\\_CONSTRAINT Procedure](#)

## 145.6.21 CREATE\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure creates a schedule.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_SCHEDULE (
    schedule_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    repeat_interval    IN VARCHAR2,
    end_date           IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    comments           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-33 CREATE\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_name	The name to assign to the schedule. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. For example, a schedule cannot have the same name as a table in a schema. If no name is specified, then an error occurs.
start_date	This attribute specifies the first date and time on which this schedule becomes valid. For a repeating schedule, the value for start_date is a reference date. In this case, the start of the schedule is not the start_date; it depends on the repeat interval specified. start_date is used to determine the first instance of the schedule.  If start_date is specified in the past and no value for repeat_interval is specified, the schedule is invalid. For a repeating job or window, start_date can be derived from the repeat_interval if it is not specified.  If start_date is null, then the date that the job or window is enabled is used. start_date and repeat_interval cannot both be null.
repeat_interval	This attribute specifies how often the schedule repeats. It is expressed using calendaring syntax. See " <a href="#">Calendaring Syntax</a> " for further information. PL/SQL expressions are not allowed as repeat intervals for named schedules.
end_date	The date and time after which jobs will not run and windows will not open. A non-repeating schedule that has no end_date is valid forever. end_date has to be after the start_date. If this is not the case, then an error is generated when the schedule is created.
comments	This attribute specifies an optional comment about the schedule. By default, this attribute is NULL.

### Usage Notes

This procedure requires the `CREATE JOB` privilege to create a schedule in your own schema or the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege to create a schedule in someone else's schema by specifying `schema.schedule_name`. Once a schedule has been created, it can be used by other users. The schedule is created with access to `PUBLIC`. Therefore, there is no need to explicitly grant access to the schedule.

## 145.6.22 CREATE\_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure creates a recurring time window and associates it with a resource plan. You can then use the window to schedule jobs that run under the associated resource plan. Windows are created in the `SYS` schema.

The procedure is overloaded.

### Syntax

Creates a window using a named schedule object:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_WINDOW (
    window_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    resource_plan        IN VARCHAR2,
    schedule_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    duration             IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
    window_priority     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'LOW',
    comments            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Creates a window using an inlined schedule:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_WINDOW (
    window_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    resource_plan        IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date          IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    repeat_interval     IN VARCHAR2,
    end_date            IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    duration            IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
    window_priority     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'LOW',
    comments            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-34 CREATE\_WINDOW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>window_name</code>	The name to assign to the window. The name must be unique in the SQL namespace. All windows are in the <code>SYS</code> schema, so the preface <code>'SYS'</code> is optional.



**Table 145-34 (Cont.) CREATE\_WINDOW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
resource_plan	<p>This attribute specifies the resource plan that automatically activates when the window opens. When the window closes, the system switches to the appropriate resource plan, which is usually the plan that was in effect before the window opened, but can also be the plan of a different window.</p> <p>Only one resource plan can be associated with a window. It may be NULL or the empty string (""). When it is NULL, the resource plan in effect when the window opens stays in effect for the duration of the window. When it is the empty string, the resource manager is disabled for the duration of the window.</p> <p>If the window is open and the resource plan is dropped, then the resource allocation for the duration of the window is not affected.</p>
start_date	<p>This attribute specifies the first date and time on which this window is scheduled to open. If the value for start_date specified is in the past or is not specified, the window opens as soon as it is created.</p> <p>For repeating windows that use a calendaring expression to specify the repeat interval, the value for start_date is a reference date. The first time the window opens depends on the repeat interval specified and the value for start_date.</p>
duration	<p>This attribute specifies how long the window stays open. For example, 'interval '5' hour' for five hours. There is no default value for this attribute. Therefore, if no value is specified when the window is created, an error occurs. The duration is of type interval day to seconds and ranges from one minute to 99 days.</p>
schedule_name	<p>This attribute specifies the name of the schedule associated with the window.</p>
repeat_interval	<p>This attribute specifies how often the window repeats. It is expressed using the Scheduler calendaring syntax. See "<a href="#">Calendaring Syntax</a>" for more information.</p> <p>A PL/SQL expression cannot be used to specify the repeat interval for a window.</p> <p>The expression specified is evaluated to determine the next time the window opens. If no repeat_interval is specified, the window opens only once at the specified start date.</p>
end_date	<p>This attribute specifies the date and time after which the window no longer opens. When the value for end_date is reached, the window is disabled. In the *_SCHEDULER_WINDOWS views, the enabled flag of the window is set to FALSE.</p> <p>A non-repeating window that has no value for end_date opens only once for the duration of the window. For a repeating window, if no end_date is specified, then the window keeps repeating forever.</p> <p>The end_date must be after the start_date. If it is not, then an error is generated when the window is created.</p>

**Table 145-34 (Cont.) CREATE\_WINDOW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
window_priority	This attribute is only relevant when two windows overlap. Because only one window can be in effect at one time, the window priority determines which window opens. The two possible values for this attribute are 'HIGH' and 'LOW'. A high priority window has precedence over a low priority window, therefore, the low priority window does not open if it overlaps a high priority window. By default, windows are created with priority 'LOW'.
comments	This attribute specifies an optional comment about the window. By default, this attribute is NULL.

**Usage Notes**

Creating a window requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

Scheduler windows are the principal mechanism used to automatically switch resource plans according to a schedule. You can also manually activate a resource plan by using the `ALTER SYSTEM SET RESOURCE_MANAGER_PLAN` statement or the `DBMS_RESOURCE_MANAGER.SWITCH_PLAN` package procedure. Note that either of these manual methods can also disable resource plan switching by Scheduler windows. For more information, see *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* and "[SWITCH\\_PLAN Procedure](#)".

## 145.6.23 DEFINE\_ANYDATA\_ARGUMENT Procedure

This procedure defines a name or default value for a program argument that is of a complex type and must be encapsulated within an `ANYDATA` object. A job that references the program can override the default value.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_ANYDATA_ARGUMENT (
    program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_position     IN PLS_INTEGER,
    argument_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    argument_type         IN VARCHAR2,
    default_value         IN SYS.ANYDATA,
    out_argument          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 145-35 DEFINE\_ANYDATA\_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
program_name	The name of the program to be altered. A program with this name must exist.
argument_position	The position of the argument as it is passed to the executable. Argument numbers go from one to the <code>number_of_arguments</code> specified for the program. This must be unique, so it can replace any argument already defined at this position.

**Table 145-35 (Cont.) DEFINE\_ANYDATA\_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
argument_name	The name to assign to the argument. It is optional, but must be unique for the program if it is specified. If you assign a name, the name can then be used by other package procedures, including the <a href="#">SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE Procedure</a> .
argument_type	The datatype of the argument being defined. This is not verified or used by the Scheduler. It is only used by the user of the program when deciding what value to assign to the argument.
default_value	The default value to be assigned to the argument encapsulated within an AnyData object. This is optional.
out_argument	This parameter is reserved for future use. It must be set to FALSE.

**Usage Notes**

All program arguments from one to the `number_of_arguments` value must be defined before a program can be enabled. If a default value for an argument is not defined with this procedure, a value must be defined in the job.

Defining a program argument requires that you be the owner of the program or have ALTER privileges on that program. You can also define a program argument if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

**See Also:**

- ["DEFINE\\_PROGRAM\\_ARGUMENT Procedure"](#)
- ["SET\\_JOB\\_ANYDATA\\_VALUE Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.24 DEFINE\_CHAIN\_EVENT\_STEP Procedure

This procedure adds or replaces a chain step and associates it with an event schedule or an inline event.

Once started in a running chain, this step does not complete until the specified event has occurred. Every step in a chain must be defined before the chain can be enabled and used. Defining a step gives it a name and specifies what happens during the step. If a step already exists with this name, the new step replaces the old one.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP (
  chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  step_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  event_schedule_name IN VARCHAR2,
  timeout             IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_EVENT_STEP (
  chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

step_name          IN VARCHAR2,
event_condition    IN VARCHAR2,
queue_spec         IN VARCHAR2,
timeout            IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 145-36 DEFINE\_CHAIN\_EVENT\_STEP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
chain_name	The name of the chain that the step is in
step_name	The name of the step
event_schedule_name	The name of the event schedule that the step waits for
timeout	This parameter is reserved for future use
event_condition	See the <a href="#">CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>
queue_spec	See the <a href="#">CREATE_EVENT_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>

## Usage Notes

Defining a chain step requires `ALTER` privileges on the chain either as the owner of the chain, or as a user with the `ALTER` object privilege on the chain or the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege.

You can base a chain step on a file watcher as well. To do this, provide the file watcher name directly in the `queue_spec` parameter, or use a file watcher schedule for the `event_schedule_name` parameter.



### See Also:

["DEFINE\\_CHAIN\\_STEP Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.25 DEFINE\_CHAIN\_RULE Procedure

This procedure adds a new rule to an existing chain, specified as a condition-action pair. The condition is expressed using either SQL or the Scheduler chain condition syntax and indicates the prerequisites for the action to occur. The action is a result of the condition being met.

An actual rule object is created to store the rule in the schema where the chain resides. If a rule name is given, this name is used for the rule object. If an existing rule name in the schema of the chain is given, the existing rule is altered. (A schema different than the schema of the chain cannot be specified). If no rule name is given, one is generated in the form `SCHED_RULE${N}`.

## Syntax

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE (
  chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  condition           IN VARCHAR2,
  action              IN VARCHAR2,

```

```
rule_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
comments          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-37 DEFINE\_CHAIN\_RULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
chain_name	The name of the chain to alter
condition	<p>A boolean expression which must evaluate to TRUE for the action to be performed. Every chain must have a rule that evaluates to TRUE to start the chain. For this purpose, you can use a rule that has 'TRUE' as its condition if you are using Scheduler chain condition syntax, or '1=1' as its condition if you are using SQL syntax.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduler Chain Condition Syntax See "<a href="#">Scheduler Chain Condition Syntax</a>" and <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for details</li> <li>SQL WHERE Clause Syntax Conditions expressed with SQL must use the syntax of a SELECT statement WHERE clause. You can refer to chain step attributes by using the chain step name as a bind variable. The bind variable syntax is <code>:step_name.attribute</code>. (<i>step_name</i> refers to a typed object.) Possible attributes are: <code>completed</code>, <code>state</code>, <code>start_date</code>, <code>end_date</code>, <code>error_code</code>, and <code>duration</code>. Possible values for the state attribute include: 'NOT_STARTED', 'SCHEDULED', 'RUNNING', 'PAUSED', 'STALLED', 'SUCCEDED', 'FAILED', and 'STOPPED'. If a step is in the state 'SUCCEDED', 'FAILED', or 'STOPPED', its <code>completed</code> attribute is set to 'TRUE', otherwise <code>completed</code> is 'FALSE'.</li> </ul>
action	<p>The action to be performed when the rule evaluates to TRUE. The action must consist of at least one keyword with an optional value and an optional delay clause.</p> <p>Possible actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>[AFTER delay_interval] START step_1[,step_2 ...]</code></li> <li><code>STOP step_1[,step_2 ...]</code></li> <li><code>END [{end_value step_name.error_code}]</code></li> </ul> <p>At the beginning of the START action, a delay clause can specify a delay interval before performing the action. <i>delay_interval</i> is a formatted datetime interval of the form HH:MM:SS.</p> <p>The END action ends the chain with an error code equal to either the supplied <i>end_value</i> or the error code that <i>step_name</i> completes with. The default error code is 0, indicating a successful chain run.</p>
rule_name	The name of the rule being created. If no rule_name is given, one is generated in the form SCHED_RULE\$_{N}.
comments	An optional comment describing the rule. This is stored in the rule object created.

## Scheduler Chain Condition Syntax

The Scheduler chain condition syntax provides an easy way to construct a condition using the states and error codes of steps in the current chain.

### Chain Condition Syntax

The following are the available constructs for Scheduler chain condition syntax, which are all boolean expressions:

```

TRUE
FALSE
stepname [NOT] SUCCEEDED
stepname [NOT] FAILED
stepname [NOT] STOPPED
stepname [NOT] COMPLETED
stepname ERROR_CODE IN (integer, integer, integer ...)
stepname ERROR_CODE NOT IN (integer, integer, integer ...)
stepname ERROR_CODE = integer
stepname ERROR_CODE != integer
stepname ERROR_CODE <> integer
stepname ERROR_CODE > integer
stepname ERROR_CODE >= integer
stepname ERROR_CODE < integer
stepname ERROR_CODE <= integer

```

These boolean operators are available to create more complex conditions:

```

expression AND expression
expression OR expression
NOT (expression)

```

*integer* can be positive or negative. Parentheses may be used for clarity or to enforce ordering. You must use parentheses with the NOT operator.

PL/SQL code that runs as part of a step can set the value of `ERROR_CODE` for that step with the `RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR` statement.

## Usage Notes

Defining a chain rule requires ALTER privileges on the chain (either as the owner, or as a user with ALTER privileges on the chain or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

You must define at least one rule that starts the chain and at least one that ends it. See the section "Adding Rules to a Chain" in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information.

## Examples

The following are examples of using rule conditions and rule actions.

### Rule Conditions Using Scheduler Chain Condition Syntax

```

'step1 completed'
-- satisfied when step step1 has completed. (step1 completed is also TRUE when any
-- of the following are TRUE: step1 succeeded, step1 failed, step1 stopped.)

'step1 succeeded and step2 succeeded'
-- satisfied when steps step1 and step2 have both succeeded

```

```
'step1 error_code > 100'  
-- satisfied when step step1 has failed with an error_code greater than 100  
  
'step1 error_code IN (1, 3, 5, 7)'  
-- satisfied when step step1 has failed with an error_code of 1, 3, 5, or 7
```

### Rule Conditions Using SQL Syntax

```
':step1.completed = 'TRUE' AND :step1.end_date >SYSDATE-1/24'  
--satisfied when step step1 completed less than an hour ago  
  
'step1.duration > interval '5' minute'  
-- satisfied when step step1 has completed and took longer than 5 minutes to complete
```

### Rule Actions

```
'AFTER 01:00:00 START step1, step2'  
--After an hour start steps step1 and step2  
  
'STOP step1'  
--Stop step step1  
  
END step4.error_code'  
--End the chain with the error code that step step4 finished with. If step4 has not  
completed, the chain will be ended unsuccessfully with error code 27435.  
  
'END' or 'END 0'  
--End the chain successfully (with error_code 0)  
  
'END 100'  
--End the chain unsuccessfully with error code 100.
```

## 145.6.26 DEFINE\_CHAIN\_STEP Procedure

This procedure adds or replaces a chain step and associates it with a program or a nested chain. When the chain step is started, the specified program or chain is run. If a step already exists with the name supplied in the `chain_name` argument, the new step replaces the old one.

The chain owner must have `EXECUTE` privileges on the program or chain associated with the step. Only one program or chain can run during a step.

You cannot set all possible step attributes with this procedure. Use the `ALTER_CHAIN` procedure to set additional chain step attributes, such as `credential_name` and `destination_name`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_CHAIN_STEP (  
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    step_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    program_name       IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-38** DEFINE\_CHAIN\_STEP Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
chain_name	The name of the chain to alter.
step_name	The name of the step being defined. If a step already exists with this name, the new step replaces the old one.
program_name	The name of a program or chain to run during this step. The chain owner must have EXECUTE privileges on this program or chain.

## Usage Notes

Defining a chain step requires ALTER privileges on the chain (either as the owner, or a user with ALTER privileges on the chain or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

 **See Also:**

- ["ALTER\\_CHAIN Procedure"](#)
- ["DEFINE\\_CHAIN\\_EVENT\\_STEP Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.27 DEFINE\_METADATA\_ARGUMENT Procedure

This procedure defines a special metadata argument for the program. The Scheduler can pass Scheduler metadata through this argument to your stored procedure or other executable. You cannot set values for jobs using this argument.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_METADATA_ARGUMENT (
  program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  metadata_attribute   IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position    IN PLS_INTEGER,
  argument_name        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-39** DEFINE\_METADATA\_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
program_name	The name of the program to be altered
metadata_attrib ute	The metadata to be passed. Valid metadata attributes are: 'job_name', 'job_subname', 'job_owner', 'job_start', 'window_start', 'window_end', and 'event_message'. <a href="#">Table 145-40</a> describes these attributes in detail.



**Table 145-39 (Cont.) DEFINE\_METADATA\_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
argument_position	The position of the argument as it is passed to the executable. The position cannot be greater than the number_of_arguments specified for the program. It must be unique, so it replaces any argument already defined at this position.
argument_name	The name to assign to the argument. It is optional, but must be unique for the program if it is specified. If you assign a name, the name can then be used by other package procedures.

**Table 145-40 Metadata Attributes**

Metadata Attribute	Datatype	Description
job_name	VARCHAR2	Name of the currently running job
job_subname	VARCHAR2	Subname of the currently running job. The name + subname form a unique identifier for a job that is running a chain step. NULL if the job is not part of a chain.
job_owner	VARCHAR2	Owner of the currently running job
job_scheduled_start	TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	When the currently running job was scheduled to start
job_start	TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	When the currently running job started
window_start	TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	If the job was started by a window, the time that the window opened
window_end	TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	If the job was started by a window, the time that the window is scheduled to close
event_message	(See Description)	For an event-based job, the message content of the event that started the job. The datatype of this attribute depends on the queue used for the event. It has the same type as the USER_DATA column of the queue table. In the case of a file arrival event, event_message is of type SYS.SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT. See " <a href="#">SCHEDULER_FILEWATCHER_RESULT Object Type</a> ".

### Usage Notes

Defining a program argument requires that you be the owner of the program or have ALTER privileges on that program. You can also define a program argument if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

All metadata attributes except event\_message can be used in PL/SQL blocks that you enter into the job\_action or program\_action attributes of jobs or programs, respectively. You use the attribute name as you use any other PL/SQL identifier, and the Scheduler assigns it a value.

## 145.6.28 DEFINE\_PROGRAM\_ARGUMENT Procedure

This procedure defines a name or default value for a program argument. If no default value is defined for a program argument, the job that references the program must supply an argument value. (The job can also override a default value.)

This procedure is overloaded.

### Syntax

Defines a program argument without a default value:

```
PROCEDURE define_program_argument(
  program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position     IN PLS_INTEGER,
  argument_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  argument_type         IN VARCHAR2,
  out_argument          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Defines a program argument with a default value:

```
PROCEDURE define_program_argument(
  program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position     IN PLS_INTEGER,
  argument_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  argument_type         IN VARCHAR2,
  default_value         IN VARCHAR2,
  out_argument          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-41 DEFINE\_PROGRAM\_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
program_name	The name of the program to be altered. A program with this name must exist.
argument_position	The position of the argument as it is passed to the executable. Argument numbers go from one to the <code>number_of_arguments</code> specified for the program. This must be unique so it replaces any argument already defined at this position.
argument_name	The name to assign to the argument. It is optional, but must be unique for the program if specified. If you assign a name, the name can then be used by other package procedures, including the <a href="#">SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE Procedure</a> .
argument_type	The datatype of the argument being defined. This is not verified or used by the Scheduler. The program user uses <code>argument_type</code> when deciding what value to assign to the argument. Any valid SQL datatype is allowed.
default_value	The default value to be assigned to the argument if none is specified by the job.
out_argument	This parameter is reserved for future use. It must be set to <code>FALSE</code> .

## Usage Notes

All program arguments from 1 to the `number_of_arguments` value must be defined before a program can be enabled. If a default value for an argument is not defined with this procedure, a value must be defined in the job.

Defining a program argument requires that you be the owner of the program or have `ALTER` privileges on that program. You can also define a program argument if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

`DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT` only supports arguments of SQL type. Therefore, argument values that are not of SQL type, such as booleans, are not supported as program or job arguments.



### See Also:

- ["DEFINE\\_ANYDATA\\_ARGUMENT Procedure"](#)
- ["SET\\_JOB\\_ARGUMENT\\_VALUE Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.29 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables a program, job, chain, window, database destination, external destination, file watcher, or group. When an object is disabled, its `enabled` attribute is set to `FALSE`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DISABLE (
    name           IN VARCHAR2,
    force          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-42** DISABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>name</code>	The name of the object being disabled. Can be a comma-delimited list. If a job class name is specified, then all the jobs in the job class are disabled. The job class is not disabled. If a group name is specified, then the group is disabled, but the enabled state of the group members is unaffected.
<code>force</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , objects are disabled even if other objects depend on them. See the usage notes for more information.

**Table 145-42 (Cont.) DISABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>commit_semantics</code>	<p>The commit semantics. The following types are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code>: The procedure returns on the first error and the previous disable operations that were successful are committed to disk. This is the default.</li> <li>• <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code>: The procedure returns on the first error and everything that happened before that error is rolled back. This type is only supported when disabling a job or a list of jobs. In addition, this type is not supported when <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>.</li> <li>• <code>ABSORB_ERRORS</code>: The procedure tries to absorb any errors and disable the rest of the jobs and commits all the disable operations that were successful. If errors occur, you can query the view <code>SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS</code> for details. This type is only supported when disabling a job or a list of jobs.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

Windows must be preceded by `SYS`.

Disabling an object that is already disabled does not generate an error.

The purpose of the `force` option is to point out dependencies. No dependent objects are altered.

To run `DISABLE` for a window or a group of type `WINDOW`, you must have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

You can use `DISABLE` with any schema except the `SYS` schema.

### Jobs

Disabling a job means that, although the metadata of the job is there, it should not run and the job coordinator will not pick up these jobs for processing. When a job is disabled, its `state` in the job queue is changed to `disabled`.

If `force` is set to `FALSE` and the job is currently running, an error is returned.

If `force` is set to `TRUE`, the job is disabled, but the currently running instance is allowed to finish.

For jobs with multiple destinations, you cannot disable a child job at a specific destination. Instead, you can disable the destination.

### Programs

When a program is disabled, the status is changed to `disabled`. A disabled program implies that, although the metadata is still there, jobs that point to this program cannot run.

If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the program must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur.

If `force` is set to `TRUE`, those jobs that point to the program will not be disabled, however, they will fail at runtime because their program will not be valid.

Running jobs that point to the program are not affected by the `DISABLE` call and are allowed to continue

No arguments that pertain to the program are affected when the program is disabled.

#### File Watchers

If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the file watcher must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur. If you force disabling a file watcher, jobs that depend on it become disabled.

#### Windows

This means that the window will not open, however, the metadata of the window is still there, so it can be reenabled.

If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the window must not be open or referenced by any job otherwise an error occurs.

If `force` is set to `TRUE`, disabling a window that is open will succeed but the window will not be closed. It will prevent the window from opening in the future until it is reenabled.

When the window is disabled, those jobs that have the window as their schedule will not be disabled.

#### Window Groups

When a group of type `WINDOW` is disabled, jobs (other than a running job) that have the window group as their schedule will not run when the member windows open. However, a job that has one of the window group members as its schedule still runs.

The metadata of the window group is still there, so it can be reenabled. Note that the members of the window group will still open.

If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the window group must not have any members that are open or referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur.

If `force` is set to `TRUE`:

- The window group is disabled and the open window will be not closed or disabled. It will be allowed to continue to its end.
- The window group is disabled but those jobs that have the window group as their schedule will not be disabled.

#### Job Chains

When a chain is disabled, the metadata for the chain is still there, but jobs that point to it will not be able to be run. This allows changes to the chain to be made safely without the risk of having an incompletely specified chain run. If `force` is set to `FALSE`, the chain must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur. If `force` is set to `TRUE`, those jobs that point to the chain will not be disabled, however, they will fail at runtime. Running jobs that point to this chain are not affected by the `DISABLE` call and are allowed to complete.

#### Database Destinations

When you disable a database destination:

- The destination is skipped when a multiple destination job runs.

- If all destinations are disabled for a job, the Scheduler generates an error when it attempts to run the job.
- The `REFS_ENABLED` column in `*_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS` is set to `FALSE` for all jobs that reference the database destination.

#### External Destinations

When you disable an external destination:

- Dependent database destinations remain enabled, but the Scheduler generates an error when it attempts to run a job with a database destination that depends on the external destination.
- The `REFS_ENABLED` column in `*_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS` is set to `FALSE` for all external jobs that reference the external destination and for all database jobs with a database destination that depends on the external destination.

#### Groups

If you disable an external destination group or database destination group, the Scheduler generates an error when it attempts to run a job that names the group as its destination.

## 145.6.30 DROP\_AGENT\_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure drops one or more external destinations, also known as agent destinations. It should be used only when the preferred method of dropping an external destination, using the `schagent` utility to unregister a Scheduler agent with a database, is unavailable due to failures.

This procedure can be called only by the `SYS` user or a user with the `MANAGE_SCHEDULER` privilege.

#### Note:

External destinations are created on a source database only implicitly by registering an agent with the database. There is no user-callable `CREATE_AGENT_DESTINATION` procedure.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_AGENT_DESTINATION (  
    destination_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-43 DROP\_AGENT\_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
destination_name	A comma-separated list of external destinations to drop. Because user SYS owns all external destinations, do not prefix them with a schema name.  The procedure stops processing if it encounters an external destination that does not exist. All external destinations processed before the error are dropped.  Cannot be NULL.

## Usage Notes

When an external destination is dropped:

- All database destinations that refer to the external destination are disabled and their `agent` attribute is set to NULL.
- Members of external destination groups that refer to the destination are removed from the group.
- All job instances in the `*_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS` views that refer to the external destination are also dropped.
- Jobs running against the destination are stopped.

## 145.6.31 DROP\_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure drops an existing chain.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_CHAIN (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    force               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-44 DROP\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
chain_name	The name of the chain to drop. Can also be a comma-delimited list of chains.
force	If <code>force</code> is set to FALSE, the chain must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error will occur.  If <code>force</code> is set to TRUE, all jobs pointing to the chain are disabled before the chain is dropped. Running jobs that point to this chain are stopped before the chain is dropped.

### Usage Notes

Dropping a chain requires alter privileges on the chain (either as the owner, or a user with ALTER privileges on the chain or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

All steps associated with the chain are dropped. If no rule set was specified when the chain was created, then the automatically created rule set and evaluation context associated with the chain are also dropped, so the user must have the privileges required to do this. See the DBMS\_RULE\_ADM.DROP\_RULE\_SET and DBMS\_RULE\_ADM.DROP\_EVALUATION\_CONTEXT procedures for more information.

If *force* is FALSE, no jobs may be using this chain. If *force* is TRUE, any jobs that use this chain are disabled before the chain is dropped (and any of these jobs that are running will be stopped).

## 145.6.32 DROP\_CHAIN\_RULE Procedure

This procedure removes a rule from an existing chain. The rule object corresponding to this rule will also be dropped. The chain will not be disabled. If dropping this rule makes the chain invalid, the user should first disable the chain to ensure that it does not run.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_CHAIN_RULE (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    force               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-45** DROP\_CHAIN\_RULE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
chain_name	The name of the chain to alter
rule_name	The name of the rule to drop
force	If <i>force</i> is set to TRUE, the drop operation proceeds even if the chain is currently running. The running chain is not stopped or interrupted. If <i>force</i> is set to FALSE and the chain is running, an error is generated.

### Usage Notes

Dropping a chain rule requires alter privileges on the chain (either as the owner or as a user with ALTER privileges on the chain or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

Dropping a chain rule also drops the underlying rule database object so you must have the privileges to drop this rule object. See the DBMS\_RULE\_ADM.DROP\_RULE procedure for more information.



## 145.6.33 DROP\_CHAIN\_STEP Procedure

This procedure drops a chain step. If this chain step is still used in the chain rules, the chain will be disabled.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_CHAIN_STEP (  
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    step_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    force               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-46** DROP\_CHAIN\_STEP Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
chain_name	The name of the chain to alter
step_name	The name of the step being dropped. Can be a comma-separated list.
force	If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , this succeeds even if this chain is currently running. The running chain will not be stopped or interrupted. If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> and this chain is currently running, an error is thrown.

### Usage Notes

Dropping a chain step requires `ALTER` privileges on the chain (either as the owner or as a user with `ALTER` privileges on the chain or the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege).

## 145.6.34 DROP\_CREDENTIAL Procedure

This deprecated procedure drops a credential.



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated with Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1). While the procedure remains available in this package, for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the alternative enhanced functionality provided in the [DBMS\\_CREDENTIAL](#) package, specifically the [DROP\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_CREDENTIAL (  
    credential_name    IN VARCHAR2,  
    force              IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-47 DROP\_CREDENTIAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
credential_name	The name of the credential being dropped. This can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. This cannot be set to NULL.
force	If set to FALSE, the credential must not be referenced by any job, or an error will occur. If set to TRUE, the credential is dropped whether or not there are jobs referencing it. Jobs that reference the credential will continue to point to a nonexistent credential and throw an error at runtime.

## Usage Notes

Only the owner of a credential or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop the credential.

Running jobs that point to the credential are not affected by this procedure and are allowed to continue.

## 145.6.35 DROP\_DATABASE\_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure drops one or more database destinations.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_DATABASE_DESTINATION (
    destination_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-48 DROP\_DATABASE\_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
destination_name	The name of the destination to drop. Can be a comma-separated list of database destinations to drop. Each database destination can optionally be prefixed with a schema name.  The procedure stops processing if it encounters a database destination that does not exist. All database destinations processed before the error are dropped.  Cannot be NULL.

## Usage Notes

Only the owner or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop the database destination.

When a database destination is dropped:

- All job instances that refer to the destination in the \*\_SCHEDULER\_JOB\_DESTS views are also dropped.
- Jobs running against the destination are stopped.

- Members of database destination groups that refer to the destination are removed from the group.



**See Also:**

[CREATE\\_DATABASE\\_DESTINATION Procedure](#)

## 145.6.36 DROP\_FILE\_WATCHER Procedure

This procedure drops one or more file watchers.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_FILE_WATCHER (
    file_watcher_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    force                IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-49 DROP\_FILE\_WATCHER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_watcher_name	The file watcher to drop. Can be a comma-separated list of file watchers. Each file watcher name can optionally be prefixed with a schema name. Cannot be NULL.
force	If set to FALSE, the file watcher must not be referenced by any job, or an error occurs. If set to TRUE, the file watcher is dropped whether or not there are jobs referencing it. In this case, jobs that reference the dropped file watcher are disabled.

### Usage Notes

Only the owner of a file watcher or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop the file watcher.

Running jobs that point to the file watcher are not affected by this procedure and are allowed to continue.



**See Also:**

["CREATE\\_FILE\\_WATCHER Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.37 DROP\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure drops one or more groups.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_GROUP (  
    group_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    force           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-50** DROP\_GROUP Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
group_name	A group to drop. Can be a comma-separated list of group names. Each group name can optionally be prefixed with a schema name.  The procedure stops processing if it encounters a group that does not exist. All groups processed before the error are dropped.  Cannot be NULL.
force	If FALSE, the group must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error occurs. If TRUE, the group is dropped whether or not there are jobs referencing it. In this case, all jobs referencing the group are disabled and all job instances that reference the group are removed from the *_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS views.

### Usage Notes

Only the owner or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop a group. You must have the MANAGE SCHEDULER privilege to drop a group of type WINDOW.



#### See Also:

["CREATE\\_FILE\\_WATCHER Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.38 DROP\_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure

This procedure drops an existing incompatibility definition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_INCOMPATIBILITY (  
    incompatibility_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-51 DROP\_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
incompatibility_name	The name of the incompatibility definition.

## Usage Notes



### See Also:

Using Incompatibility Definitions in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 145.6.39 DROP\_JOB Procedure

This procedure drops one or more jobs or all jobs in one or more job classes. Dropping a job also drops all argument values set for that job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_JOB (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    defer             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    commit_semantics  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-52 DROP\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of a job or job class. Can be a comma-delimited list. For a job class, the SYS schema should be specified. If the name of a job class is specified, the jobs that belong to that job class are dropped, but the job class itself is not dropped.
force	If <i>force</i> is set to TRUE, the Scheduler first attempts to stop the running job instances (by issuing the STOP_JOB call with the <i>force</i> flag set to false), and then drops the jobs.
defer	If <i>defer</i> is set to TRUE, the Scheduler allows the running jobs to complete and then drops the jobs.

**Table 145-52 (Cont.) DROP\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
commit_semantics	<p>The commit semantics. The following types are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code> returns on the first error and previous successful drop operations are committed to disk. This is the default.</li> <li>• <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code> returns on the first error. Everything that happened before that error is rolled back. This type is not supported when <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>.</li> <li>• <code>ABSORB_ERRORS</code> tries to absorb any errors and drop the rest of the jobs, and commits all the successful drops. If errors occur, you can query the view <code>SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS</code> for details.</li> </ul> <p>Only <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code> is permitted when job classes are included in the <code>job_name</code> list.</p>

**Usage Notes**

If both `force` and `defer` are set to `FALSE` and a job is running at the time of the call, the attempt to drop that job fails. The entire call to `DROP_JOB` may then fail, depending on the setting of `commit_semantics`.

Setting both `force` and `defer` to `TRUE` results in an error.

Dropping a job requires `ALTER` privileges on the job either as the owner of the job or as a user with the `ALTER` object privilege on the job or the `CREATE ANY JOB` system privilege.

## 145.6.40 DROP\_JOB\_CLASS Procedure

This procedure drops a job class. Dropping a job class means that all the metadata about the job class is removed from the database.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_JOB_CLASS (
    job_class_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    force               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 145-53 DROP\_JOB\_CLASS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_class_name	The name of the job class. Can be a comma-delimited list.
force	<p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>, a class being dropped must not be referenced by any jobs, otherwise an error occurs.</p> <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>, jobs belonging to the class are disabled and their class is set to the default class. Only if this is successful is the class dropped.</p> <p>Running jobs that belong to the job class are not affected.</p>

## Usage Notes

Dropping a job class requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` system privilege.

## 145.6.41 DROP\_PROGRAM Procedure

This procedure drops a program. Any arguments that pertain to the program are also dropped when the program is dropped.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM (
  program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  force                 IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-54 DROP\_PROGRAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>program_name</code>	The name of the program to be dropped. Can be a comma-delimited list.
<code>force</code>	If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> , the program must not be referenced by any job, otherwise an error occurs. If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , all jobs referencing the program are disabled before the program is dropped. Running jobs that point to the program are not affected by the <code>DROP_PROGRAM</code> call and are allowed to continue.

### Usage Notes

Dropping a program requires that you be the owner of the program or have `ALTER` privileges on that program. You can also drop a program if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

## 145.6.42 DROP\_PROGRAM\_ARGUMENT Procedure

This procedure drops a program argument. An argument can be specified by either name (if one has been given) or position.

The procedure is overloaded.

### Syntax

Drops a program argument by position:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT (
  program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position     IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

Drops a program argument by name:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT (
  program_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_name         IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-55 DROP\_PROGRAM\_ARGUMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>program_name</code>	The name of the program to be altered. A program with this name must exist.
<code>argument_name</code>	The name of the argument being dropped
<code>argument_position</code>	The position of the argument to be dropped

## Usage Notes

Dropping a program argument requires that you be the owner of the program or have ALTER privileges on that program. You can also drop a program argument if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

## 145.6.43 DROP\_RESOURCE Procedure

This procedure drops a resource.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_RESOURCE (
    resource_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force         IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-56 DROP\_RESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>resource_name</code>	The name of the resource to be dropped. Can be a comma-delimited list.
<code>force</code>	If <code>force</code> is set to FALSE, the resource must not have any existing constraints, otherwise an error occurs.  If <code>force</code> is set to TRUE, the resource will be dropped and any constraints defined on this resource will also be dropped.

## Usage Notes

Only the owner or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege may drop the resource.

### See Also:

Creating or Dropping a Resource in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*



## 145.6.44 DROP\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure drops a schedule.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_SCHEDULE (  
    schedule_name    IN VARCHAR2,  
    force            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-57 DROP\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_name	The name of the schedule. Can be a comma-delimited list.
force	If <i>force</i> is set to <code>FALSE</code> , the schedule must not be referenced by any job or window, otherwise an error will occur.  If <i>force</i> is set to <code>TRUE</code> , any jobs or windows that use this schedule are disabled before the schedule is dropped  Running jobs and open windows that point to the schedule are not affected.

### Usage Notes

You must be the owner of the schedule being dropped or have `ALTER` privileges for the schedule or the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

## 145.6.45 DROP\_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure drops a window. All metadata about the window is removed from the database. The window is removed from any groups that reference it.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_WINDOW (  
    window_name      IN VARCHAR2,  
    force            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-58 DROP\_WINDOW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
window_name	The name of the window. Can be a comma-delimited list.

**Table 145-58 (Cont.) DROP\_WINDOW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	<p>If <i>force</i> is set to <code>FALSE</code>, the window must be not be open or referenced by any job, otherwise an error occurs.</p> <p>If <i>force</i> is set to <code>TRUE</code>, the window is dropped and those jobs that have the window as their schedule are disabled. However, jobs that have a window group, of which the dropped window is a member, as their schedule, are not disabled. If the window is open then, the Scheduler attempts to first close the window and then drop it. When the window is closed, normal close window rules apply.</p> <p>Running jobs that have the window as their schedule is allowed to continue, unless the <code>stop_on_window_close</code> flag is set to <code>TRUE</code> for the job. If this is the case, the job is stopped when the window is dropped.</p>

**Usage Notes**

Dropping a window requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

## 145.6.46 ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables a program, job, chain, window, database destination, external destination, file watcher, or group.

When an object is enabled, its `enabled` attribute is set to `TRUE`. By default, jobs, chains, and programs are created disabled and database destinations, external destinations, file watchers, windows, and groups are created enabled.

If a job was disabled and you enable it, the Scheduler begins to automatically run the job according to its schedule. Enabling a disabled job also resets the job `RUN_COUNT`, `FAILURE_COUNT` and `RETRY_COUNT` columns in the `*_SCHEDULER_JOBS` data dictionary views.

Validity checks are performed before enabling an object. If the check fails, the object is not enabled, and an appropriate error is returned. This procedure does not return an error if the object was already enabled.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.ENABLE (
    name           IN VARCHAR2,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-59** ENABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the Scheduler object being enabled. Can be a comma-delimited list of names.  If a job class name is specified, then all the jobs in the job class are enabled.  If a group name is specified, then the group is enabled, but the enabled state of the group members is unaffected.
commit_semantics	The commit semantics. The following types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code> - The procedure returns on the first error and previous successful enable operations are committed to disk. This is the default.</li> <li>• <code>TRANSACTIONAL</code> - The procedure returns on the first error and everything that happened before that error is rolled back. This type is only supported when enabling a job or a list of jobs.</li> <li>• <code>ABSORB_ERRORS</code> - The procedure tries to absorb any errors and enable the rest of the jobs. It commits all the enable operations that were successful. If errors occur, you can query the view <code>SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS</code> for details. This type is only supported when enabling a job or a list of jobs.</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

Window names must be preceded by `SYS`.

To run `ENABLE` for a window or group of type `WINDOW`, you must have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege. For a job of type `EXECUTABLE` (or for a job that points to a program of type `EXECUTABLE`), the job owner must have the `CREATE EXTERNAL JOB` system privilege before the job can be enabled or run.

To enable a file watcher, the file watcher owner must have the `EXECUTE` privilege on the designated credential.

You can use `ENABLE` with any schema except the `SYS` schema.

## 145.6.47 END\_DETACHED\_JOB\_RUN Procedure

This procedure ends a detached job run. A detached job points to a detached program, which is a program with the `detached` attribute set to `TRUE`.

A detached job run does not end until this procedure or the [STOP\\_JOB Procedure](#) is called.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.END_DETACHED_JOB_RUN (
  job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  error_number      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
  additional_info   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-60 END\_DETACHED\_JOB\_RUN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of the job to end. Must be a detached job that is running.
error_number	If zero, then the job run is logged as succeeded. If -1013, then the job run is logged as stopped. If any other number, then the job run is logged as failed with that error number.
additional_info	This text is stored in the additional_info column of the *_scheduler_job_run_details views for this job run.

## Usage Notes

This procedure requires that you either own the job or have ALTER privileges on it. You can also end any detached job run if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about detached jobs.

## 145.6.48 EVALUATE\_CALENDAR\_STRING Procedure

You can define repeat intervals of jobs, windows or schedules using the Scheduler calendaring syntax. This procedure evaluates the calendar expression and tells you the next execution date and time of a job or window. This is very useful for testing the correct definition of the calendar string without actually scheduling the job or window.

This procedure can also get multiple steps of the repeat interval by passing the next\_run\_date returned by one invocation as the return\_date\_after argument of the next invocation.

See the calendaring syntax described in "[Operational Notes](#)".

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING (
  calendar_string    IN  VARCHAR2,
  start_date         IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  return_date_after  IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  next_run_date      OUT TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-61 EVALUATE\_CALENDAR\_STRING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
calendar_string	The calendar expression to be evaluated. The string must be in the calendaring syntax described in " <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> ".

**Table 145-61 (Cont.) EVALUATE\_CALENDAR\_STRING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
start_date	The date and time after which the repeat interval becomes valid. It can also be used to fill in specific items that are missing from the calendar string. Can optionally be NULL.
return_date_after	The return_date_after argument helps the Scheduler determine which one of all possible matches (all valid execution dates) to return from those determined by the start_date and the calendar string.  When a NULL value is passed for this argument, the Scheduler automatically fills in systimestamp as its value.
next_run_date	The first timestamp that matches the calendar string and start date that occur after the value passed in for the return_date_after argument.

### Examples

The following code fragment can be used to determine the next five dates a job will run given a specific calendar string.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
ALTER SESSION set NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS';
Session altered.

DECLARE
start_date          TIMESTAMP;
return_date_after  TIMESTAMP;
next_run_date      TIMESTAMP;
BEGIN
start_date :=
  to_timestamp_tz('01-JAN-2003 10:00:00', 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS');
return_date_after := start_date;
FOR i IN 1..5 LOOP
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING(
    'FREQ=DAILY;BYHOUR=9;BYMINUTE=30;BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI',
    start_date, return_date_after, next_run_date);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('next_run_date: ' || next_run_date);
  return_date_after := next_run_date;
END LOOP;
END;
/

next_run_date: 02-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
next_run_date: 03-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
next_run_date: 06-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
next_run_date: 07-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
next_run_date: 08-JAN-03 09.30.00.000000 AM
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

### Usage Notes

No specific Scheduler privileges are required.

## 145.6.49 EVALUATE\_RUNNING\_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure forces reevaluation of the rules of a running chain to trigger any rules for which the conditions have been satisfied. The job passed as an argument must point to a chain and must be running. If the job is not running, an error is thrown. (RUN\_JOB can be used to start the job.)

If any of the steps of the chain are themselves running chains, another EVALUATE\_RUNNING\_CHAIN is performed on each of the nested running chains.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.EVALUATE_RUNNING_CHAIN (  
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-62** EVALUATE\_RUNNING\_CHAIN Procedure Parameter

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of the running job (pointing to a chain) to reevaluate the rules for

### Usage Notes

Running EVALUATE\_RUNNING\_CHAIN on a job requires alter privileges on the job (either as the owner, or as a user with ALTER privileges on the job or the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege).

#### Note:

The Scheduler automatically evaluates a chain:

- At the start of the chain job
- When a chain step completes
- When an event occurs that is associated with an event step in the chain

For most chains, this is sufficient. EVALUATE\_RUNNING\_CHAIN should be used only under the following circumstances:

- After manual intervention of a running chain with the ALTER\_RUNNING\_CHAIN procedure
- When chain rules use SQL syntax and the rule conditions contain elements that are not under the control of the Scheduler.

In these cases, EVALUATE\_RUNNING\_CHAIN may not be needed if you set the evaluation\_interval attribute when you created the chain.

## 145.6.50 GENERATE\_JOB\_NAME Function

This function returns a unique name for a job.

The name will be of the form {prefix}N where N is a number from a sequence. If no prefix is specified, the generated name will, by default, be JOB\$\_1, JOB\$\_2, JOB\$\_3, and so on. If 'SCOTT' is specified as the prefix, the name will be SCOTT1, SCOTT2, and so on.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GENERATE_JOB_NAME (
    prefix          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'JOB$_') RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-63** GENERATE\_JOB\_NAME Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
prefix	The prefix to use when generating the job name

### Usage Notes

If the prefix is explicitly set to NULL, the name is just the sequence number. In order to successfully use such numeric names, they must be surrounded by double quotes throughout the DBMS\_SCHEDULER calls. A prefix cannot be longer than 18 characters and cannot end with a digit.

Note that, even though the GENERATE\_JOB\_NAME function never returns the same job name twice, there is a small chance that the returned name matches an already existing database object.

No specific Scheduler privileges are required to use this function.

## 145.6.51 GET\_AGENT\_INFO Function

This function can return job information specific to an agent, such as how many are running and so on, depending on the attribute selected.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_AGENT_INFO (
    agent_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute       IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-64** GET\_AGENT\_INFO Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
agent_name	The name of an external destination where the agent is running

**Table 145-64 (Cont.) GET\_AGENT\_INFO Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
attribute	<p>Possible Attributes values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>VERSION:</b> Returns the agent version number. Requires the <code>CREATE JOB</code> system privilege.</li> <li>• <b>UPTIME:</b> Returns the time the agent has been up and running. Requires the <code>CREATE JOB</code> system privilege.</li> <li>• <b>NUMBER_OF_RUNNING_JOBS:</b> Returns the number of jobs that the agent is currently running. Requires the <code>CREATE JOB</code> system privilege.</li> <li>• <b>TOTAL_JOBS_RUN:</b> Returns the number of jobs run by the agent since it was started. Requires the <code>CREATE JOB</code> system privilege.</li> <li>• <b>RUNNING_JOBS:</b> Returns a comma-separated list of the names of the jobs running currently. Requires the <code>MANAGE SCHEDULER</code> system privilege.</li> <li>• <b>ALL:</b> Returns all the information the previous options return. It requires the <code>MANAGE SCHEDULER</code> system privilege.</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

This function returns the same information as the `schagent` utility status option. See *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

## 145.6.52 GET\_AGENT\_VERSION Function

This function returns the version string of a Scheduler agent that is registered with the database and is currently running. `GET_AGENT_VERSION` throws an error if the agent is not registered with the database or if the agent is not currently running.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_AGENT_VERSION (
    agent_host      IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 145-65 GET\_AGENT\_VERSION Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
agent_host	Either the hostname and port on which the agent is running in the form <code>hostname:port</code> or the name of the agent as shown in the <code>destination_name</code> column of the <code>ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS</code> view which lists all Scheduler agents registered with the database.

**Usage Notes**

This function requires the `CREATE EXTERNAL JOB` system privilege.



## 145.6.53 GET\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of an attribute of a Scheduler object. It is overloaded to retrieve values of various types.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_ATTRIBUTE (
  name          IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute     IN VARCHAR2,
  value        OUT {VARCHAR2|PLS_INTEGER|BOOLEAN|DATE|TIMESTAMP|
                  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE|TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE|
                  INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND});
```

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_ATTRIBUTE (
  name          IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute     IN VARCHAR2,
  value        OUT VARCHAR2,
  value2       OUT VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-66** GET\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the object
attribute	The attribute being retrieved. See the <a href="#">SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a> for tables of attribute values.
value	The existing value of the attribute
value2	The value2 argument is for an optional second value. Most attributes have only one value associated with them, but some can have two.

### Usage Notes

To run GET\_ATTRIBUTE for a job class, you must have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege or have `EXECUTE` privileges on the class. For a schedule, window, or group, no privileges are necessary. Otherwise, you must be the owner of the object or have `ALTER` or `EXECUTE` privileges on that object or have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

See the [SET\\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#) for tables of attribute values that you can retrieve for the various Scheduler object types.

## 145.6.54 GET\_FILE Procedure

This procedure retrieves a file from the operating system file system of a specified host. The file is copied to a destination, or its contents are returned in a procedure output parameter.

You can also use this procedure to retrieve the standard output or error text for a run of an external job that has an associated credential.

This procedure differs from the equivalent UTL\_FILE procedure in that it uses a credential and can retrieve files from remote hosts that have only a Scheduler agent (and not an Oracle database) installed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_FILE (
    source_file           IN VARCHAR2,
    source_host          IN VARCHAR2,
    credential_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    file_contents        IN OUT NOCOPY {BLOB|CLOB});
```

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_FILE (
    source_file           IN VARCHAR2,
    source_host          IN VARCHAR2,
    credential_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    destination_file_name IN VARCHAR2,
    destination_directory_object IN VARCHAR2,
    destination_permissions IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-67 GET\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_file	<p>Fully qualified path name of the file to retrieve from the operating system. The file name is case-sensitive and is not converted to uppercase. If the file name starts with a question mark ('?'), the question mark is replaced by the path to the Oracle home if getting a file from the local host, or to the Scheduler agent home if getting a file from a remote host.</p> <p>If the format of this parameter is <i>external_log_id_stdout</i>, then the stdout from the designated external job run is returned.</p> <p>If the format of this parameter is <i>external_log_id_stderr</i>, the error text from the designated external job run is returned.</p> <p>You obtain the value of <i>external_log_id</i> from the ADDITIONAL_INFO column of the *_SCHEDULER_JOB_RUN_DETAILS views. This column contains a set of name/value pairs in an indeterminate order, so you must parse this column for the external_log_id name/value pair, and then append either "_stdout" or "_stderr" to its value.</p> <p>The external job must have an associated credential. The credential_name parameter of GET_FILE must name the same credential that is used by the job, and the source_host parameter must be the same as the destination attribute of the job.</p>
source_host	<p>If the file is to be retrieved from a remote host, then this parameter must be a valid external destination name. (An external destination is created when you register a remote Scheduler agent with the database. You can view external destination names in the views *_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS.)</p> <p>If source_host is NULL or set to 'localhost', then the file is retrieved from the file system of the local host. To determine the port number of a Scheduler agent, view the schagent.conf file, which is located in the Scheduler agent home directory on the remote host.</p>
credential_name	The name of the credential to use for accessing the file system.

**Table 145-67 (Cont.) GET\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file_contents	The variable into which the file contents is read.
destination_file_name	The file to which the file contents is written.
destination_directory_object	The directory object that specifies the path to the destination file, when destination_file_name is used. The caller must have the necessary privileges on the directory object.
destination_permissions	Reserved for future use

**Usage Notes**

The caller must have the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB system privilege and have EXECUTE privileges on the credential.

## 145.6.55 GET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure retrieves the value of a Scheduler attribute.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.GET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE (
    attribute      IN VARCHAR2,
    value         OUT VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 145-68 GET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute	The name of the attribute
value	The existing value of the attribute

**Usage Notes**

To run GET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE, you must have the MANAGE\_SCHEDULER privilege.

Table 145-69 lists the Scheduler attributes that you can retrieve. For more detail on these attributes, see Table 145-101 and the section "Configuring the Scheduler" in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

**Table 145-69 Scheduler Attributes Retrievable with GET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE**

Scheduler Attribute	Description
current_open_window	Name of the currently open window

**Table 145-69 (Cont.) Scheduler Attributes Retrievable with GET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE**

Scheduler Attribute	Description
default_timezone	Default time zone used by the Scheduler for repeat intervals and windows
email_sender	The default e-mail address of the sender for job state e-mail notifications
email_server	The SMTP server address that the Scheduler uses to send e-mail notifications for job state events. E-mail notifications cannot be sent if this attribute is NULL.
event_expiry_time	Time in seconds before an event generated by the Scheduler and enqueued onto the Scheduler event queue expires. May be NULL.
log_history	Retention period in days for job and window logs. The range of valid values is 0 through 1000000.
max_job_slave_processes	This Scheduler attribute is not used.

## 145.6.56 OPEN\_WINDOW Procedure

This procedure manually opens a window, unrelated to its schedule.

The window opens and the resource plan associated with it takes effect immediately, for the duration specified or for the normal duration of the window, if no duration is given. Only an enabled window can be manually opened.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.OPEN_WINDOW (
    window_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    duration          IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
    force            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-70 OPEN\_WINDOW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
window_name	The name of the window
duration	The duration of the window. It is of type interval day to second. If it is NULL, then the window opens for the regular duration as specified in the window metadata.

**Table 145-70 (Cont.) OPEN\_WINDOW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	<p>If force is set to FALSE, then opening an already open window generates an error.</p> <p>If force is set to TRUE:</p> <p>You can open a window that is already open. The window stays open for the duration specified in the call, from the time the OPEN_WINDOW command was issued.</p> <p>For example: window1 was created with a duration of four hours. It has now been open for two hours. If, at this point, you reopen window1 using the OPEN_WINDOW call and do not specify a duration, then window1 stays open for four hours because it was created with that duration. If you specified a duration of 30 minutes, the window will close in 30 minutes.</p> <p>The Scheduler automatically closes any window that is open at that time, even if it has a higher priority. For the duration of this manually opened window, the Scheduler does not open any other scheduled windows even if they have a higher priority.</p>

**Usage Notes**

Opening a window manually has no impact on regular scheduled runs of the window. The next open time of the window is not updated and is determined by the regular scheduled opening.

When a window that was manually opened closes, the rules about overlapping windows are applied to determine which other window should be opened at that time if any at all.

If there are jobs running when the window opens, the resources allocated to them might change if there is a switch in resource plan.

If a window fails to switch resource plans because the designated resource plan no longer exists or because resource plan switching by windows is disabled (for example, by using the ALTER SYSTEM statement with the force option), the failure to switch resource plans is recorded in the window log.

Opening a window requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

## 145.6.57 PURGE\_LOG Procedure

The `PURGE_LOG` procedure purges rows from the job and window log that were not purged automatically by the scheduler.

By default, the Scheduler automatically purges all rows in the job log and window log that are older than 30 days. The `PURGE_LOG` procedure can be used to purge additional rows from the job and window log.

Rows in the job log table pertaining to the steps of a chain are purged only when the entry for the main chain job is purged (either manually or automatically).

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG (
    log_history          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
```

```

which_log          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT 'JOB_AND_WINDOW_LOG',
job_name           IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 145-71 PURGE\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
log_history	This specifies how much history (in days) to keep. The valid range is 0 - 1000000. If set to 0, no history is kept.
which_log	This specifies the log type. Valid values are: job_log, window_log, and job_and_window_log.
job_name	This specifies which job-specific entries must be purged from the jog log. This can be a comma-delimited list of job names and job classes. Whenever job_name has a value other than NULL, the which_log argument implicitly includes the job log.

### Usage Notes

This procedure requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

### Examples

The following completely purges all rows from both the job log and the window log:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG();
```

The following purges all rows from the window log that are older than 5 days:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(5, 'window_log');
```

The following purges all rows from the window log that are older than 1 day and all rows from the job log that are related to jobs in `jobclass1` and older than 1 day:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.PURGE_LOG(1, 'job_and_window_log', 'sys.jobclass1');
```

## 145.6.58 PUT\_FILE Procedure

This procedure saves a file to the operating system file system of a specified remote host or of the local computer.

It differs from the equivalent `UTL_FILE` procedure in that it uses a credential and can save files to a remote host that has only a Scheduler agent (and not an Oracle Database) installed.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.PUT_FILE (
  destination_file      IN VARCHAR2,
  destination_host      IN VARCHAR2,
  credential_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  file_contents         IN {BLOB|CLOB},
  destination_permissions IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

```

DBMS_SCHEDULER.PUT_FILE (
  destination_file      IN VARCHAR2,
  destination_host      IN VARCHAR2,

```

```
credential_name          IN VARCHAR2,
source_file_name        IN VARCHAR2,
source_directory_object IN VARCHAR2,
destination_permissions IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-72 PUT\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
destination_file	Fully qualified path name of the file to save to the operating system file system. The file name is case-sensitive. If the file name starts with a question mark ('?'), the question mark is replaced by the path to the Oracle home if saving to the local host, or to the Scheduler agent home if saving to a remote host.
destination_host	If NULL or set to 'localhost', the file is saved to the file system of the local computer.  To save to a remote host, this parameter must be a valid external destination name. (An external destination is created when you register a remote Scheduler agent with the database. You can view external destination names in the views *_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS.)
credential_name	The name of the credential to use for accessing the destination file system.
file_contents	The variable from which the file contents is read.
source_file_name	The file from which the file contents is written
source_directory_object	The directory object that specifies the path to the source file, when source_file_name is used. The caller must have the necessary privileges on the directory object.
destination_permissions	Reserved for future use

## Usage Notes

The caller must have the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB system privilege and have EXECUTE privileges on the credential.

## 145.6.59 REMOVE\_EVENT\_QUEUE\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure

This procedure unsubscribes a user from the Scheduler event queue SYS.SCHEDULER\$\_EVENT\_QUEUE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.REMOVE_EVENT_QUEUE_SUBSCRIBER (
    subscriber_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-73 REMOVE\_EVENT\_QUEUE\_SUBSCRIBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
subscriber_name	Name of the Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) agent to remove the subscription from. If NULL, the user name of the calling user is used.

## Usage Notes

After the agent is unsubscribed, it is deleted. If the agent does not exist or is not currently subscribed to the Scheduler event queue, an error is raised.

## 145.6.60 REMOVE\_FROM\_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure

This procedure removes jobs or programs from an existing incompatibility definition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.REMOVE_FROM_INCOMPATIBILITY (
  incompatibility_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-74 REMOVE\_FROM\_INCOMPATIBILITY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
incompatibility_name	The name of the incompatibility definition.
object_name	One or more (comma-separated) programs or jobs

## Usage Notes

This procedure does not raise an error if any specified objects do not already exist in the incompatibility definition.

 **See Also:**

Using Incompatibility Definitions in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*



## 145.6.61 REMOVE\_GROUP\_MEMBER Procedure

This procedure removes one or more members from an existing group.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.REMOVE_GROUP_MEMBER (
  group_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  member          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-75 REMOVE\_GROUP\_MEMBER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
group_name	The name of the group.
member_name	The name of the member to remove from group. Comma-separated list of members to remove. An error is returned if any of the members is not part of the group.  A group of the same type can be named as a member. The Scheduler immediately expands the included group name into its list of members. If the member is a destination, any job instances that run on this destination are removed from the *_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS views.

### Usage Notes

The following users may remove members from a group:

- The group owner
- A user that has been granted the ALTER object privilege on the group
- A user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege

You must have the MANAGE SCHEDULER privilege to remove a member from a group of type WINDOW.



#### See Also:

"CREATE\_GROUP Procedure"

## 145.6.62 REMOVE\_JOB\_EMAIL\_NOTIFICATION Procedure

This procedure removes e-mail notifications for a job. You can remove all e-mail notifications or remove notifications only for specified recipients or specified events.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.REMOVE_JOB_EMAIL_NOTIFICATION (
  job_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  recipients    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  events        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-76 ADD\_JOB\_EMAIL\_NOTIFICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	Name of the job to remove e-mail notifications for. Cannot be NULL.
recipients	E-mail address to remove e-mail notification for. Comma-separated list of e-mail addresses.
events	Job state event to remove e-mail notification for. Comma-separated list of job state events.

## Usage Notes

When you specify multiple recipients and multiple events, the notification for each specified event is removed for each specified recipient. The procedure ignores any recipients or events that are specified but that were not previously added.

If `recipients` is NULL, e-mail notifications for the specified events are removed for all existing recipients. If `events` is NULL, notifications for all events are removed for the specified recipients. If both `recipients` and `events` are NULL, all e-mail notifications are removed for the job.

For example, if `recipients` is 'jsmith@example.com,rjones@example.com' and `events` is 'JOB\_FAILED,JOB\_BROKEN', then notifications for both the JOB\_FAILED and JOB\_BROKEN events are removed for both jsmith and rjones. If `recipients` is NULL, then notifications for both the JOB\_FAILED and JOB\_BROKEN events are removed for jsmith, rjones, and any other previously defined recipients for these events.

To call this procedure, you must be the job owner or a user with the CREATE ANY JOB system privilege or ALTER object privilege on the job.



### See Also:

["ADD\\_JOB\\_EMAIL\\_NOTIFICATION Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.63 RESET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE Procedure

This procedure resets (clears) the value previously set to an argument for a job.

RESET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE is overloaded.

### Syntax

Clears a previously set job argument value by argument position:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position  IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

Clears a previously set job argument value by argument name:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_name     IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-77 RESET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of the job being altered
argument_position	The position of the program argument being reset
argument_name	The name of the program argument being reset

### Usage Notes

If the corresponding program argument has no default value, the job is disabled. Resetting a program argument of a job belonging to another user requires `ALTER` privileges on that job. Arguments can be specified by position or by name.

`RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE` requires that you be the owner of the job or have `ALTER` privileges on that job. You can also reset a job argument value if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

`RESET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE` only supports arguments of SQL type. Therefore, argument values that are not of SQL type, such as booleans, are not supported as program or job arguments.

## 145.6.64 RUN\_CHAIN Procedure

This procedure immediately runs a chain or part of a chain by creating a run-once job with the job name given.

If no `job_name` is given, one is generated of the form `RUN_CHAIN$_chainnameN`, where `chainname` is the first 8 characters of the chain name and `N` is an integer.

If a list of start steps is given, only those steps are started when the chain begins running. Steps not in the list that would normally have started are skipped and paused (so that they or the steps after them do not run).

If `start_steps` is `NULL`, then the chain starts normally—that is, it performs an initial evaluation to see which steps to start running).

If a list of initial step states is given, the newly created chain job sets every listed step to the state specified for that step before evaluating the chain rules to see which steps to start. (Steps in the list are not started.)

### Syntax

Runs a chain, with a list of start steps.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_CHAIN (
    chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    start_steps         IN VARCHAR2,
    job_name            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Runs a chain, with a list of initial step states.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_CHAIN (
  chain_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  step_state_list    IN SYS.SCHEDULER$_STEP_TYPE_LIST,
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-78 RUN\_CHAIN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
chain_name	The name of the chain to run
job_name	The name of the job to create to run the chain
start_steps	Comma-separated list of the steps to start when the chain starts running
step_state_list	List of chain steps with an initial state (SUCCEEDED or FAILED) to set for each.  Set the attributes of sys.scheduler\$_step_type as follows: step_name The name of the step step_type 'SUCCEEDED' or 'FAILED' error_number' where error_number is a positive or negative integer.

## Usage Notes

Running a chain requires CREATE JOB if the job is being created in the user's schema, or CREATE ANY JOB otherwise. In addition, the owner of the job being created needs execute privileges on the chain (as the owner of the chain, or as a user with the EXECUTE privilege on the chain or the EXECUTE ANY PROGRAM system privilege).

## Examples

The following example illustrates how to start a chain in the middle by providing the initial state of some chain steps.

```
declare
  initial_step_states sys.scheduler$_step_type_list;
begin
  initial_step_states := sys.scheduler$_step_type_list(
    sys.scheduler$_step_type('step1', 'SUCCEEDED'),
    sys.scheduler$_step_type('step2', 'FAILED 27486'),
    sys.scheduler$_step_type('step3', 'SUCCEEDED'),
    sys.scheduler$_step_type('step5', 'SUCCEEDED'));
  dbms_scheduler.run_chain('my_chain', initial_step_states);
end;
/
```

## 145.6.65 RUN\_JOB Procedure

This procedure runs a job immediately.

If a job is enabled, the Scheduler runs it automatically. It is not necessary to call RUN\_JOB to run a job according to its schedule. Use RUN\_JOB to run a job outside of its normal schedule.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_JOB (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    use_current_session IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-79 RUN\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	<p>A job name or a comma-separated list of entries, where each is the name of an existing job, optionally preceded by a schema name and dot separator.</p> <p>If you specify a multiple-destination job, the job runs on all destinations. In this case, the use_current_session argument must be FALSE.</p>
use_current_session	<p>This specifies whether or not the job run should occur in the same session that the procedure was invoked from. The job always runs as the job owner, in the job owner's schema, unless it has credential specified, then the job runs using the user named in the credential.</p> <p>When use_current_session is set to TRUE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You can test a job and see any possible errors on the command line.</li> <li>state, run_count, last_start_date, last_run_duration, and failure_count of *_scheduler_jobs are not updated.</li> <li>RUN_JOB can be run in parallel with a regularly scheduled job run.</li> </ul> <p>When use_current_session is set to FALSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You need to check the job log to find error information.</li> <li>All relevant fields in *_scheduler_jobs are updated.</li> <li>RUN_JOB fails if a regularly scheduled job is running.</li> </ul> <p>For jobs that have a specified destination or destination group, or point to chains or programs with the detached attribute set to TRUE, use_current_session must be FALSE.</p>

## Usage Notes

Jobs do not have to be enabled. If a job is disabled, the following validity checks are performed before running it:

- The job points to a valid job class.
- The job owner has EXECUTE privileges on the job class.
- If a program or chain is referenced, the program/chain exists.
- If a program or chain is referenced, the job owner has privileges to execute the program/chain.
- All argument values have been set (or have defaults).
- The job owner has the CREATE EXTERNAL JOB privilege if this is an external job.

A TRUE value for use\_current\_session is not permitted for the following types of jobs:

- Jobs that specify a destination or destination group in the `destination_name` attribute
- Jobs that point to chains (chain jobs)
- Jobs that make use of detached programs (detached jobs).  
above bug fix 1261887 6.12.11

When `use_current_session` is `TRUE`, the call to `RUN_JOB` blocks until the job completes. Any errors that occur during the execution of the job are returned as errors to the `RUN_JOB` procedure.

Using `RUN_JOB` with `use_current_session=TRUE` does not update the job state and the job will not appear in `*_SCHEDULER_RUNNING_JOBS` views.

above bug fix 19185117 9.15.14

When `use_current_session` is `FALSE`, `RUN_JOB` returns immediately and the job is picked up by the job coordinator and passed on to a job slave for execution. The Scheduler views and logs must be queried for the outcome of the job.

Multiple user sessions can use `RUN_JOB` in their sessions simultaneously when `use_current_session` is set to `TRUE`.

`RUN_JOB` requires that you own the job or have `ALTER` privileges on that job. You can also run a job if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

### Example

The following is an example of using `RUN_JOB`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_JOB(
    JOB_NAME          => 'EODJOB, DSS.ETLJOB',
    USE_CURRENT_SESSION => FALSE);
END;
```

## 145.6.66 SET\_AGENT\_REGISTRATION\_PASS Procedure

This procedure sets the agent registration password for a database.

A Scheduler agent must register with the database before the database can submit jobs to the agent. The agent must provide this password when registering.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_AGENT_REGISTRATION_PASS (
  registration_password IN VARCHAR2,
  expiration_date       IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  max_uses              IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-80 SET\_AGENT\_REGISTRATION\_PASS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
registration_password	This is the password that remote agents must specify in order to successfully register with the database. If this is NULL, then no agents will be able to register with the database.
expiration_date	If this is set to a non-NULL value, then the registration_password is not valid after this date. After this date, no agents can register with the database. This cannot be set to a date in the past.
max_uses	This is the maximum number of successful registrations that can be performed with this password. After the number of successful registrations has been performed with this password, then no agents can register with the database. This cannot be set to 0 or a negative value. If this is set to NULL, then there will be no limit on the number of successful registrations.

## Usage Notes

To prevent abuse, this password can be set to expire after a given date or a maximum number of successful registrations. This procedure will overwrite any password already set. This requires the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` system privilege.

By default, `max_uses` is set to `NULL`, which means that there is no limit to the number of successful registrations.

Oracle recommends that an agent registration password be reset after every agent registration or every known set of agent registrations. Furthermore, Oracle recommends that this password be set to `NULL` if no new agents are being registered.

## 145.6.67 SET\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure modifies an attribute of a Scheduler object. It is overloaded to accept values of various types.

To set an attribute to `NULL`, use the `SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL` procedure. The attributes that can be set depend on the object being altered. All object attributes can be changed, except the object name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_ATTRIBUTE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute     IN VARCHAR2,
    value         IN {BOOLEAN|DATE|TIMESTAMP|
                    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE|TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE|
                    INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND});
```

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_ATTRIBUTE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute     IN VARCHAR2,
    value         IN VARCHAR2,
    value2        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-81 SET\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the object.
attribute	See <a href="#">Table 145-83</a> through <a href="#">Table 145-93</a> .
value	The new value being set for the attribute. This cannot be NULL. To set an attribute value to NULL, use the SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL procedure.
value2	The value2 argument is for an optional second value. Most attributes have only one value associated with them, but some can have two.

[Table 145-82](#) is a directory of Scheduler object types and tables of attributes for the object types.

These object types can be viewed with Scheduler Data Dictionary Views, listed in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

**Table 145-82 Attribute Tables for Scheduler Object Types**

Scheduler Object Type	Table of Attributes
Job	<a href="#">Table 145-83</a>
Program	<a href="#">Table 145-85</a>
Schedule	<a href="#">Table 145-86</a>
File Watcher	<a href="#">Table 145-87</a>
Job Class	<a href="#">Table 145-88</a>
Window	<a href="#">Table 145-89</a>
Chain	<a href="#">Table 145-90</a>
Database Destination	<a href="#">Table 145-91</a>
External Destination	<a href="#">Table 145-92</a>
Group	<a href="#">Table 145-93</a>
Credential	<a href="#">Table 145-94</a>
Resource	<a href="#">Table 145-95</a>

## Usage Notes

If an object is altered and it was in the enabled state, the Scheduler first disables it, then makes the change and reenables it. If any errors are encountered during the enable process, the object is not reenabled and an error is generated.

If an object is altered and it was in the disabled state, it remains disabled after it is altered.

To run SET\_ATTRIBUTE for a window, a group of type WINDOW, or job class, you must have the MANAGE\_SCHEDULER privilege. Otherwise, you must be the owner of the object



being altered or have ALTER privileges on that object or have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

#### Job

If there is a running instance of the job when the SET\_ATTRIBUTE call is made, it is not affected by the call. The change is only affects future runs of the job.

If any of the schedule attributes of a job are altered while the job is running, the time of the next job run is scheduled using the new schedule attributes. Schedule attributes of a job include schedule\_name, start\_date, end\_date, and repeat\_interval.

If any of the program attributes of a job are altered while the job is running, the new program attributes take effect the next time the job runs. Program attributes of a job include program\_name, job\_action, job\_type, and number\_of\_arguments.

If any job argument values are altered while the job is running, the new values take effect the next time the job runs.

Granting the ALTER privilege on a job lets a user alter all attributes of that job except its program attributes (program\_name, job\_type, job\_action, program\_action, and number\_of\_arguments) and does not allow a user to use a PL/SQL expression to specify the schedule for a job.

Oracle recommends that you not alter a job that was automatically created for you by the database. Jobs that were created by the database have the column SYSTEM set to TRUE in job views.

#### Program

If any currently running jobs use the program that was altered, they continue to run with the program definition prior to the alter. The job runs with the new program definition the next time the job executes.

#### Schedule

If a schedule is altered, the change does not affect running jobs and open windows that use this schedule. The change only goes into effect the next time the jobs runs or the window opens.

#### File Watcher

If a file watcher is altered, any currently running event-based jobs started by the file arrival event are not affected. On the local system, the new file watcher attributes take effect the next time that the file watcher checks for the arrival of the file (every ten minutes by default). On remote systems, there may be an additional delay before the new file watcher attributes take effect.

#### Job Class

With the exception of the default job class, all job classes can be altered. To alter a job class, you must have the MANAGE\_SCHEDULER privilege.

When a job class is altered, running jobs that belong to the class are not affected. The change only takes effect for jobs that have not started running yet.

#### Window

When a window is altered, it does not affect an active window. The changes only take effect the next time the window opens.

If there is no current resource plan, when a window with a designated resource plan opens, the Resource Manager activates with that plan.

### Job Attribute Values

Table 145-83 lists attribute values for jobs.

#### Note:

See the `CREATE_JOB` procedure and the `CREATE_JOBS` procedure for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

**Table 145-83 Job Attribute Values**

Name	Description
<code>allow_runs_in_restricted_mode</code>	If TRUE, the job is permitted to run when the database is in restricted mode, provided that the job owner is permitted to log in during this mode. FALSE by default.
<code>auto_drop</code>	This attribute, if TRUE, causes a job to be automatically dropped after it completes or is automatically disabled. A job is considered completed if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its end date (or the end date of the schedule) has passed.</li> <li>• It has run <code>max_runs</code> number of times. <code>max_runs</code> must be set with <code>SET_ATTRIBUTE</code>.</li> <li>• It is not a repeating job and has run once.</li> </ul> A job is automatically disabled when it has failed <code>max_failures</code> times. <code>max_failures</code> is also set with <code>SET_ATTRIBUTE</code> . If this attribute is set to FALSE, the jobs are not dropped and their metadata is kept until the job is explicitly dropped with the <code>DROP_JOB</code> procedure. By default, jobs are created with <code>auto_drop</code> set to TRUE.
<code>comments</code>	An optional comment.
<code>connect_credential_name</code>	feature 25230 This attribute may be set to point to a database credential. For a SQL*Plus or backup script job, the credential connects to the database before running the script. For other job types, it is ignored. The job owner must have execute privileges on the credential, otherwise the job fails. Using a <code>connect_credential_name</code> is recommended since it allows the password to be stored securely in a credential in the database rather than in plain view in the job, program action, or script.
<code>credential_name</code>	This attribute specifies the name of the credential object (credential) to use for a remote database job, a remote external job, a local external job, or an event-based job that processes a file arrival event. For local external jobs only, if this attribute is NULL (the default), then a preferred (default) credential is selected. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for information about preferred credentials for local external jobs.

**Table 145-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values**

Name	Description
database_role	<p>This attribute applies when the database participates in an Oracle Data Guard environment. If this attribute is set to 'PRIMARY', the job runs only when the database is in the role of the primary database. If set to 'LOGICAL STANDBY', the job runs only when the database is in the role of a logical standby. The default is 'PRIMARY' when the database is the primary database, and 'LOGICAL STANDBY' when the database is a logical standby.</p> <p>Note: If you want a job to run for all database roles on a particular host, you must create two copies of the job on that host: one with a database_role of 'PRIMARY', and the other with a database_role of 'LOGICAL STANDBY'.</p>
destination	<p><b>*** Deprecated in Oracle Database 11g Release 2. Use destination_name instead.</b></p> <p>This attribute specifies a host on which to run a remote external job. It must be set to the host name or IP address of the destination host. It can optionally be followed by a port number, in the following format:</p> <p><i>hostname:port</i></p> <p>This attribute is set to NULL by default.</p>
destination_name	<p>The database destination or external destination for the job. Use for remote database jobs and remote external jobs only. For jobs running on the local database or for local external jobs (executables), must be NULL. See <a href="#">Table 145-28</a> for details about this attribute.</p>
end_date	<p>Specifies the date and time after which the job expires and is no longer run. After the end_date, if is TRUE, the job is dropped. If auto_drop is FALSE, the job is disabled and the STATE of the job is set to COMPLETED.</p> <p>If no value for end_date is specified, the job repeats forever unless max_runs or max_failures is set, in which case the job stops when either value is reached.</p> <p>The value for end_date must be after the value for start_date. If end_date is less than start_date, then an error will be generated. If end_date is the same as start_date, then the job will not execute and no error will be generated.</p>
event_spec	<p>This attribute takes two values: the value argument specifies the event condition and the value2 argument specifies the queue specification. For more details, see the descriptions for the event_condition and queue_spec arguments in the "<a href="#">CREATE_JOB Procedure</a>".</p>

Table 145-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values

Name	Description
follow_default_timezone	<p>If TRUE and if the job <code>start_date</code> is null, then when the <code>default_timezone</code> scheduler attribute is changed, the Scheduler recomputes the next run date and time for this job so that it is in accordance with the new time zone.</p> <p>For example, if the job was set to run at 02:00 in the previous time zone, it will run at 02:00 in the new time zone.</p> <p>If the job <code>start_date</code> is not null, then the time zone for the run date and time for the job is always specified by the time zone of the <code>start_date</code>.</p> <p>If FALSE, the next start date and time for the job is not recomputed when the <code>default_timezone</code> scheduler attribute is changed. In this case, if the old time zone is three hours earlier than the new time zone, then a job scheduled to run at 02:00 in the old time zone runs at 05:00 in the new time zone.</p> <p>Summer and winter transitions do not change the default time zone name.</p>
instance_id	Valid only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment. Indicates the instance on which the job is to be run.
instance_stickiness	<p>This attribute should only be used for a database running in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. By default, it is set to TRUE. If you set <code>instance_stickiness</code> to TRUE, jobs start running on the instance with the lightest load and the Scheduler thereafter attempts to run on the instance that it last ran on. If that instance is either down or so overloaded that it does not start new jobs for a significant period of time, another instance runs the job. If the interval between runs is large, <code>instance_stickiness</code> is ignored and the job is handled as if it were a non-sticky job.</p> <p>If <code>instance_stickiness</code> is set to FALSE, each instance of the job runs on the first instance available.</p> <p>For environments other than Oracle RAC, this attribute is not useful because there is only one instance.</p>
job_action	<p>The action that the job performs, depending on the <code>job_type</code> attribute. For example, if <code>job_type</code> is 'STORED_PROCEDURE', <code>job_action</code> contains the name of the stored procedure.</p>
job_class	The class this job is associated with.
job_priority	<p>This attribute specifies the priority of this job relative to other jobs in the same class as this job. If multiple jobs within a class are scheduled to be executed at the same time, the job priority determines the order in which jobs from that class are picked up for execution by the job coordinator. It can be a value from 1 through 5, with 1 being the first to be picked up for job execution.</p> <p>If no job priority is specified when creating a job, the default priority of 3 is assigned to it.</p>
job_type	<p>The type of this job. Valid values are: 'PLSQL_BLOCK', 'STORED_PROCEDURE', 'EXECUTABLE', 'CHAIN', 'EXTERNAL_SCRIPT', 'SQL_SCRIPT', and 'BACKUP_SCRIPT'.</p> <p>If this is set, <code>program_name</code> must be NULL.</p>
job_weight	<p>*** Deprecated in Oracle Database 11gR2. Do not change the value of this attribute from the default, which is 1.</p> <p>Weight of the job for parallel execution.</p>

**Table 145-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values**

Name	Description
logging_level	<p>This attribute specifies how much information is logged. The possible options are:</p> <p><code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_OFF</code></p> <p>(The default) No logging is performed for this job. However, the logging level of the job class takes precedence and job logging may occur.</p> <p><code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FAILED_RUNS</code></p> <p>The Scheduler logs only jobs that failed, with the reason for failure. If the job class has a higher logging level, then the higher logging level takes precedence.</p> <p><code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_RUNS</code></p> <p>The Scheduler writes detailed information to the job log for all runs of each job in this class. If the job class has a higher logging level, then the higher logging level takes precedence.</p> <p><code>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FULL</code></p> <p>In addition to recording every run of a job, the Scheduler records all operations performed on the job, including create, enable, disable, alter (with <code>SET_ATTRIBUTE</code>), stop, and so on.</p>
max_failures	<p>This attribute specifies the number of times a job can fail on consecutive scheduled runs before it is automatically disabled. Once a job is disabled, it is no longer executed and its <code>STATE</code> is set to <code>BROKEN</code> in the <code>*_SCHEDULER_JOB</code> views.</p> <p><code>max_failures</code> can be an integer between 1 to 1,000,000. By default, it is set to <code>NULL</code>, which indicates that new instances of the job are started regardless of how many previous instances have failed.</p>
max_run_duration	<p>This attribute specifies the maximum amount of time that the job should be allowed to run. Its datatype is <code>INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND</code>. If this attribute is set to a non-zero and non-<code>NULL</code> value, and job duration exceeds this value, the Scheduler raises an event of type <code>JOB_OVER_MAX_DUR</code>. It is then up to your event handler to decide whether or not to allow the job to continue.</p>
max_runs	<p>This attribute specifies the maximum number of consecutive scheduled runs of the job. Once <code>max_runs</code> is reached, the job is disabled and its state is changed to <code>COMPLETED</code>.</p> <p><code>max_runs</code> can be an integer between 1 and 1,000,000. By default, it is set to <code>NULL</code>, which means that it repeats forever or until <code>end_date</code> or <code>max_failures</code> is reached.</p>
number_of_arguments	<p>The number of arguments if the program is inlined. If this is set, <code>program_name</code> should be <code>NULL</code>.</p>

**Table 145-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values**

Name	Description
parallel_instances	<p>This is a boolean attribute that can be set only for event-based jobs.</p> <p>If FALSE (the default), then if an event is raised and the event-based job that processes that event is already running, the new event is ignored.</p> <p>If TRUE, then an instance of the job is started for every instance of the event, and each job instance is a lightweight job so multiple instances of the same event-based job can run in parallel. Each lightweight job takes its attributes (such as action, maximum run duration, and so on) from the definition of the event-based job (its <i>parent job</i>). After the lightweight job completes, it is dropped. There is no explicit limit to the number of lightweight jobs that can run simultaneously to process multiple instances of the event. However, limitations may be imposed by available system resources.</p> <p>The lightweight jobs are not visible in any of the *_SCHEDULER_JOBS views. However, they are visible in the *_SCHEDULER_RUNNING_JOBS views. The name of each lightweight job is the same as that of the parent job, and a subname is automatically generated to distinguish each lightweight job from its parent and from its siblings.</p>
program_name	<p>The name of a program object to use with this job. If this is set, job_action, job_type and number_of_arguments should be NULL.</p>
raise_events	<p>This attribute tells the Scheduler at what stages of the job execution to raise events. It is a bit vector in which zero or more of the following bits can be set. Each bit has a package constant corresponding to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• job_started CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 1</li> <li>• job_succeeded CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 2</li> <li>• job_failed CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=4</li> <li>• job_broken CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=8</li> <li>• job_completed CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=16</li> <li>• job_stopped CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=32</li> <li>• job_sch_lim_reached CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=64</li> <li>• job_disabled CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=128</li> <li>• job_chain_stalled CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER :=256</li> <li>• job_all_events CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 511</li> <li>• job_run_completed CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := job_succeeded + job_failed + job_stopped</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Table 145-84</a> describes these event types in detail.</p>
repeat_interval	<p>Either a PL/SQL function returning the next date and time on which to run, or calendaring syntax expression. If this is set, schedule_name should be NULL. See "<a href="#">Calendaring Syntax</a>" for more information.</p>

**Table 145-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values**

Name	Description
restartable	<p>This attribute specifies whether or not a job can be restarted in case of failure. By default, jobs are not restartable and this attribute is set to FALSE. Setting this to TRUE means that if a job fails while running, it is restarted from the beginning point of the job.</p> <p>In the case of a chain job, if this attribute is TRUE, the chain is restarted from the beginning after an application failure. If this attribute is FALSE, or if there has been a database failure, the chain is restarted at the last running step. The <code>restart_on_recovery</code> attribute of that step then determines if the step is restarted or marked as stopped. (If marked as stopped, the chain evaluates rules and continues.)</p> <p>Note that setting this attribute to TRUE might lead to data inconsistencies in some situations, for example, if data is committed within a job.</p> <p>Retries on errors are not counted as regular runs. The run count or failure count is not incremented until the job succeeds or has failed all its six retries.</p> <p>The restartable attribute is used by the Scheduler to determine whether to retry the job not only on regular application errors, but after a database malfunction as well. The Scheduler retries the job a maximum of six times. The first time, it waits for one second and multiplies this wait time with a factor of 10 each time thereafter.</p> <p>Both the run count and failure count are incremented by 1 if the job has failed all its six retries. If the job immediately succeeds, or it succeeds on one of its retries, run count is incremented by 1.</p> <p>The Scheduler stops retrying a job when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the retries succeeds.</li> <li>• All of its six retries have failed.</li> <li>• The next retry would occur after the next regularly scheduled run of the job.</li> </ul> <p>The Scheduler no longer retries the job if the next scheduled retry is past the next regularly scheduled run for repeating jobs.</p>
schedule_limit	<p>In heavily loaded systems, jobs are not always started at their scheduled time. This attribute enables you to have the Scheduler not start a job at all if the delay in starting the job is larger than the interval specified. It can be a value of 1 minute to 99 days. For example, if a job was supposed to start at noon and the schedule limit is set to 60 minutes, the job will not be run if it has not started to run by 1:00 p.m.</p> <p>If <code>schedule_limit</code> is not specified, the job is executed at some later date as soon as there are resources available to run it. By default, this attribute is set to null, which indicates that the job can be run at any time after its scheduled time. A scheduled job run that is skipped because of this attribute does not count against the number of runs and failures of the job. An entry in the job log reflects the skipped run.</p>
schedule_name	<p>The name of a schedule, window, or group of type WINDOW to use as the schedule for this job. If this is set, <code>end_date</code>, <code>start_date</code> and <code>repeat_interval</code> should all be NULL.</p>
start_date	<p>The original date and time on which this job started or is scheduled to start. If this is set, <code>schedule_name</code> should be NULL.</p>

**Table 145-83 (Cont.) Job Attribute Values**

Name	Description
stop_on_window_close	<p>This attribute only applies if the schedule of a job is a window or a window group. Setting this attribute to TRUE implies that the job should stop once the associated window is closed. The job is stopped using the stop_job procedure with force set to FALSE.</p> <p>By default, stop_on_window_close is set to FALSE. Therefore, if you do not set this attribute, the job continues after the window closes.</p> <p>Note that, although the job is allowed to continue, its resource allocation will probably change because closing a window generally also implies a change in resource plans.</p>
store_output	<p>This is a boolean attribute. If set to TRUE, then for job runs that are logged, all job output and error messages are stored in the *_JOB_RUN_DETAILS views. If set to FALSE, then the output and messages are not stored. For new jobs, this is set, by default, to TRUE.</p>

The following event types are valid values for the raise\_events attribute in [Table 145-83](#).

**Table 145-84 Event Types Raised by the Scheduler**

Event Type	Description
job_all_events	Not an event, but a constant that provides an easy way for you to enable all events
job_broken	The job has been disabled and has changed to the BROKEN state because it exceeded the number of failures defined by the max_failures job attribute
job_chain_stalled	A job running a chain is in the CHAIN_STALLED state. A running chain becomes stalled if there are no steps running or scheduled to run and the chain evaluation_interval is set to NULL. No progress is made in the chain unless there is manual intervention.
job_completed	The job completed because it reached its max_runs or end_date
job_disabled	The job was disabled by the Scheduler or by a call to SET_ATTRIBUTE
job_failed	The job failed, either due to an error or an abnormal termination.
job_over_max_dur	The job exceeded the maximum run duration specified by its max_run_duration attribute. (Note: you do not need to enable this event with the raise_events job attribute; it is always enabled.)
job_run_completed	A job run either failed, succeeded, or was stopped
job_sch_lim_reached	The schedule limit of the job was reached. The job was not started because the delay in starting the job exceeded the value of the schedule_limit job attribute.
job_started	The job started
job_stopped	The job was stopped by a call to STOP_JOB
job_succeeded	The job completed successfully



## Program Attribute Values

Table 145-85 lists program attribute values.



### Note:

See the "[CREATE\\_PROGRAM Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

**Table 145-85 Program Attribute Values**

Name	Description
comments	An optional comment. This can describe what the program does or give usage details.
detached	If TRUE, the program is a detached program. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for information about detached jobs and detached programs.
number_of_arguments	The number of arguments required by the stored procedure or other executable that the program invokes
program_action	The action that the program performs, indicated by the <code>program_type</code> attribute. For example, if <code>program_type</code> is 'STORED_PROCEDURE', <code>program_action</code> contains the name of the stored procedure.
program_type	The type of program. This must be one of these supported program types: 'PLSQL_BLOCK', 'STORED_PROCEDURE', and 'EXECUTABLE'.

## Schedule Attribute Values

Table 145-86 lists schedule attribute values.



### Note:

See "[CREATE\\_SCHEDULE Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

**Table 145-86 Schedule Attribute Values**

Name	Description
comments	An optional comment.
end_date	The cutoff date and time after which the schedule does not specify any dates.
event_spec	This attribute takes two values: the <code>value</code> argument should contain the event condition and the <code>value2</code> argument should contain the queue specification. For more details, see the descriptions for the <code>event_condition</code> and <code>queue_spec</code> arguments to the " <a href="#">CREATE_JOB Procedure</a> ".

**Table 145-86 (Cont.) Schedule Attribute Values**

Name	Description
repeat_interval	An attribute specifying how often the schedule should repeat, using the calendaring syntax. See " <a href="#">Calendaring Syntax</a> " for more information.
start_date	The start or reference date and time used by the calendaring syntax.

## File Watcher Attribute Values


[Table 145-87](#) lists file watcher attribute values.

**Table 145-87 File Watcher Attribute Values**

Parameter	Description
destination	Remote host name or IP address where the file is expected to arrive. If NULL, destination is the local host.
directory_path	Directory in which the file is expected to arrive. The single wildcard '?' at the beginning of the path denotes the Oracle home path. For example, '?/rdbms/log' denotes the rdbms/log subdirectory of the Oracle home directory.
file_name	Name of the file being looked for. Two wildcards are permitted anywhere in the file name: '?' denotes any single character, and '*' denotes zero or more characters. This attribute cannot be NULL.
credential_name	Name of a valid credential object. The file watcher uses the credential to authenticate itself with the host operating system to access the watched-for file. The file watcher owner must have the EXECUTE privilege on the credential. Cannot be NULL.
min_file_size	Minimum file size in bytes before the file watcher considers the file found. Default is 0.
steady_state_duration	Minimum time interval that the file must remain unchanged before the file watcher considers the file found. If NULL, an internal value is used. The lower limit for this attribute is 10 seconds.
comments	Optional comment.

## Job Class Attribute Values

[Table 145-88](#) lists job class attribute values.

 **Note:**

See the "[CREATE\\_JOB\\_CLASS Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

**Table 145-88 Job Class Attribute Values**

Name	Description
comments	An optional comment about the class.

**Table 145-88 (Cont.) Job Class Attribute Values**

Name	Description
log_history	<p>This attribute controls the number of days that job log entries for jobs in this class are retained. It helps prevent the job log from growing indiscriminately.</p> <p>The range of valid values is 0 through 1000000. If set to 0, no history is kept. If NULL, retention days are set by the log_history Scheduler attribute (set with SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE).</p>
logging_level	<p>This attribute specifies how much information is logged. The valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_OFF No logging is performed for any jobs in this class.</li> <li>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FAILED_RUNS The Scheduler logs only jobs in the class that failed, with the reason for failure.</li> <li>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_RUNS The Scheduler writes detailed information to the job log for all runs of each job in this class. This is the default.</li> <li>DBMS_SCHEDULER.LOGGING_FULL The Scheduler records all operations performed on all jobs in this class, in addition to recording every run of a job. Every time a job is created, enabled, disabled, altered (with SET_ATTRIBUTE), stopped, and so on, an entry is recorded in the log.</li> </ul>
resource_consumer_group	<p>The resource consumer group that a class is associated with. All jobs in the class run under this resource consumer group. See <i>Oracle Database Administrator's Guide</i> for a description of resource consumer groups and the Database Resource Manager.</p>
service	<p>The database service that the jobs in the job class have affinity to. If both the resource_consumer_group and service attributes are set for a job class, and if the service is mapped to a resource consumer group, the resource_consumer_group attribute takes precedence.</p>

Window Attribute Values

Table 145-89 lists window attribute values.



**Note:**

See the "[CREATE\\_WINDOW Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

**Table 145-89 Window Attribute Values**

Name	Description
comments	An optional comment about the window.
duration	The duration of the window.

**Table 145-89 (Cont.) Window Attribute Values**

Name	Description
end_date	The date after which the window no longer opens. If this is set, schedule_name must be NULL.
repeat_interval	An attribute specifying how often the schedule should repeat, using the calendaring syntax. PL/SQL date functions are not allowed. If this is set, schedule_name must be NULL. See " <a href="#">Calendaring Syntax</a> " for more information.
resource_plan	The resource plan to be associated with a window. When the window opens, the system switches to this resource plan. When the window closes, the original resource plan is restored. If a resource plan has been made active with the force option, no resource plan switch occurs.  Only one resource plan can be associated with a window. It may be NULL or the empty string (""). When it is NULL, the resource plan that is in effect when the window opens stays in effect for the duration of the window. When it is the empty string, the resource manager is disabled for the duration of the window.
schedule_name	The name of a schedule to use with this window. If this is set, start_date, end_date, and repeat_interval must all be NULL.
start_date	The next date and time on which this window is scheduled to open. If this is set, schedule_name must be NULL.
window_priority	The priority of the window. Must be either 'LOW' (default) or 'HIGH'.

Chain Attribute Values

[Table 145-90](#) lists chain attribute values.

 **Note:**

See the "[CREATE\\_CHAIN Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

**Table 145-90 Chain Attribute Values**

Name	Description
comments	An optional comment describing the purpose of the chain.
evaluation_interval	If not NULL, provides an additional evaluation of the chain at this interval, as well as at normal evaluation times (when the job starts, when a step completes, or when an event that is associated with an event step arrives)  This attribute should only to be used when chain rules use SQL syntax and the rule conditions contain elements that are not under the control of the Scheduler, because the extra interval is CPU intensive. For most chains, the normal evaluation times are sufficient.

**Table 145-90 (Cont.) Chain Attribute Values**

Name	Description
rule_set_name	<p>In the normal case, no rule set should be passed in. The Scheduler automatically creates a rule set and associated empty evaluation context. You then use <code>DEFINE_CHAIN_RULE</code> to add rules and <code>DROP_CHAIN_RULE</code> to remove them.</p> <p>Advanced users can create a rule set that describes their chain dependencies and pass it in here. This allows greater flexibility in defining rules. For example, conditions can refer to external variables, and tables can be exposed through the evaluation context. If you pass in a rule set, you must ensure that it is in the format of a chain rule set. (For example, all steps must be listed as variables in the evaluation context). If no rule set is passed in, the rule set created is of the form <code>SCHED_RULESET\${N}</code> and the evaluation context created is of the form <code>SCHED_EVCTX\${N}</code></p>

Database Destination Attribute Values

Table 145-91 lists database destination attribute values.



**Note:**

See the "[CREATE\\_DATABASE\\_DESTINATION Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

**Table 145-91 Database Destination Attribute Values**

Name	Description
agent	<p>The name of the external destination (also known as agent destination) that is used to connect to the remote database.</p> <p>You can obtain valid external destination names from the view <code>ALL_SCHEDULER_EXTERNAL_DESTS</code>.</p>
connect_info	<p>The TNS connect descriptor that identifies the remote database to connect to, or the net service name (alias) in <code>tnsnames.ora</code> that resolves to the connect descriptor.</p> <p>Note: This corresponds to the <code>tns_name</code> argument of <code>CREATE_DATABASE_DESTINATION</code>.</p>
enabled	If <code>TRUE</code> , the database destination is enabled.
comments	An optional comment about the database destination.

External Destination Attribute Values

Table 145-92 lists external destination attribute values.

 **Note:**

External destinations are created only implicitly by registering a remote Scheduler agent with the local database.

**Table 145-92 External Destination Attribute Values**

Name	Description
hostname	(GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The fully qualified host name (including domain) or IP address of the computer on which the Scheduler agent resides.
port	(GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The TCP port number on which the agent listens.
ip_address	(GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The IP address of the host on which the agent resides.
enabled	If TRUE, the external destination is enabled.
comments	An optional comment about the external destination.

Group Attribute Values

Table 145-93 lists group attribute values.

 **Note:**

See the "[CREATE\\_GROUP Procedure](#)" for more complete descriptions of the attributes in this table.

**Table 145-93 Group Attribute Values**

Name	Description
group_type	(GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The group type (either WINDOW, DB_DEST, or EXTERNAL_DEST).
member_name	Comma-separated list of members. Replaces the existing list of members. To add one or more members to the existing list, use ADD_GROUP_MEMBER.  Note: this attribute corresponds to the member argument of CREATE_GROUP.
enabled	If TRUE, the group is enabled.
comments	An optional comment about the group.
number_of_members	(GET_ATTRIBUTE only) The number of members in the group.

Credential Attribute Values

Table 145-94 lists credential attribute values.

 **Note:**

Credential attribute values for the `SET_ATTRIBUTE` and `GET_ATTRIBUTE` procedures are deprecated with Oracle Database Release 12c Release 1 (12.1). While these attribute values remain available in this package, for reasons of backward compatibility, Oracle recommends using the alternative enhanced functionality provided in the [DBMS\\_CREDENTIAL](#) package, specifically the attribute parameter in the [UPDATE\\_CREDENTIAL Procedure](#).

**Table 145-94 Credential Attribute Values**

Name	Description
username	The user name for logging into to the host operating system or remote Oracle database. Maximum length is 64.
password	The password for the user name. Maximum length is 128.
comments	A description of the credential. Maximum length is 240.
windows_domain	For a Windows remote executable target, this is the domain that the specified user belongs to. Maximum length is 64.
database_role	The value of the <code>database_role</code> attribute is used as the system privilege for logging into a remote database to run a remote database job.  Valid values are: <code>SYSDBA</code> and <code>SYSOPER</code> .

Resource Attribute Values

[Table 145-95](#) lists resource attribute values.

**Table 145-95 Resource Attribute Values**

Name	Description
resource_name	The name of the resource
units	The number of units of this resource that the job or program uses.
status	The status of the resource.  <code>ENFORCE_CONSTRAINTS</code> . This is the default value, and when set, will force the scheduler to enforce resource limits. When the maximum number of units of this resource has been reached, no additional jobs using this resource will get started.  <code>IGNORE_CONSTRAINTS</code> . When set, the scheduler will ignore any constraints on this resource.  <code>BLOCKED_ALL_JOBS</code> . No jobs having a constraint on this resource will be allowed to run. The resource is considered to be permanently blocking until switched to one of the other two states.
constraint_level	Level of the constraint: <code>JOB_LEVEL</code> or <code>PROGRAM_LEVEL</code>  For incompatibilities, for <code>JOB_LEVEL</code> , the incompatibility members must be jobs; for <code>PROGRAM_LEVEL</code> the incompatibility members must be programs.

**Table 145-95 (Cont.) Resource Attribute Values**

Name	Description
comments	Descriptive comment about the resource.

## 145.6.68 SET\_ATTRIBUTE\_NULL Procedure

This procedure sets an attribute of an object to `NULL`.

The attributes that can be set depend on the object being altered. If the object is enabled, it is disabled before being altered and reenabled afterward. If the object cannot be reenabled, an error is generated and the object is left in a disabled state.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL (
    name           IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-96 SET\_ATTRIBUTE\_NULL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the object
attribute	The attribute being changed

### Usage Notes

To run `SET_ATTRIBUTE_NULL` for a window, group of type `WINDOW`, or job class, you must have the `MANAGE_SCHEDULER` privilege. Otherwise, you must be the owner of the object being altered or have `ALTER` privileges on that object or have the `CREATE ANY JOB` privilege.

## 145.6.69 SET\_JOB\_ANYDATA\_VALUE Procedure

This procedure sets the value for an argument of the associated program for a job, encapsulated in an `AnyData` object.

It overrides any default value set for the program argument. `NULL` is a valid assignment for a program argument.

The argument can be specified by position or by name. You can specify by name only when:

- The job points to a saved program object
- The argument was assigned a name with the [DEFINE\\_ANYDATA\\_ARGUMENT Procedure](#)

Scheduler does no type checking of the argument at any time.

`SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE` is overloaded.



## Syntax

Sets a program argument by its position.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position  IN PLS_INTEGER,
  argument_value     IN SYS.ANYDATA);
```

Sets a program argument by its name.

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_value     IN SYS.ANYDATA);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-97 SET\_JOB\_ANYDATA\_VALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of the job to be altered
argument_name	The name of the program argument being set
argument_position	The position of the program argument being set
argument_value	The new value to be assigned to the program argument, encapsulated in an AnyData object

## Usage Notes

SET\_JOB\_ANYDATA\_VALUE requires that you own the job or have ALTER privileges on that job. You can also set a job argument value if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

SET\_JOB\_ANYDATA\_VALUE does not apply to lightweight jobs because lightweight jobs cannot take AnyData arguments.



### See Also:

- ["SET\\_JOB\\_ARGUMENT\\_VALUE Procedure"](#)
- ["DEFINE\\_ANYDATA\\_ARGUMENT Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.70 SET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of an argument for a job.

It overrides any default value set for the corresponding program or stored procedure argument. The argument can be specified by position or by name. You can specify by name only when:

- The job points to a saved program object

- The argument was assigned a name with the [DEFINE\\_PROGRAM\\_ARGUMENT Procedure](#) or the [DEFINE\\_METADATA\\_ARGUMENT Procedure](#)

Scheduler does no type checking of the argument at any time.

SET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE is overloaded.

### Syntax

Sets an argument value by position:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_position  IN PLS_INTEGER,
  argument_value     IN VARCHAR2);
```

Sets an argument value by name:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE (
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  argument_value     IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-98 SET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of the job to be altered
argument_name	The name of the program argument being set
argument_position	The position of the program argument being set
argument_value	The new value to be set for the program argument. To set a non-VARCHAR value, use the SET_JOB_ANYDATA_VALUE procedure.

### Usage Notes

SET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE requires that you be the owner of the job or have ALTER privileges on that job. You can also set a job argument value if you have the CREATE ANY JOB privilege.

SET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE only supports arguments of SQL type. Therefore, argument values that are not of SQL type, such as booleans, are not supported as program or job arguments.

SET\_JOB\_ARGUMENT\_VALUE can be used to set arguments of lightweight jobs but only if the argument is of type VARCHAR2.

#### See Also:

- ["SET\\_JOB\\_ANYDATA\\_VALUE Procedure"](#)
- ["DEFINE\\_PROGRAM\\_ARGUMENT Procedure"](#)

## 145.6.71 SET\_JOB\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure

This procedure changes an attribute of a job.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ATTRIBUTES (
    jobattr_array    IN JOBATTR_ARRAY,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-99 SET\_JOB\_ATTRIBUTES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobattr_array	The array of job attribute changes.
commit_semantics	The commit semantics. The following types are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR returns on the first error and commits previous successful attribute changes to disk. This is the default.</li> <li>TRANSACTIONAL returns on the first error and rolls back everything that happened before that error.</li> <li>ABSORB_ERRORS tries to absorb any errors and complete the rest of the job attribute changes on the list. It commits all the successful changes. If errors occur, you can query the view SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS for details.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

Calling SET\_ATTRIBUTE on an enabled job disables the job, changes the attribute value, and reenables the job. SET\_JOB\_ATTRIBUTES changes the attribute values in the context of a single transaction.

## 145.6.72 SET\_RESOURCE\_CONSTRAINT Procedure

This procedure allows users to specify the resources used by jobs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_RESOURCE_CONSTRAINT (
    object_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    resource_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    units            IN NUMBER DEFAULT 1);
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-100 SET\_RESOURCE\_CONSTRAINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_name	The name of a program or a job, or a comma separated list of these objects.
resource_name	The name of the resource.

**Table 145-100 (Cont.) SET\_RESOURCE\_CONSTRAINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>units</code>	The number of units of this resource that the job or program uses.

### Usages Notes

`object_name` can be the name or comma-separated list of names of either programs or jobs. This creates a constraint on the named resource for these programs or jobs.

`units` specifies the number of units of the resource that the program or job can use. If `units` is set to 0, then the program or job does not use this resource anymore, and the resulting constraint is deleted. Setting `units` to 0 on a resource with no previous constraint results in an error.

When multiple constraints are defined on the same resource, the object types must match. When one or more existing constraints for a resource are based on jobs and a new constraint is added for the same resource that is based on a program (or vice versa) an error will be raised.

## 145.6.73 SET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of a Scheduler attribute. This takes effect immediately but the resulting changes may not be seen immediately, depending on the attribute affected.

[Table 145-101](#) provides short attribute descriptions for the `SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE` procedure. For complete descriptions, see section "Setting Scheduler Preferences" in *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_SCHEDULER_ATTRIBUTE (  
    attribute    IN VARCHAR2,  
    value       IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 145-101 SET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute	<p>The name of the Scheduler attribute. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'default_timezone': Repeating jobs and windows that use the calendaring syntax retrieve the time zone from this attribute when start_date is not specified. See "<a href="#">Calendaring Syntax</a>" for more information.</li> <li>• 'email_server': The SMTP server address that the Scheduler uses to send e-mail notifications for job state events. E-mail notifications cannot be sent if this attribute is NULL.</li> <li>• 'email_sender': The default e-mail address of the sender of job state e-mail notifications.</li> <li>• 'email_server_credential': The schema and name of an existing credential object that SYS has execute object privileges on. Default is NULL. The username and password stored in this credential are used to authenticate with the e-mail server when sending e-mail notifications.</li> <li>• 'email_server_encryption': This attribute indicates whether or not encryption is enabled for this email server connection, and if so, at what point encryption starts, and with which protocol. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– NONE: the default, indicating no encryption used</li> <li>– SSL_TLS: indicating that either SSL or TLS are used, from the beginning of the connection</li> <li>– STARTTLS: indicating that the connection starts unencrypted, but the command STARTTLS is sent to the e-mail server and starts encryption</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 'event_expiry_time': The time, in seconds, before a job state event generated by the Scheduler expires from the Scheduler event queue. If NULL, job state events expire after 24 hours.</li> <li>• 'log_history': The number of days that log entries for both the job log and the window log are retained. Default is 30 and the range of valid values is 0 through 1000000.</li> <li>• 'max_job_slave_processes': This Scheduler attribute is not used.</li> </ul>
value	The new value of the attribute

## Usage Notes

To run SET\_SCHEDULER\_ATTRIBUTE, you must have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more detailed descriptions of Scheduler attributes

## 145.6.74 STOP\_JOB Procedure

This procedure stops currently running jobs or all jobs in a job class.

After stopping the job, the state of a one-time job is set to `STOPPED`, whereas the state of a repeating job is set to `SCHEDULED` or `COMPLETED`, depending on whether the next run of the job is scheduled.

If a job pointing to a chain is stopped, all running steps of the running chain are stopped.

If a job has multiple destinations, the database attempts to stop the job at all destinations.

For external jobs, `STOP_JOB` stops only the external process that was directly started by the job action. It does not stop child processes of external jobs.

For in-memory full jobs in an Oracle Real Application Clusters environment, `STOP_JOB` uses the `instance_id` attribute of the job definition to determine in which instance (or all of them if the attribute is left null) to stop the in-memory full job. (In-memory full jobs are kept cached in memory, and as such are limited to the instance currently caching them. Because of this, the same `job_name` can in some conditions be used for different jobs on different instances.)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.STOP_JOB (
    job_name          IN VARCHAR2
    force             IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR');
```

### Parameters

**Table 145-102 STOP\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>job_name</code>	<p>Name of a job to stop. Can be a comma-separated list of jobs, where each entry can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job name: the name of an existing job, optionally preceded by a schema name and dot separator.</li> <li>Job destination ID: a number, obtained from the <code>JOB_DEST_ID</code> column of the <code>*_SCHEDULER_JOB_DESTS</code> views, that represents the unique combination of a job, a credential, and a destination.</li> <li>Job class: the name of a job class. Must be preceded by the <code>SYS</code> schema name and a dot separator.</li> </ul> <p>If you specify a job class, all jobs that belong to that job class are stopped. If you specify a job that was created with a destination group as its <code>destination_name</code> attribute, all job instances on all destinations are stopped.</p>

**Table 145-102 (Cont.) STOP\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>force</code>	<p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code>, the Scheduler tries to gracefully stop the job using an interrupt mechanism. This method gives control back to the slave process, which can update the status of the job in the job queue to stopped. If this fails, an error is returned.</p> <p>If <code>force</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code>, the Scheduler immediately terminates the job slave. Oracle recommends that <code>STOP_JOB</code> with <code>force</code> set to <code>TRUE</code> be used only after a <code>STOP_JOB</code> with <code>force</code> set to <code>FALSE</code> has failed.</p> <p>Use of the <code>force</code> option requires the <code>MANAGE SCHEDULER</code> system privilege.</p>
<code>commit_semantics</code>	<p>The commit semantics. The following two types are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR</code>: The procedure returns on the first error and commits previous successful stop operations to disk. This is the default.</li><li>• <code>ABSORB_ERRORS</code>: The procedure tries to absorb any errors, stops the rest of the jobs, and commits all the successful stop operations. This type is available only if no job classes are specified in the <code>job_name</code> list. If errors occur, you can query the view <code>SCHEDULER_BATCH_ERRORS</code> for details.</li></ul>

### Usage Notes

`STOP_JOB` without the `force` option requires that you be the owner of the job or have `ALTER` privileges on that job. You can also stop a job if you have the `CREATE ANY JOB` or `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

`STOP_JOB` with the `force` option requires that you have the `MANAGE SCHEDULER` privilege.

### Example

The following is an example of using `STOP_JOB`.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.STOP_JOB('DSS.ETLJOB', 984, 1223, SYS.ETL_JOBCLASS);
END;
```

# DBMS\_SERVER\_ALERT

The `DBMS_SERVER_ALERT` package enables you to configure the Oracle Database server to issue an alert when a threshold for a specified server metric has been violated. You can configure both warning and critical thresholds for a large number of predefined metrics.

If a warning threshold is reached, the server generates a severity level 5 alert. If a critical threshold is reached, the server generates a severity level 1 alert.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Object Types](#)
- [Relational Operators](#)
- [Supported Metrics](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SERVER\\_ALERT Subprograms](#)

## 146.1 DBMS\_SERVER\_ALERT Security Model

The user needs `DBA` or `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` roles to use the `DBMS_SERVER_ALERT` package.

## 146.2 DBMS\_SERVER\_ALERT Object Types

You qualify the metric by an individual object for the listed object types.

**Table 146-1 Object Types Defined as Constants**

Constant	Description
<code>OBJECT_TYPE_SYSTEM</code>	Metrics collected on the system level for each instance.
<code>OBJECT_TYPE_FILE</code>	Metrics collected on the file level. These are used for <code>AVG_FILE_READ_TIME</code> and <code>AVG_FILE_WRITE_TIME</code> metrics.
<code>OBJECT_TYPE_SERVICE</code>	Metrics collected on the service level. Currently <code>ELAPSED_TIME_PER_CALL</code> and <code>CPU_TIME_PER_CALL</code> are collected.
<code>OBJECT_TYPE_TABLESPACE</code>	Metrics collected on the tablespace level. <b>Note:</b> Dictionary managed tablespaces are not supported.
<code>OBJECT_TYPE_EVENT_CLASS</code>	Metrics collected on wait event class level. Currently supported metrics are <code>AVG_USERS_WAITING</code> and <code>DB_TIME_WAITING</code> .



**Table 146-1 (Cont.) Object Types Defined as Constants**

Constant	Description
OBJECT_TYPE_SESSION	Metrics collected on the session level. Currently only BLOCKED_USERS is collected. The threshold can only be set at the instance level, which means that no object name should be specified when setting the threshold for this type of metric.
OBJECT_TYPE_WRCCLIENT	Refers to a group of metrics (WCR_ . . .) used during replay to monitor the replay clients' performance

## 146.3 DBMS\_SERVER\_ALERT Relational Operators

You can specify a relational comparison operator to determine whether or not a given metric's value violates the threshold setting. The server supports the following operators.

**Table 146-2 Relational Operators Defined as Constants**

Constant	Description
OPERATOR_CONTAINS	A metric value matching an entry in a list of threshold values is considered a violation.
OPERATOR_DO_NOT_CHECK	The metric value is not compared to the threshold value, and no alerts are generated. Use this operator to disable alerts for a metric.
OPERATOR_EQ	A metric value equal to the threshold value is considered a violation.
OPERATOR_GE	A metric value greater than or equal to the threshold value is considered a violation.
OPERATOR_GT	A metric value greater than the threshold value is considered a violation.
OPERATOR_LE	A metric value less than or equal to the threshold value is considered a violation.
OPERATOR_LT	A metric value less than the threshold value is considered a violation.
OPERATOR_NE	A metric value not equal to the threshold value is considered a violation.

## 146.4 DBMS\_SERVER\_ALERT Supported Metrics

These metrics are supported. All internal metric names are supplied as package constants.

**Table 146-3 List of Supported Metrics**

Metric Name (Internal)	Metric Name (External)	Units
AVG_FILE_READ_TIME	Average File Read Time	Microseconds

**Table 146-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics**

<b>Metric Name (Internal)</b>	<b>Metric Name (External)</b>	<b>Units</b>
AVG_FILE_WRITE_TIME	Average File Write Time	Microseconds
AVG_USERS_WAITING	Average Number of Users Waiting on a Class of Wait Events	Count of sessions
BLOCKED_USERS	Number of Users blocked by some Session	Number of Users
BRANCH_NODE_SPLITS_SEC	Branch Node Splits (for each second)	Splits for each Second
BRANCH_NODE_SPLITS_TXN	Branch Node Splits (for each transaction)	Splits for each Transaction
BUFFER_CACHE_HIT	Buffer Cache Hit (%)	% of cache accesses
CONSISTENT_CHANGES_SEC	Consistent Changes (for each second)	Changes for each Second
CONSISTENT_CHANGES_TXN	Consistent Changes (for each transaction)	Changes for each Transaction
CONSISTENT_GETS_SEC	Consistent Gets (for each second)	Gets for each Second
CONSISTENT_GETS_TXN	Consistent Gets (for each transaction)	Gets for each Transaction
CR_BLOCKS_CREATED_SEC	CR Blocks Created (for each second)	Blocks for each Second
CR_BLOCKS_CREATED_TXN	CR Blocks Created (for each transaction)	Blocks for each Transaction
CR_RECORDS_APPLIED_SEC	CR Undo Records Applied (for each second)	Records for each Second
CR_RECORDS_APPLIED_TXN	CR Undo Records Applied (for each transaction)	Records for each Transaction
CURSOR_CACHE_HIT	Cursor Cache Hit (%)	% of soft parses
DATABASE_WAIT_TIME	Database Wait Time (%)	% of all database time
DATABASE_CPU_TIME	Database CPU Time (%)	% of all database time
DB_BLKGETS_SEC	DB Block Gets (for each second)	Gets for each Second
DB_BLKGETS_TXN	DB Block Gets (for each transaction)	Gets for each Transaction
DB_TIME_WAITING	Percent of Database Time Spent Waiting on a Class of Wait Events	% of Database Time
DBWR_CKPT_SEC	DBWR Checkpoints (for each second)	Checkpoints for each Second
DISK_SORT_SEC	Sorts to Disk (for each second)	Sorts for each Second
DISK_SORT_TXN	Sorts to Disk (for each transaction)	Sorts for each Transaction
ELAPSED_TIME_PER_CALL	Elapsed time for each user call for each service	Microseconds for each call
ENQUEUE_DEADLOCKS_SEC	Enqueue Deadlocks (for each second)	Deadlocks for each Second
ENQUEUE_DEADLOCKS_TXN	Enqueue Deadlocks (for each transaction)	Deadlocks for each Transaction

**Table 146-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics**

<b>Metric Name (Internal)</b>	<b>Metric Name (External)</b>	<b>Units</b>
ENQUEUE_REQUESTS_SEC	Enqueue Requests (for each second)	Requests for each Second
ENQUEUE_REQUESTS_TXN	Enqueue Requests (for each transaction)	Requests for each Transaction
ENQUEUE_TIMEOUTS_SEC	Enqueue Timeouts (for each second)	Timeouts for each Second
ENQUEUE_TIMEOUTS_TXN	Enqueue Timeouts (for each transaction)	Timeouts for each Transaction
ENQUEUE_WAITS_SEC	Enqueue Waits (for each second)	Waits for each Second
ENQUEUE_WAITS_TXN	Enqueue Waits (for each transaction)	Waits for each Transaction
EXECUTE_WITHOUT_PARSE	Executes Performed Without Parsing	% of all executes
FULL_INDEX_SCANS_SEC	Fast Full Index Scans (for each second)	Scans for each Second
FULL_INDEX_SCANS_TXN	Fast Full Index Scans (for each transaction)	Scans for each Transaction
GC_AVG_CR_GET_TIME	Global Cache CR Request	Milliseconds
GC_AVG_CUR_GET_TIME	Global Cache Current Request	Milliseconds
GC_BLOCKS_CORRUPT	Global Cache Blocks Corrupt	Blocks
GC_BLOCKS_LOST	Global Cache Blocks Lost	Blocks
HARD_PARSSES_SEC	Hard Parses (for each second)	Parses for each Second
HARD_PARSSES_TXN	Hard Parses (for each transaction)	Parses for each Transaction
LEAF_NODE_SPLITS_SEC	Leaf Node Splits (for each second)	Splits for each Second
LEAF_NODE_SPLITS_TXN	Leaf Node Splits (for each transaction)	Splits for each Transaction
LIBRARY_CACHE_HIT	Library Cache Hit (%)	% of cache accesses
LIBRARY_CACHE_MISS	Library Cache Miss (%)	% of cache accesses
LOGONS_CURRENT	Current Number of Logons	Number of Logons
LOGONS_SEC	Cumulative Logons (for each second)	Logons for each Second
LOGONS_TXN	Cumulative Logons (for each transaction)	Logons for each Transaction
LONG_TABLE_SCANS_SEC	Scans on Long Tables (for each second)	Scans for each Second
LONG_TABLE_SCANS_TXN	Scans on Long Tables (for each transaction)	Scans for each Transaction
OPEN_CURSORS_SEC	Cumulative Open Cursors (for each second)	Cursors for each Second
MEMORY_SORTS_PCT	Sorts in Memory (%)	% of sorts
NETWORK_BYTES_SEC	Network Bytes, for each second	Bytes for each Second
OPEN_CURSORS_CURRENT	Current Number of Cursors	Number of Cursors

**Table 146-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics**

<b>Metric Name (Internal)</b>	<b>Metric Name (External)</b>	<b>Units</b>
OPEN_CURSORS_TXN	Cumulative Open Cursors (for each transaction)	Cursors for each Transaction
OS_SCHED_CPU_WAIT_TIME	Operating System Scheduler CPU Wait (by time)	Microseconds
PARSE_FAILURES_SEC	Parse Failures (for each second)	Parses for each Second
PARSE_FAILURES_TXN	Parse Failures (for each transaction)	Parses for each Transaction
PGA_CACHE_HIT	PGA Cache Hit (%)	% bytes processed in PGA
PHYS_DESGN_WAIT_SCT	Physical Design Wait (by session count)	Count of sessions
PHYSICAL_READS_SEC	Physical Reads (for each second)	Reads for each Second
PHYSICAL_READS_TXN	Physical Reads (for each transaction)	Reads for each Transaction
PHYSICAL_WRITES_SEC	Physical Writes (for each second)	Writes for each Second
PHYSICAL_WRITES_TXN	Physical Writes (for each transaction)	Writes for each Transaction
PHYSICAL_READS_DIR_SEC	Direct Physical Reads (for each second)	Reads for each Second
PHYSICAL_READS_DIR_TXN	Direct Physical Reads (for each transaction)	Reads for each Transaction
PHYSICAL_WRITES_DIR_SEC	Direct Physical Writes (for each second)	Writes for each Second
PHYSICAL_WRITES_DIR_TXN	Direct Physical Writes (for each transaction)	Writes for each Transaction
PHYSICAL_READS_LOB_SEC	Direct LOB Physical Reads (for each second)	Reads for each Second
PHYSICAL_READS_LOB_TXN	Direct LOB Physical Reads (for each transaction)	Reads for each Transaction
PHYSICAL_WRITES_LOB_SEC	Direct LOB Physical Writes (for each second)	Writes for each Second
PHYSICAL_WRITES_LOB_TXN	Direct LOB Physical Writes (for each transaction)	Writes for each Transaction
PROCESS_LIMIT_PCT	Process Limit Usage (%)	% of maximum value
PX_DOWNGRADED_SEC	Downgraded Parallel Operations (for each second)	Operations for each Second
PX_DOWNGRADED_25_SEC	Downgraded to 25% and more (for each second)	Operations for each Second
PX_DOWNGRADED_50_SEC	Downgraded to 50% and more (for each second)	Operations for each Second
PX_DOWNGRADED_75_SEC	Downgraded to 75% and more (for each second)	Operations for each Second
PX_DOWNGRADED_SER_SEC	Downgraded to serial (for each second)	Operations for each Second

**Table 146-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics**

<b>Metric Name (Internal)</b>	<b>Metric Name (External)</b>	<b>Units</b>
RB_RECORDS_APPLIED_SEC	Rollback Undo Records Applied (for each second)	Records for each Second
RB_RECORDS_APPLIED_TXN	Rollback Undo Records Applied (for each transaction)	Records for each Transaction
REDO_ALLOCATION_HIT	Redo Log Allocation Hit	% of redo allocations
REDO_GENERATED_SEC	Redo Generated (for each second)	Redo Bytes for each Second
REDO_GENERATED_TXN	Redo Generated (for each transaction)	Redo Bytes for each Transaction
REDO_WRITES_SEC	Redo Writes (for each second)	Writes for each Second
REDO_WRITES_TXN	Redo Writes (for each transaction)	Writes for each Transaction
RECURSIVE_CALLS_SEC	Recursive Calls (for each second)	Calls for each Second
RECURSIVE_CALLS_TXN	Recursive Calls (for each transaction)	Calls for each Transaction
RESPONSE_TXN	Response (for each transaction)	Seconds for each Transaction
ROWS_PER_SORT	Rows Processed for each Sort	Rows for each Sort
SESS_LOGICAL_READS_SEC	Session Logical Reads (for each second)	Reads for each Second
SESS_LOGICAL_READS_TXN	Session Logical Reads (for each transaction)	Reads for each Transaction
SESSION_CPU_SEC	Database CPU (for each second)	Microseconds for each Second
SESSION_CPU_TXN	Database CPU (for each transaction)	Microseconds for each Transaction
SESSION_LIMIT_PCT	Session Limit Usage (%)	% of maximum value
SHARED_POOL_FREE_PCT	Shared Pool Free(%)	% of shared pool
SOFT_PARSE_PCT	Soft Parse (%)	% of all parses
SQL_SRV_RESPONSE_TIME	Service Response (for each execution)	Seconds
TABLESPACE_PCT_FULL	Tablespace space usage	% full
TABLESPACE_BYT_FREE	Tablespace bytes space usage	Kilobytes free
TOTAL_TABLE_SCANS_SEC	Total Table Scans (for each second)	Scans for each Second
TOTAL_TABLE_SCANS_TXN	Total Table Scans (for each transaction)	Scans for each Transaction
TOTAL_INDEX_SCANS_SEC	Total Index Scans (for each second)	Scans for each Second
TOTAL_INDEX_SCANS_TXN	Total Index Scans (for each transaction)	Scans for each Transaction
TOTAL_PASESES_SEC	Total Parses (for each second)	Parses for each Second
TOTAL_PASESES_TXN	Total Parses (for each transaction)	Parses for each Transaction
USER_COMMITS_SEC	User Commits (for each second)	Commits for each Second
USER_COMMITS_TXN	User Commits (for each transaction)	Commits for each Transaction
USER_ROLLBACKS_SEC	User Rollbacks (for each second)	Rollbacks for each Second

**Table 146-3 (Cont.) List of Supported Metrics**

Metric Name (Internal)	Metric Name (External)	Units
USER_ROLLBACKS_TXN	User Rollbacks (for each transaction)	Rollbacks for each Transaction
USER_CALLS_SEC	User Calls (for each second)	Calls for each Second
USER_CALLS_TXN	User Calls (for each transaction)	Calls for each Transaction
USER_CALLS_PCT	User Calls (%)	% of all calls
USER_LIMIT_PCT	User Limit Usage (%)	% of maximum value
WCR_AVG_IO_LAT	Average IO response time (for a WRC client)	Milliseconds
WCR_PCPU	Percentage of replay threads on CPU (for a WRC client)	% of total replay threads
WCR_PIO	Percentage of replay threads doing IOs (for a WRC client)	% of total replay threads

## 146.5 Summary of DBMS\_SERVER\_ALERT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SERVER\_ALERT subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 146-4 DBMS\_SERVER\_ALERT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">EXPAND_MESSAGE Function</a>	Expands alert messages
<a href="#">GET_THRESHOLD Procedure</a>	Gets the current threshold settings for a specified metric
<a href="#">SET_THRESHOLD Procedure</a>	Sets the warning and critical thresholds for a specified metric

### 146.5.1 EXPAND\_MESSAGE Function

This function expands alert messages.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.EXPAND_MESSAGE(
  user_language      IN  VARCHAR2,
  message_id        IN  NUMBER,
  argument_1        IN  VARCHAR2,
  argument_2        IN  VARCHAR2,
  argument_3        IN  VARCHAR2,
  argument_4        IN  VARCHAR2,
  argument_5        IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 146-5** *EXPAND\_MESSAGE* Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
user_language	The language of the current session.
message_id	Id of the alert message
argument_1	The first argument in the alert message.
argument_2	The second argument in the alert message.
argument_3	The third argument in the alert message.
argument_4	The fourth argument in the alert message.
argument_5	The fifth argument in the alert message.

## 146.5.2 GET\_THRESHOLD Procedure

This procedure gets the current threshold settings for the specified metric.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.GET_THRESHOLD(
    metrics_id          IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    warning_operator    OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    warning_value       OUT VARCHAR2,
    critical_operator   OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    critical_value      OUT VARCHAR2,
    observation_period  OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    consecutive_occurrences OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    instance_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    object_type         IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    object_name        IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 146-6** *GET\_THRESHOLD* Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
metrics_id	The internal name of the metric. See " <a href="#">Supported Metrics</a> ".
warning_operator	The operator for the comparing the actual value with the warning threshold.
warning_value	The warning threshold value.
critical_operator	The operator for the comparing the actual value with the critical threshold.
critical_value	The critical threshold value.
observation_period	The period at which the metric values are computed and verified against the threshold setting.
consecutive_occurrences	The number of observation periods the metric value should violate the threshold value before the alert is issued.

**Table 146-6 (Cont.) GET\_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
instance_name	The name of the instance for which the threshold is set. This is NULL for database-wide alerts. In cases in which this parameter is not NULL, this should be set to one of the INSTANCE_NAME values found in the GV\$INSTANCE View.
object_type	Either OBJECT_TYPE_SYSTEM or OBJECT_TYPE_SERVICE.
object_name	The name of the object.

**Usage Notes**

Note that this subprogram does not check if the value of the `instance_name` parameter is meaningful or valid.

## 146.5.3 SET\_THRESHOLD Procedure

This procedure sets the warning and critical thresholds for a specified metric.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SERVER_ALERT.SET_THRESHOLD(
    metrics_id           IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    warning_operator     IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    warning_value       IN  VARCHAR2,
    critical_operator    IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    critical_value      IN  VARCHAR2,
    observation_period  IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    consecutive_occurrences IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    instance_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
    object_type         IN  BINARY_INTEGER,
    object_name         IN  VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 146-7 SET\_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
metrics_id	The internal name of the metric. See " <a href="#">Supported Metrics</a> ".
warning_operator	The operator for the comparing the actual value with the warning threshold (such as OPERATOR_GE). See " <a href="#">Relational Operators</a> ".
warning_value	The warning threshold value. This is NULL if no warning threshold is set. A list of values may be specified for OPERATOR_CONTAINS.
critical_operator	The operator for the comparing the actual value with the critical threshold. See " <a href="#">Relational Operators</a> ".
critical_value	The critical threshold value. This is NULL if not set. A list of values may be specified for OPERATOR_CONTAINS.
observation_period	The period at which the metric values are computed and verified against the threshold setting. The valid range is 1 to 60 minutes.



**Table 146-7 (Cont.) SET\_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>consecutive_occurrences</code>	The number of observation periods the metric value should violate the threshold value before the alert is issued.
<code>instance_name</code>	The name of the instance for which the threshold is set. This is NULL for database-wide alerts.
<code>object_type</code>	See " <a href="#">Object Types</a> ".
<code>object_name</code>	The name of the object. This is NULL for SYSTEM.

**Usage Notes**

Note that this subprogram does not check if the value of the `instance_name` parameter is meaningful or valid. Passing a name that does not identify a valid instance will result in a threshold that is not used by any by any instance although the threshold setting will be visible in the `DBA_THRESHOLDS` view. The exception is the lower-case string 'database\_wide' which is semantically equivalent to passing NULL for the instance name, the latter being the preferred usage.

# DBMS\_SERVICE

The `DBMS_SERVICE` package lets you create, delete, activate, and deactivate services for a single instance.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operating Procedures](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SERVICE Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide* for administering services in Oracle Real Application Clusters.

## 147.1 DBMS\_SERVICE Overview

`DBMS_SERVICE` supports the workload management of high availability, quality of service, job scheduling, and other planned operations in the RDBMS for the purposes of workload measurement, management, prioritization, and XA and distributed transaction management.

Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC) can manage service names across instances as administered through `SRVCTL`. The `DBMS_SERVICE` package allows the creation, deletion, starting, and stopping of services in a single instance. Additionally, it provides the ability to disconnect all sessions that connect to an instance with a service name.

 **See Also:**

For more information about Oracle Real Application Clusters, *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*.

## 147.2 DBMS\_SERVICE Security Model

The DBMS\_SERVICE package has certain security requirements.

### Privileges

The client using this package must have the ALTER SYSTEM execution privilege and the V\$SESSION table read privilege.

### Schemas

This package must be installed under SYS schema.

### Roles

The EXECUTE privilege of the package is granted to the DBA role only.

## 147.3 DBMS\_SERVICE Constants

The DBMS\_SERVICE package provides constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

- Constants used in calling arguments are described in [Table 147-1](#)
- Constants used in connection balancing goal arguments are described in [Table 147-2](#)
- Constants used in TAF failover attribute arguments are described in [Table 147-3](#)

**Table 147-1 Constants Used in Calling Arguments**

Name	Type	Value	Description
GOAL_NONE	NUMBER	0	Disables Load Balancing Advisory
GOAL_SERVICE_TIME	NUMBER	1	Load Balancing Advisory is based on elapsed time for work done in the service plus available bandwidth to the service
GOAL_THROUGHPUT	NUMBER	2	Load Balancing Advisory is based on the rate that work is completed in the service plus available bandwidth to the service

**Table 147-2 Constants Used in Connection Balancing Goal Arguments**

Name	Type	Value	Description
CLB_GOAL_SHORT	NUMBER	1	Connection load balancing uses Load Balancing Advisory, when Load Balancing Advisory is enabled (either goal_service_time or goal_throughput). When GOAL=NONE (no load balancing advisory), connection load balancing uses an abridged advice based on CPU utilization.

**Table 147-2 (Cont.) Constants Used in Connection Balancing Goal Arguments**

Name	Type	Value	Description
CLB_GOAL_LONG	NUMBER	2	Balances the number of connections for each instance using session count for each service. This setting is recommended for applications with long connections such as forms. This setting can be used with Load Balancing Advisory when the connection pool is sized to accommodate gravitation within the pool itself (without adding or removing connections). The latter is the most efficient design.

**Table 147-3 Constants Used in High Availability Attribute Arguments for FAN, Application Continuity, Transaction Guard and TAF**

Name	Type	Value	Description
FAILOVER_METHOD_NONE	VARCHAR2	0	Server side TAF is not enabled for this service
FAILOVER_METHOD_BASIC	VARCHAR2	1	Server side TAF method is BASIC. BASIC is the only value currently supported. This means that a new connection is established at failure time.
FAILOVER_TYPE_NONE	VARCHAR		Server side TAF type is NONE
FAILOVER_TYPE_SESSION	VARCHAR		Server side TAF failover type is SESSION. At failure time, if the failover type is SESSION, TAF reconnects to a surviving node and re-establish a vanilla database session. Customizations (for example, ALTER SESSION) must be re-executed in a failover callback.
FAILOVER_TYPE_SELECT	VARCHAR		Server side TAF failover type is SELECT
FAILOVER_RETRIES	NUMBER		Number of connection attempts when failover occurs. Specifies the number of times for Application Continuity and TAF to attempt the reconnect and re-authenticate pair. The value must be an integer greater than 0. The default in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) for Application Continuity is 30.
FAILOVER_RESTORE_NONE	CONSTANT VARCHAR2	NONE	The initial state is not restored before replaying for Application Continuity and TAF. This is recommended for OCI applications that use Application Continuity and build their own state in the request. For example, SQLPLUS.

**Table 147-3 (Cont.) Constants Used in High Availability Attribute Arguments for FAN, Application Continuity, Transaction Guard and TAF**

Name	Type	Value	Description
FAILOVER_RESTORE_BASIC	VARCHAR2	LEVEL1	This is the recommended value for Java and ODP.NET applications using Application Continuity. The initial states that the user knows are restored automatically before replaying. If the user needs additional states, a callback must be registered.
FAILOVER_DELAY	NUMBER		Number of seconds delay between each connection attempt. This is the delay that Application Continuity and TAF waits if a reconnect and re-authentication fails. The value must be an integer greater than 0. The default in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1) is 10s when using Application Continuity. Using <code>FAILOVER_DELAY</code> the failover can be delayed until the service is next available. This can work well in conjunction with a planned outage that may make a service temporarily unavailable (such as for several minutes).
STOP_OPTION_NONE	VARCHAR		Sessions are not disconnected.
STOP_OPTION_IMMEDIATE	VARCHAR		Sessions are disconnected immediately after the <code>drain_timeout</code> expires.
STOP_OPTION_TRANSACTIONAL	VARCHAR		Sessions are disconnected after the transactions during the <code>drain_timeout</code> . The sessions disconnect immediately when <code>drain_timeout</code> expires.
DYNAMIC	NUMBER		For Application Continuity, this parameter specifies whether the session state that is not transactional is changed by the application during request execution. A value of <code>DYNAMIC</code> is recommended for all applications. If you are in any doubt, or the application can be customized, you must use <code>DYNAMIC</code> .

**Usage Notes**

- If a TAF callback has been registered, then the failover retries and failover delay are ignored. If an error occurs, TAF continues to re-attempt the connect and authentication as long as the callback returns a value of `OCI_FO_RETRY`. Any delay must be coded into the callback logic
- Server side TAF settings override client-side counterparts that might be configured in TNS connect descriptors. If TAF is not configured on the client side, then at a minimum, the failover type must be set to enable TAF. If the failover type is set on the server side, then the failover method defaults to `BASIC`. Delay and retries are optional and may be specified independently.

## 147.4 DBMS\_SERVICE Operating Procedures

You cannot use the following procedures with Oracle Real Applications Clusterware, Oracle Restart, and Oracle Global Data Services.

- – [CREATE\\_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- [DELETE\\_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- [MODIFY\\_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- [START\\_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- [STOP\\_SERVICE Procedure](#)
- With Oracle Database 12c release 1, you are advised to use the parameter interface in all service -related subprograms.
- If you wish to use DBMS\_SERVICE on a pluggable database (PDB) in a single instance, you must connect to that PDB first.

## 147.5 DBMS\_SERVICE Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by the DBMS\_SERVICE package.

**Table 147-4 DBMS\_SERVICE Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Description
NULL_SERVICE_NAME	44301	Service name argument was found to be NULL
NULL_NETWORK_NAME	44302	Network name argument was found to be NULL
SERVICE_EXISTS	44303	Service name already exists
SERVICE_DOES_NOT_EXIST	44304	Specified service does not exist
SERVICE_IN_USE	44305	Specified service was running
SERVICE_NAME_TOO_LONG	44306	Service name was too long
NETWORK_PREFIX_TOO_LONG	44307	Network name, excluding the domain, was too long
NOT_INITIALIZED	44308	Services layer was not yet initialized
GENERAL_FAILURE	44309	An unknown failure
MAX_SERVICES_EXCEEDED	44310	Maximum number of services has been reached
SERVICE_NOT_RUNNING	44311	Specified service was not running
DATABASE_CLOSED	44312	Database was closed
INVALID_INSTANCE	44313	Instance name argument was not valid
NETWORK_EXISTS	44314	Network name already exists
NULL_ATTRIBUTES	44315	All attributes specified were NULL

**Table 147-4 (Cont.) DBMS\_SERVICE Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Description
INVALID_ARGUMENT	44316	Invalid argument supplied
DATABASE_READONLY	44317	Database is open read-only
MAX_SN_LENGTH	44318	Total length of all running service network names exceeded the maximum allowable length
ERR_AQ_SERVICE	44319	Cannot delete AQ service
ERR_GLB_SERVICE	44320	Cannot delete global service
ERR_INVALID_PDB_NAME	44771	Invalid name for a pluggable database
ERR_CRS_API	44772	Cluster ready services (CRS) operation failed
ERR_PDB_CLOSED	44773	Cannot perform requested service operation
ERR_PDB_INVALID	44774	Pluggable database attribute cannot be changed
ERR_PDB_NAME	44775	Pluggable database service cannot be created
ERR_PDB_EXP	44776	Pluggable database service cannot be deleted
ERR_PDB_FAIL	44777	Pluggable database service cannot be started

## 147.6 Summary of DBMS\_SERVICE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SERVICE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 147-5 DBMS\_SERVICE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_SERVICE Procedure</a>	Creates service
<a href="#">DELETE_SERVICE Procedure</a>	Deletes service
<a href="#">DISCONNECT_SESSION Procedure</a>	Disconnects sessions running under this service
<a href="#">MODIFY_SERVICE Procedure</a>	Modifies service
<a href="#">START_SERVICE Procedure</a>	Activates service
<a href="#">STOP_SERVICE Procedure</a>	Stops service

## 147.6.1 CREATE\_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure creates a service name in the data dictionary. Services are also created in the data dictionary implicitly when you set the service in the `service_name` parameter or by means of the `ALTER SYSTEM SET SERVICE_NAMES` command.

### Note:

You cannot use the second version of subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services. The version with the parameter array interface applies to databases that are not managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services. New attributes are only available using the parameter interface.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE(
  service_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  network_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  parameter_array   IN TABLE OF VARCHAR2(100));
```

This overload is maintained for backward compatibility:

```
DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE(
  service_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  network_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  goal              IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  dtp               IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
  aq_ha_notifications IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
  failover_method   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  failover_type     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  failover_retries  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  failover_delay    IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  clb_goal          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  edition           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 147-6 CREATE\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>service_name</code>	Name of the service, limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary
<code>network_name</code>	Network name of the service as used in SQLNet connect descriptors for client connections. This is limited to the NET <code>service_names</code> character set (see <i>Oracle Database Net Services Reference</i> ).



**Table 147-6 (Cont.) CREATE\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter_array	<p>Associative array with name-value pairs of the service attributes. Supported names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• goal</li> <li>• dtp</li> <li>• aq_ha_notifications</li> <li>• failover_method</li> <li>• failover_type</li> <li>• failover_retries</li> <li>• failover_restore</li> <li>• failover_delay</li> <li>• clb_goal</li> <li>• edition</li> <li>• commit_outcome</li> <li>• retention_timeout</li> <li>• replay_initiation_timeout</li> <li>• session_state_consistency</li> <li>• sql_translation_profile</li> <li>• drain_timeout</li> <li>• stop_option</li> </ul>
goal	<p>Workload management goal directive for the service. Valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_SERVICE_TIME</li> <li>• DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_THROUGHPUT</li> <li>• DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_NONE</li> </ul>
dtp	<p>Declares the service to be for X/Open Distributed Transaction Processing (DTP) or any distributed transaction (especially XA)</p>
aq_ha_notifications	<p>Determines whether Fast Application Notification (FAN) is enabled for OCI/OCCI/ODP. In Oracle Database12c, FAN uses Oracle Notification Services (ONS). This parameter is still used to enable FAN. FAN is recommended for all High Availability systems, and is on by default for Application Continuity</p>
failover_method	<p>Failover TYPE for the service for Application Continuity and TAF. If the failover_type is set to TRANSACTION on the service, this automatically sets COMMIT_OUTCOME to TRUE. JDBC Replay Driver uses the FAILOVER_TYPE service attribute setting of TRANSACTION for TRANSACTION failover. OCI uses the older settings of SELECT and SESSION. The server only accepts FAILOVER_METHOD = BASIC with the TRANSACTION setting.</p>
failover_type	<p>TRANSACTION for Application Continuity. SELECT or BASIC for TAF.</p>
failover_retries	<p>Number of connection retries for Application Continuity and TAF. Using the failover_retries and failover_delay parameters, the failover can be delayed until the service is next available. This parameter is for connecting. It does not control the number of failovers, which is 3 for each incident for Application Continuity.</p>

**Table 147-6 (Cont.) CREATE\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
failover_delay	Delay in seconds between connection retries for Application Continuity and TAF. The default is 10 seconds for Application Continuity. Do not use a 0-second delay if the service needs time to failover and register. Long delays are good for planned outages and to failover to Data Guard. Short delays work well with RAC when the service is already available.
edition	<p>If this argument has a non-NULL value, this provides the initial session edition for subsequent database connections using this service that do not specify an edition. If no value is specified, this argument has no effect.</p> <p>During service creation or modification, no validation is performed on this parameter.</p> <p>At connection time, if the connecting user does not have USE privilege on the edition, or the edition does not exist, this raises the error ORA-38802 (edition does not exist).</p>
drain_timeout	If this parameter is defined, all sessions connected to that service are drained by the client drivers and pools using Fast Connection Failover (FCF). The drain_timeout can be set on the service, so stopping and relocating drains for this time by default.
stop_option	<p>Provides options to terminate a session. The supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRANSACTIONAL drain_timeout applies to the transactions. After the drain_timeout expire, the sessions are immediately killed.</li> <li>• IMMEDIATE The sessions are killed after drain_timeout expires.</li> <li>• NONE Sessions are not terminated.</li> </ul> <p>However, these parameter values can be overridden using the command line.</p>
commit_outcome	<p>Determines whether transaction COMMIT outcome is accessible after the COMMIT has executed. While the database guarantees that COMMIT is durable, this ensures that the outcome of the COMMIT is durable. Applications use the feature to probe the status of the commit last executed after an outage, and is available to applications to determine an outcome. Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invoking the <a href="#">GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure</a> of the <a href="#">DBMS_APP_CONT</a> package requires that the commit_outcome attribute be set.</li> <li>• commit_outcome has no effect on active Data Guard and read-only databases.</li> <li>• commit_outcome is only allowed on the database service and on user-defined database services</li> </ul>
retention_timeout	Used in conjunction with commit_outcome, it determines the amount of time (in seconds) that the COMMIT_OUTCOME is retained. Default is 24 hours (86400). Maximum value is 30 days (2592000).

**Table 147-6 (Cont.) CREATE\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_initiation_timeout	For Application Continuity, <code>replay_initiation_timeout</code> is the difference between the time of original execution of first operation of a request, and the time that the replay is ready to start after a successful reconnect. Replay initiation time is measured from the time that the request was originally submitted until the time that replay has connected and is ready to replay. When replay is expected, keep this value high. Default is 900 seconds.
session_state_consistency	Describes how nontransactional is changed during a request (values are <code>DYNAMIC</code> or <code>STATIC</code> ). This parameter is considered only if <code>failover_type</code> is set to <code>TRANSACTION</code> for Application Continuity. Examples of session state are NLS settings, optimizer preferences, event settings, PL/SQL global variables, temporary tables, advanced queues, LOBs, and result cache. If these values change after the request starts, set to <code>DYNAMIC</code> (default). Almost all applications should use <code>DYNAMIC</code> mode. If you are unsure, use <code>DYNAMIC</code> mode.
sql_translation_name	Name of SQL translation unit
clb_goal	Method used for Connection Load Balancing (see <a href="#">Table 147-2</a> )

### Examples

```
DBMS_SERVICE.CREATE_SERVICE('ernie.example.com','ernie.example.com');
```

```
DECLARE
  params dbms_service.svc_parameter_array;
BEGIN
  params('FAILOVER_TYPE')           := 'TRANSACTION';
  params('REPLAY_INITIATION_TIMEOUT'):=1800;
  params('RETENTION_TIMEOUT')       :=86400;
  params('FAILOVER_DELAY')          :=10;
  params('FAILOVER_RETRIES')        :=30;
  params('DRAIN_TIMEOUT')           :=60;
  params('STOP_OPTION')              := 'DBMS_SERVICE.STOP_OPTION_IMMEDIATE';
  params('FAILOVER_RESTORE')        := 'DBMS_SERVICE.FAILOVER_RESTORE_BASIC';
  params('commit_outcome')          := 'true';
  params('aq_ha_notifications')     := 'true';
  DBMS_SERVICE.MODIFY_SERVICE('GOLD',params);
END;
```

## 147.6.2 DELETE\_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure deletes a service from the data dictionary.



### Note:

You cannot use this subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart, or Oracle Global Data Services.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.DELETE_SERVICE(
    service_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 147-7 DELETE\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
service_name	Name of the service, limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary

### Examples

```
DBMS_SERVICE.DELETE_SERVICE('ernie.example.com');
```

## 147.6.3 DISCONNECT\_SESSION Procedure

This procedure disconnects sessions with the named service at the current instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.DISCONNECT_SESSION(
    service_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    disconnect_option    IN NUMBER DEFAULT POST_TRANSACTION);
```

### Parameters

**Table 147-8 DISCONNECT\_SESSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
service_name	Name of the service, limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary
disconnect_option	The options, package constants, are expressed as NUMBER: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POST_TRANSACTION = 0: session disconnects after the current transaction commits or rolls back</li> <li>• IMMEDIATE = 1: session disconnects immediately</li> <li>• NOREPLAY = 2: session disconnects immediately and be flagged to not be replayed by application continuity, that is IMMEDIATE and NOREPLAY together</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> IMMEDIATE or POST_TRANSACTION and NOREPLAY is automatically translated as 1 or 0 or 2 respectively. However, passing a string literal (quoted using either the ' or " characters, such as "IMMEDIATE" or 'POST_TRANSACTION' or 'NOREPLAY') raises an error.</p>

### Usage Notes

- This procedure can be used in the context of a single instance as well as with Oracle Real Application Clusters.

- This subprogram does not return until all corresponding sessions are disconnected. Therefore, use the `DBMS_JOB` package or put the SQL session in background if the caller does not want to wait for all corresponding sessions to be disconnected.

### Examples

This disconnects sessions with `service_name 'ernie.example.com'`.

```
DBMS_SERVICE.DISCONNECT_SESSION('ernie.example.com');
```

If a service is using application continuity, and you do not want the sessions replayed but simply terminated, use the following:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SERVICE.DISCONNECT_SESSION('service name', DBMS_SERVICE.NOREPLAY);
```

## 147.6.4 MODIFY\_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure modifies an existing service.

### Note:

You cannot use the second version of subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart, or Oracle Global Data Services. The version with the parameter array interface applies to databases that are not managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services. New attributes are only available using the parameter interface.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.MODIFY_SERVICE(
    service_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_array      IN svc_parameter_array);
```

This overload is maintained for backward compatibility:

```
DBMS_SERVICE.MODIFY_SERVICE(
    service_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    goal                  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    dtp                   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
    aq_ha_notifications  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL,
    failover_method       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    failover_type         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    failover_retries      IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    failover_delay        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    clb_goal              IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    edition               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    modify_edition        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 147-9 MODIFY\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
service_name	Name of the service, limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary
parameter_array	Associative array with name/value pairs of the service attributes. Supported names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• goal</li> <li>• dtp</li> <li>• aq_ha_notifications</li> <li>• failover_method</li> <li>• failover_type</li> <li>• failover_restore</li> <li>• failover_retries</li> <li>• failover_delay</li> <li>• drain_timeout</li> <li>• stop_option</li> <li>• edition</li> <li>• commit_outcome</li> <li>• retention_timeout</li> <li>• replay_initiation_timeout</li> <li>• session_state_consistency</li> <li>• sql_translation_name</li> </ul>
goal	Workload management goal directive for the service. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_SERVICE_TIME</li> <li>• DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_THROUGHPUT</li> <li>• DBMS_SERVICE.GOAL_NONE</li> </ul>
dtp	Declares the service to be for X/Open Distributed Transaction Processing (DTP) or any distributed transaction (especially XA)
aq_ha_notifications	Determines whether Fast Application Notification (FAN) is enabled for OCI/OCCI/ODP. In Oracle Database12c, FAN uses Oracle Notification Services (ONS). This parameter is still used to enable FAN. FAN is recommended for all High Availability systems, and is on by default for Application Continuity
failover_method	Failover TYPE for the service for Application Continuity and TAF. If the failover_type is set to TRANSACTION on the service, this automatically sets COMMIT_OUTCOME to TRUE. JDBC Replay Driver uses the FAILOVER_TYPE service attribute setting of TRANSACTION for TRANSACTION failover. OCI uses the older settings of SELECT and SESSION. The server only accepts FAILOVER_METHOD = BASIC with the TRANSACTION setting.
failover_type	Failover TYPE for the service for Application Continuity and TAF.

**Table 147-9 (Cont.) MODIFY\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
failover_restore	For Application Continuity, when the failover_restore parameter is set, the session states are restored before replaying for ODP.NET and Java. Use LEVEL1 for ODP.NET and Java with Application Continuity to restore the initial state. For AC OCI, use NONE for applications that are not STATIC.
failover_retries	Number of connection retries for Application Continuity and TAF. Using the failover_retries and failover_delay parameters, the failover can be delayed until the service is next available. This parameter is for connecting. It does not control the number of failovers, which is 3 for each incident for Application Continuity.
failover_delay	Delay in seconds between connection retries for Application Continuity and TAF. The default is 10 seconds for Application Continuity. Do not use a 0-second delay if the service needs time to failover and register. Long delays are good for planned outages and to failover to Data Guard. Short delays work well with Oracle RAC when the service is already available.
drain_timeout	When this parameter is set, all sessions connected to that service are drained by the client drivers and pools using Fast Connection Failover (FCF). The drain_timeout can be set on the service, to stop and relocate drains for this time by default.
edition	If this argument has a non-NULL value, this provides the initial session edition for subsequent database connections using this service that do not specify an edition. If no value is specified, this argument has no effect. During service creation or modification, no validation is performed on this parameter. At connection time, if the connecting user does not have USE privilege on the edition, or the edition does not exist, this raises the error ORA-38802 (edition does not exist).
commit_outcome	Determines whether transaction COMMIT outcome is accessible after the COMMIT has executed. While the database guarantees that COMMIT is durable, this ensures that the outcome of the COMMIT is durable. Applications use the feature to probe the status of the commit last executed after an outage, and is available to applications to determine an outcome. Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invoking the <a href="#">GET_LTXID_OUTCOME Procedure</a> of the <a href="#">DBMS_APP_CONT</a> package requires that the commit_outcome attribute be set.</li> <li>commit_outcome has no effect on active Data Guard and read-only databases.</li> <li>commit_outcome is allowed only on user-defined database services</li> </ul>
retention_timeout	Used in conjunction with commit_outcome, it determines the amount of time (in seconds) that the COMMIT_OUTCOME is retained. Default is 24 hours (86400). Maximum value is 30 days (2592000).

**Table 147-9 (Cont.) MODIFY\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_initiation_timeout	For Application Continuity, <code>replay_initiation_timeout</code> is the difference between the time of original execution of first operation of a request, and the time that the replay is ready to start after a successful reconnect. Replay initiation time is measured from the time that the request was originally submitted until the time that replay has connected and is ready to replay. When replay is expected, keep this value high. Default is 900 seconds.
session_state_consistency	Describes how nontransactional is changed during a request (values are <code>DYNAMIC</code> or <code>STATIC</code> ). This parameter is considered only if <code>failover_type</code> is set to <code>TRANSACTION</code> for Application Continuity. Examples of session state are NLS settings, optimizer preferences, event settings, PL/SQL global variables, temporary tables, advanced queues, LOBs, and result cache. If these values change after the request starts, set to <code>DYNAMIC</code> (default). Almost all applications should use <code>DYNAMIC</code> mode. If you are unsure, use <code>DYNAMIC</code> mode.
sql_translation_name	Name of SQL translation unit
modify_edition	If <code>TRUE</code> , the edition service attribute is updated to use the edition argument value. If <code>FALSE</code> or <code>NULL</code> , the edition attribute is not updated.
clb_goal	Method used for Connection Load Balancing (see <a href="#">Table 147-2</a> )

### Usage Notes

- If you are using Clustered Managed Services with Oracle Clusterware, or using Oracle Restart with your single instance database, you must modify services using the `srvctl` command rather than `DBMS_SERVICE`. When the service is started by Oracle Clusterware or Oracle Restart, the service is modified in the database to match the resource defined to either Oracle Clusterware or Oracle Restart. Any changes made with `DBMS_SERVICE` are lost unless they are also made with the corresponding `srvctl` command. Starting with 11.2.0.2, service attribute modifications take effect immediately when the service is started or modified by `srvctl`.
- Although users can modify the edition attribute while the service is up and running, it may not be safe to do so. Users must proceed with caution because this causes new connections to be connected at the new edition, while the existing connection is not affected. This can cause mid-tier operations to connect to the wrong edition.



## 147.6.5 START\_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure starts a service. In Oracle RAC, implementing this option acts on the instance specified.



### Note:

You cannot use this subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.START_SERVICE(  
    service_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    instance_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 147-10** *START\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
service_name	Name of the service limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary
instance_name	Name of the instance where the service must be activated (optional). NULL results in starting of the service on the local instance. In single instance, this can only be the current instance or NULL. Specify DBMS_SERVICE.ALL_INSTANCES to start the service on all configured instances.

### Examples

```
DBMS_SERVICE.START_SERVICE('ernie.example.com');
```

## 147.6.6 STOP\_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure stops a service.



### Note:

You cannot use this subprogram if your services are managed by Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Restart or Oracle Global Data Services.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SERVICE.STOP_SERVICE(  
    service_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    instance_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 147-11 STOP\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
service_name	Name of the service limited to 64 characters in the Data Dictionary
instance_name	Name of the instance where the service must be stopped (optional). NULL results in stopping of the service locally. In single instance, this can only be the current instance or NULL. The default in Oracle RAC and exclusive case is NULL. Specify DBMS_SERVICE.ALL_INSTANCES to stop the service on all configured instances.
drain_timeout	The time in seconds for the session to drain.
stop_option	To specify how sessions are stopped with draining. The possible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IMMEDIATE: sessions are aborted immediately after the time specified in drain_timeout.</li><li>• TRANASCTIONAL: applies for transactions. After the transaction expires, the sessions are immediately terminated.</li><li>• NONE: sessions are not terminated.</li></ul> These values can be overridden on the command line using SRVCTL.
noreplay	Disconnected sessions are not recovered by Application Continuity.

## Examples

```
DBMS_SERVICE.STOP_SERVICE('ernie.example.com');
```

# DBMS\_SESSION

This package provides access to SQL `ALTER SESSION` and `SET ROLE` statements, and other session information, from PL/SQL. You can use `DBMS_SESSION` to set preferences and security levels.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SESSION Subprograms](#)

## 148.1 DBMS\_SESSION Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of the calling user, rather than the package owner `SYS`.

## 148.2 DBMS\_SESSION Operational Notes

You should not attempt to turn `close_cached_open_cursors` on or off.

## 148.3 DBMS\_SESSION Data Structures

The `DBMS_SESSION` package defines `TABLE` types.

### Table Types

- [INTEGER\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [LNAME\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)

### 148.3.1 DBMS\_SERVICE INTEGER\_ARRAY Table Type

`INTEGER_ARRAY` is a table type of `BINARY_INTEGER`.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE integer_array IS TABLE OF BINARY_INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### 148.3.2 DBMS\_SERVICE LNAME\_ARRAY Table Type

`LNAME_ARRAY` is a table type of `VARCHAR2`.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE lname_array IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 148.4 Summary of DBMS\_SESSION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SESSION subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 148-1 DBMS\_SESSION Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Clears all context information
<a href="#">CLEAR_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Clears the context
<a href="#">CLEAR_IDENTIFIER Procedure</a>	Clears the identifier
<a href="#">CLOSE_DATABASE_LINK Procedure</a>	Closes database link
<a href="#">CURRENT_IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function</a>	Determines if the named role is currently enabled.
<a href="#">FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY Procedure</a>	Lets you reclaim unused memory after performing operations requiring large amounts of memory
<a href="#">GET_PACKAGE_MEMORY_UTILIZATION Procedure</a>	Describes static package memory usage
<a href="#">IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function</a>	Determines if the named role is enabled for the session.
<a href="#">IS_SESSION_ALIVE Function</a>	Determines if the specified session is active
<a href="#">LIST_CONTEXT Procedures</a>	Returns a list of active namespace and context for the current session
<a href="#">MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE Procedure</a>	Used to perform various actions (as specified by the <code>action_flags</code> parameter) on the session state of all PL/SQL program units active in the session
<a href="#">RESET_PACKAGE Procedure</a>	De-instantiates all packages in the session
<a href="#">SESSION_IS_ROLE_ENABLED Function</a>	Determines if the named role is enabled at the session level.
<a href="#">SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE Procedure</a>	Resets the session-level SQL trace for the session from which it was called.
<a href="#">SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE Procedure</a>	Enables session-level SQL trace for the invoking session
<a href="#">SET_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Sets or resets the value of a context attribute
<a href="#">SET_EDITION_DEFERRED Procedure</a>	Requests a switch to the specified edition
<a href="#">SET_IDENTIFIER Procedure</a>	Sets the identifier
<a href="#">SET-NLS Procedure</a>	Sets Globalization Support (NLS)
<a href="#">SET_ROLE Procedure</a>	Sets role
<a href="#">SET_SQL_TRACE Procedure</a>	Turns tracing on or off
<a href="#">SLEEP Procedure</a>	Suspends the session for a specified period of time.
<a href="#">SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP Procedure</a>	Facilitates changing the current resource consumer group of a user's current session
<a href="#">UNIQUE_SESSION_ID Function</a>	Returns an identifier that is unique for all sessions currently connected to this database

## 148.4.1 ADD\_SQL\_CONNECTION\_TEST Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

### Parameters

**Table 148-2 ADD\_SQL\_CONNECTION\_TEST Procedure Parameters**

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

### Usage Notes

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

Check online documentation for latest updates on service qualifier availability.

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

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

## 148.4.2 CLEAR\_ALL\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure clears application context information in the specified namespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CLEAR_ALL_CONTEXT
    namespace          VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 148-3 CLEAR\_ALL\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
namespace	The namespace where the application context information is to be cleared. Required.

## Usage Notes

- This procedure must be invoked directly or indirectly by the trusted package.
- Any changes in context value are reflected immediately and subsequent calls to access the value through `SYS_CONTEXT` return the most recent value.

## 148.4.3 CLEAR\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure clears application context in the specified namespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CLEAR_CONTEXT
  namespace      VARCHAR2,
  client_identifier VARCHAR2
  attribute      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 148-4 CLEAR\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
namespace	<p>Namespace in which the application context is to be cleared. Required.</p> <p>For a session-local context, namespace must be specified. If namespace is defined as <code>Session Local Context</code>, then client_identifier is optional since it is only associated with a globally accessed context.</p> <p>For a globally accessed context, namespace must be specified. NULL is a valid value for client_identifier because a session with no identifier set can see a context that looks like the (namespace, attribute, value, username, null) set using SET_CONTEXT.</p>
client_identifier	Applies to a global context and is optional for other types of contexts; 64-byte maximum
attribute	Specific attribute in the namespace to be cleared. Optional. the default is NULL. If you specify attribute as NULL, then (namespace, attribute, value) for that namespace are cleared from the session. If attribute is not specified, then all context information that has the namespace and client_identifier arguments is cleared.

### Usage Notes

- This procedure must be invoked directly or indirectly by the trusted package.
- Any changes in context value are reflected immediately and subsequent calls to access the value through SYS\_CONTEXT return the most recent value.

## 148.4.4 CLEAR\_IDENTIFIER Procedure

This procedure removes the `set_client_id` in the session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CLEAR_IDENTIFIER;
```

### Usage Notes

This procedure is executable by public.

## 148.4.5 CLOSE\_DATABASE\_LINK Procedure

This procedure closes an open database link. It is equivalent to the following SQL statement: `ALTER SESSION CLOSE DATABASE LINK <name>`

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CLOSE_DATABASE_LINK (
    dblink VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-5 CLOSE\_DATABASE\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>dblink</code>	Name of the database link to close

## 148.4.6 CURRENT\_IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED Function

This function determines if the named role is currently enabled.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.CURRENT_IS_ROLE_ENABLED (
    rolename VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-6 CURRENT\_IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rolename</code>	Name of the role.

**Return Values**

- TRUE-if the role is enabled.
- FALSE-if the role is not enabled.

## 148.4.7 DELETE\_SQL\_CONNECTION\_TEST Procedure

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

**Syntax**

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

**Parameters****Table 148-7 DELETE\_SQL\_CONNECTION\_TEST Procedure Parameters**

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

**Usage Notes**

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

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

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

## 148.4.8 DISABLE\_CONNECTION\_TEST Procedure

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

**Syntax**

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



## Parameters

**Table 148-8 DISABLE\_CONNECTION\_TEST Procedure Parameters**

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

## Usage Notes

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

Connection tests and their status can be checked by querying the view DBA\_CONNECTION\_TESTS.

## 148.4.9 ENABLE\_CONNECTION\_TEST Procedure

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

### Syntax

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

## Parameters

**Table 148-9 ENABLE\_CONNECTION\_TEST Procedure Parameters**

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

## Usage Notes

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

## 148.4.10 FREE\_UNUSED\_USER\_MEMORY Procedure

This procedure reclaims unused memory after performing operations requiring large amounts of memory (more than 100K).

Examples of operations that use large amounts of memory include:

- Large sorting where entire sort\_area\_size is used and sort\_area\_size is hundreds of KB.
- Compiling large PL/SQL packages, procedures, or functions.
- Storing hundreds of KB of data within PL/SQL indexed tables.

You can monitor user memory by tracking the statistics "session UGA memory" and "session PGA memory" in the v\$sesstat or v\$statname fixed views. Monitoring these statistics also shows how much memory this procedure has freed.

 **Note:**

This procedure should only be used in cases where memory is at a premium. It should be used infrequently and judiciously.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY;
```

### Return Values

The behavior of this procedure depends upon the configuration of the server operating on behalf of the client:

- **Dedicated server:** This returns unused PGA memory and session memory to the operating system. Session memory is allocated from the PGA in this configuration.
- **Shared server:** This returns unused session memory to the `shared_pool`. Session memory is allocated from the `shared_pool` in this configuration.

### Usage Notes

In order to free memory using this procedure, the memory must not be in use.

After an operation allocates memory, only the same type of operation can reuse the allocated memory. For example, after memory is allocated for sort, even if the sort is complete and the memory is no longer in use, only another sort can reuse the sort-allocated memory. For both sort and compilation, after the operation is complete, the memory is no longer in use, and the user can call this procedure to free the unused memory.

An indexed table implicitly allocates memory to store values assigned to the indexed table's elements. Thus, the more elements in an indexed table, the more memory the RDBMS allocates to the indexed table. As long as there are elements within the indexed table, the memory associated with an indexed table is in use.

The scope of indexed tables determines how long their memory is in use. Indexed tables declared globally are indexed tables declared in packages or package bodies. They allocate memory from session memory. For an indexed table declared globally, the memory remains in use for the lifetime of a user's login (lifetime of a user's session), and is freed after the user disconnects from ORACLE.

Indexed tables declared locally are indexed tables declared within functions, procedures, or anonymous blocks. These indexed tables allocate memory from PGA memory. For an indexed table declared locally, the memory remains in use for as long as the user is still running the procedure, function, or anonymous block in which the indexed table is declared. After the procedure, function, or anonymous block is finished running, the memory is then available for other locally declared indexed tables to use (in other words, the memory is no longer in use).

Assigning an uninitialized, "empty" indexed table to an existing index table is a method to explicitly re-initialize the indexed table and the memory associated with the indexed table. After this operation, the memory associated with the indexed table is no longer in use, making it available to be freed by calling this procedure. This method is particularly useful on indexed tables declared globally which can grow during the

lifetime of a user's session, as long as the user no longer needs the contents of the indexed table.

The memory rules associated with an indexed table's scope still apply; this method and this procedure, however, allow users to intervene and to explicitly free the memory associated with an indexed table.

### Examples

The following PL/SQL illustrates the method and the use of procedure `FREE_UNUSED_USER_MEMORY`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE foobar
  type number_idx_tbl is table of number indexed by binary_integer;

  store1_table number_idx_tbl;    -- PL/SQL indexed table
  store2_table number_idx_tbl;    -- PL/SQL indexed table
  store3_table number_idx_tbl;    -- PL/SQL indexed table
  ...
END;                                -- end of foobar

DECLARE
  ...
  empty_table number_idx_tbl;    -- uninitialized ("empty") version
BEGIN
  FOR i in 1..1000000 loop
    store1_table(i) := i;        -- load data
  END LOOP;
  ...
  store1_table := empty_table;    -- "truncate" the indexed table
  ...
  -
  dbms_session.free_unused_user_memory; -- give memory back to system

  store1_table(1) := 100;        -- index tables still declared;
  store2_table(2) := 200;        -- but truncated.
  ...
END;
```

## 148.4.11 GET\_PACKAGE\_MEMORY\_UTILIZATION Procedure

This procedure describes static package memory usage.

The output collections describe memory usage in each instantiated package. Each package is described by its owner name, package name, used memory amount, and unused allocated memory amount. The amount of unused memory is greater than zero because of memory fragmentation and also because once used free memory chunks initially go to a free list owned by the package memory heap. They are released back to the parent heap only when the [FREE\\_UNUSED\\_USER\\_MEMORY Procedure](#) is invoked.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.GET_PACKAGE_MEMORY_UTILIZATION (
  owner_names      OUT NOCOPY LNAME_ARRAY,
  unit_names      OUT NOCOPY LNAME_ARRAY,
  unit_types      OUT NOCOPY INTEGER_ARRAY,
  used_amounts    OUT NOCOPY INTEGER_ARRAY,
  free_amounts    OUT NOCOPY INTEGER_ARRAY);
```

## Parameters

**Table 148-10 GET\_PACKAGE\_MEMORY\_UTILIZATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name	Owner of package
unit_name	Name of package
unit_types	Value of the type# columns of the dictionary table obj\$
used_amounts	Amount of allocated memory specified in bytes
free_amounts	Amount of available memory specified in bytes

## 148.4.12 IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED Function

This function determines if the named role is enabled for this session.

 **Note:**

This function is deprecated starting in Oracle Database 19c. Use DBMS\_SESSION.CURRENT\_IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED or DBMS\_SESSION.SESSION\_IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED instead.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.IS_ROLE_ENABLED (
    rolename    VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-11 IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rolename	Name of the role.\

### Return Values

**Table 148-12 IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED Function Return Values**

Return	Description
is_role_enabled	TRUE or FALSE, depending on whether the role is enabled

## 148.4.13 IS\_SESSION\_ALIVE Function

This function determines if the specified session is active.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.IS_SESSION_ALIVE (
    uniqueid VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-13 IS\_SESSION\_ALIVE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uniqueid	Unique ID of the session: This is the same one as returned by UNIQUE_SESSION_ID.

### Return Values

**Table 148-14 IS\_SESSION\_ALIVE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
is_session_alive	TRUE or FALSE, depending on whether the session is active

## 148.4.14 LIST\_CONTEXT Procedures

This procedure returns a list of active namespaces and contexts for the current session.

### Syntax

```
TYPE AppCtxRecTyp IS RECORD (
    namespace VARCHAR2(30),
    attribute VARCHAR2(30),
    value      VARCHAR2(256));

TYPE AppCtxTabTyp IS TABLE OF AppCtxRecTyp INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

DBMS_SESSION.LIST_CONTEXT (
    list OUT AppCtxTabTyp,
    size OUT NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-15 LIST\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
list	Buffer to store a list of application context set in the current session

## Return Values

**Table 148-16 LIST\_CONTEXT Procedure Return Values**

Return	Description
list	A list of (namespace, attribute, values) set in current session
size	Returns the number of entries in the buffer returned

## Usage Notes

The context information in the list appears as a series of <namespace> <attribute> <value>. Because list is a table type variable, its size is dynamically adjusted to the size of returned list.

## 148.4.15 MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE Procedure

This procedure is used to perform various actions (as specified by the `action_flags` parameter) on the session state of all PL/SQL program units active in the session. This takes effect after the PL/SQL call that made the current invocation finishes running.

The procedure uses the DBMS\_SESSION constants listed in [Table 148-18](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE(  
    action_flags IN PLS_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 148-17 MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
action_flags	<p>Bit flags that determine the action taken on PL/SQL program units:</p> <p>DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES (or 1)—frees all memory associated with each of the previously run PL/SQL programs from the session. Clears the current values of any package globals and closes cached cursors. On subsequent use, the PL/SQL program units are reinstantiated and package globals are reinitialized. Invoking MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE with the DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES parameter provides functionality identical to the DBMS_SESSION.RESET_PACKAGE ( ) interface.</p> <p>DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE (or 2)—reinitializes packages without actually being freed and recreated from scratch. Instead the package memory is reused. In terms of program semantics, the DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE flag is similar to the DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES flag in that both have the effect of reinitializing all packages.</p> <p>However, DBMS_SESSION.REINITIALIZE should exhibit better performance than the DBMS_SESSION.FREE_ALL_RESOURCES option because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packages are reinitialized without actually being freed and recreated from scratch. Instead the package memory gets reused.</li> <li>• Any open cursors are closed, semantically speaking. However, the cursor resource is not actually freed. It is simply returned to the PL/SQL cursor cache. The cursor cache is not flushed. Hence, cursors corresponding to frequently accessed static SQL in PL/SQL remains cached in the PL/SQL cursor cache and the application does not incur the overhead of opening, parsing, and closing a new cursor for those statements on subsequent use.</li> <li>• The session memory for PL/SQL modules without global state (such as types, stored-procedures) are not freed and recreated.</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

See the parameter descriptions in [Table 148-20](#) for the differences between the flags and why DBMS\_SESSION.REINITIALIZE exhibits better performance than DBMS\_SESSION.FREE\_ALL\_RESOURCES.

**Table 148-18 Action\_flags Constants for MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE**

Constant	Description
FREE_ALL_RESOURCES	PLS_INTEGER:= 1
REINITIALIZE	PLS_INTEGER:= 2



- Reinitialization refers to the process of resetting all package variables to their initial values and running the initialization block (if any) in the package bodies. Consider the package:

```
package P is
  n number;
  m number := P2.foo;
  d date := SYSDATE;
  cursor c is select * from emp;
  procedure bar;
end P;
/
package body P is
  v varchar2(20) := 'hello';
  procedure bar is
  begin
    ...
  end;
  procedure init_pkg is
  begin
    ....
  end;
begin
  -- initialization block
  init_pkg;
  ...
  ...
end P;
/
```

For the package P, reinitialization involves:

- Setting P.n to NULL
- Invoking function P2.foo and setting P.m to the value returned from P2.foo
- Setting P.d to the return value of SYSDATE built-in
- Closing cursor P.c if it was previously opened
- Setting P.v to 'hello'
- Running the initialization block in the package body
- The reinitialization for a package is done only if the package is actually referenced subsequently. Furthermore, the packages are reinitialized in the order in which they are referenced subsequently.
- When using FREE\_ALL\_RESOURCES or REINITIALIZE, make sure that resetting package variable values does not affect the application.
- Because DBMS\_SESSION.REINITIALIZE does not actually cause all the package state to be freed, in some situations, the application could use significantly more session memory than if the FREE\_ALL\_RESOURCES flag or the RESET\_PACKAGE procedure had been used. For instance, after performing DBMS\_SESSION.MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE(DBMS\_SESSION.REINITIALIZE), if the application does not refer to many of the packages that were previously referenced, then the session memory for those packages remains until the end of the session (or until DBMS\_SESSION.RESET\_PACKAGE is called).
- Because the client-side PL/SQL code cannot reference remote package variables or constants, you must explicitly use the values of the constants. For example,

DBMS\_SESSION.MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE(DBMS\_SESSION.REINITIALIZE) does not compile on the client because it uses the constant DBMS\_SESSION.REINITIALIZE.

Instead, use DBMS\_SESSION.MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE(2) on the client, because the argument is explicitly provided.

### Examples

This example illustrates the use of DBMS\_SESSION.MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE. Consider a package P with some global state (a cursor c and a number cnt). When the package is first initialized, the package variable cnt is 0 and the cursor c is CLOSED. Then, in the session, change the value of cnt to 111 and also execute an OPEN operation on the cursor. If you call print\_status to display the state of the package, you see that cnt is 111 and that the cursor is OPEN. Next, call DBMS\_SESSION.MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE. If you print the status of the package P again using print\_status, you see that cnt is 0 again and the cursor is CLOSED. If the call to DBMS\_SESSION.MODIFY\_PACKAGE\_STATE had not been made, then the second print\_status would have printed 111 and OPEN.

```
create or replace package P is
  cnt    number := 0;
  cursor c is select * from emp;
  procedure print_status;
end P;
/
show errors;

create or replace package body P is
  procedure print_status is
  begin
    dbms_output.put_line('P.cnt = ' || cnt);
    if c%ISOPEN then
      dbms_output.put_line('P.c is OPEN');
    else
      dbms_output.put_line('P.c is CLOSED');
    end if;
  end;
end P;
/
show errors;

SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL> begin
  2  P.cnt := 111;
  3  open p.c;
  4  P.print_status;
  5  end;
  6  /
P.cnt = 111
P.c is OPEN

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> begin
  2  dbms_session.modify_package_state(dbms_session.reinitialize);
  3  end;
  4  /

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

```
SQL>
SQL> begin
   2   P.print_status;
   3   end;
   4   /
P.cnt = 0
P.c is CLOSED

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

## 148.4.16 RESET\_PACKAGE Procedure

This procedure de-instantiates all packages in this session. It frees the package state.

### Note:

See "[SESSION\\_TRACE\\_ENABLE Procedure](#)". The `MODIFY_PACKAGE_STATE` interface, introduced in Oracle9i, provides an equivalent of the `RESET_PACKAGE` capability. It is an efficient, lighter-weight variant for reinitializing the state of all PL/SQL packages in the session.

Memory used for caching the execution state is associated with all PL/SQL functions, procedures, and packages that were run in a session.

For packages, this collection of memory holds the current values of package variables and controls the cache of cursors opened by the respective PL/SQL programs. A call to `RESET_PACKAGE` frees the memory associated with each of the previously run PL/SQL programs from the session, and, consequently, clears the current values of any package globals and closes any cached cursors.

`RESET_PACKAGE` can also be used to reliably restart a failed program in a session. If a program containing package variables fails, then it is hard to determine which variables need to be reinitialized. `RESET_PACKAGE` guarantees that all package variables are reset to their initial values.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.RESET_PACKAGE;
```

### Usage Notes

Because the amount of memory consumed by all executed PL/SQL can become large, you might use `RESET_PACKAGE` to trim down the session memory footprint at certain points in your database application. However, make sure that resetting package variable values does not affect the application. Also, remember that later execution of programs that have lost their cached memory and cursors will perform slower, because they need to re-create the freed memory and cursors.

`RESET_PACKAGE` does not free the memory, cursors, and package variables immediately when called.

 **Note:**

RESET\_PACKAGE only frees the memory, cursors, and package variables after the PL/SQL call that made the invocation finishes running.

For example, PL/SQL procedure P1 calls PL/SQL procedure P2, and P2 calls RESET\_PACKAGE. The RESET\_PACKAGE effects do not occur until procedure P1 finishes execution (the PL/SQL call ends).

**Examples**

This SQL\*Plus script runs a large program with many PL/SQL program units that may or may not use global variables, but it doesn't need them beyond this execution:

```
EXECUTE large_plsql_program1;
```

To free up PL/SQL cached session memory:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SESSION.RESET_PACKAGE;
```

To run another large program:

```
EXECUTE large_plsql_program2;
```

## 148.4.17 SESSION\_IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED Function

This function determines if the named role is enabled for the current session.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SESSION.SESSION_IS_ROLE_ENABLED (
    rolename    VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

**Parameters****Table 148-19** SESSION\_IS\_ROLE\_ENABLED Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
rolename	Name of the role.

**Return Values**

- TRUE-if the role is enabled.
- FALSE-if the role is not enabled.

## 148.4.18 SESSION\_TRACE\_DISABLE Procedure

This procedure resets the session-level SQL trace for the session from which it was called. Client ID and service/module/action traces are not affected.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SESSION_TRACE_DISABLE;
```

## 148.4.19 SESSION\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure

This procedure enables session-level SQL trace for the invoking session. Invoking this procedure results in SQL tracing of every SQL statement issued by the session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SESSION_TRACE_ENABLE(  
  waits      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
  binds      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
  plan_stat  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-20** SESSION\_TRACE\_ENABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
waits	Specifies if wait information is to be traced
binds	Specifies if bind information is to be traced
plan_stat	Frequency at which we dump row source statistics. Value should be 'NEVER', 'FIRST_EXECUTION' (equivalent to NULL) or 'ALL_EXECUTIONS'.

## 148.4.20 SET\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure sets the context, of which there are four types: session local, globally initialized, externally initialized, and globally accessed.

Of its five parameters, only the first three are required; the final two parameters are optional, used only in globally accessed contexts. Further parameter information appears in the parameter table and the usage notes.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_CONTEXT (  
  namespace VARCHAR2,  
  attribute  VARCHAR2,  
  value      VARCHAR2,  
  username   VARCHAR2,  
  client_id  VARCHAR2 );
```

## Parameters

**Table 148-21 SET\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
namespace	Namespace of the application context to be set, limited to 30 bytes
attribute	Attribute of the application context to be set, limited to 30 bytes
value	Value of the application context to be set, limited to 4 kilobytes.
username	Database username attribute of the application context. Default: NULL
client_id	Application-specific client_id attribute of the application context (64-byte maximum). Default: NULL

## Usage Notes

- The first three parameters are required for all types of context.
- The `username` parameter must be a valid SQL identifier.
- The `client_id` parameter must be a string of at most 64 bytes. It is case-sensitive and must match the argument provided for `set_identifier`.
- If the `namespace` parameter is a global context namespace, then the `username` parameter is matched against the current database user name in the session, and the `client_id` parameter is matched against the current `client_id` in the session. If these parameters are not set, NULL is assumed, enabling any user to see the context values.
- This procedure must be invoked directly or indirectly by the trusted package.
- The caller of `SET_CONTEXT` must be in the calling stack of a procedure that has been associated to the context namespace through a `CREATE CONTEXT` statement. The checking of the calling stack does not cross a DBMS boundary.
- No limit applies to the number of attributes that can be set in a namespace. An attribute retains its value during the user's session unless it is reset by the user.
- If the value of the parameter in the namespace has been set, `SET_CONTEXT` overwrites this value.
- Any changes in context value are reflected immediately and subsequent calls to access the value through `SYS_CONTEXT` return the most recent value.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about

- "Setting the username and client ID"
- "Example: Creating a Global Application Context that Uses a Client Session ID"

## 148.4.21 SET\_EDITION\_DEFERRED Procedure

This procedure requests a switch to the specified edition. The switch takes effect at the end of the current client call.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_EDITION_DEFERRED (
    edition    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-22 SET\_EDITION\_DEFERRED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
edition	Name of the edition to which to switch. The contents of the string are processed as a SQL identifier; double quotation marks must surround the remainder of the string if special characters or lower case characters are present in the edition's actual name and, if double quotation marks are not used, the contents are set in uppercase. The caller must have <code>USE</code> privilege on the named edition.

## 148.4.22 SET\_IDENTIFIER Procedure

This procedure sets the client ID in the session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_IDENTIFIER (
    client_id VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-23 SET\_IDENTIFIER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
client_id	Case-sensitive application-specific identifier of the current database session.  The maximum number of bytes for this parameter is 64 bytes. If the input exceeds 64 bytes, the additional bytes are truncated.

### Usage Notes

- `SET_IDENTIFIER` sets the session's client id to the given value. This value can be used to identify sessions in `v$session` by means of `v$session.client_identifier`. It can also be used to identify sessions by means of `sys_context('USERENV', 'CLIENT_IDENTIFIER')`.
- This procedure is executable by `PUBLIC`.

## 148.4.23 SET\_NLS Procedure

This procedure sets up your Globalization Support (NLS). It is equivalent to the SQL statement: `ALTER SESSION SET <nls_parameter> = <value>`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_NLS (  
    param VARCHAR2,  
    value VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-24 SET\_NLS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
param	Globalization Support parameter. The parameter name must begin with 'NLS'.
value	Parameter value. If the parameter is a text literal, then it needs embedded single-quotes. For example, "set_nls ('nls_date_format','DD-MON-YY')".

## 148.4.24 SET\_ROLE Procedure

This procedure enables and disables roles. It is equivalent to the `SET ROLE SQL` statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_ROLE (  
    role_cmd VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-25 SET\_ROLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
role_cmd	Text is appended to "set role" and then run as SQL

### Usage Notes

Note that the procedure creates a new transaction if it is not invoked from within an existing transaction.



## 148.4.25 SET\_SQL\_TRACE Procedure

This procedure turns tracing on or off. It is equivalent to the SQL statement `ALTER SESSION SET SQL_TRACE . . .`

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SET_SQL_TRACE (
    sql_trace boolean);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-26 SET\_SQL\_TRACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_trace	TRUE turns tracing on, FALSE turns tracing off

## 148.4.26 SLEEP Procedure

This procedure suspends the session for a specified period of time.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.SLEEP (
    seconds IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 148-27 SLEEP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
seconds	Amount of time, in seconds, to suspend the session.  The smallest increment can be entered in hundredths of a second; for example, 1.95 is a legal time value.

## 148.4.27 SWITCH\_CURRENT\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure

This procedure changes the current resource consumer group of a user's current session.

This lets you switch to a consumer group if you have the switch privilege for that particular group. If the caller is another procedure, then this enables the user to switch to a consumer group for which the owner of that procedure has switch privilege.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SESSION.switch_current_consumer_group (
    new_consumer_group IN VARCHAR2,
    old_consumer_group OUT VARCHAR2,
    initial_group_on_error IN BOOLEAN);
```

## Parameters

**Table 148-28 SWITCH\_CURRENT\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>new_consumer_group</code>	Name of consumer group to which you want to switch
<code>old_consumer_group</code>	Name of the consumer group from which you just switched out
<code>initial_group_on_error</code>	If TRUE, then sets the current consumer group of the caller to his/her initial consumer group in the event of an error

## Return Values

This procedure outputs the old consumer group of the user in the parameter `old_consumer_group`.

**Note:**

You can switch back to the old consumer group later using the value returned in `old_consumer_group`.

## Exceptions

**Table 148-29 SWITCH\_CURRENT\_CONSUMER\_GROUP Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
29368	Non-existent consumer group
1031	Insufficient privileges
29396	Cannot switch to OTHER_GROUPS consumer group

## Usage Notes

The owner of a procedure must have privileges on the group from which a user was switched (`old_consumer_group`) in order to switch them back. There is one exception: The procedure can always switch the user back to his/her initial consumer group (skipping the privilege check).

By setting `initial_group_on_error` to TRUE, `SWITCH_CURRENT_CONSUMER_GROUP` puts the current session into the default group, if it can't put it into the group designated by `new_consumer_group`. The error associated with the attempt to move a session into `new_consumer_group` is raised, even though the current consumer group has been changed to the initial consumer group.

## Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE high_priority_task is
  old_group varchar2(30);
  prev_group varchar2(30);
  curr_user varchar2(30);
BEGIN
```

```

-- switch invoker to privileged consumer group. If we fail to do so, an
-- error is thrown, but the consumer group does not change
-- because 'initial_group_on_error' is set to FALSE

dbms_session.switch_current_consumer_group('tkrogrpl', old_group, FALSE);
-- set up exception handler (in the event of an error, we do not want to
-- return to caller while leaving the session still in the privileged
-- group)

BEGIN
  -- perform some operations while under privileged group

EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    -- It is possible that the procedure owner does not have privileges
    -- on old_group. 'initial_group_on_error' is set to TRUE to make sure
    -- that the user is moved out of the privileged group in such a
    -- situation

    dbms_session.switch_current_consumer_group(old_group,prev_group,TRUE);
    RAISE;
  END;

-- we've succeeded. Now switch to old_group, or if cannot do so, switch
-- to caller's initial consumer group

  dbms_session.switch_current_consumer_group(old_group,prev_group,TRUE);
END high_priority_task;
/

```

## 148.4.28 UNIQUE\_SESSION\_ID Function

This function returns an identifier that is unique for all sessions currently connected to this database. Multiple calls to this function during the same session always return the same result.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SESSION.UNIQUE_SESSION_ID
  RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Pragmas

```

pragma restrict_references(unique_session_id,WNDS,RNDS,WNPS);

```

### Return Values

**Table 148-30** UNIQUE\_SESSION\_ID Function Return Values

Return	Description
unique_session_id	Returns up to 24 bytes

# DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN

The DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN package provides interfaces for administering and managing access control policies for the "database service firewall" feature. Each policy is represented by an access control list (ACL) containing hosts that are allowed access to a specific database service. Local listeners and server processes validate all inbound client connections against the ACL.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_SFW\\_ACL\\_ADMIN Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_SFW\\_ACL\\_ADMIN Operational Notes](#)
- [DBMS\\_SFW\\_ACL\\_ADMIN Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SFW\\_ACL\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

## 149.1 DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN Security Model

This package is owned by the DBSFUSER schema. The procedures in this package can be run only by the DBSFUSER user.

## 149.2 DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN Operational Notes

These operation notes apply to DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN.

- An ACL contains entries, which are called "ace", for "access control entries".
- You add entries to an ACL using the [IP\\_ADD\\_ACE Procedure](#) and [IP\\_ADD\\_PDB\\_ACE Procedure](#). After calling these procedures, you call the [COMMIT\\_ACL Procedure](#) to send the updated ACL to the listeners. Similarly, if you remove entries from an ACL using the [IP\\_REMOVE\\_ACE Procedure](#), [IP\\_REMOVE\\_ACL Procedure](#), [IP\\_REMOVE\\_PDB\\_ACE Procedure](#), or [IP\\_REMOVE\\_PDB\\_ACL Procedure](#), you need to call the [COMMIT\\_ACL Procedure](#) to update the ACL on the listeners.
- Access control must be enabled using the new FIREWALL endpoint attribute and the new LOCAL\_REGISTRATION\_ADDRESS\_ *listenerName* parameter. The configuration can be done manually in `listener.ora` or through the Server Control Utility (SRVCTL). Refer to the *Oracle Database Net Services Reference* and the *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide* for configuration instructions.
- You can query the IP\_ACL table to show the committed ACLs. But to see the ACLs that have been sent to the local listeners, you have to query the V\$IP\_ACL or GV\$IP\_ACL view. The IP\_ACL table can contain ACLs that are not in [G]V\$IP\_ACL because the database services for those ACLs were not running at the time of the commit. When the services are running, you can call the COMMIT\_ACL procedure again to send the committed ACLs in the IP\_ACL table to the local listeners.

In an Oracle RAC environment, GV\$IP\_ACL can be used to query ACLs across the database cluster, and V\$IP\_ACL to query ACLs in the connected instance.

## 149.3 DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN Examples

These three examples show how DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN can be used to administer and manage access control policies.

The following example adds three access control entries to the ACL and commits them.

```
## Connect to DBSFUSER
SQL> connect dbsfwuser/Welcome1
Connected.

## Create an ACL for database service SVC1
SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_ace('svc1','192.168.12.1');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_ace('svc1','192.168.12.2');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_ace('svc1','test02.example.com');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

## Commit the ACLs to the DB ACL table.
## This sends the ACLs for running services to ALL local Listeners
SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.commit_acl;
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

The following example retrieves the ACLs committed from the previous example.

```
SQL> select * from ip_acl;
SERVICE_NAME          HOST
-----
"svc1.EXAMPLE.COM"    192.168.12.1
"svc1.EXAMPLE.COM"    192.168.12.2
"svc1.EXAMPLE.COM"    TEST02.EXAMPLE.COM

## View ACLs sent to the local Listeners
## NOTE: ACLs are sent ONLY to running services
SQL> select * from v$ip_acl;
SERVICE_NAME          HOST          CON_ID
-----
svc1.EXAMPLE.COM      192.168.12.1      1
svc1.EXAMPLE.COM      192.168.12.2      1
svc1.EXAMPLE.COM      TEST02.EXAMPLE.COM  1
```

The following example adds access control entries for pluggable database "PDB1" using various host formats.

```
SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_pdb_ace('pdb1','192.168.12.3');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_pdb_ace('pdb1','192.168.12.0/23');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.ip_add_pdb_ace('pdb1','192.168.12.*');
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

```
SQL> exec dbms_sfw_acl_admin.commit_acl;
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

## 149.4 Summary of DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 149-1 DBMS\_SFW\_ACL\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">COMMIT_ACL Procedure</a>	Commits changes to the ACL tables, and propagates the changes to the local listeners for database instances.
<a href="#">IP_ADD_ACE Procedure</a>	Adds an access control entry to the ACL for a database service.
<a href="#">IP_ADD_PDB_ACE Procedure</a>	Adds an access control entry to the ACL for all the database services in a pluggable database (PDB).
<a href="#">IP_REMOVE_ACE Procedure</a>	Removes an entry from the ACL for a database service.
<a href="#">IP_REMOVE_ACL Procedure</a>	Removes all entries from the ACL for a database service.
<a href="#">IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACE Procedure</a>	Removes an access control entry from the ACL for all the database services in a pluggable database (PDB).
<a href="#">IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACL Procedure</a>	Removes all entries from the ACL for all the database services in a pluggable database (PDB).

### 149.4.1 COMMIT\_ACL Procedure

This procedure commits changes to the ACL tables. It also propagates the changes to the local listeners for database instances.

If you have changed access entries for database services, but the database services were not running at the time when you called the COMMIT\_ACL procedure, then those changes will be committed to the ACL tables, but they will not be sent to the local listener. To send the entries to the listener, start up the database services, and call the COMMIT\_ACL procedure again.

This procedure returns when the operation has completed successfully.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.COMMIT_ACL;
```

#### Parameters

None

## 149.4.2 IP\_ADD\_ACE Procedure

This procedure adds an access control entry to the ACL for a database service.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_ADD_ACE (
  p_service_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_host         IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 149-2 IP\_ADD\_ACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_service_name	The name of the database service for which you want to add an access control entry.
p_host	The host of the client that is allowed access to the service. This value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address. Wildcard "*" for IPv4 and CIDR format are also allowed.

## 149.4.3 IP\_ADD\_PDB\_ACE Procedure

This procedure adds an access control entry to the ACL for all the database services in a pluggable database (PDB).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_ADD_PDB_ACE (
  p_pdb_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_host     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 149-3 IP\_ADD\_PDB\_ACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_pdb_name	The name of the PDB.
p_host	The host of the client that is allowed access to the database services in the PDB. This value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address. Wildcard "*" for IPv4 and CIDR format are also allowed.

## 149.4.4 IP\_REMOVE\_ACE Procedure

This procedure removes an entry from the ACL for a database service.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_REMOVE_ACE (
  p_service_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_host         IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 149-4 IP\_REMOVE\_ACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_service_name	The name of the database service from which you want to remove an access control entry.
p_host	The host that you want to remove from the ACL. This value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address. Wildcard "*" for IPv4 and CIDR format are also allowed.  This has to match the existing value exactly. You can query the IP_ACL table to get the list of entries for a database service.

## 149.4.5 IP\_REMOVE\_ACL Procedure

This procedure removes all entries from the ACL for a database service.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_REMOVE_ACL (
  p_service_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 149-5 IP\_REMOVE\_ACL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_service_name	The name of the database service whose ACL you want to clear.

## 149.4.6 IP\_REMOVE\_PDB\_ACE Procedure

This procedure removes an access control entry from the ACL for all the database services in the specified pluggable database (PDB).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACE (
  p_pdb_name IN VARCHAR2,
  p_host      IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 149-6 IP\_REMOVE\_PDB\_ACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_pdb_name	The name of the PDB.



**Table 149-6 (Cont.) IP\_REMOVE\_PDB\_ACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_host	The host that you want to remove from the ACL. This value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address. Wildcard "*" for IPv4 and CIDR format are also allowed.  This has to match the existing value exactly. You can query the IP_ACL table to get the list of entries for a database service.

## 149.4.7 IP\_REMOVE\_PDB\_ACL Procedure

This procedure removes all entries from the ACL for all the database services in the specified pluggable database (PDB).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SFW_ACL_ADMIN.IP_REMOVE_PDB_ACL (
  p_pdb_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 149-7 IP\_REMOVE\_PDB\_ACL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_pdb_name	The name of the PDB.

# DBMS\_SODA

The `DBMS_SODA` package is a PL/SQL package implementing Simple Oracle Document Access (SODA). SODA allows you to use the Oracle Database as a NoSQL document store. The core abstraction provided by SODA is that of document collections. The `DBMS_SODA` package allows you to create, list, and delete document collections from PL/SQL, and to perform CRUD (create, replace, update, delete) operations on documents. All DDL functions are encapsulated within this package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_SODA Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SODA Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide*
- [SODA Types](#)

## 150.1 DBMS\_SODA Security Model

This package is available to users with the `SODA_APP` role.

All SODA types (packages and types) are SYS types. PUBLIC is granted EXECUTE privilege on the `DBMS_SODA` described in this chapter.

## 150.2 Summary of DBMS\_SODA Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SODA` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 150-1 DBMS\_SODA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Purpose
<a href="#">CREATE_COLLECTION Function</a>	Creates a collection using the collection name and metadata.
<a href="#">DROP_COLLECTION Function</a>	Drops an existing collection from the user's schema. This also removes all the documents in the collection.
<a href="#">LIST_COLLECTION_NAMES Function</a>	Lists the collection names in the user's schema as a table of NVARCHAR2.
<a href="#">OPEN_COLLECTION Function</a>	Opens an existing collection.

## 150.2.1 CREATE\_COLLECTION Function

Creates a collection using the collection name and metadata. Uses the settings specified in the metadata and auto-assigns the ones that are not, and returns the collection object. If the metadata argument is omitted or set to `NULL`, a collection is created with default metadata. The returned collection is open for `read` and/or `write` operations. If a collection already exists, the function just opens and returns the collection object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.CREATE_COLLECTION (
    collection_Name      IN NVARCHAR2,
    metadata             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    create_Mode         IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT CREATE_MODE_DDL)
RETURN SODA_Collection_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 150-2 CREATE\_COLLECTION Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>collection_Name</code>	The name of the collection. The value of <code>collection_Name</code> is case-sensitive.
<code>metadata</code>	The metadata of the collection in <code>VARCHAR2</code> format.
<code>create_Mode</code>	Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>DBMS_SODA.CREATE_MODE_DDL</code> (default). First attempts to create a new table for the collection. If table exists already, tries to map that existing table to the collection. Minimal checking is performed to ensure the table shape matches supplied collection metadata (if not, then an error is returned).</li> <li><code>DBMS_SODA.CREATE_MODE_MAP</code>. Tries to map an existing table to the collection. Minimal checking is performed to ensure the table shape matches supplied collection metadata (if not, then an error is returned).</li> </ul>

### Return Values

The function returns a `Soda_Collection_T` object representing the collection.

### Exceptions

- `Descriptor Error`—if the input descriptor is invalid
- `Error`—if an error occurs while creating the collection

 **See Also:***Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide*

## 150.2.2 DROP\_COLLECTION Function

Drops an existing collection from the user's schema. This also removes all the documents in the collection.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.DROP_COLLECTION (  
    collection_Name      IN NVARCHAR2)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 150-3 DROP\_COLLECTION Parameters**

Parameter	Description
collection_Name	The name of the collection. The value of collection_Name is case-sensitive.

### Return values

This function returns the following values:

- 1—if the collection was dropped successfully
- 0—if the collection does not exist

### Exceptions

If an error occurs while dropping the collection, for example, due to uncommitted writes to the collection or privilege issues.

 **See Also:***Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide*

## 150.2.3 LIST\_COLLECTION\_NAMES Function

This function returns a list of collection names in the user's schema as a table of NVARCHAR2.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.LIST_COLLECTION_NAMES (  
    RETURN SODA_CollName_List_T;
```

### Return Values

This function returns a list of collection names as a table of `NVARCHAR2(255)`. The collection list is empty if there are no collections in the schema.

### Exceptions

**Error**—if an error occurs while listing the collection names.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide*

## 150.2.4 OPEN\_COLLECTION Function

Opens an existing collection for `read` and/or `write` operations.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SODA.OPEN_COLLECTION (  
    collection_Name    IN NVARCHAR2)  
RETURN SODA_Collection_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 150-4 OPEN\_COLLECTION Parameters**

Parameter	Description
collection_Name	The name of the collection. The value of collection_Name is case-sensitive.

### Return Values

This function returns the following values:

- a collection object which is open
- `NULL`, if the collection does not exist

### Exceptions

**Error**—if an error occurs while creating the collection



#### See Also:

- Opening an Existing Document Collection with SODA for PL/SQL
- Checking Whether a Given Collection Exists with SODA for PL/SQL

# DBMS\_SHARED\_POOL

The `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` package provides access to the shared pool, which is the shared memory area where cursors and PL/SQL objects are stored.

`DBMS_SHARED_POOL` enables you to display the sizes of objects in the shared pool, and mark them for keeping or not-keeping in order to reduce memory fragmentation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SHARED\\_POOL Subprograms](#)

## 151.1 DBMS\_SHARED\_POOL Overview

The procedures provided here may be useful when loading large PL/SQL objects. When large PL/SQL objects are loaded, users response time is affected because of the large number of smaller objects that need to be aged out from the shared pool to make room (due to memory fragmentation). In some cases, there may be insufficient memory to load the large objects.

`DBMS_SHARED_POOL` is also useful for frequently executed triggers. You may want to keep compiled triggers on frequently used tables in the shared pool.

Additionally, `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` supports sequences. Sequence numbers are lost when a sequence is aged out of the shared pool. `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` is useful for keeping sequences in the shared pool and thus preventing the loss of sequence numbers.

## 151.2 DBMS\_SHARED\_POOL Operational Notes

To create `DBMS_SHARED_POOL`, run the `DBMSPOOL.SQL` script. The `PRVTPOOL.PLB` script is automatically executed after `DBMSPOOL.SQL` runs. These scripts are *not* run by as part of standard database creation.

## 151.3 Summary of DBMS\_SHARED\_POOL Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SHARED_POOL` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 151-1** *DBMS\_SHARED\_POOL Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ABORTED_REQUEST_THRES HOLD Procedure</a>	Sets the aborted request threshold for the shared pool
<a href="#">KEEP Procedure</a>	Keeps an object in the shared pool
<a href="#">MARKHOT Procedure</a>	Marks a library cache object as a hot object

**Table 151-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_SHARED\_POOL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">PURGE Procedure</a>	Purges the named object or specified heap(s) of the object
<a href="#">SIZES Procedure</a>	Shows objects in the shared pool that are larger than the specified size
<a href="#">UNKEEP Procedure</a>	Unkeeps the named object
<a href="#">UNMARKHOT Procedure</a>	Unmarks a library cache object as a hot object

### 151.3.1 ABORTED\_REQUEST\_THRESHOLD Procedure

This procedure sets the aborted request threshold for the shared pool.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.ABORTED_REQUEST_THRESHOLD (
    threshold_size NUMBER);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 151-2 ABORTED\_REQUEST\_THRESHOLD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
threshold_size	Size, in bytes, of a request which does not try to free unpinned (not "unkeep-ed") memory within the shared pool. The range of threshold_size is 5000 to ~2 GB inclusive.

#### Exceptions

An exception is raised if the threshold is not in the valid range.

#### Usage Notes

Usually, if a request cannot be satisfied on the free list, then the RDBMS tries to reclaim memory by freeing objects from the LRU list and checking periodically to see if the request can be fulfilled. After finishing this step, the RDBMS has performed a near equivalent of an 'ALTER SYSTEM FLUSH SHARED\_POOL'.

Because this impacts all users on the system, this procedure "localizes" the impact to the process failing to find a piece of shared pool memory of size greater than thresh\_hold size. This user gets the 'out of memory' error without attempting to search the LRU list.

### 151.3.2 KEEP Procedure

This procedure keeps an object in the shared pool. Once an object has been kept in the shared pool, it is not subject to aging out of the pool. This may be useful for

frequently used large objects. When large objects are brought into the shared pool, several objects may need to be aged out to create a contiguous area large enough.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP (
    name          VARCHAR2,
    flag          CHAR DEFAULT 'P');

DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP (
    schema        VARCHAR2,
    objname       VARCHAR2,
    namespace     NUMBER,
    heaps         NUMBER,
    edition_name  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP (
    hash          VARCHAR2,
    namespace     NUMBER,
    heaps         NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 151-3 KEEP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the object to unkeep.
flag	A character string indicating what kind of object to keep the name identifies. The string is not case sensitive. This parameter is optional. If the parameter is not specified, the package assumes that the first parameter is the name of a package/procedure/function and will resolve the name.
schema	The user name or the schema to which the object belongs to.
objname	The name of the object to keep.
namespace	A number indicating the library cache namespace in which the object has to be searched for.
heaps	The heaps to keep. For example, if heap 0 and heap 6 are to be kept.
edition_name	Denotes the name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional.
hash	A 16-byte hash value for the object.

### Exceptions

An exception is raised if the named object is not found.

### Usage Notes

There are two kinds of objects:

- PL/SQL objects, triggers, sequences, and types which are specified by name



- SQL cursor objects which are specified by a two-part number (indicating a location in the shared pool).

For example:

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.KEEP('scott.hispackage')
```

This keeps package HISPACAGE, owned by SCOTT. The names for PL/SQL objects follow SQL rules for naming objects (for example, delimited identifiers and multibyte names are allowed). A cursor can be kept by DBMS\_SHARED\_POOL.KEEP('0034CFFF, 20348871', 'C'), 0034CFFF being the ADDRESS and 20348871 the HASH\_VALUE. Note that the complete hexadecimal address must be in the first 8 characters.

### 151.3.3 MARKHOT Procedure

This procedure marks a library cache object as a hot object.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.MARKHOT (
  schema          VARCHAR2,
  objname         VARCHAR2,
  namespace       NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  global          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  edition_name    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.MARKHOT (
  hash           VARCHAR2,
  namespace      NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  global         BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 151-4 MARKHOT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	User name or the schema to which the object belongs
objname	Name of the object
namespace	Number indicating the library cache namespace in which the object is to be searched. Views, such as USER_OBJECTS and DBA_OBJECTS, reflect the namespace as a number column, as do most dictionary tables such as OBJ\$.
global	If TRUE (default), mark the object hot on all Oracle RAC instances
hash	16-byte hash value for the object
edition_name	Denotes the name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional.

#### Exceptions

ORA-06502: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found due to incorrect input

ORA-04043: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found (bad namespace, or hash input)

### Usage Notes

If a package or type's specification is marked hot or unhot, then the corresponding package or type body will be implicitly marked as hot or unhot.

Users can examine column, `V$DB_OBJECT_CACHE.PROPERTY`, to see whether or not the object has been marked hot. The values for `PROPERTY` are:

- `HOTCOPYnnn`- An object that is a hot copy with integer identifier of 'nnn'. For example, `HOTCOPY5`, `HOTCOPY94`, and `HOTCOPY125`.
- `HOTCOPY-As` above but the identifier is unknown
- `HOT`-The "root" kgl object that has been marked as hot
- `NULL`-A normal object

## 151.3.4 PURGE Procedure

This procedure purges the named object or specified heaps of the object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.PURGE (
    name          VARCHAR2,
    flag          CHAR DEFAULT 'P',
    heaps         NUMBER DEFAULT 1);
```

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.PURGE (
    schema        VARCHAR2,
    objname       VARCHAR2,
    namespace     NUMBER,
    heaps         NUMBER,
    edition_name  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.PURGE (
    hash          VARCHAR2,
    namespace     NUMBER,
    heaps         NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 151-5 PURGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the object to purge. The value for this identifier is the concatenation of the address and <code>hash_value</code> columns from the <code>v\$sqlarea</code> view. This is displayed by the <code>SIZES</code> procedure. Currently, <code>TABLE</code> and <code>VIEW</code> objects may not be purged.

**Table 151-5 (Cont.) PURGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
flag	(Optional) If this is not specified, then the package assumes that the first parameter is the name of a package/procedure/function and resolves the name.  Set to 'P' or 'p' to fully specify that the input is the name of a package/procedure/function.  Set to 'T' or 't' to specify that the input is the name of a type.  Set to 'R' or 'r' to specify that the input is the name of a trigger.  Set to 'Q' or 'q' to specify that the input is the name of a sequence.  In case the first argument is a cursor address and hash-value, the parameter should be set to any character except 'P' or 'p' or 'Q' or 'q' or 'R' or 'r' or 'T' or 't'.
heaps	Heaps to be purged. For example, if heap 0 and heap 6 are to be purged:  1<<0   1<<6 => hex 0x41 => decimal 65, so specify heaps =>65. Default value is 1, that is, heap 0 which means the whole object would be purged
schema	User name or the schema to which the object belongs
objname	Name of the object to purge
namespace	Parameter is a number indicating the library cache namespace in which the object is to be searched
hash	16-byte hash value for the object
edition_name	The name of the edition that the target object resides in.  This parameter is optional.

**Exceptions**

ORA-6570: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found

ORA-6570: An object cannot be purged it marked as permanently kept

**Usage Notes**

All objects supported by the [KEEP Procedure](#) are supported for PURGE.

## 151.3.5 SIZES Procedure

This procedure shows objects in the `shared_pool` that are larger than the specified size. The name of the object is also given, which can be used as an argument to either the `KEEP` or `UNKEEP` calls.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.SIZES (
    minsize NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 151-6 SIZES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
minsize	Size, in kilobytes, over which an object must be occupying in the shared pool, in order for it to be displayed.

## Usage Notes

Issue the SQLDBA or SQLPLUS 'SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE XXXXX' command prior to using this procedure so that the results are displayed.

## 151.3.6 UNKEEP Procedure

This procedure unkeeps the named object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNKEEP (
  name      VARCHAR2,
  flag      CHAR DEFAULT 'P');

DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNKEEP (
  schema    VARCHAR2,
  objname   VARCHAR2,
  namespace NUMBER,
  edition_name VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNKEEP (
  hash      VARCHAR2,
  namespace NUMBER);
```

### WARNING:

This procedure may not be supported in the future if automatic mechanisms are implemented to make this unnecessary.

## Parameters

**Table 151-7 UNKEEP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the object to unkeep.
flag	A character string indicating what kind of object to keep the name identifies. The string is not case sensitive. This parameter is optional. If the parameter is not specified, the package assumes that the first parameter is the name of a package/procedure/function and will resolve the name.

**Table 151-7 (Cont.) UNKEEP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	The user name or the schema to which the object belongs to.
objname	The name of the object to unkeep.
namespace	A number that indicates the library cache namespace in which the object has to be searched for.
edition_name	The name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional.
hash	A 16-byte hash value for the object.

**Exceptions**

ORA-06502: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found

## 151.3.7 UNMARKHOT Procedure

This procedure unmarks a library cache object as a hot object.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNMARKHOT (
  schema          VARCHAR2,
  objname         VARCHAR2,
  namespace       NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  global          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  edition_name    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SHARED_POOL.UNMARKHOT (
  hash            VARCHAR2,
  namespace       NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
  global          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

**Parameters****Table 151-8 UNMARKHOT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	User name or the schema to which the object belongs
objname	Name of the object
namespace	Number indicating the library cache namespace in which the object is to be searched
global	If TRUE, unmark the object hot on all Oracle RAC instances. The default value of this parameter is TRUE.
hash	A 16-byte hash value for the object
edition_name	Denotes the name of the edition that the target object resides in. This parameter is optional.

### Exceptions

ORA-06502: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found due to incorrect input

ORA-04043: An exception is raised if the named object cannot be found (bad namespace, or hash input, or non-existent object)

### Usage Notes

If a package or type's specification is marked hot or unhot, then the corresponding package or type body will be implicitly marked as hot or unhot.

# DBMS\_SPACE

The `DBMS_SPACE` package enables you to analyze segment growth and space requirements.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SPACE Subprograms](#)

## 152.1 DBMS\_SPACE Security Model

This package runs with `SYS` privileges. The execution privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package run under the caller security. The user must have `ANALYZE` privilege on the object.

## 152.2 DBMS\_SPACE Data Structures

The `DBMS_SPACE` package defines an `OBJECT` type, a `RECORD` type, and a `TABLE` type.

### OBJECT Types

[CREATE\\_TABLE\\_COST\\_COLINFO](#) Object Type

### RECORD Types

[ASA\\_RECO\\_ROW](#) Record Type

### TABLE Types

[ASA\\_RECO\\_ROW\\_TB](#) Table Type

### 152.2.1 DBMS\_SPACE CREATE\_TABLE\_COST\_COLINFO Object Type

This type describes the datatype and size of a column in the table.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE create_table_cost_colinfo IS OBJECT(  
    col_type    VARCHAR(200),  
    col_size    NUMBER)
```

## Attributes

**Table 152-1 CREATE\_TABLE\_COST\_COLINFO Object Type**

Attribute	Description
col_type	Column type
col_size	Column size

## 152.2.2 DBMS\_SPACE ASA\_RECO\_ROW Record Type

This type contains the column type of individual columns returned by the ASA\_RECOMMENDATIONS Function.

### Syntax

```
TYPE asa_reco_row IS RECORD (
  tablespace_name    VARCHAR2(30),
  segment_owner      VARCHAR2(30),
  segment_name       VARCHAR2(30),  segment_type      VARCHAR2(18),
  partition_name     VARCHAR2(30),
  allocated_space    NUMBER,
  used_space         NUMBER,
  reclaimable_space  NUMBER,
  chain_rowexcess    NUMBER,
  recommendations    VARCHAR2(1000),
  c1                 VARCHAR2(1000),
  c2                 VARCHAR2(1000),
  c3                 VARCHAR2(1000),
  task_id            NUMBER,
  mesg_id            NUMBER);
```

## Attributes

**Table 152-2 ASA\_RECO\_ROW Attributes**

Field	Description
tablespace_name	Name of the tablespace containing the object
segment_owner	Name of the schema
segment_name	Name of the object
segment_type	Type of the segment 'TABLE','INDEX' and so on
partition_name	Name of the partition
allocated_space	Space allocated to the segment
used_space	Space actually used by the segment
reclaimable_space	Reclaimable free space in the segment
chain_rowexcess	Percentage of excess chain row pieces that can be eliminated
recommendations	Recommendation or finding for this segment
c1	Command associated with the recommendation
c2	Command associated with the recommendation



**Table 152-2 (Cont.) ASA\_RECO\_ROW Attributes**

Field	Description
c3	Command associated with the recommendation
task_id	Advisor Task that processed this segment
mesg_id	Message ID corresponding to the recommendation

**Related Topics**

- [DBMS\\_SPACE ASA\\_RECOMMENDATIONS Function](#)  
This function returns recommendations using the stored results of the auto segment advisor. This function returns results from the latest run on any given object.

### 152.2.3 DBMS\_SPACE ASA\_RECO\_ROW\_TB Table Type

The type `asa_reco_row_tb` is a table of `asa_reco_row`.

**Syntax**

```
TYPE asa_reco_row_tb IS TABLE OF asa_reco_row;
```

## 152.3 Summary of DBMS\_SPACE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SPACE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 152-3 DBMS\_SPACE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ASA_RECOMMENDATIONS Function</a>	Returns recommendations/findings of segment advisor run automatically by the system or manually invoked by the user
<a href="#">CREATE_INDEX_COST Procedure</a>	Determines the cost of creating an index on an existing table
<a href="#">CREATE_TABLE_COST Procedures</a>	Determines the size of the table given various attributes
<a href="#">FREE_BLOCKS Procedure</a>	Returns information about free blocks in an object (table, index, or cluster)
<a href="#">ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE_NAME Procedure</a>	Checks whether a datafile is droppable
<a href="#">OBJECT_DEPENDENT_SEGMENTS Function</a>	Returns the list of segments that are associated with the object
<a href="#">OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND Function</a>	A table function where each row describes the space usage of the object at a specific point in time
<a href="#">SPACE_USAGE Procedures</a>	Returns information about free blocks in an auto segment space managed segment
<a href="#">UNUSED_SPACE Procedure</a>	Returns information about unused space in an object (table, index, or cluster)

## 152.3.1 DBMS\_SPACE ASA\_RECOMMENDATIONS Function

This function returns recommendations using the stored results of the auto segment advisor. This function returns results from the latest run on any given object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.ASA_RECOMMENDATIONS (
    all_runs      IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT := TRUE,
    show_manual   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT := TRUE,
    show_findings IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT := FALSE)
RETURN ASA_RECO_ROW_TB PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 152-4 ASA\_RECOMMENDATIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
all_runs	If TRUE, returns recommendations/findings for all runs of auto segment advisor. If FALSE, returns the results of the LATEST run only. LATEST does not make sense for manual invocation of segment advisor. This is applicable only for auto advisor.
show_manual	If TRUE, we show the results of manual invocations only. The auto advisor results are excluded. If FALSE, results of manual invocation of segment advisor are not returned.
show_findings	Show only the findings instead of the recommendations

## 152.3.2 CREATE\_INDEX\_COST Procedure

This procedure determines the cost of creating an index on an existing table. The input is the DDL statement that will be used to create the index. The procedure will output the storage required to create the index.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.CREATE_INDEX_COST (
    ddl          IN   VARCHAR2,
    used_bytes   OUT  NUMBER,
    alloc_bytes  OUT  NUMBER,
    plan_table   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(create_index_cost,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 152-5 CREATE\_INDEX\_COST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ddl	The create index DDL statement

**Table 152-5 (Cont.) CREATE\_INDEX\_COST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
used_bytes	The number of bytes representing the actual index data
alloc_bytes	Size of the index when created in the tablespace
plan_table	Which plan table to use, default NULL

**Usage Notes**

- The table on which the index is created must already exist.
- The computation of the index size depends on statistics gathered on the segment.
- It is imperative that the table must have been analyzed recently.
- In the absence of correct statistics, the results may be inaccurate, although the procedure will not raise any errors.

### 152.3.3 CREATE\_TABLE\_COST Procedures

This procedure is used in capacity planning to determine the size of the table given various attributes. The size of the object can vary widely based on the tablespace storage attributes, tablespace block size, and so on. There are two overloads of this procedure.

- The first version takes the column information of the table as argument and outputs the table size.
- The second version takes the average row size of the table as argument and outputs the table size.

This procedure can be used on tablespace of dictionary managed and locally managed extent management as well as manual and auto segment space management.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPACE.CREATE_TABLE_COST (
    tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    avg_row_size       IN NUMBER,
    row_count          IN NUMBER,
    pct_free           IN NUMBER,
    used_bytes         OUT NUMBER,
    alloc_bytes        OUT NUMBER);

DBMS_SPACE.CREATE_TABLE_COST (
    tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    colinfos           IN CREATE_TABLE_COST_COLUMNS,
    row_count          IN NUMBER,
    pct_free           IN NUMBER,
    used_bytes         OUT NUMBER,
    alloc_bytes        OUT NUMBER);

CREATE TYPE create_table_cost_colinfo IS OBJECT (
    COL_TYPE    VARCHAR(200),
    COL_SIZE    NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 152-6 CREATE\_TABLE\_COST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	The tablespace in which the object will be created. The default is SYSTEM tablespace.
avg_row_size	The anticipated average row size in the table
colinfos	The description of the columns
row_count	The anticipated number of rows in the table
pct_free	The percentage of free space in each block for future expansion of existing rows due to updates
used_bytes	The space used by user data
alloc_bytes	The size of the object taking into account the tablespace extent characteristics

## Usage Notes

- The `used_bytes` represent the actual bytes used by the data. This includes the overhead due to the block metadata, pctfree etc.
- The `alloc_bytes` represent the size of the table when it is created in the tablespace. This takes into account, the size of the extents in the tablespace and tablespace extent management properties.

## Examples

```
-- review the parameters
SELECT argument_name, data_type, type_owner, type_name
FROM all_arguments
WHERE object_name = 'CREATE_TABLE_COST'
AND overload = 2

-- examine the input parameter type
SELECT text
FROM dba_source
WHERE name = 'CREATE_TABLE_COST_COLUMNS';

-- drill down further into the input parameter type
SELECT text
FROM dba_source
WHERE name = 'create_table_cost_colinfo';

set serveroutput on

DECLARE
  ub NUMBER;
  ab NUMBER;
  cl sys.create_table_cost_columns;
BEGIN
  cl := sys.create_table_cost_columns( sys.create_table_cost_colinfo('NUMBER',10),
    sys.create_table_cost_colinfo('VARCHAR2',30),
    sys.create_table_cost_colinfo('VARCHAR2',30),
    sys.create_table_cost_colinfo('DATE',NULL));
```

```

DBMS_SPACE.CREATE_TABLE_COST('SYSTEM',cl,100000,0,ub,ab);

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Used Bytes: ' || TO_CHAR(ub));
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alloc Bytes: ' || TO_CHAR(ab));
END;
/

```

## 152.3.4 FREE\_BLOCKS Procedure

This procedure returns information about free blocks in an object (table, index, or cluster).

See [SPACE\\_USAGE Procedures](#) for returning free block information in an auto segment space managed segment.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS (
  segment_owner  IN  VARCHAR2,
  segment_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  segment_type   IN  VARCHAR2,
  freelist_group_id IN NUMBER,
  free_blks      OUT NUMBER,
  scan_limit     IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  partition_name IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(free_blocks,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 152-7 FREE\_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
segment_owner	Schema name of the segment to be analyzed
segment_name	Segment name of the segment to be analyzed
segment_type	Type of the segment to be analyzed (TABLE, INDEX, or CLUSTER): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TABLE</li> <li>• TABLE PARTITION</li> <li>• TABLE SUBPARTITION</li> <li>• INDEX</li> <li>• INDEX PARTITION</li> <li>• INDEX SUBPARTITION</li> <li>• CLUSTER</li> <li>• LOB</li> <li>• LOB PARTITION</li> <li>• LOB SUBPARTITION</li> </ul>
freelist_group_id	Freelist group (instance) whose free list size is to be computed
free_blks	Returns count of free blocks for the specified group

**Table 152-7 (Cont.) FREE\_BLOCKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
scan_limit	Maximum number of free list blocks to read (optional). Use a scan limit of X you are interested only in the question, "Do I have X blocks on the free list?"
partition_name	Partition name of the segment to be analyzed. This is only used for partitioned tables. The name of subpartition should be used when partitioning is composite.

### Examples

The following uses the CLUS cluster in SCOTT schema with 4 freelist groups. It returns the number of blocks in freelist group 3 in CLUS.

```
DBMS_SPACE.FREE_BLOCKS('SCOTT', 'CLUS', 'CLUSTER', 3, :free_blocks);
```



#### Note:

An error is raised if scan\_limit is not a positive number.

## 152.3.5 ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE\_NAME Procedure

This procedure checks whether a datafile is droppable. This procedure may be called before actually dropping the file.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE_NAME (
    filename    IN    VARCHAR2,
    value       OUT   NUMBER);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(free_blocks,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 152-8 ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE\_NAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
filename	Name of the file
value	Values: 0 if the file is not droppable, 1 if the file is droppable.

### Examples

```
DECLARE fname VARCHAR2(100); retval NUMBER;BEGIN SELECT file_name INTO
fname FROM dba_data_files WHERE file_name like '%empty
%';DBMS_SPACE.ISDATAFILEDROPPABLE_NAME(fname,
retval);DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval);END; /
```

## 152.3.6 OBJECT\_DEPENDENT\_SEGMENTS Function

This table function, given an object, returns the list of segments that are associated with the object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.OBJECT_DEPENDENT_SEGMENTS(
  objowner   IN   VARCHAR2,
  objname    IN   VARCHAR2,
  partname   IN   VARCHAR2,
  objtype    IN   NUMBER)
RETURN dependent_segments_table PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 152-9 OBJECT\_DEPENDENT\_SEGMENTS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
objowner	The schema containing the object
objname	The name of the object
partname	The name of the partition
objtype	Type of the object: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_TABLE constant positive := 1;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_NESTED_TABLE constant positive := 2;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_INDEX constant positive := 3;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_CLUSTER constant positive := 4;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_TABLE_PARTITION constant positive := 7;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_INDEX_PARTITION constant positive := 8;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_TABLE_SUBPARTITION constant positive := 9;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_INDEX_SUBPARTITION constant positive := 10;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_MV constant positive := 13;</li> <li>• OBJECT_TYPE_MVLOG constant positive := 14;</li> </ul>

### Return Values

The content of one row of a dependent\_segments\_table:

```
TYPE object_dependent_segment IS RECORD (
  segment_owner   VARCHAR2(100),
  segment_name    VARCHAR2(100),
  segment_type    VARCHAR2(100),
  tablespace_name VARCHAR2(100),
  partition_name  VARCHAR2(100),
  lob_column_name VARCHAR2(100));
```

**Table 152-10 OBJECT\_DEPENDENT\_SEGMENT Type Parameters**

Parameter	Description
segment_owner	The schema containing the segment
segment_name	The name of the segment
segment_type	The type of the segment, such as table, index or LOB
tablespace_name	The name of the tablespace
partition_name	The name of the partition, if any
lob_column_name	The name of the LOB column, if any

### 152.3.7 OBJECT\_GROWTH\_TREND Function

This is a table function. The output is one or more rows where each row describes the space usage of the object at a specific point in time.

Either the space usage totals will be retrieved from Automatic Workload Repository Facilities (AWRF), or the current space usage will be computed and combined with space usage deltas retrieved from AWRF.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND (
  object_owner      IN   VARCHAR2,
  object_name       IN   VARCHAR2,
  object_type       IN   VARCHAR2,
  partition_name    IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time        IN   TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
  end_time          IN   TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
  interval          IN   DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED DEFAULT NULL,
  skip_interpolated IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FALSE',
  timeout_seconds   IN   NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  single_datapoint_flag IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TRUE')
RETURN object_growth_trend_table PIPELINED;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 152-11 OBJECT\_GROWTH\_TREND Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_owner	The schema containing the object
object_name	The name of the object
object_type	The type of the object
partition_name	The name of the partition
start_time	Statistics generated after this time will be used in generating the growth trend
end_time	Statistics generated until this time will be used in generating the growth trend
interval	The interval at which to sample



**Table 152-11 (Cont.) OBJECT\_GROWTH\_TREND Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
skip_interpolated	Whether interpolation of missing values should be skipped
timeout_seconds	The time-out value for the function in seconds
single_data_point_flag	Whether in the absence of statistics the segment should be sampled

### Return Values

The `object_growth_trend_row` and `object_growth_trend_table` are used by the `OBJECT_GROWTH_TREND` table function to describe its output.

```
TYPE object_growth_trend_row IS RECORD(
    timepoint      TIMESTAMP,
    space_usage    NUMBER,
    space_alloc    NUMBER,
    quality        VARCHAR(20));
```

**Table 152-12 OBJECT\_GROWTH\_TREND\_ROW Type Parameters**

Parameter	Description
timepoint	The time at which the statistic was recorded
space_usage	The space used by data
space_alloc	The size of the segment including overhead and unused space
quality	The quality of result: "GOOD", "INTERPOLATED", "PROJECTION"

```
TYPE object_growth_trend_table IS TABLE OF object_growth_trend_row;
```

## 152.3.8 SPACE\_USAGE Procedures

This procedure has two variations to show space usage.

The first form of the procedure shows the space usage of data blocks under the segment High Water Mark. You can calculate usage for LOBS, LOB PARTITIONS and LOB SUBPARTITIONS. This procedure can only be used on tablespaces that are created with auto segment space management. The bitmap blocks, segment header, and extent map blocks are not accounted for by this procedure. Note that this overload cannot be used on SECUREFILE LOBS.

### Note:

For LOB segments, the number of blocks that is returned from `full_blocks` and `unformatted_blocks` is actually the number of chunks for the LOB segment.

The second form of the procedure returns information about SECUREFILE LOB space usage. It will return the amount of space in blocks being used by all the SECUREFILE

LOBs in the LOB segment. The procedure displays the space actively used by the LOB column, freed space that has retention expired, and freed space that has retention unexpired. Note that this overload can be used only on SECUREFILE LOBs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE.SPACE_USAGE(
    segment_owner      IN  VARCHAR2,
    segment_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
    segment_type       IN  VARCHAR2,
    unformatted_blocks OUT NUMBER,
    unformatted_bytes  OUT NUMBER,
    fs1_blocks         OUT NUMBER,
    fs1_bytes          OUT NUMBER,
    fs2_blocks         OUT NUMBER,
    fs2_bytes          OUT NUMBER,
    fs3_blocks         OUT NUMBER,
    fs3_bytes          OUT NUMBER,
    fs4_blocks         OUT NUMBER,
    fs4_bytes          OUT NUMBER,
    full_blocks        OUT NUMBER,
    full_bytes         OUT NUMBER,
    partition_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SPACE.SPACE_USAGE(
    segment_owner      IN  VARCHAR2,
    segment_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
    segment_type       IN  VARCHAR2,
    segment_size_blocks OUT NUMBER,
    segment_size_bytes OUT NUMBER,
    used_blocks        OUT NUMBER,
    used_bytes         OUT NUMBER,
    expired_blocks     OUT NUMBER,
    expired_bytes      OUT NUMBER,
    unexpired_blocks   OUT NUMBER,
    unexpired_bytes    OUT NUMBER,
    partition_name     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 152-13 SPACE\_USAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
segment_owner	Schema name of the segment to be analyzed
segment_name	Name of the segment to be analyzed
partition_name	Partition name of the segment to be analyzed

**Table 152-13 (Cont.) SPACE\_USAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
segment_type	Type of the segment to be analyzed (TABLE, INDEX, or CLUSTER): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TABLE</li> <li>• TABLE PARTITION</li> <li>• TABLE SUBPARTITION</li> <li>• INDEX</li> <li>• INDEX PARTITION</li> <li>• INDEX SUBPARTITION</li> <li>• CLUSTER</li> <li>• LOB</li> <li>• LOB PARTITION</li> <li>• LOB SUBPARTITION</li> </ul>
unformatted_blocks	For LOB segments, the number of blocks that is returned from unformatted_blocks is actually the number of chunks for the LOB segment.
unformatted_bytes	Total number of bytes unformatted
fs1_blocks	Number of blocks having at least 0 to 25% free space
fs1_bytes	Number of bytes having at least 0 to 25% free space
fs2_blocks	Number of blocks having at least 25 to 50% free space
fs2_bytes	Number of bytes having at least 25 to 50% free space
fs3_blocks	Number of blocks having at least 50 to 75% free space
fs3_bytes	Number of bytes having at least 50 to 75% free space
fs4_blocks	Number of blocks having at least 75 to 100% free space
fs4_bytes	Number of bytes having at least 75 to 100% free space
full_blocks	The number of blocks that is returned from full_blocks is actually the number of chunks for the LOB segment
full_bytes	Total number of bytes full in the segment
segment_size_blocks	Number of blocks allocated to the segment
segment_size_bytes	Number of bytes allocated to the segment
used_blocks	Number blocks allocated to the LOB that contains active data
used_bytes	Number bytes allocated to the LOB that contains active data
expired_blocks	Number of expired blocks used by the LOB to keep version data
expired_bytes	Number of expired bytes used by the LOB to keep version data
unexpired_blocks	Number of unexpired blocks used by the LOB to keep version data
unexpired_bytes	Number of unexpired bytes used by the LOB to keep version data
partition_name	Name of the partition (NULL if not a partition)

### Examples

```

variable unf number;
variable unfb number;
variable fs1 number;
variable fs1b number;
variable fs2 number;
variable fs2b number;
variable fs3 number;
variable fs3b number;
variable fs4 number;
variable fs4b number;
variable full number;
variable fullb number;

begin
dbms_space.space_usage('U1','T',
                      'TABLE',
                      :unf, :unfb,
                      :fs1, :fs1b,
                      :fs2, :fs2b,
                      :fs3, :fs3b,
                      :fs4, :fs4b,
                      :full, :fullb);

end;
/
print unf ;
print unfb ;
print fs4 ;
print fs4b;
print fs3 ;
print fs3b;
print fs2 ;
print fs2b;
print fs1 ;
print fs1b;
print full;
print fullb;

```

## 152.3.9 UNUSED\_SPACE Procedure

This procedure returns information about unused space in an object (table, index, or cluster).

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SPACE.UNUSED_SPACE (
  segment_owner      IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_type       IN VARCHAR2,
  total_blocks       OUT NUMBER,
  total_bytes        OUT NUMBER,
  unused_blocks      OUT NUMBER,
  unused_bytes       OUT NUMBER,
  last_used_extent_file_id OUT NUMBER,
  last_used_extent_block_id OUT NUMBER,
  last_used_block    OUT NUMBER,
  partition_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 152-14 UNUSED\_SPACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
segment_owner	Schema name of the segment to be analyzed
segment_name	Segment name of the segment to be analyzed
segment_type	Type of the segment to be analyzed (TABLE, INDEX, or CLUSTER): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TABLE</li> <li>• TABLE PARTITION</li> <li>• TABLE SUBPARTITION</li> <li>• INDEX</li> <li>• INDEX PARTITION</li> <li>• INDEX SUBPARTITION</li> <li>• CLUSTER</li> <li>• LOB</li> <li>• LOB PARTITION</li> <li>• LOB SUBPARTITION</li> </ul>
total_blocks	Returns total number of blocks in the segment
total_bytes	Returns total number of blocks in the segment, in bytes
unused_blocks	Returns number of blocks which are not used
unused_bytes	Returns, in bytes, number of blocks which are not used
last_used_extent_file_id	Returns the file ID of the last extent which contains data
last_used_extent_block_id	Returns the starting block ID of the last extent which contains data
last_used_block	Returns the last block within this extent which contains data
partition_name	Partition name of the segment to be analyzed. This is only used for partitioned tables; the name of subpartition should be used when partitioning is compose.

## Examples

The following declares the necessary bind variables and executes.

```
DBMS_SPACE.UNUSED_SPACE('SCOTT', 'EMP', 'TABLE', :total_blocks,
    :total_bytes, :unused_blocks, :unused_bytes, :lastextf,
    :last_extb, :lastusedblock);
```

# DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN

The `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN` package provides functionality for locally managed tablespaces.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SPACE\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for an example and description of using `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN`.

## 153.1 DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Security Model

This package runs with `SYS` privileges; therefore, any user who has privilege to execute the package can manipulate the bitmaps.

## 153.2 DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Constants

The `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN` package provides constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

**Table 153-1 DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENT_S</code>	<code>POSITIVE</code>	1	Verifies that the space owned by segment is appropriately reflected in the bitmap as used
<code>SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENT_S_GLOBAL</code>	<code>POSITIVE</code>	2	Verifies that the space owned by segment is appropriately reflected in the bitmap as used and that no other segment claims any of this space to be used by it
<code>SEGMENT_MARK_CORRUPT</code>	<code>POSITIVE</code>	3	Marks a temporary segment as corrupt whereby facilitating its elimination from the dictionary (without space reclamation)

**Table 153-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
SEGMENT_MARK_VALID	POSITIVE	4	Marks a corrupt temporary segment as valid. It is useful when the corruption in the segment extent map or elsewhere has been resolved and the segment can be dropped normally.
SEGMENT_DUMP_EXTENT_MAP	POSITIVE	5	Dumps the extent map for a given segment
TABLESPACE_VERIFY_BITMAP	POSITIVE	6	Verifies the bitmap of the tablespace with extent maps of the segments in that tablespace to make sure everything is consistent
TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAP_FREE	POSITIVE	7	Marks the block range (extent) as free in the bitmaps
TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAP_USED	POSITIVE	8	Marks the block range (extent) as used in the bitmaps
SEGMENT_VERIFY_BASIC	POSITIVE	9	Performs the basic metadata checks
SEGMENT_VERIFY_DEEP	POSITIVE	10	Performs deep verification
SEGMENT_VERIFY_SPECIFIC	POSITIVE	11	Performs a specific check for the segment
HWM_CHECK	POSITIVE	12	Checks high water mark (HWM)
BMB_CHECK	POSITIVE	13	Checks integrity among L1, L2 and L3 BMBs (Bit Map Blocks)
SEG_DICT_CHECK	POSITIVE	14	Checks consistency of segment header with corresponding SEG entry
EXTENT_TS_BITMAP_CHECK	POSITIVE	15	Checks whether the tablespace bitmaps corresponding to the extent map are marked used
DB_BACKPOINTER_CHECK	POSITIVE	16	Checks whether the L1 BMBs, L2 BMBs, L3 BMBs and data blocks point to the same parent segment
EXTENT_SEGMENT_BITMAP_CHECK	POSITIVE	17	Checks whether the bitmap blocks are consistent with the extent map
BITMAPS_CHECK	POSITIVE	18	Checks from the datablocks that the bitmap states representing the blocks are consistent
TS_VERIFY_BITMAPS	POSITIVE	19	Checks whether the tablespace bitmaps are consistent with the extents belonging to that tablespace
TS_VERIFY_DEEP	POSITIVE	20	Performs TS_VERIFY_BITMAPS and TS_VERIFY_SEGMENTS with DEEP option

**Table 153-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
TS_VERIFY_SEGMENTS	POSITIVE	21	Performs ASSM_SEGMENT_VERIFY on all segments in the tablespace, taking either the BASIC or the DEEP option
SEGMENTS_DUMP_BITMAP_SUMMARY	POSITIVE	27	Dumps only bitmap block summaries

## 153.3 DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Operational Notes

Before migrating the `SYSTEM` tablespace, certain conditions must be met. These conditions are enforced by the `TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL` procedure, except for the cold backup.

- The database must have a default temporary tablespace that is not `SYSTEM`.
- Dictionary-managed tablespaces cannot have any rollback segments.
- A locally managed tablespace must have at least one online rollback segment. If you are using automatic undo management, then an undo tablespace must be online.
- All tablespaces—except the tablespace containing the rollback segment or the undo tablespace—must be read-only.
- You must have a cold backup of the database.
- The system must be in restricted mode.

## 153.4 Summary of DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 153-2 DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ASSM_SEGMENT_VERIFY Procedure</a>	Verifies segments created in ASSM (Automatic Segment-Space Management) tablespaces
<a href="#">ASSM_TABLESPACE_VERIFY Procedure</a>	Verifies ASSM tablespaces
<a href="#">DROP_EMPTY_SEGMENTS Procedure</a>	Drops segments from empty tables or table fragments and dependent objects
<a href="#">GET_SEGADV_ATTRIB Procedure</a>	returns the values of attributes of <code>DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN</code> package
<a href="#">MATERIALIZE_DEFERRED_SEGMENTS Procedure</a>	Materializes segments for tables and table fragments with deferred segment creation and their dependent objects
<a href="#">SEGMENT_CORRUPT Procedure</a>	Marks the segment corrupt or valid so that appropriate error recovery can be done



**Table 153-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SEGMENT_DROP_CORRUPT Procedure</a>	Drops a segment currently marked corrupt (without reclaiming space)
<a href="#">SEGMENT_DUMP Procedure</a>	Dumps the segment header and extent maps of a given segment
<a href="#">SEGMENT_VERIFY Procedure</a>	Verifies the consistency of the extent map of the segment
<a href="#">SET_SEGADV_ATTRIB Procedure</a>	Sets/changes the values of attributes of DBSM_SPACE_ADMIN package
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS Procedure</a>	Marks the appropriate block range (extent) as free or used in bitmap
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STATES Procedure</a>	Fixes the state of the segments in a tablespace in which migration was aborted
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_FROM_LOCAL Procedure</a>	Migrates a locally managed tablespace to dictionary-managed tablespace
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL Procedure</a>	Migrates a tablespace from dictionary-managed format to locally managed format
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS Procedure</a>	Rebuilds the appropriate bitmaps
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_REBUILD_QUOTAS Procedure</a>	Rebuilds quotas for given tablespace
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS Procedure</a>	Relocates the bitmaps to the destination specified
<a href="#">TABLESPACE_VERIFY Procedure</a>	Verifies that the bitmaps and extent maps for the segments in the tablespace are synchronized

## 153.4.1 ASSM\_SEGMENT\_VERIFY Procedure

Given a segment definition, the procedure verifies the basic consistency of the space metadata blocks as well as consistency between space metadata and segment data blocks. This procedure verifies segments created in Automatic Segment Space Management (ASSM) tablespaces.

There is however a difference between basic verification and deep verification:

- Basic verification involves consistency checks of space metadata, such as integrity among level 1, level 2, level 3 bitmap blocks, consistency of segment extent map and level 1 bitmap ranges.
- Deep verification involves consistency checks between datablocks and space metadata blocks such as whether the datablocks point correctly to the parent level 1 bitmap blocks, and whether the freeness states in the datablocks are consistent with the freeness states of bits in level 1 bitmap blocks corresponding to the datablocks.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.ASSM_SEGMENT_VERIFY (
  segment_owner  IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  segment_type   IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
partition_name IN VARCHAR2,
verify_option  IN POSITIVE  DEFAULT SEGMENT_VERIFY_BASIC,
attrib        IN POSITIVE  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 153-3 ASSM\_SEGMENT\_VERIFY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
segment_owner	Schema that owns the segment
segment_name	Name of the segment to be verified
segment_type	Segment namespace is one of TABLE, TABLE PARTITION, TABLE SUBPARTITION, INDEX, INDEX PARTITION, INDEX SUBPARTITION, LOB, LOB PARTITION, LOB SUBPARTITION, CLUSTER
partition_name	Name of the partition or subpartition
verify_option	One of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEGMENT_VERIFY_BASIC := 9. Performs the basic metadata checks (Default)</li> <li>SEGMENT_VERIFY_DEEP := 10. Performs deep verification</li> <li>SEGMENT_VERIFY_SPECIFIC := 11. Performs a specific check for the segment</li> </ul>
attrib	When option SEGMENT_VERIFY_SPECIFIC is specified as option, attrib can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HWM_CHECK := 12. Checks whether high water mark information is accurate</li> <li>BMB_CHECK := 13. Checks whether space bitmap blocks have correct backpointers to the segment header</li> <li>SEG_DICT_CHECK := 14. Checks whether dictionary information for segment is accurate</li> <li>EXTENT_TS_BITMAP_CHECK := 15. Checks whether extent maps are consistent with file level bitmaps</li> <li>DB_BACKPOINTER_CHECK := 16. Checks whether datablocks have correct backpointers to the space metadata blocks</li> <li>EXTENT_SEGMENT_BITMAP_CHECK := 17. Checks whether extent map in the segment matches the bitmaps in the segment</li> <li>BITMAPS_CHECK := 18. Checks whether space bitmap blocks are accurate</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

- Using this procedure requires SYSDBA privileges.
- You can determine the relative file # and header block # (header\_relative\_file and header\_block parameters) by querying DBA\_SEGMENTS.
- This procedure outputs a dump file named sid\_ora\_process\_ID.trc to the location specified in the USER\_DUMP\_DEST initialization parameter.

## 153.4.2 ASSM\_TABLESPACE\_VERIFY Procedure

This procedure verifies all the segments created in an ASSM tablespace. The verification for each segment performs basic consistency checks of the space metadata blocks as well as consistency checks between space metadata and segment data blocks.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.ASSM_TABLESPACE_VERIFY (
    tablespace_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    ts_option        IN POSITIVE,
    segment_option   IN POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-4 ASSM\_TABLESPACE\_VERIFY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of the tablespace to verify. The tablespace must be an ASSM tablespace.
ts_option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TS_VERIFY_BITMAPS := 19. The bitmaps are verified against the extents. This detects bits that are marked used or free wrongly and detects multiple allocation of extents. The file metadata is validated against file\$ and control file.</li> <li>TS_VERIFY_DEEP := 20. This option is used to verify the file bitmaps as well perform checks on all the segments.</li> <li>TS_VERIFY_SEGMENTS := 21. This option is used to invoke SEGMENT_VERIFY on all the segments in the tablespace. Optionally you can write a script that queries all the segments in the tablespace and invoke SEGMENT_VERIFY.</li> </ul>
segment_option	<p>When TS_VERIFY_SEGMENTS is specified, segment_option can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEGMENT_VERIFY_BASIC := 9</li> <li>SEGMENT_VERIFY_DEEP := 10</li> </ul> <p>The value of segment_option is NULL when TS_VERIFY_DEEP or TS_VERIFY_BITMAPS is specified.</p>

### Usage Notes

- Using this procedure requires SYSDBA privileges.
- This procedure outputs a dump file named `sid_ora_process_ID.trc` to the location specified in the USER\_DUMP\_DEST initialization parameter.

## 153.4.3 DROP\_EMPTY\_SEGMENTS Procedure

This procedure drops segments from empty tables or table fragments and dependent objects.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.DROP_EMPTY_SEGMENTS (
    schema_name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    table_name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    partition_name   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-5 DROP\_EMPTY\_SEGMENTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of schema
table_name	Name of table
partition_name	Name of partition

### Usage Notes

Given a schema name, this procedure scans all tables in the schema. For each table, if the table or any of its fragments are found to be empty, and the table satisfies certain criteria (restrictions being the same as those described in "Restrictions on Deferred Segment Creation"), then the empty table fragment and associated index segments are dropped along with the corresponding LOB data and index segments. A subsequent insert creates segments with the same properties.

Optionally:

- No schema\_name is specified, in which case tables belonging to all schemas are scanned
- Both schema\_name and table\_name are specified to perform the operation on a specified table
- All three arguments are supplied, restricting the operation to the partition and its dependent objects

## 153.4.4 GET\_SEGADV\_ATTRIB Procedure

This procedure returns the values of attributes of DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN package.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.GET_SEGADV_ATTRIB(
    attribute IN NUMBER,
    value     OUT NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 153-6 GET\_SEGADV\_ATTRIB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute	Supported attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMP_ADVISOR — Provides an option to enable or disable Compression Advisor for Automatic Segment Advisor. By default Compression Advisor is enabled for Automatic Segment Advisor.</li> <li>COMP_LOB — Provides an option to enable or disable Compression Advisor for the tables with LOB columns while Automatic Segment Advisor is running. By default Compression Advisor is enabled for tables with LOB columns.</li> </ul>
value	Supported values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATTR_ENABLE : 1</li> <li>ATTR_DISABLE : 0</li> </ul>

## 153.4.5 MATERIALIZE\_DEFERRED\_SEGMENTS Procedure

This procedure materializes segments for tables and table fragments with deferred segment creation and their dependent objects.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.MATERIALIZE_DEFERRED_SEGMENTS (
  schema_name      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_name       IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  partition_name   IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 153-7 MATERIALIZE\_DEFERRED\_SEGMENTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of schema
table_name	Name of table
partition_name	Name of partition

### Usage Notes

Given a schema name, this procedure scans all tables in the schema. For each table, if the deferred or delayed segment property is set for the table or any of its fragments, then a new segment is created for those fragments and their dependent objects.

Optionally:

- No `schema_name` is specified, in which case tables belonging to all schemas are scanned

- Both `schema_name` and `table_name` are specified to perform the operation on a specified table
- All three arguments are supplied, restricting the operation to the partition and its dependent objects

## 153.4.6 SEGMENT\_CORRUPT Procedure

This procedure marks the segment corrupt or valid so that appropriate error recovery can be performed.

It cannot be used on the `SYSTEM` tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_CORRUPT (
  tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
  header_relative_file IN    POSITIVE,
  header_block         IN    NUMBER,
  corrupt_option       IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT SEGMENT_MARK_CORRUPT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-8** SEGMENT\_CORRUPT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>tablespace_name</code>	Name of tablespace in which segment resides
<code>header_relative_file</code>	Relative file number of segment header
<code>header_block</code>	Block number of segment header
<code>corrupt_option</code>	SEGMENT_MARK_CORRUPT (default) or SEGMENT_MARK_VALID

### Usage Notes

You can determine the relative file number and block number (`header_relative_file` and `header_block` parameter) of the segment header block by querying `DBA_SEGMENTS`.

### Examples

The following example marks the segment as corrupt:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_CORRUPT('USERS', 4, 33,
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_MARK_CORRUPT);
```

Alternately, the next example marks a corrupt segment valid:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_CORRUPT('USERS', 4, 33,
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_MARK_VALID);
```

## 153.4.7 SEGMENT\_DROP\_CORRUPT Procedure

This procedure drops a segment currently marked corrupt (without reclaiming space).

For this to work, the segment must be marked *temporary*. To mark a corrupt segment as temporary, issue a `DROP` command on the segment.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_DROP_CORRUPT (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    header_relative_file IN    POSITIVE,
    header_block         IN    NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-9 SEGMENT\_DROP\_CORRUPT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace in which segment resides
header_relative_file	Relative file number of segment header
header_block	Block number of segment header

### Usage Notes

- The space for the segment is not released, and it must be fixed by using the [TABLESPACE\\_FIX\\_BITMAPS Procedure](#) or the [TABLESPACE\\_REBUILD\\_BITMAPS Procedure](#).
- The procedure cannot be used on the SYSTEM tablespace.
- You can determine the relative file number and block number (header\_relative\_file and header\_block parameter) of the segment header block by querying DBA\_SEGMENTS.

### Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_DROP_CORRUPT('USERS', 4, 33);
```

## 153.4.8 SEGMENT\_DUMP Procedure

This procedure dumps the segment header and bitmap blocks of a specific segment to the location specified in the USER\_DUMP\_DEST initialization parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_DUMP (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    header_relative_file IN    POSITIVE,
    header_block         IN    NUMBER,
    dump_option          IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT SEGMENT_DUMP_EXTENT_MAP);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-10 SEGMENT\_DUMP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace in which segment resides
header_relative_file	Relative file number of segment header

**Table 153-10 (Cont.) SEGMENT\_DUMP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
header_block	Block number of segment header
dump_option	One of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEGMENT_DUMP_EXTENT_MAP</li> <li>SEGMENT_DUMP_BITMAP_SUMMARY</li> </ul>

#### Usage Notes

- You can produce a slightly abbreviated dump, which includes the segment header and bitmap block summaries, without percent-free states of each block if you pass SEGMENT\_DUMP\_BITMAP\_SUMMARY as the dump\_option parameter.
- You can determine the relative file number and block number (header\_relative\_file and header\_block parameter) of the segment header block by querying DBA\_SEGMENTS.HEADER\_FILE. If HEADER\_FILE is greater than 1023 then use DBA\_DATA\_FILES.RELATIVE\_FNO.

#### Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_DUMP('USERS', 4, 33);
```

## 153.4.9 SEGMENT\_VERIFY Procedure

This procedure checks the consistency of the segment extent map with the tablespace file bitmaps.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_VERIFY (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    header_relative_file IN    POSITIVE,
    header_block         IN    NUMBER,
    verify_option        IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 153-11 SEGMENT\_VERIFY Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace in which segment resides
header_relative_file	Relative file number of segment header
header_block	Block number of segment header
verify_option	What kind of check to do: SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS or SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS_GLOBAL

#### Usage Notes

- Anomalies are output as block range, bitmap-block, bitmap-block-range, anomaly-information, in the trace file for all block ranges found to have incorrect space



representation. The kinds of problems which would be reported are free space not considered free, used space considered free, and the same space considered used by multiple segments.

- You can determine the relative file number and block number (header\_relative\_file and header\_block parameter) of the segment header block by querying DBA\_SEGMENTS.

### Examples

The following example verifies that the segment with segment header at relative file number 4, block number 33, has its extent maps and bitmaps synchronized.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_VERIFY('USERS', 4, 33,
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SEGMENT_VERIFY_EXTENTS);
```

## 153.4.10 SET\_SEGADV\_ATTRIB Procedure

This procedure sets the values of attributes of DBMS\_SPACE\_ADMIN package.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.SET_SEGADV_ATTRIB(
    attribute IN NUMBER,
    value     IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-12 SET\_SEGADV\_ATTRIB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute	Supported attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COMP_ADVISOR — Provides an option to enable or disable Compression Advisor for Automatic Segment Advisor. By default Compression Advisor is enabled for Automatic Segment Advisor.</li> <li>• COMP_LOB — Provides an option to enable or disable Compression Advisor for the tables with LOB columns while Automatic Segment Advisor is running. By default Compression Advisor is enabled for tables with LOB columns.</li> </ul>
value	Supported values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATTR_ENABLE : 1</li> <li>• ATTR_DISABLE : 0</li> </ul>

## 153.4.11 TABLESPACE\_FIX\_BITMAPS Procedure

This procedure marks the appropriate block range (extent) as free or used in bitmap. It cannot be used on the SYSTEM tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS (
    tablespace_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    dbarange_relative_file IN  POSITIVE,
```

```
dbrange_begin_block  IN    POSITIVE,
dbrange_end_block    IN    POSITIVE,
fix_option            IN    POSITIVE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-13 TABLESPACE\_FIX\_BITMAPS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace
dbrange_relative_file	Relative file number of block range (extent)
dbrange_begin_block	Block number of beginning of extent
dbrange_end_block	Block number (inclusive) of end of extent
fix_option	One of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAKE_FREE</li> <li>TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAKE_USED</li> </ul>

### Examples

The following example marks bits for 51 blocks for relative file number 4, beginning at block number 33 and ending at 83, as `USED` in bitmaps.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_BITMAPS('USERS', 4, 33, 83,
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.EXTENT_MAKE_USED);
```

Alternatively, specifying an option of `TABLESPACE_EXTENT_MAKE_FREE` marks the bits free in bitmaps. The `BEGIN` and `END` blocks must be in extent boundary and be extent multiple; otherwise, an error is raised.

## 153.4.12 TABLESPACE\_FIX\_SEGMENT\_STATES Procedure

This procedure fixes the state of the segments in a tablespace in which migration was aborted.

During tablespace migration to or from local, the segments are put in a transient state. If migration is aborted, then the segment states are corrected by SMON when event 10906 is set. A database with segments in such a transient state cannot be downgraded. The procedure can be used to fix the state of such segments.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STATES (
    tablespace_name    IN    VARCHAR);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-14 TABLESPACE\_FIX\_SEGMENT\_STATES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
tablespace_name	Name of the tablespace whose segments must be fixed

### Usage Notes

The tablespace must be kept online and read/write when this procedure is called.

### Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_FIX_SEGMENT_STATES('TS1')
```

## 153.4.13 TABLESPACE\_MIGRATE\_FROM\_LOCAL Procedure

This procedure migrates a locally managed tablespace to a dictionary-managed tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_FROM_LOCAL (
    tablespace_name      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameter

**Table 153-15 TABLESPACE\_MIGRATE\_FROM\_LOCAL Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace

### Usage Notes

The tablespace must be kept online and read/write during migration. Migration of temporary tablespaces and migration of SYSTEM tablespaces are not supported.

### Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_FROM_LOCAL('USERS');
```

## 153.4.14 TABLESPACE\_MIGRATE\_TO\_LOCAL Procedure

This procedure migrates the tablespace from a dictionary-managed format to a locally managed format. Tablespaces migrated to locally managed format are user managed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL (
    tablespace_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    unit_size            IN      POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL,
    rfno                 IN      POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-16 TABLESPACE\_MIGRATE\_TO\_LOCAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
tablespace_name	Name of the tablespace to be migrated

**Table 153-16 (Cont.) TABLESPACE\_MIGRATE\_TO\_LOCAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
unit_size	Bitmap unit size (which is the size of the smallest possible chunk of space that can be allocated) in the tablespace specified in number of blocks
rfno	Relative File Number of the file where the bitmap blocks are placed

**Usage Notes**

- Before you migrate the `SYSTEM` tablespace, migrate any dictionary-managed tablespaces that you want to use in read/write mode to locally managed. After the `SYSTEM` tablespace is migrated, you cannot change dictionary-managed tablespaces to read/write.

 **See Also:***Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

- The tablespace must be kept online and read/write during migration. Note that temporary tablespaces cannot be migrated.
- Allocation Unit may be specified optionally. The default is calculated by the system based on the highest common divisor of all extents (used or free) for the tablespace. This number is further trimmed based on the `MINIMUM EXTENT` for the tablespace (5 if `MINIMUM EXTENT` is not specified). Thus, the calculated value will not be larger than the `MINIMUM EXTENT` for the tablespace. The last free extent in every file is ignored for GCD calculation. If you specify the unit size, then it must be a factor of the `unit_size` calculated by the system; otherwise an error message is returned.
- The Relative File Number parameter is used to place the bitmaps in a desired file. If space is not found in the file, then an error is issued. The data file specified must be part of the tablespace being migrated. If the dataflow is not specified, then the system chooses a dataflow in which to place the initial bitmap blocks. If space is not found for the initial bitmaps, then an error is raised.

**Examples**

To migrate a tablespace 'TS1' in 2KB blocksize with minimum extent size 1MB:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_MIGRATE_TO_LOCAL('TS1', 512, 2);
```

The bitmaps are placed in file with relative file number 2.

## 153.4.15 TABLESPACE\_REBUILD\_BITMAPS Procedure

This procedure rebuilds the appropriate bitmaps. If no bitmap block is specified, then it rebuilds all bitmaps for the given tablespace.

The procedure cannot be used on the `SYSTEM` tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    bitmap_relative_file IN    POSITIVE  DEFAULT NULL,
    bitmap_block         IN    POSITIVE  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-17 TABLESPACE\_REBUILD\_BITMAPS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace
bitmap_relative_file	Relative file number of bitmap block to rebuild
bitmap_block	Block number of bitmap block to rebuild

### Usage Notes

Only full rebuild is supported.

### Examples

The following example rebuilds bitmaps for all the files in the USERS tablespace.

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_REBUILD_BITMAPS('USERS');
```

## 153.4.16 TABLESPACE\_REBUILD\_QUOTAS Procedure

This procedure rebuilds quotas for the given tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_REBUILD_QUOTAS (
    tablespace_name      IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-18 TABLESPACE\_REBUILD\_QUOTAS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace

### Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_REBUILD_QUOTAS('USERS');
```

## 153.4.17 TABLESPACE\_RELOCATE\_BITMAPS Procedure

This procedure relocates the bitmaps to the destination specified.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS (
    tablespace_name  IN    VARCHAR2,
    filno            IN    POSITIVE,
    blkno           IN    POSITIVE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-19 TABLESPACE\_RELOCATE\_BITMAPS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace
filno	Relative File Number of the destination file
blkno	Block Number of the destination range

### Usage Notes

- Migration of a tablespace from dictionary-managed to locally managed format could result in the creation of `SPACE HEADER` segment that contains the bitmap blocks. The `SPACE HEADER` segment is treated as user data. If you explicitly resize a file at or below the space header segment, then an error is issued. Use the `TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS` command to move the control information to a different destination and then resize the file.
- This procedure cannot be used on the `SYSTEM` tablespace.
- The tablespace must be kept online and read/write during relocation of bitmaps. This can be done only on migrated locally managed tablespaces.

### Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_RELOCATE_BITMAPS('TS1', 3, 4);
```

Moves the bitmaps to file 3, block 4.

#### Note:

The source and the destination addresses must not overlap. The destination block number is rounded down to the unit boundary. If there is user data in that location, then an error is raised.

## 153.4.18 TABLESPACE\_VERIFY Procedure

This procedure verifies that the bitmaps and extent maps for the segments in the tablespace are synchronized.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_VERIFY (
  tablespace_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  verify_option        IN   POSITIVE DEFAULT TABLESPACE_VERIFY_BITMAP);
```

### Parameters

**Table 153-20 TABLESPACE\_VERIFY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace
verify_option	One option is supported: TABLESPACE_VERIFY_BITMAP

### Examples

```
EXECUTE DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN.TABLESPACE_VERIFY('USERS');
```

# DBMS\_SPD

The `DBMS_SPD` package provides subprograms for managing SQL plan directives (SPD).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SPD Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- [DBMS\\_STATS](#)
- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* regarding SQL plan directives

## 154.1 DBMS\_SPD Overview

This package provides subprograms for managing SQL plan directives (SPD).

SPD are objects generated automatically by Oracle. For example, if Oracle detects that the single table cardinality estimated made by the optimizer is different from the actual number of rows returned when accessing the table, it will automatically create a directive to perform dynamic statistics for the table. When any SQL statement referencing the table is compiled, the optimizer will perform dynamic statistics for the table to get a more accurate estimate.

## 154.2 DBMS\_SPD Security Model

`DBMS_SPD` is an invoker-rights package. The invoker requires `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege for executing most of the subprograms in this package. Also, the subprograms commit the current transaction (if any), perform the operation, and then commit it again.

## 154.3 DBMS\_SPD Views

The DBA view `DBA_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVES` shows all the directives created in the system and the view `DBA_SQL_PLAN_DIR_OBJECTS` displays the objects that are included in the directives.



## 154.4 Summary of DBMS\_SPD Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_SPD package subprograms.

**Table 154-1 DBMS\_SPD Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a>	Changes different attributes of a SQL plan directive
<a href="#">CREATE_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a>	Creates a staging table into which to pack (export) SQL plan directives.
<a href="#">DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a>	Drops a SQL plan directive
<a href="#">FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE Procedure</a>	Allows for manual flushing of the SQL plan directives that are automatically recorded in SGA memory while executing SQL statements.
<a href="#">GET_PREFS Function</a>	Gets the values for preferences for SQL plan directives
<a href="#">PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Function</a>	Packs (exports) SQL plan directives into a staging table.
<a href="#">SET_PREFS Procedure</a>	Allows the setting of different preferences for SQL plan directives
<a href="#">UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE Function</a>	Unpacks (imports) SQL plan directives from a staging table.

### 154.4.1 ALTER\_SQL\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure changes different attributes of a SQL plan directive.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    directive_id      IN      NUMBER,
    attribute_name    IN      VARCHAR2,
    attribute_value   IN      VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 154-2 ALTER\_SQL\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directive_id	SQL plan directive ID
attribute_name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ENABLED</li> <li>AUTO_DROP</li> </ul>

**Table 154-2 (Cont.) ALTER\_SQL\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute_value	Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ENABLED:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If YES directive is enabled and may be used</li> <li>- If NO directive is not enabled and will not be used</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>AUTO_DROP:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If YES directive will be dropped automatically if not used for SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS. This is the default behavior.</li> <li>- If NO directive will not be dropped automatically</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Exceptions**

- **ORA-38171 INSUFFICIENT\_PRIVILEGE:** The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- **ORA-28104 INVALID\_INPUT:** The input value is not valid.
- **ORA-13158 OBJECT\_DOES\_NOT\_EXIST:** The specified object does not exist.

**Usage Notes**

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.

**Examples**

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SPD.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (12345, 'STATE', 'PERMANENT');
END;
```

## 154.4.2 CREATE\_STGTAB\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table into which to pack (export) SQL plan directives.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPD.CREATE_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE (
  table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := USER,
  tablespace_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 154-3 CREATE\_STGTAB\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of staging table
table_owner	Name of schema owner of staging table. Default is current schema.

**Table 154-3 (Cont.) CREATE\_STGTAB\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace. Default NULL means create staging table in the default tablespace:

**Exceptions**

- ORA-38171 INSUFFICIENT\_PRIVILEGE: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 INVALID\_INPUT: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-44001 INVALID\_SCHEMA: The input schema does not exist.
- ORA-13159 TABLE\_ALREADY\_EXISTS: The specified table already exists.
- ORA-29304 TABLESPACE\_MISSING: The specified tablespace does not exist.

**Usage Notes**

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.

## 154.4.3 DROP\_SQL\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL plan directive.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPD.DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (
    directive_id      IN      NUMBER);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 154-4 DROP\_SQL\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directive_id	SQL plan directive ID

**Exceptions**

- ORA-38171 INSUFFICIENT\_PRIVILEGE: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 INVALID\_INPUT: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-13158 OBJECT\_DOES\_NOT\_EXIST: The specified object does not exist.

**Usage Notes**

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.

### Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SPD.DROP_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE (12345);
END;
```

## 154.4.4 FLUSH\_SQL\_PLAN\_DIRECTIVE Procedure

This procedure allows for manual flushing of the SQL plan directives that are automatically recorded in SGA memory while executing SQL statements.

The information recorded in the SGA is periodically flushed by an Oracle background process. This procedure provides a way to flush the information manually.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE;
```

### Exceptions

ORA-38171 *INSUFFICIENT\_PRIVILEGE*: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.

### Usage Notes

The *ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT* privilege is required to execute this procedure.

### Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SPD.FLUSH_SQL_PLAN_DIRECTIVE;
END;
```

## 154.4.5 GET\_PREFS Function

This function returns the value for the specified preferences for SQL plan directives.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.GET_PREFS (
  pname      IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 154-5** *GET\_PREFS* Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
pname	Preference name. The procedure supports the preference <i>SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS</i> .

### Return Values

Preference value

**Exceptions**

- ORA-38171 `INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE`: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 `INVALID_INPUT`: The input value is not valid.

**Usage Notes**

- The `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege is required to execute this procedure.
- `SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS` - SQL plan directives are purged if not used for more than the value set for this preference.

**Examples**

```
SELECT DBMS_SPD.GET_PREFS('SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS') FROM DUAL;
```

## 154.4.6 `PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE` Function

This function packs (exports) SQL plan directives into a staging table.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPD.PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE (
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := USER,
    directive_id    IN NUMBER   := NULL,
    obj_list        IN OBJECTTAB := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER
```

**Parameters****Table 154-6** *`PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE` Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>table_name</code>	Name of staging table
<code>table_owner</code>	Name of schema owner of staging table. Default is current schema.
<code>directive_id</code>	SQL plan directive ID. Default <code>NULL</code> means all directives in the system.
<code>obj_list</code>	Used to filter the directives to be packed based on the objects used in directives. If <code>obj_list</code> is not <code>NULL</code> , a directive is packed only if all the objects in the directive exist in <code>obj_list</code> .

**Return Values**

Number of SQL plan directives packed.

**Exceptions**

- ORA-38171 `INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE`: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.

- ORA-28104 INVALID\_INPUT: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-44001 INVALID\_SCHEMA: The input schema does not exist.
- ORA-29304 INVALID\_STGTAB: The specified staging table is invalid or does not exist.
- ORA-13158 OBJECT\_DOES\_NOT\_EXIST: The specified object does not exist.

### Usage Notes

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.

### Examples

```
-- Pack all directives in the system
SELECT DBMS_SPD.PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab') FROM DUAL;

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
-- Pack directives relevant to objects in SH schema
DECLARE
    my_list DBMS_SPD.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_SPD.ObjectTab();
    dir_cnt NUMBER;
BEGIN
    my_list.extend(1);
    my_list(1).owner := 'SH';           -- schema name
    my_list(1).object_name := NULL;     -- all tables in SH
    my_list(1).object_type := 'TABLE';  -- type of object

    dir_cnt :=
        DBMS_SPD.PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab', obj_list => my_list);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dir_cnt = ' || dir_cnt);
END;

-- Pack directives relevant to tables SALES and CUSTOMERS in SH schema
DECLARE
    my_list DBMS_SPD.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_SPD.ObjectTab();
    dir_cnt NUMBER;
BEGIN
    my_list.extend(2);

    -- SALES table
    my_list(1).owner := 'SH';
    my_list(1).object_name := 'SALES';
    my_list(1).object_type := 'TABLE';

    -- CUSTOMERS table
    my_list(2).owner := 'SH';
    my_list(2).object_name := 'CUSTOMERS';
    my_list(2).object_type := 'TABLE';

    dir_cnt :=
        DBMS_SPD.PACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab', obj_list => my_list);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dir_cnt = ' || dir_cnt);
END;
```

## 154.4.7 SET\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure allows the setting of different preferences for SQL plan directives.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.SET_PREFS (
    pname      IN  VARCHAR2,
    pvalue     IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 154-7 SET\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	Preference name. The procedure supports the preference SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS.
pvalue	Preference value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS: SQL plan directives are purged if not used for more than the value set for this preference. Default is 53 (SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS_DEFAULT) weeks, which means a directive is purged if it has been left unused for little over a year. It can be set to any value greater than or equal to 0. Also value NULL can be passed to set the preference to default.</li> </ul>

### Exceptions

- ORA-38171 INSUFFICIENT\_PRIVILEGE: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 INVALID\_INPUT: The input value is not valid.

### Usage Notes

- The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.
- SPD\_RETENTION\_WEEKS - SQL plan directives are purged if not used for more than the value set for this preference.

### Examples

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_SPD.SET_PREFS('SPD_RETENTION_WEEKS', '4');
END;
```

## 154.4.8 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_DIRECTIVE Function

This procedure unpacks (imports) SQL plan directives from a staging table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPD.UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE (
    table_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

table_owner      IN VARCHAR2 := USER,
directive_id     IN NUMBER   := NULL,
obj_list        IN OBJECTTAB := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER

```

## Parameters

**Table 154-8 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_DIRECTIVE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of staging table
table_owner	Name of schema owner of staging table. Default is current schema.
directive_id	SQL plan directive ID. Default NULL means all directives in the system.
obj_list	Used to filter the directives to be unpacked based on the objects used in directives. If obj_list is not NULL, a directive is unpacked only if all the objects in the directive exist in obj_list.

## Return Values

Number of SQL plan directives unpacked.

## Exceptions

- ORA-38171 INSUFFICIENT\_PRIVILEGE: The user does not have proper privilege to perform the operation.
- ORA-28104 INVALID\_INPUT: The input value is not valid.
- ORA-44001 INVALID\_SCHEMA: The input schema does not exist.
- ORA-29304 INVALID\_STGTAB: The specified staging table is invalid or does not exist.
- ORA-13158 OBJECT\_DOES\_NOT\_EXIST: The specified object does not exist.

## Usage Notes

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required to execute this procedure.

## Examples

```

-- Unack all directives in the staging table
SELECT DBMS_SPD.UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab') FROM DUAL;

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
-- Unpack directives relevant to objects in SH schema
DECLARE
  my_list DBMS_SPD.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_SPD.ObjectTab();
  dir_cnt number;
BEGIN
  my_list.extend(1);
  my_list(1).owner := 'SH';           -- schema name
  my_list(1).object_name := null;     -- all tables in SH
  my_list(1).object_type := 'TABLE'; -- type of object

```



```
dir_cnt :=
  DBMS_SPD.UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab', obj_list => my_list);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dir_cnt = ' || dir_cnt);
END;

-- Unpack directives relevant to tables SALES and CUSTOMERS in SH schema
DECLARE
  my_list DBMS_SPD.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_SPD.ObjectTab();
  dir_cnt NUMBER;
begin
  my_list.extend(2);

  -- SALES table
  my_list(1).owner := 'SH';
  my_list(1).object_name := 'SALES';
  my_list(1).object_type := 'TABLE';

  -- CUSTOMERS table
  my_list(2).owner := 'SH';
  my_list(2).object_name := 'CUSTOMERS';
  my_list(2).object_type := 'TABLE';

  dir_cnt :=
    DBMS_SPD.UNPACK_STGTAB_DIRECTIVE('mydirtab', obj_list => my_list);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dir_cnt = ' || dir_cnt);
END;
```

# DBMS\_SPM

The `DBMS_SPM` package supports the SQL plan management feature by providing an interface for the DBA or other user to perform controlled manipulation of plan history and SQL plan baselines maintained for various SQL statements.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SPM Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

For more information about "Using SQL Plan Management" in the *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*

## 155.1 DBMS\_SPM Overview

The `DBMS_SPM` package allows the user to manage SQL execution plans using SQL plan management.

SQL plan management prevents performance regressions resulting from sudden changes to the execution plan of a SQL statement by recording and evaluating the execution plans of SQL statements over time, and builds SQL plan baselines composed of a set of existing plans known to be efficient. The SQL plan baselines are then used to preserve performance of corresponding SQL statements, regardless of changes occurring in the system. Common usage scenarios where SQL plan management can improve or preserve SQL performance include:

- A database upgrade that installs a new optimizer version usually results in plan changes for a small percentage of SQL statements, with most of the plan changes resulting in either no performance change or improvement. However, certain plan changes may cause performance regressions. The use of SQL plan baselines significantly minimizes potential performance regressions resulting from a database upgrade.
- Ongoing system and data changes can impact plans for some SQL statements, potentially causing performance regressions. The use of SQL plan baselines helps to minimize performance regressions and stabilize SQL performance.
- Deployment of new application modules means introducing new SQL statements into the system. The application software may use appropriate SQL execution

plans developed under a standard test configuration for the new SQL statements. If the system production configuration differs significantly from the test configuration, SQL plan baselines can be evolved over time to produce better performance.

## 155.2 DBMS\_SPM Security Model

The package is owned by SYS. The EXECUTE package privilege is required to execute its procedures. Any user granted the ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is able to execute the DBMS\_SPM package.

## 155.3 DBMS\_SPM Constants

The DBMS\_SPM package provides constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table. These constants are defined as standard input for the time\_limit parameter of the [EVOLVE\\_SQL\\_PLAN\\_BASELINE Function](#).

**Table 155-1 DBMS\_SPM Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
AUTO_LIMIT	INTEGER	2147483647	Oracle determines the appropriate time spent by the <a href="#">EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function</a> .
NO_LIMIT	INTEGER	2147483647 -1	There is no limit to the time spent by the <a href="#">EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function</a> .

## 155.4 DBMS\_SPM Examples

These examples will help you understand use of DBMS\_SPM.

Detailed examples are located under the following topics:

- Migrating Stored Outlines to SQL Plan Baselines
- Migrating Outlines to Utilize SQL Plan Management Features
- Migrating Outlines to Preserve Stored Outline Behavior
- Performing Follow-Up Tasks After Stored Outline Migration

## 155.5 DBMS\_SPM Data Structures

The DBMS\_SPM package defines a TABLE type.

### Table Types

- [DBMS\\_SPM NAMELIST Table Type](#)

## 155.5.1 DBMS\_SPM NAMEDLIST Table Type

This type allows for a list of names as an input parameter.

### Syntax

```
TYPE name_list IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30);
```

## 155.6 Summary of DBMS\_SPM Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_SPM package subprograms.

**Table 155-2 DBMS\_SPM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure</a>	Accepts a plan based on the recommendation of an evolve task
<a href="#">ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function</a>	Changes an attribute of a single plan or all plans associated with a SQL statement using the attribute name/value format
<a href="#">CANCEL_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure</a>	Cancels a currently executing evolve task
<a href="#">CONFIGURE Procedure</a>	Sets configuration options for SQL management base, in parameter/value format
<a href="#">CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK Function</a>	Creates an advisor task and sets its parameters
<a href="#">CREATE_STGTAB_BASELINE Procedure</a>	Creates a staging table that used for transporting SQL plan baselines from one system to another
<a href="#">DROP_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure</a>	Drops an evolved task
<a href="#">DROP_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function</a>	Drops a single plan, or all plans associated with a SQL statement
<a href="#">EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Function</a>	Evolves SQL plan baselines associated with one or more SQL statements
<a href="#">EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK Function</a>	Executes a previously created evolve task
<a href="#">IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK Function</a>	Implements a plan based on the recommendation of an evolve task
<a href="#">INTERRUPT_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure</a>	Interrupts a currently executing evolve task
<a href="#">LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE Functions</a>	Loads one or more plans present in the cursor cache for a SQL statement
<a href="#">LOAD_PLANS_FROM_AWR Function</a>	Loads the SQL Management Base (SMB) with SQL plan baselines for a set of SQL statements using the plans from the AWR, and returns the number of plans loaded
<a href="#">LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET Function</a>	Loads plans stored in a SQL tuning set (STS) into SQL plan baselines
<a href="#">MIGRATE_STORED_OUTLINE Functions</a>	Migrates existing stored outlines to SQL plan baselines

**Table 155-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_SPM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">PACK_STGTAB_BASELINE Function</a>	Packs (exports) SQL plan baselines from SQL management base into a staging table
<a href="#">RESET_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure</a>	Resets an evolve task to its initial state
<a href="#">RESUME_EVOLVE_TASK Procedure</a>	Resumes a previously interrupted task
<a href="#">REPORT_AUTO_EVOLVE_TASK Function</a>	Displays the results of an execution of an automatic evolve task.
<a href="#">REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK Function</a>	Displays the results of an evolved task
<a href="#">SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets a parameter of an evolve task
<a href="#">UNPACK_STGTAB_BASELINE Function</a>	Unpacks (imports) SQL plan baselines from a staging table into SQL management base

## 155.6.1 ACCEPT\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Procedure

The procedure accepts a plan based on the recommendation of an evolve task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.ACCEPT_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_id      IN  NUMBER      := NULL,
  task_owner     IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL,
  force         IN  BOOLEAN      := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-3 ACCEPT\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of task to implement
object_id	Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a single plan. If NULL, the report is generated for all objects.
task_owner	Owner of the evolve task. Defaults to the current schema owner.
force	Accept the plan even if the advisor did not recommend such an action. The default is FALSE requiring acceptance of the plan only if the plan is verified and shows sufficient improvement in benefit.

## 155.6.2 ALTER\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function

This function changes an attribute of a single plan or all plans associated with a SQL statement using the attribute name/value format.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.ALTER_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
    sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    plan_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    attribute_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute_value IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-4 ALTER\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_handle	SQL statement handle. It identifies plans associated with a SQL statement for an attribute change. If NULL then plan_name must be specified.
plan_name	Plan name. It identifies a specific plan. Default NULL means set the attribute for all plans associated with a SQL statement identified by sql_handle. If NULL then sql_handle must be specified.
attribute_name	Name of plan attribute to set (see table below).
attribute_value	Value of plan attribute to use (see table below)

**Table 155-5 Names & Values for ALTER\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Name	Description	Possible Values
enabled	'YES' means the plan is available for use by the optimizer. It may or may not be used depending on accepted status.	'YES' or 'NO'
fixed	'YES' means the SQL plan baseline is not evolved over time. A fixed plan takes precedence over a non-fixed plan.	'YES' or 'NO'
autopurge	'YES' means the plan is purged if it is not used for a time period. 'NO' means it is never purged.	'YES' or 'NO'
plan_name	Name of the plan	String of up to 30 characters
description	Plan description.	String of up to 500 bytes

**Return Values**

The number of plans altered.

**Usage Notes**

When a single plan is specified, one of various statuses, or plan name, or description can be altered. When all plans for a SQL statement are specified, one of various statuses, or description can be altered. This function can be called numerous times, each time setting a different plan attribute of same plan(s) or different plan(s).

## 155.6.3 CANCEL\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure

The procedure cancels a currently executing evolve task. All intermediate results are removed from the task.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPM.CANCEL_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 155-6 CANCEL\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of task to cancel

## 155.6.4 CONFIGURE Procedure

This procedure sets configuration options for the SQL management base and for the maintenance of SQL plan baselines. You can call this function multiple times, setting a different configuration option each time.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE (
    parameter_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_value    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    allow              IN BOOLEAN := TRUE);
```

**Parameters****Table 155-7 CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter_name	Name of parameter to set (see table below).
parameter_value	Value of parameter to use (see table below). The maximum length of parameter_value is 1000 characters.

**Table 155-7 (Cont.) CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
allow	Whether to include (true) or exclude (false) matching SQL statements and plans for the auto_capture_* parameters. If null, then the procedure ignores the specified parameter.

**Table 155-8 Names and Values for CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description	Possible Values	Default Value
auto_capture_action	Action to include (=) or exclude (<>) for SQL plan management automatic capture, depending on whether allow is TRUE or FALSE. A null value removes the filter for parameter_name entirely. The database only uses this filter when OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES is TRUE.	Action name, for example, R%	
auto_capture_module	Module to include (=) or exclude (<>) for SQL plan management auto capture, depending on whether allow is TRUE or FALSE. A null value removes the filter for parameter_name entirely. The database only uses this filter when OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES is TRUE.	Module name, for example, LOGGER	
auto_capture_parsing_schema_name	Parsing schema to include (=) or exclude (<>) for SQL plan management auto capture, depending on whether allow is TRUE or FALSE. A null value removes the filter for parameter_name entirely. The database only uses this filter when OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES is TRUE.	Schema name, for example, HR	



**Table 155-8 (Cont.) Names and Values for CONFIGURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter Name	Description	Possible Values	Default Value
auto_capture_sql_text	Search pattern to apply to SQL text of LIKE or NOT LIKE, depending on whether allow is TRUE or FALSE. A null value removes the filter for parameter_name entirely. The database only uses this filter when OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES is TRUE.	Text of a SQL statement, for example, SELECT a%	
plan_retention_weeks	Number of weeks to retain unused plans before the database purges them. A null value resets to the default value of 53 weeks, or 1 year plus 1 week. (This retains plans for annually executing queries.) The value of allow is ignored.	5–523	53
space_budget_percent	Maximum percent of SYSAUX space that can be used for SQL management base. The database issues alerts when this amount is exceeded. A null value resets the percentage to the default value of 10%. The value of allow is ignored.	1–50	10

### Exceptions

**Table 155-9 CONFIGURE Exceptions**

Error Number	Description
ORA-38133	Invalid parameter name
ORA-38134	Invalid parameter value
ORA-38150	Not enough space for new filter
ORA-38151	Module name too long
ORA-38152	Action name too long
ORA-38304	Missing or invalid user name

### Usage Notes

- When parameter\_name is auto\_capture\_sql\_text, the parameter\_value is an automatic search filter. The filter uses the search pattern of LIKE parameter\_name when allow=>>true. The filter uses the pattern NOT LIKE parameter\_name when allow=>>false.

For all other non-null `parameter_name` values, the search pattern depends on the `allow` setting. The parameter uses an equal sign (=) when `allow=>true`. The parameter uses a not-equal sign (<>) when `allow=>>false`.

- You can configure multiple automatic capture parameters of different types. You cannot specify multiple values for the same parameter. Instead, the values specified for a particular parameter are combined. For example, specifying `auto_capture_sql_text` to be '%TABLE1%', TRUE, and '%TABLE2%', FALSE will result in matching SQL text LIKE '%TABLE1%' and NOT LIKE '%TABLE2%'. The database uses these configuration settings only when the initialization parameter `OPTIMIZER_CAPTURE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES` is set to TRUE.
- A null value for `parameter_value` removes the filter for `parameter_name` entirely. By using `parameter_value=>''` in combination with `allow=FALSE`, you can filter out all values for a parameter, and then create a separate filter to include only specified values. The `DBA_SQL_MANAGEMENT_CONFIG` view shows the current filters.
- The default space budget for SQL management base is no more than ten percent of the size of `SYSAUX` tablespace. The space budget can be set to a maximum of 50%. The default unused plan retention period is one year and one week, which means a plan will be automatically purged if it has not been used for more than a year. The retention period can be set to a maximum of 523 weeks (i.e. a little over 10 years).
- When the space occupied by SQL management base exceeds the defined space budget limit, a weekly database alert is generated.

### Examples

The following example creates a filter for SQL text that is like `SELECT a%`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_SQL_TEXT', 'select a%', 'TRUE');
```

The following example filters out the `HR` parsing schema:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_PARSING_SCHEMA_NAME', 'HR', 'FALSE');
```

The following example removes any existing filters for SQL text:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_SQL_TEXT', NULL, NULL);
```

The following example removes any LIKE or NOT LIKE filters for the SQL text `select a%`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_SQL_TEXT', 'select a%', NULL);
```

The following example creates a filter with the predicate `(action LIKE 'R%') OR (action LIKE '%E')`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_ACTION', 'R%', 'TRUE');  
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_ACTION', '%E_', 'TRUE');
```

The following example creates a filter with the predicate NOT(module LIKE 'LOGGER') AND NOT(module LIKE 'UTIL\_\_'):

```
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_MODULE', 'LOGGER', 'FALSE');
EXEC DBMS_SPM.CONFIGURE('AUTO_CAPTURE_MODULE', 'UTIL__', 'FALSE');
```

## 155.6.5 CREATE\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function

The function has two overloads, both of which create an advisor task and sets its parameters. This version which takes a SQL handle creates an evolve task in order to evolve one or more plans for a given SQL statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK (
  sql_handle   IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  plan_name    IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  time_limit   IN  NUMBER     := DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT,
  task_name    IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description  IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.CREATE_EVOLVE_TASK (
  plan_list    IN  DBMS_SPM.NAME_LIST,
  time_limit   IN  NUMBER     := DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT,
  task_name    IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description  IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-10 CREATE\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_handle	Handle of a SQL statement. The default NULL considers all SQL statements with non-accepted plans.
plan_list	List of plan names. The plans may belong to different SQL statements.
plan_name	Plan identifier. The default NULL considers all non-accepted plans of the specified SQL handle or all SQL statements if the SQL handle is NULL.
time_limit	Time limit in number of minutes. The time limit is global and it is used in the following manner. The time limit for first non-accepted plan is equal to the input value. The time limit for the second non-accepted plan is equal to (input value - time spent in first plan verification) and so on. The default DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT means let the system choose an appropriate time limit based on the number of plan verifications required to be done. The value DBMS_SPM.NO_LIMIT means no time limit.
task_name	Evolve task name
description	Description of the task (maximum 256 characters)

**Return Values**

SQL evolve task unique name

## 155.6.6 CREATE\_STGTAB\_BASELINE Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table used for transporting SQL plan baselines from one system to another.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPM.CREATE_STGTAB_BASELINE (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    table_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 155-11 CREATE\_STGTAB\_BASELINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of staging table to create for the purpose of packing and unpacking SQL plan baselines
table_owner	Name of owner of the staging table. Default NULL means current schema is the table owner.
tablespace_name	Name of tablespace. Default NULL means create staging table in the default tablespace.

**Usage Notes**

The creation of staging table is the first step. To migrate SQL plan baselines from one system to another, the user/DBA has to perform a series of steps as follows:

1. Create a staging table in the source system
2. Select SQL plan baselines in the source system and pack them into the staging table
3. Export staging table into a flat file using Oracle EXP utility or Data Pump
4. Transfer flat file to the target system
5. Import staging table from the flat file using Oracle IMP utility or Data Pump
6. Select SQL plan baselines from the staging table and unpack them into the target system

## 155.6.7 DROP\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure

The procedure drops an evolved task.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPM.DROP_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 155-12 DROP\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of task to drop

## 155.6.8 DROP\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function

This function drops a single plan, or all plans associated with a SQL statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.DROP_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 155-13 DROP\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_handle	SQL statement handle. It identifies plans associated with a SQL statement that are to be dropped. If NULL then plan_name must be specified.
plan_name	Plan name. It identifies a specific plan. Default NULL means to drop all plans associated with the SQL statement identified by sql_handle.

### Return Values

The number of plans dropped

## 155.6.9 EVOLVE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function

This function evolves SQL plan baselines associated with one or more SQL statements. A SQL plan baseline is evolved when one or more of its non-accepted plans is changed to an accepted plan or plans.

If interrogated by the user (parameter `verify = 'YES'`), the execution performance of each non-accepted plan is compared against the performance of a plan chosen from the associated SQL plan baseline. If the non-accepted plan performance is found to be better than SQL plan baseline performance, the non-accepted plan is changed to an accepted plan provided such action is permitted by the user (parameter `commit = 'YES'`).

The second form of the function employs a plan list format.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  sql_handle   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  time_limit   IN INTEGER   := DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT,
  verify       IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES',
  commit       IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.EVOLVE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  plan_list    IN DBMS_SPM.NAME_LIST,
  time_limit   IN INTEGER   := DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT,
  verify       IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES',
  commit       IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 155-14 EVOLVE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_handle	SQL statement identifier. Unless plan_name is specified, NULL means to consider all statements with non-accepted plans in their SQL plan baselines.
plan_name	Plan identifier. Default NULL means to consider all non-accepted plans in the SQL plan baseline of either the identified SQL statement or all SQL statements if sql_handle is NULL.
plan_list	A list of plan names. Each plan in the list can belong to same or different SQL statement.
time_limit	Time limit in number of minutes. This applies only if verify = 'YES'. The time limit is global and it is used as follows: The time limit for first non-accepted plan verification is set equal to the input value; the time limit for second non-accepted plan verification is set equal to (input value - time spent in first plan verification); and so on. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT (Default) lets the system choose an appropriate time limit based on the number of plan verifications required to be done.</li> <li>DBMS_SPM.NO_LIMIT means there is no time limit.</li> <li>A positive integer value represents a user specified time limit.</li> </ul>
verify	Specifies whether to execute the plans and compare the performance before changing non-accepted plans into accepted plans. A performance verification involves executing a non-accepted plan and a plan chosen from corresponding SQL plan baseline and comparing their performance statistics. If non-accepted plan shows performance improvement, it is changed to an accepted plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'YES' (Default) - verifies that a non-accepted plan gives better performance before changing it to an accepted plan</li> <li>'NO' - directs not to execute plans but only to change non-accepted plans into accepted plans</li> </ul>

**Table 155-14 (Cont.) EVOLVE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
commit	<p>Specifies whether to update the ACCEPTED status of non-accepted plans from 'NO' to 'YES'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'YES' (Default) - perform updates of qualifying non-accepted plans and generate a report that shows the updates and the result of performance verification when verify = 'YES'.</li> <li>'NO' - generate a report without any updates. Note that commit = 'NO' together with verify = 'NO' represents a no-op.</li> </ul>

**Return Values**

A CLOB containing a formatted text report showing non-accepted plans in sequence, each with a possible change of its ACCEPTED status, and if verify = 'YES' the result of their performance verification.

**Usage Notes**

Invoking this subprogram requires the ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege.

## 155.6.10 EXECUTE\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function

The function executes a previously created evolve task.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPM.EXECUTE_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    execution_name     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    execution_desc     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 155-15 EXECUTE\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Evolve task name
execution_name	Name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it is generated by the advisor and returned by the function.
execution_desc	Description of the execution (maximum 256 characters)

**Return Values**

Name of the new execution

## 155.6.11 IMPLEMENT\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function

The function implements all the actions recommended by an evolve task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.IMPLEMENT_EVOLVE_TASK (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  task_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  execution_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  force          IN BOOLEAN   := FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-16** IMPLEMENT\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of task to report
task_owner	Owner of the evolve task. Defaults to the current schema owner.
execution_name	Name to qualify and identify an execution. If NULL, the action will be taken for the last task execution.
force	Accept all plans even if the advisor did not recommend such an action. The default is FALSE requiring acceptance of the plan only if the plan is verified and shows sufficient improvement in benefit.

### Return Values

The number of plans accepted

## 155.6.12 INTERRUPT\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure

The procedure interrupts a currently executing evolve task. The task ends its operations as at a normal exit and the user can access the intermediate results. The task can be resumed later.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.INTERRUPT_EVOLVE_TASK (
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-17** INTERRUPT\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of task to interrupt



## 155.6.13 LOAD\_PLANS\_FROM\_AWR Function

This function loads the SQL Management Base (SMB) with SQL plan baselines for a set of SQL statements using the plans from the AWR, and returns the number of plans loaded.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_AWR
  begin_snap      IN  NUMBER,
  end_snap        IN  NUMBER,
  basic_filter    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  fixed           IN  VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
  enabled         IN  VARCHAR2 := 'YES',
  commit_rows     IN  NUMBER := 1000)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-18** LOAD\_PLANS\_FROM\_AWR Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
begin_snap	Begin snapshot
end_snap	End snapshot
basic_filter	SQL predicate to filter the SQL from AWR. NULL means all plans in AWR are selected. Specifies the SQL predicate that filters the SQL from the shared SQL area defined on attributes of the SQLSET_ROW.
fixed	Default 'NO' means the loaded plans will not change the current 'fixed' property of the SQL plan baseline into which they are loaded.
enabled	Default 'YES' means the loaded plans will be considered by the optimizer
commit_rows	Number of SQL plans to load before doing a periodic commit.
dbid	The DBID that is used for imported or PDB-level AWR data.

### Usage Notes

Requires the Administer SQL Management Object privilege



#### See Also:

For information on the SQLSET\_ROW objects, see [SQLSET\\_ROW Object Type](#).

## 155.6.14 LOAD\_PLANS\_FROM\_CURSOR\_CACHE Functions

This function loads one or more plans present in the cursor cache for a SQL statement, or a set of SQL statements. It has four overloads: using SQL statement text, using SQL handle, using SQL ID, or using attribute\_name and attribute\_value pair.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (
    sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
    plan_hash_value IN NUMBER := NULL,
    sql_text        IN CLOB,
    fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (
    sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
    plan_hash_value IN NUMBER := NULL,
    sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2,
    fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (
    sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
    plan_hash_value IN NUMBER := NULL,
    fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_CURSOR_CACHE (
    attribute_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute_value IN VARCHAR2,
    fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
    enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := 'YES')
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-19 LOAD\_PLANS\_FROM\_CURSOR\_CACHE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQL statement identifier. Identifies a SQL statement in the cursor cache. Note: In the third overload the text of identified SQL statement is extracted from cursor cache and is used to identify the SQL plan baseline into which the plan(s) are loaded. If the SQL plan baseline doesn't exist it is created.
plan_hash_value	Plan identifier. Default NULL means capture all plans present in the cursor cache for the SQL statement identified by SQL_ID.

**Table 155-19 (Cont.) LOAD\_PLANS\_FROM\_CURSOR\_CACHE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	SQL text to use in identifying the SQL plan baseline into which the plans are loaded. If the SQL plan baseline does not exist, it is created. The use of text is crucial when the user tunes a SQL statement by adding hints to its text and then wants to load the resulting plan(s) into the SQL plan baseline of the original SQL statement.
sql_handle	SQL handle to use in identifying the SQL plan baseline into which the plans are loaded. The sql_handle must denote an existing SQL plan baseline. The use of handle is crucial when the user tunes a SQL statement by adding hints to its text and then wants to load the resulting plan(s) into the SQL plan baseline of the original SQL statement.
fixed	Default 'NO' means the loaded plans are used as non-fixed plans. Value 'YES' means the loaded plans are used as fixed plans and the SQL plan baseline will not be evolved over time.
attribute_name	One of possible attribute names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SQL_TEXT"</li> <li>'PARSING_SCHEMA_NAME'</li> <li>'MODULE'</li> <li>'ACTION'</li> </ul>
attribute_value	Attribute value is used as a search pattern of LIKE predicate if attribute name is 'SQL_TEXT'. Otherwise, it is used as an equality search value. (for example, for specifying attribute_name => 'SQL_TEXT', and attribute_value => '% HR-123 %' means applying SQL_TEXT LIKE '% HR-123 %' as a selection filter. Similarly, specifying attribute_name => 'MODULE', and attribute_value => 'HR' means applying 'MODULE = 'HR' as a plan selection filter). The attribute value is upper-cased except when it is enclosed in double quotes or attribute name is 'SQL_TEXT'.
enabled	Default 'YES' means the loaded plans are enabled for use by the optimizer

**Return Values**

Number of plans loaded

**Usage Notes**

Invoking this subprogram requires the ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege.

## 155.6.15 LOAD\_PLANS\_FROM\_SQLSET Function

This function loads plans stored in a SQL tuning set (STS) into SQL plan baselines. The plans loaded from STS are not verified for performance but added as accepted

plans to existing or new SQL plan baselines. This function can be used to seed SQL management base with new SQL plan baselines.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.LOAD_PLANS_FROM_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  sqlset_owner     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  basic_filter     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  fixed            IN  VARCHAR2 := 'NO',
  enabled          IN  VARCHAR2 := 'YES'
  commit_rows     IN  NUMBER   := 1000)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-20** LOAD\_PLANS\_FROM\_SQLSET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Name of the STS from where the plans are loaded into SQL plan baselines
sqlset_owner	Owner of STS. NULL means current schema is the owner.
basic_filter	A filter applied to the STS to select only qualifying plans to be loaded. The filter can take the form of any WHERE clause predicate that can specified against the view DBA_SQLSET_STATEMENTS. For example basic_filter => 'sql_text like 'select /*LOAD_STS*/%' or basic_filter => 'sql_id='b62q7nc33gzwx''.
fixed	Default 'NO' means the loaded plans are used as non-fixed plans. Value 'YES' means the loaded plans are used as fixed plans and the SQL plan baseline will not be evolved over time.
enabled	Default 'YES' means the loaded plans are enabled for use by the optimizer
commit_rows	Number of SQL plans to load before doing a periodic commit. This helps to shorten the undo log.

### Return Values

The number of plans loaded

### Usage Notes

- To load plans from a remote system, first load the plans into an STS on the remote system, export/import the STS from remote to local system, and then use this function.
- To load plans from Automatic Workload Repository (AWR), first load the plans stored in AWR snapshots into an STS, and then use this procedure.
- The user can also capture plans resident in the cursor cache for one or more SQL statements into an STS, and then use this procedure.

## 155.6.16 MIGRATE\_STORED\_OUTLINE Functions

This function migrates stored outlines for one or more SQL statements to plan baselines in the SQL management base (SMB). Users can specify which stored outline(s) to be migrated based on outline name, SQL text, or outline category, or migrate all stored outlines in the system to SQL plan baselines.

This second overload of the function migrates stored outlines for one or more SQL statements to plan baselines in the SQL management base (SMB) given one or more outline names.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.MIGRATE_STORED_OUTLINE (
    attribute_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    attribute_value   IN  CLOB,
    fixed             IN  VARCHAR2 := 'NO')
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_SPM.MIGRATE_STORED_OUTLINE (
    outln_list        IN  DBMS_SPM.NAME_LIST,
    fixed             IN  VARCHAR2 := 'NO')
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-21** MIGRATE\_STORED\_OUTLINE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
attribute_name	Specifies the type of parameter used in attribute_value to identify the migrated stored outlines. It is case insensitive. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>outline_name</li> <li>sql_text</li> <li>category</li> <li>all</li> </ul>
attribute_value	Based on attribute_name, this can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name of stored outline to be migrated</li> <li>SQL text of stored outlines to be migrated</li> <li>Category of stored outlines to be migrated</li> <li>NULL if attribute_name is all</li> </ul>
fixed	NO (default) or YES. Specifies the "fixed" status of the plans generated during migration. By default, plans are generated as "non-fixed" plans.
outln_list	List of outline names to be migrated

### Return Values

A CLOB containing a formatted report to describe the statistics during the migration, including:

- Number of stored outlines successfully migrated

- Number of stored outlines (and also the corresponding outline names) failed to be migrated and the reasons for the failure

#### Usage Note

- When the user specifies an outline name, the function migrates stored outlines to plan baseline based on given outline name, which uniquely identifies a single stored outline to be migrated.
- When the user specifies SQL text, the function migrates all stored outlines created for a given SQL statement. A single SQL statement can have multiple stored outlines created for it under different category names. One plan baseline plan is created for each stored outline. The new plan baselines have category names set to `DEFAULT`. The module name of a plan baseline is set to be the same as the stored outline.
- When the user specifies a category name, the function migrates all stored outlines with the given category name. Only one stored outline exists per category per SQL statement. One plan baseline is created for each stored outline.
- When user specifies to migrate `all`, the function migrates all stored outlines in the system to plan baselines. One plan baseline is created for each stored outline.

## 155.6.17 PACK\_STGTAB\_BASELINE Function

This function packs (exports) SQL plan baselines from SQL management base into a staging table.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.PACK_STGTAB_BASELINE (
  table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sql_text        IN CLOB      := NULL,
  creator         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,   origin      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enabled         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  accepted       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  fixed           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  module         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  action         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 155-22 PACK\_STGTAB\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>table_name</code>	Name of staging table into which SQL plan baselines are packed (case insensitive unless double quoted)
<code>table_owner</code>	Name of staging table owner. Default NULL means current schema is the table owner
<code>sql_handle</code>	SQL handle (case sensitive)
<code>plan_name</code>	Plan name (case sensitive, % wildcards accepted)

**Table 155-22 (Cont.) PACK\_STGTAB\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	SQL text string (case sensitive, % wildcards accepted)
creator	Creator of SQL plan baseline (case insensitive unless double quoted)
origin	Origin of SQL plan baseline, should be 'MANUAL-LOAD', 'AUTO-CAPTURE', 'MANUAL_SQLTUNE' or 'AUTO-SQLTUNE' (case insensitive)
enabled	Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive)
accepted	Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive)
fixed	Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive)
module	Module (case sensitive)
action	Action (case sensitive)

**Return Values**

Number of SQL plan baselines packed

## 155.6.18 RESET\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure

This procedure resets an evolve task to its initial state.

All intermediate results will be removed from the task. Call this procedure on a task that is not currently executing.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPM.RESET_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 155-23 RESET\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of task to reset

## 155.6.19 RESUME\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure

The procedure resumes a previously interrupted task.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SPM.RESUME_EVOLVE_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 155-24 RESUME\_EVOLVE\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of task to resume

## 155.6.20 REPORT\_AUTO\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function

The procedure displays the results of an execution of an automatic evolve task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.REPORT_AUTO_EVOLVE_TASK (
  type          IN  VARCHAR2  := TYPE_TEXT,
  level         IN  VARCHAR2  := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
  section       IN  VARCHAR2  := SECTION_ALL,
  object_id     IN  NUMBER    := NULL,
  execution_name IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 155-25 REPORT\_AUTO\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
type	Type of the report. Possible values are TEXT, HTML, XML
level	Format of the report. Possible values are BASIC, TYPICAL, ALL.
section	Particular section in the report. Possible values are: SUMMARY, FINDINGS, PLANS, INFORMATION, ERRORS, ALL.
object_id	Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a single plan. If NULL, the report is generated for all objects.
execution_name	Name to qualify and identify an execution. If NULL, the report is generated for the last task execution.

### Return Values

The report

## 155.6.21 REPORT\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function

The procedure displays the results of an evolved task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SPM.REPORT_EVOLVE_TASK (
  task_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  type          IN  VARCHAR2  := TYPE_TEXT,
  level         IN  VARCHAR2  := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
  section       IN  VARCHAR2  := SECTION_ALL,
```



```

object_id      IN  NUMBER      := NULL,
task_owner    IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL,
execution_name IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-26 REPORT\_EVOLVE\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of task to report
type	Type of the report. Possible values are TEXT, HTML, XML
level	Format of the report. Possible values are BASIC, TYPICAL, ALL.
section	Particular section in the report. Possible values are: SUMMARY, FINDINGS, PLANS, INFORMATION, ERRORS, ALL.
object_id	Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a single plan. If NULL, the report is generated for all objects.
task_owner	Owner of the evolve task. Defaults to the current schema owner.
execution_name	Name to qualify and identify an execution. If NULL, the report is generated for the last task execution.

### Return Values

The report

## 155.6.22 SET\_EVOLVE\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure

The procedure sets a parameter of an evolve task, either a VARCHAR2 or a NUMBER.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SPM.SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    parameter      IN  VARCHAR2,
    value          IN  NUMBER);

DBMS_SPM.SET_EVOLVE_TASK_PARAMETER (
    task_name      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    parameter      IN  VARCHAR2,
    value          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 155-27 SET\_EVOLVE\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Evolve task name

**Table 155-27 (Cont.) SET\_EVOLVE\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter	Name of the parameter to set
value	<p>New value of the parameter.</p> <p>You must include <code>ALTERNATE_PLAN_LIMIT</code> for <code>VARCHAR2</code> to accept the <code>UNLIMITED</code> parameter value. For parameter of type <code>VARCHAR2</code>, the possible parameters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>ALTERNATE_PLAN_SOURCE</code> : Determines which sources to search for alternate plans: <code>CURSOR_CACHE</code>, <code>AUTOMATIC_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY</code>, or <code>SQL_TUNING_SETS</code>. Multiple values can be combined by delimiting with a plus symbol (+). The default value is <code>AUTO</code>. This value indicates that Oracle Database will choose the sources to search for alternate plans..</li> <li>• <code>ALTERNATE_PLAN_BASELINE</code>: Value <code>EXISTING</code> indicates that alternate plans should be loaded for statements with existing SQL plan baselines. Value <code>NEW</code> indicates that alternate plans should be loaded for statements which do not have a SQL plan baseline, in which case a new baseline for the statement will be created. Value <code>EXISTING+NEW</code> will load alternate plans in both cases.</li> </ul> <p>The default value is <code>AUTO</code>. This value indicates that SQL plan management automatically chooses which plans to load.</p> <p>For parameter of type <code>NUMBER</code>, the possible parameters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>TIME_LIMIT</code> : Global time limit (default <code>DBMS_SPM.AUTO_LIMIT</code>) in seconds. This is the total time allowed for the task.</li> <li>• <code>ALTERNATE_PLAN_LIMIT</code> : The maximum number of plans in total (not for each statement) to load from alternate sources.</li> </ul>

## 155.6.23 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_BASELINE Function

This function unpacks (imports) SQL plan baselines from a staging table into SQL management base.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SPM.UNPACK_STGTAB_BASELINE (
    table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    table_owner    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sql_handle     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    plan_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sql_text       IN CLOB      := NULL,
    creator        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,    origin          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    enabled        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    accepted       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    fixed          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    module         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    action         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 155-28 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Name of staging table from which SQL plan baselines are unpacked (case insensitive unless double quoted)
table_owner	Name of staging table owner. Default NULL means current schema is the table owner
sql_handle	SQL handle (case sensitive)
plan_name	Plan name (case sensitive, % wildcards accepted)
sql_text	SQL text string (case sensitive, % wildcards accepted)
creator	Creator of SQL plan baseline (case insensitive unless double quoted)
origin	Origin of SQL plan baseline, should be 'MANUAL-LOAD', 'AUTO-CAPTURE', 'MANUAL_SQLTUNE' or 'AUTO_SQLTUNE' (case insensitive)
enabled	Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive)
accepted	Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive)
fixed	Must be 'YES' or 'NO' (case insensitive)
module	Module (case sensitive)
action	Action (case sensitive)

## Return Values

Number of plans unpacked

# DBMS\_SQL

The `DBMS_SQL` package provides an interface to use dynamic SQL to parse any data manipulation language (DML) or data definition language (DDL) statement using PL/SQL.

For example, you can enter a `DROP TABLE` statement from within a stored procedure by using the [PARSE Procedures](#) supplied with the `DBMS_SQL` package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SQL Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

For more information on native dynamic SQL, see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

## 156.1 DBMS\_SQL Overview

Oracle lets you write stored procedures and anonymous PL/SQL blocks that use dynamic SQL. Dynamic SQL statements are not embedded in your source program; rather, they are stored in character strings that are input to, or built by, the program at runtime. This enables you to create more general-purpose procedures. For example, dynamic SQL lets you create a procedure that operates on a table whose name is not known until runtime.

Native Dynamic SQL is an alternative to `DBMS_SQL` that lets you place dynamic SQL statements directly into PL/SQL blocks. In most situations, Native Dynamic SQL is easier to use and performs better than `DBMS_SQL`. However, Native Dynamic SQL itself has certain limitations:

- There is no support for so-called Method 4 (for dynamic SQL statements with an unknown number of inputs or outputs)
- There are some tasks that can only be performed using `DBMS_SQL`. For tasks that require `DBMS_SQL`, see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

The ability to use dynamic SQL from within stored procedures generally follows the model of the Oracle Call Interface (OCI).



### See Also:

*Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*

PL/SQL differs somewhat from other common programming languages, such as C. For example, addresses (also called pointers) are not user-visible in PL/SQL. As a result, there are some differences between the Oracle Call Interface and the `DBMS_SQL` package. These differences include the following:

- The OCI binds by address and the `DBMS_SQL` package binds by value.
- With `DBMS_SQL` you must call `VARIABLE_VALUE` to retrieve the value of an `OUT` parameter for an anonymous block, and you must call `COLUMN_VALUE` after fetching rows to retrieve the values of the columns in the rows into your program.
- The current release of the `DBMS_SQL` package does not provide `CANCEL` cursor procedures.
- Indicator variables are not required, because `NULLs` are fully supported as values of a PL/SQL variable.

## 156.2 DBMS\_SQL Security Model

`DBMS_SQL` is a SYS-owned package compiled with `AUTHID CURRENT_USER`. Any `DBMS_SQL` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block runs with the privileges of the current user.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about using Invoker Rights or Definer Rights

### Preventing Malicious or Accidental Access of Open Cursor Numbers

An error, `ORA-29471`, is raised when any `DBMS_SQL` subprogram is called with a cursor number that does not denote an open cursor. When the error is raised, an alert is issued to the alert log and `DBMS_SQL` becomes inoperable for the life of the session.

If the actual value for the cursor number in a call to the [IS\\_OPEN Function](#) denotes a cursor currently open in the session, the return value is `TRUE`. If the actual value is `NULL`, then the return value is `FALSE`. Otherwise, this raises an `ORA-29471` error.

### Preventing Inappropriate Use of a Cursor

Cursors are protected from security breaches that subvert known existing cursors.

Checks are made when binding and executing. Optionally, checks may be performed for every single `DBMS_SQL` subprogram call. The check is:

- The `current_user` is the same on calling the subprogram as it was on calling the most recent parse.
- The enabled roles on calling the subprogram must be identical to the enabled roles on calling the most recent parse.
- The container is the same on calling the subprogram as it was on calling the most recent parse.

Consistent with the use of definer's rights subprograms, roles do not apply.

If either check fails, then an ORA-29470 error is raised.

The mechanism for defining when checks are performed is a new overload for the `OPEN_CURSOR` subprogram, which takes a formal parameter, `security_level`, with allowed values `NULL`, `1` and `2`.

- When `security_level = 1` (or is `NULL`), the checks are made only when binding and executing.
- When `security_level = 2`, the checks are always made.

### Upgrade Considerations

This security regime is stricter than those in the previous releases. As a consequence, users of `DBMS_SQL` may encounter runtime errors on upgrade.

## 156.3 DBMS\_SQL Constants

The `DBMS_SQL Constants` package provides constants that are used with the `language_flag` parameter of the `PARSE` Procedures.

These constants are described in the following table.

**Table 156-1 DBMS\_SQL Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
V6	INTEGER	0	Specifies Oracle database version 6 behavior
NATIVE	INTEGER	1	Specifies normal behavior for the database to which the program is connected
V7	INTEGER	2	Specifies Oracle database version 7 behavior
FOREIGN_SYNTAX	INTEGER	4294967295	Specifies a non-Oracle database syntax and behavior. The SQL statement to be parsed needs to be translated first using the SQL translation profile set in the database session. The SQL translation profile is a database schema object that directs how SQL statements are translated to Oracle. An error is raised if a profile is not set.

### Related Topics

- [PARSE Procedures](#)  
This procedure parses the given statement in the given cursor. All statements are parsed immediately. In addition, DDL statements are run immediately when parsed.

## 156.4 DBMS\_SQL Operational Notes

These operational notes describe processing queries, processing updates, inserts, and deletes, and locating errors.

### Processing Queries

If you are using dynamic SQL to process a query, then you must perform the following steps:

1. Specify the variables that are to receive the values returned by the `SELECT` statement by calling the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN Procedures](#), the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG Procedure](#), or the [DEFINE\\_ARRAY Procedure](#).
2. Run your `SELECT` statement by calling the [EXECUTE Function](#).
3. Call the [FETCH\\_ROWS Function](#) (or `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH`) to retrieve the rows that satisfied your query.
4. Call [COLUMN\\_VALUE Procedure](#) or [COLUMN\\_VALUE\\_LONG Procedure](#) to determine the value of a column retrieved by the [FETCH\\_ROWS Function](#) for your query. If you used anonymous blocks containing calls to PL/SQL procedures, then you must call the [VARIABLE\\_VALUE Procedures](#) to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables of these procedures.

### Processing Updates, Inserts, and Deletes

If you are using dynamic SQL to process an `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE`, then you must perform the following steps:

1. Run your `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` statement by calling the [EXECUTE Function](#).
2. If statements have the `returning` clause, then you must call the [VARIABLE\\_VALUE Procedures](#) to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables.

### Locating Errors

The `DBMS_SQL` package has additional functions for obtaining information about the last referenced cursor in the session. The values returned by these functions are meaningful only immediately after a SQL statement is run. In addition, some error-locating functions are meaningful only after certain `DBMS_SQL` calls. For example, you call the [LAST\\_ERROR\\_POSITION Function](#) immediately after calling one of the [PARSE Procedures](#).

## 156.5 DBMS\_SQL Execution Flow

These functions comprise the `DBMS_SQL` execution flow.

1. [OPEN\\_CURSOR](#)

2. [PARSE](#)
3. [BIND\\_VARIABLE](#), [BIND\\_VARIABLE\\_PKG](#) or [BIND\\_ARRAY](#)
4. [DEFINE\\_COLUMN](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG](#) or [DEFINE\\_ARRAY](#)
5. [EXECUTE](#)
6. [FETCH\\_ROWS](#) or [EXECUTE\\_AND\\_FETCH](#)
7. [VARIABLE\\_VALUE](#), [VARIABLE\\_PKG](#), [COLUMN\\_VALUE](#) or [COLUMN\\_VALUE\\_LONG](#)
8. [CLOSE\\_CURSOR](#)

## 156.5.1 OPEN\_CURSOR

To process a SQL statement, you must have an open cursor. When you call the `OPEN_CURSOR` Functions, you receive a cursor ID number for the data structure representing a valid cursor maintained by Oracle.

These cursors are distinct from cursors defined at the precompiler, OCI, or PL/SQL level, and are used only by the `DBMS_SQL` package.

### Related Topics

- [OPEN\\_CURSOR Functions](#)  
This function opens a new cursor.

## 156.5.2 PARSE

Every SQL statement must be parsed by calling the `PARSE` procedures. Parsing the statement checks the statement's syntax and associates it with the cursor in your program.

You can parse any DML or DDL statement. DDL statements are run on the parse, which performs the implied commit.

The execution flow of `DBMS_SQL` is shown in [Figure 156-1](#).



Figure 156-1 DBMS\_SQL Execution Flow

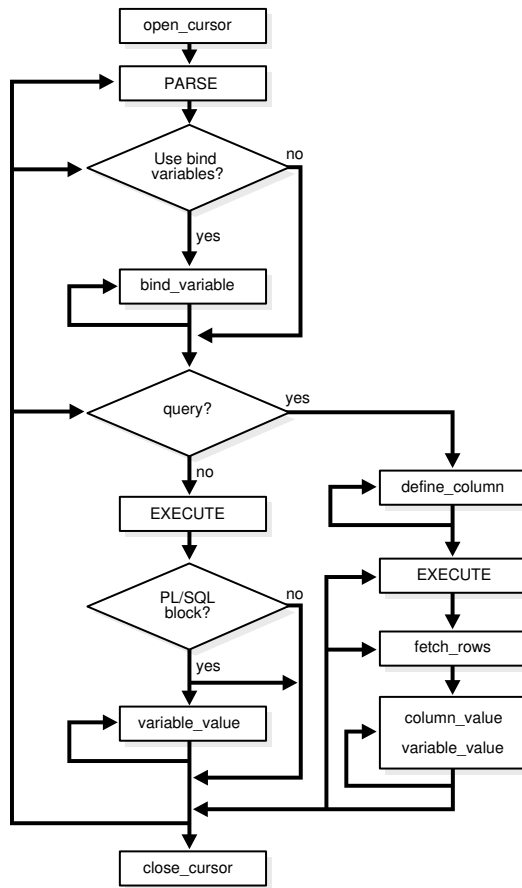


illustration: arpls008  
release: 9  
caption: DBMS\_SQL Execution Flow  
date: 7/31/01  
platform: pc  
ref: ADG8013

### Related Topics

- [PARSE Procedures](#)  
 This procedure parses the given statement in the given cursor. All statements are parsed immediately. In addition, DDL statements are run immediately when parsed.

### 156.5.3 BIND\_VARIABLE, BIND\_VARIABLE\_PKG or BIND\_ARRAY

Many DML statements require that data in your program be input to Oracle. When you define a SQL statement that contains input data to be supplied at runtime, you must use placeholders in the SQL statement to mark where data must be supplied.

For each placeholder in the SQL statement, you must call one of the [BIND\\_ARRAY Procedures](#), or [BIND\\_VARIABLE Procedures](#), or the [BIND\\_VARIABLE\\_PKG Procedure](#) to supply the value of a variable in your program (or the values of an array) to the placeholder. When the SQL statement is subsequently run, Oracle uses the data that your program has placed in the output and input, or bind variables.

DBMS\_SQL can run a DML statement multiple times — each time with a different bind variable. The [BIND\\_ARRAY](#) procedure lets you bind a collection of scalars, each value of which is used as an input variable once for each `EXECUTE`. This is similar to the array interface supported by the OCI.

Note that the datatype of the values bound to placeholders cannot be PL/SQL-only datatypes.

### 156.5.4 DEFINE\_COLUMN, DEFINE\_COLUMN\_LONG, or DEFINE\_ARRAY

The [DEFINE\\_COLUMN](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG](#), and [DEFINE\\_ARRAY](#) procedures specify the variables that receive `SELECT` values on a query.

The columns of the row being selected in a `SELECT` statement are identified by their relative positions as they appear in the select list, from left to right. For a query, you must call one of the define procedures ([DEFINE\\_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG Procedure](#), or [DEFINE\\_ARRAY Procedure](#)) to specify the variables that are to receive the `SELECT` values, much the way an `INTO` clause does for a static query.

Use the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG](#) procedure to define `LONG` columns, in the same way that [DEFINE\\_COLUMN](#) is used to define non-`LONG` columns. You must call [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG](#) before using the [COLUMN\\_VALUE\\_LONG Procedure](#) to fetch from the `LONG` column.

Use the [DEFINE\\_ARRAY](#) procedure to define a PL/SQL collection into which you want to fetch rows in a single `SELECT` statement. [DEFINE\\_ARRAY](#) provides an interface to fetch multiple rows at one fetch. You must call [DEFINE\\_ARRAY](#) before using the [COLUMN\\_VALUE](#) procedure to fetch the rows.

### 156.5.5 EXECUTE

Call the `EXECUTE` Function to run your SQL statement.

#### Related Topics

- [EXECUTE Function](#)  
This function executes a given cursor. This function accepts the `ID` number of the cursor and returns the number of rows processed.

## 156.5.6 FETCH\_ROWS or EXECUTE\_AND\_FETCH

The `FETCH_ROWS` Function retrieves the rows that satisfy the query. Each successive fetch retrieves another set of rows, until the fetch is unable to retrieve any more rows. Instead of calling `EXECUTE` Function and then `FETCH_ROWS`, you may find it more efficient to call `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` Function if you are calling `EXECUTE` for a single execution.

### Related Topics

- [FETCH\\_ROWS Function](#)  
This function fetches a row from a given cursor.
- [EXECUTE Function](#)  
This function executes a given cursor. This function accepts the `ID` number of the cursor and returns the number of rows processed.
- [EXECUTE\\_AND\\_FETCH Function](#)  
This function executes the given cursor and fetches rows.

## 156.5.7 VARIABLE\_VALUE, VARIABLE\_VALUE\_PKG, COLUMN\_VALUE, or COLUMN\_VALUE\_LONG

The type of call determines which procedure or function to use.

For queries, call the [COLUMN\\_VALUE Procedure](#) to determine the value of a column retrieved by the [FETCH\\_ROWS Function](#).

For anonymous blocks containing calls to `PL/SQL` procedures or `DML` statements with `returning` clause, call the [VARIABLE\\_VALUE Procedures](#) or the [VARIABLE\\_VALUE\\_PKG Procedure](#) to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables when statements were run.

To fetch only part of a `LONG` database column (which can be up to two gigabytes in size), use the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG Procedure](#). You can specify the offset (in bytes) into the column value, and the number of bytes to fetch.

## 156.5.8 CLOSE\_CURSOR

When you no longer need a cursor for a session, close the cursor by calling the `CLOSE_CURSOR` Procedure. If you are using an Oracle Open Gateway, then you may need to close cursors at other times as well. Consult your *Oracle Open Gateway* documentation for additional information.

### Related Topics

- [CLOSE\\_CURSOR Procedure](#)  
This procedure closes a given cursor.

## 156.6 DBMS\_SQL Exceptions

This exception is raised by the `COLUMN_VALUE` Procedure or the `VARIABLE_VALUE` Procedures when the type of the given `OUT` parameter (for where to put the requested value) is different from the type of the value.

```
inconsistent_type EXCEPTION;
pragma exception_init(inconsistent_type, -6562);
```

### Related Topics

- [COLUMN\\_VALUE Procedure](#)  
This procedure returns the value of the cursor element for a given position in a given cursor. This procedure is used to access the data fetched by calling `FETCH_ROWS`.
- [VARIABLE\\_VALUE Procedures](#)  
This procedure returns the value of the named variable for a given cursor. It is used to return the values of bind variables inside PL/SQL blocks or DML statements with `returning` clause.

## 156.7 DBMS\_SQL Examples

These example procedures use the `DBMS_SQL` package.

### Example : Using DBMS\_SQL Demo

This example does not need dynamic SQL because the text of the statement is known at compile time, but it illustrates the basic concept underlying the package.

The `DEMO` procedure deletes all of the employees from the `EMP` table whose salaries are greater than the salary that you specify when you run `DEMO`.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE demo(salary IN NUMBER) AS
  cursor_name INTEGER;
  rows_processed INTEGER;
BEGIN
  cursor_name := dbms_sql.open_cursor;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor_name, 'DELETE FROM emp WHERE sal > :x',
    DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(cursor_name, ':x', salary);
  rows_processed := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cursor_name);
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cursor_name);
EXCEPTION
WHEN OTHERS THEN
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cursor_name);
END;
```

### Example 2

The following sample procedure is passed a SQL statement, which it then parses and runs:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE exec(STRING IN varchar2) AS
  cursor_name INTEGER;
```

```

    ret INTEGER;
BEGIN
    cursor_name := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

```

DDL statements are run by the parse call, which performs the implied commit.

```

    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor_name, string, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    ret := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cursor_name);
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cursor_name);
END;

```

Creating such a procedure enables you to perform the following operations:

- The SQL statement can be dynamically generated at runtime by the calling program.
- The SQL statement can be a DDL statement or a DML without binds.

For example, after creating this procedure, you could make the following call:

```
exec('create table acct(c1 integer)');
```

You could even call this procedure remotely, as shown in the following example. This lets you perform remote DDL.

```
exec@domain.com('CREATE TABLE acct(c1 INTEGER)');
```

### Example 3

The following sample procedure is passed the names of a source and a destination table, and copies the rows from the source table to the destination table. This sample procedure assumes that both the source and destination tables have the following columns:

```

id          of type NUMBER
name        of type VARCHAR2(30)
birthdate  of type DATE

```

This procedure does not need the use of dynamic SQL; however, it illustrates the concepts of this package.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE copy (
    source      IN VARCHAR2,
    destination IN VARCHAR2) IS
    id_var      NUMBER;
    name_var    VARCHAR2(30);
    birthdate_var DATE;
    source_cursor INTEGER;
    destination_cursor INTEGER;
    ignore     INTEGER;
BEGIN
    -- Prepare a cursor to select from the source table:
    source_cursor := dbms_sql.open_cursor;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(source_cursor,
        'SELECT id, name, birthdate FROM ' || source,
        DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 1, id_var);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 2, name_var, 30);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 3, birthdate_var);
    ignore := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(source_cursor);

```

```

-- Prepare a cursor to insert into the destination table:
destination_cursor := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(destination_cursor,
                'INSERT INTO ' || destination ||
                ' VALUES (:id_bind, :name_bind, :birthdate_bind)',
                DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

-- Fetch a row from the source table and insert it into the destination table:
LOOP
    IF DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(source_cursor)>0 THEN
        -- get column values of the row
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 1, id_var);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 2, name_var);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 3, birthdate_var);

-- Bind the row into the cursor that inserts into the destination table. You
-- could alter this example to require the use of dynamic SQL by inserting an
-- if condition before the bind.
        DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':id_bind', id_var);
        DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':name_bind', name_var);
        DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':birthdate_bind',
                                birthdate_var);

        ignore := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(destination_cursor);
    ELSE

-- No more rows to copy:
        EXIT;
    END IF;
END LOOP;

-- Commit and close all cursors:
COMMIT;
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(source_cursor);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(destination_cursor);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(source_cursor) THEN
            DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(source_cursor);
        END IF;
        IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(destination_cursor) THEN
            DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(destination_cursor);
        END IF;
        RAISE;
END;
/

```

#### Example 4: RETURNING clause

With this clause, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements can return values of expressions in bind variables.

If a single row is inserted, updated, or deleted, then use DBMS\_SQL.BIND\_VARIABLE to bind these outbinds. To get the values in these bind variables, call DBMS\_SQL.VARIABLE\_VALUE

 **Note:**

This process is similar to `DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE`, which must be called after running a PL/SQL block with an outbind inside `DBMS_SQL`.

**i) Single-row insert**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE single_Row_insert
  (c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r OUT NUMBER) IS
  c NUMBER;
  n NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'INSERT INTO tab VALUES (:bnd1, :bnd2) ' ||
      'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd3', r);
    n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r); -- get value of outbind variable
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  END;
/
```

**ii) Single-row update**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE single_Row_update
  (c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r out NUMBER) IS
  c NUMBER;
  n NUMBER;
  BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'UPDATE tab SET c1 = :bnd1, c2 = :bnd2 ' ||
      'WHERE rownum < 2 ' ||
      'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd3', r);
    n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r); -- get value of outbind variable
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  END;
/
```

**iii) Single-row delete**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE single_Row_Delete
  (c1 NUMBER, r OUT NUMBER) IS
  c NUMBER;
  n number;
  BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'DELETE FROM tab WHERE ROWNUM = :bnd1 ' ||
      'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd2', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', r);
    n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
```

```

        DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd2', r);-- get value of outbind variable
        DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END;
/

```

#### iv) Multiple-row insert

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_Row_insert
    (c1 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE, c2 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE,
    r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) IS
    c NUMBER;
    n NUMBER;
BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'insert into tab VALUES (:bnd1, :bnd2) ' ||
        'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd1', c1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd2', c2);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd3', r);
    n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r);-- get value of outbind variable
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

#### v) Multiple-row update.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_Row_update
    (c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) IS
    c NUMBER;
    n NUMBER;
BEGIN
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'UPDATE tab SET c1 = :bnd1 WHERE c2 = :bnd2 ' ||
        'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd3', r);
    n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r);-- get value of outbind variable
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

#### Note:

bnd1 and bnd2 can be arrays too. The value of the expression for all the rows updated will be in bnd3. There is no way to determine which rows were updated for each value of bnd1 and bnd2.

#### vi) Multiple-row delete

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_row_delete
    (c1 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE,
    r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) IS
    c NUMBER;
    n NUMBER;

```



```

BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'DELETE FROM tab WHERE c1 = :bnd1' ||
    'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd2', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd1', c1);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd2', r);
  n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd2', r);-- get value of outbind variable
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

#### vii) outbind in bulk PL/SQL

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE foo (n NUMBER, square OUT NUMBER) IS
BEGIN square := n * n; END;/

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE bulk_plsql
  (n DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE, square OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) IS
c NUMBER;
r NUMBER;
BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'BEGIN foo(:bnd1, :bnd2); END;', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd1', n);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd2', square);
  r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd2', square);
END;
/

```



#### Note:

DBMS\_SQL.BIND\_ARRAY of number\_Table internally binds a number. The number of times statement is run depends on the number of elements in an inbind array.

#### Example 5: Binds and Defines of User-defined Types in DBMS\_SQL

```

CREATE TYPE dnames_var IS VARRAY(7) OF VARCHAR2(30)
/

CREATE TABLE depts (region VARCHAR2(25), dept_names dnames_var)
/
INSERT INTO depts VALUES('Europe', dnames_var('Shipping','Sales','Finance'))
/
INSERT INTO depts VALUES('Americas', dnames_var('Sales','Finance','Shipping'))
/
INSERT INTO depts VALUES('Asia', dnames_var('Finance','Payroll','Shipping','Sales'))
/

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE update_depts(new_dnames dnames_var, region VARCHAR2) IS
  some_dnames dnames_var;
  c          NUMBER;
  r          NUMBER;
  sql_stmt VARCHAR2(32767) :=
    'UPDATE depts SET dept_names = :b1 WHERE region = :b2 RETURNING dept_names
  INTO :b3';

```

```
BEGIN

    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, sql_stmt, dbms_sql.native);

    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b1', new_dnames);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b2', region);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b3', some_dnames);

    r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

    -- Get value of outbind variable
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'b3', some_dnames);

    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

    -- select dept_names
    sql_stmt := 'SELECT dept_names FROM depts WHERE region = :b1';

    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, sql_stmt, dbms_sql.native);

    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(c, 1, some_dnames);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b1', region);

    r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE_AND_FETCH(c);

    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, some_dnames);

    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

    -- loop through some_dnames collections
    FOR i IN some_dnames.FIRST .. some_dnames.LAST LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Dept. Name = ' || some_dnames(i) || ' Updated!');
    END LOOP;
END;
/

DECLARE
    new_dnames dnames_var;
BEGIN
    new_dnames := dnames_var('Benefits', 'Advertising', 'Contracting',
                             'Executive', 'Marketing');
    update_depts(new_dnames, 'Asia');
END;
/
```

## 156.8 DBMS\_SQL Data Structures

The `DBMS_SQL` package defines `RECORD` type and `TABLE` type data structures.

### RECORD Types

- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_REC Record Type](#) (deprecated)
- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_REC2 Record Type](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_REC3 Record Type](#)

- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_REC4 Record Type](#)

#### TABLE Types for DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS Procedures

- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_TAB Table Type](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_TAB2 Table Type](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_TAB3 Table Type](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_TAB4 Table Type](#)

#### TABLE Types For Scalar and LOB Collections

DBMS\_SQL bulk operations are only supported with these predefined DBMS\_SQL TABLE types.

- [BFILE\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [BINARY\\_DOUBLE\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [BINARY\\_FLOAT\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [BLOB\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [CLOB\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [DATE\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [INTERVAL\\_DAY\\_TO\\_SECOND\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [INTERVAL\\_YEAR\\_TO\\_MONTH\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [NUMBER\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [TIME\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [TIME\\_WITH\\_TIME\\_ZONE\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [TIMESTAMP\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [TIMESTAMP\\_WITH\\_LTZ\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [TIMESTAMP\\_WITH\\_TIME\\_ZONE\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [UROWID\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [VARCHAR2\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [VARCHAR2A Table Type](#)
- [VARCHAR2S Table Type](#)

### 156.8.1 DBMS\_SQL DESC\_REC Record Type

This record type holds the describe information for a single column in a dynamic query.

**Note:**

This type has been deprecated in favor of the [DESC\\_REC2 Record Type](#).

It is the element type of the `DESC_TAB` table type and the [DESCRIBE\\_COLUMNS Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
TYPE desc_rec IS RECORD (
    col_type          BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_max_len       BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_name          VARCHAR2(32)   := '',
    col_name_len      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_schema_name   VARCHAR2(32)   := '',
    col_schema_name_len BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_precision     BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_scale         BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_charsetid     BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_charsetform   BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_null_ok       BOOLEAN        := TRUE);
TYPE desc_tab IS TABLE OF desc_rec INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Fields

**Table 156-2** DESC\_REC Fields

Field	Description
<code>col_type</code>	Type of column
<code>col_max_len</code>	Maximum column length
<code>col_name</code>	Name of column
<code>col_name_len</code>	Length of column name
<code>col_schema_name</code>	Column schema name
<code>col_schema_name_len</code>	Length of column schema name
<code>col_precision</code>	Precision of column
<code>col_scale</code>	Scale of column
<code>col_charsetid</code>	Column character set id
<code>col_charsetform</code>	Column character set form
<code>col_null_ok</code>	NULL column flag; TRUE, if NULL possible

## 156.8.2 DBMS\_SQL DESC\_REC2 Record Type

`DESC_REC2` is the element type of the `DESC_TAB2` table type and the `DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 Procedure`.

This record type is identical to `DESC_REC` except for the `col_name` field, which has been expanded to the maximum possible size for `VARCHAR2`. It is therefore preferred to `DESC_REC` because column name values can be greater than 32 characters. `DESC_REC` is deprecated as a result.

### Syntax

```
TYPE desc_rec2 IS RECORD (
    col_type          binary_integer := 0,
    col_max_len       binary_integer := 0,
    col_name          varchar2(32767) := '',
```

```

col_name_len      binary_integer := 0,
col_schema_name  varchar2(32)   := '',
col_schema_name_len binary_integer := 0,
col_precision    binary_integer := 0,
col_scale        binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetid    binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetform  binary_integer := 0,
col_null_ok      boolean       := TRUE);

```

## Fields

**Table 156-3 DESC\_REC2 Fields**

Field	Description
col_type	Type of column
col_max_len	Maximum column length
col_name	Name of column
col_name_len	Length of column name
col_schema_name	Column schema name
col_schema_name_len	Length of column schema name
col_precision	Precision of column
col_scale	Scale of column
col_charsetid	Column character set id
col_charsetform	Column character set form
col_null_ok	NULL column flag; TRUE, if NULL possible

## Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE\\_COLUMNS2 Procedure](#)  
This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS Procedure.

## 156.8.3 DBMS\_SQL DESC\_REC3 Record Type

DESC\_REC3 is the element type of the DESC\_TAB3 table type and the DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS3 Procedure.

DESC\_REC3 is identical to DESC\_REC2 except for two additional fields to hold the type name (`type_name`) and type name len (`type_name_len`) of a column in a dynamic query. These two fields hold the type name and type name length when the column is a user-defined type (a collection or object type). The `col_type_name` and `col_type_name_len` fields are only populated when the `col_type` field's value is 109, the Oracle type number for user-defined types.

## Syntax

```

TYPE desc_rec3 IS RECORD (
  col_type      binary_integer := 0,
  col_max_len   binary_integer := 0,
  col_name      varchar2(32767) := '',
  col_name_len  binary_integer := 0,
  col_schema_name varchar2(32) := '',

```

```

col_schema_name_len  binary_integer := 0,
col_precision        binary_integer := 0,
col_scale            binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetid        binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetform      binary_integer := 0,
col_null_ok          boolean := TRUE,
col_type_name        varchar2(32767) := '',
col_type_name_len    binary_integer := 0);

```

## Fields

**Table 156-4 DESC\_REC3 Fields**

Field	Description
col_type	Type of column
col_max_len	Maximum column length
col_name	Name of column
col_name_len	Length of column name
col_schema_name	Column schema name
col_schema_name_len	Length of column schema name
col_precision	Precision of column
col_scale	Scale of column
col_charsetid	Column character set ID
col_charsetform	Column character set form
col_null_ok	NULL column flag; TRUE, if NULL possible
col_type_name	User-define type column type name, this field is valid when col_type is 109
col_type_name_len	Length of user-define type column type name, this field is valid when col_type is 109

## Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE\\_COLUMNS3 Procedure](#)  
This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS Procedure.

## 156.8.4 DBMS\_SQL DESC\_REC4 Record Type

DESC\_REC4 is the element type of the DESC\_TAB4 table type and the DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS3 Procedure.

DESC\_REC4 is identical to DESC\_REC3 except that it supports longer identifiers in the fields that hold the schema name (col\_schema\_name) and type name (col\_type\_name) of a column in a dynamic query.

## Syntax

```

TYPE desc_rec4 IS RECORD (
  col_type        binary_integer := 0,
  col_max_len     binary_integer := 0,
  col_name        varchar2(32767) := '',

```

```

col_name_len          binary_integer := 0,
col_schema_name      DBMS_ID := '',
col_schema_name_len  binary_integer := 0,
col_precision        binary_integer := 0,
col_scale            binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetid        binary_integer := 0,
col_charsetform      binary_integer := 0,
col_null_ok          boolean := TRUE,
col_type_name        DBMS_ID := '',
col_type_name_len    binary_integer := 0);

```



### See Also:

*Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about the predefined subtype `DBMS_ID`.

## Fields

**Table 156-5** DESC\_REC4 Fields

Field	Description
<code>col_type</code>	Type of column
<code>col_max_len</code>	Maximum column length
<code>col_name</code>	Name of column
<code>col_name_len</code>	Length of column name
<code>col_schema_name</code>	Column schema name
<code>col_schema_name_len</code>	Length of column schema name
<code>col_precision</code>	Precision of column
<code>col_scale</code>	Scale of column
<code>col_charsetid</code>	Column character set ID
<code>col_charsetform</code>	Column character set form
<code>col_null_ok</code>	NULL column flag; TRUE, if NULL possible
<code>col_type_name</code>	User-define type column type name, this field is valid when <code>col_type</code> is 109
<code>col_type_name_len</code>	Length of user-define type column type name, this field is valid when <code>col_type</code> is 109

## Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE\\_COLUMNS3 Procedure](#)  
This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to `DESCRIBE_COLUMNS` Procedure.

## 156.8.5 DBMS\_SQL BFILE\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of BFILE.

### Syntax

```
TYPE bfile_table IS TABLE OF BFILE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.6 DBMS\_SQL BINARY\_DOUBLE\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of BINARY\_DOUBLE.

### Syntax

```
TYPE binary_double_table IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.7 DBMS\_SQL BINARY\_FLOAT\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of BINARY\_FLOAT.

### Syntax

```
TYPE binary_float_table IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.8 DBMS\_SQL BLOB\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of BLOB.

### Syntax

```
TYPE blob_table IS TABLE OF BLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.9 DBMS\_SQL CLOB\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of CLOB.

### Syntax

```
TYPE clob_table IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.10 DBMS\_SQL DATE\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of DATE.

### Syntax

```
type date_table IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```



## 156.8.11 DBMS\_SQL DESC\_TAB Table Type

This is a table of DESC\_REC Record Type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab IS TABLE OF desc_rec INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_REC Record Type](#)  
This record type holds the describe information for a single column in a dynamic query.

## 156.8.12 DBMS\_SQL DESC\_TAB2 Table Type

This is a table of DESC\_REC2 Record Type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab2 IS TABLE OF desc_rec2 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_REC2 Record Type](#)  
DESC\_REC2 is the element type of the DESC\_TAB2 table type and the DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS2 Procedure.

## 156.8.13 DBMS\_SQL DESC\_TAB3 Table Type

This is a table of DESC\_REC3 Record Type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab3 IS TABLE OF desc_rec3 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_REC3 Record Type](#)  
DESC\_REC3 is the element type of the DESC\_TAB3 table type and the DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS3 Procedure.

## 156.8.14 DBMS\_SQL DESC\_TAB4 Table Type

This is a table of DBMS\_SQL DESC\_REC4 Record Type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE DESC_TAB4 IS TABLE OF DESC_REC4 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_SQL DESC\\_REC4 Record Type](#)  
DESC\_REC4 is the element type of the DESC\_TAB4 table type and the DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS3 Procedure.

## 156.8.15 DBMS\_SQL INTERVAL\_DAY\_TO\_SECOND\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE interval_day_to_second_Table IS TABLE OF
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

## 156.8.16 DBMS\_SQL INTERVAL\_YEAR\_TO\_MONTH\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE interval_year_to_month_table IS TABLE OF YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.17 DBMS\_SQL NUMBER\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `NUMBER`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE number_table IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.18 DBMS\_SQL TIME\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIME_UNCONSTRAINED`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE time_table IS TABLE OF TIME_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.19 DBMS\_SQL TIME\_WITH\_TIME\_ZONE\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE time_with_time_zone_table IS TABLE OF TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;;
```

## 156.8.20 DBMS\_SQL TIMESTAMP\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE timestamp_table IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.21 DBMS\_SQL TIMESTAMP\_WITH\_LTZ\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED`

### Syntax

```
TYPE timestamp_with_ltz_table IS TABLE OF  
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

## 156.8.22 DBMS\_SQL TIMESTAMP\_WITH\_TIME\_ZONE\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE timestamp_with_time_zone_Table IS TABLE OF  
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

## 156.8.23 DBMS\_SQL UROWID\_TABLE Table Type

This is a table of `UROWID`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE urowid_table IS TABLE OF UROWID INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.24 DBMS\_SQL VARCHAR2\_TABLE Table Type

This is table of `VARCHAR2(2000)`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.25 DBMS\_SQL VARCHAR2A Table Type

This is table of `VARCHAR2(32767)`.

### Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2a IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.8.26 DBMS\_SQL VARCHAR2S Table Type

This is table of VARCHAR2(256).

### Note:

This type has been superseded by the [VARCHAR2A Table Type](#). Although it is currently retained for backward compatibility of legacy code, it is in the process of deprecation and will be de-supported in a future release.

### Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2s IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(256) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 156.9 Summary of DBMS\_SQL Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SQL subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 156-6 DBMS\_SQL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BIND_ARRAY</a> Procedures	Binds a given value to a given collection.
<a href="#">BIND_VARIABLE</a> Procedures	Binds a given value to a given variable.
<a href="#">BIND_VARIABLE_PKG</a> Procedure	Binds a given value to a given package variable.
<a href="#">CLOSE_CURSOR</a> Procedure	Closes given cursor and frees memory.
<a href="#">COLUMN_VALUE</a> Procedure	Returns value of the cursor element for a given position in a cursor.
<a href="#">COLUMN_VALUE_LONG</a> Procedure	Returns a selected part of a LONG column, that has been defined using <a href="#">DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG</a> .
<a href="#">DEFINE_ARRAY</a> Procedure	Defines a collection to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <a href="#">SELECT</a> statements.
<a href="#">DEFINE_COLUMN</a> Procedures	Defines a column to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <a href="#">SELECT</a> statements.
<a href="#">DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR</a> Procedure	Defines a column of type <a href="#">CHAR</a> to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <a href="#">SELECT</a> statements.
<a href="#">DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG</a> Procedure	Defines a <a href="#">LONG</a> column to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <a href="#">SELECT</a> statements.
<a href="#">DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW</a> Procedure	Defines a column of type <a href="#">RAW</a> to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <a href="#">SELECT</a> statements.
<a href="#">DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID</a> Procedure	Defines a column of type <a href="#">ROWID</a> to be selected from the given cursor, used only with <a href="#">SELECT</a> statements.
<a href="#">DESCRIBE_COLUMNS</a> Procedure	Describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through <a href="#">DBMS_SQL</a> .
<a href="#">DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2</a> Procedure	Describes the specified column, an alternative to <a href="#">DESCRIBE_COLUMNS</a> Procedure.

**Table 156-6 (Cont.) DBMS\_SQL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 Procedure</a>	Describes the specified column, an alternative to <a href="#">DESCRIBE_COLUMNS Procedure</a> .
<a href="#">EXECUTE Function</a>	Executes a given cursor.
<a href="#">EXECUTE_AND_FETCH Function</a>	Executes a given cursor and fetch rows.
<a href="#">FETCH_ROWS Function</a>	Fetches a row from a given cursor.
<a href="#">GET_NEXT_RESULT Procedures</a>	Gets the statement of the next result returned to the caller of the recursive statement or, if this caller sets itself as the client for the recursive statement, the next result returned to this caller as client.
<a href="#">IS_OPEN Function</a>	Returns TRUE if given cursor is open.
<a href="#">LAST_ERROR_POSITION Function</a>	Returns byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred.
<a href="#">LAST_ROW_COUNT Function</a>	Returns cumulative count of the number of rows fetched
<a href="#">LAST_ROW_ID Function</a>	Returns ROWID of last row processed.
<a href="#">LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE Function</a>	Returns SQL function code for statement.
<a href="#">OPEN_CURSOR Functions</a>	Returns cursor ID number of new cursor.
<a href="#">PARSE Procedures</a>	Parses given statement.
<a href="#">RETURN_RESULT Procedures</a>	Returns the result of an executed statement to the client application.
<a href="#">TO_CURSOR_NUMBER Function</a>	Takes an OPENed strongly or weakly-typed ref cursor and transforms it into a DBMS_SQL cursor number.
<a href="#">TO_REFCURSOR Function</a>	Takes an OPENed, PARSEd, and EXECUTEd cursor and transforms/migrates it into a PL/SQL manageable REF CURSOR (a weakly-typed cursor) that can be consumed by PL/SQL native dynamic SQL switched to use native dynamic SQL.
<a href="#">VARIABLE_VALUE Procedures</a>	Returns value of named variable for given cursor.
<a href="#">VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG Procedure</a>	Returns value of named variable for given cursor. It is used to return the values of bind variables inside PL/SQL blocks or DML statements with returning clause for a declared package. The type of the variable must be declared in the package specification.

## 156.9.1 BIND\_ARRAY Procedures

This procedure binds a given value or set of values to a given variable in a cursor, based on the name of the variable in the statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY (
    c                IN INTEGER,
    name             IN VARCHAR2,
    <table_variable> IN <datatype>
```

```
[ ,index1          IN INTEGER,
  index2          IN INTEGER)] );
```

Where the <table\_variable> and its corresponding <datatype> can be any one of the following matching pairs:

```
<clob_tab>      Clob_Table
<bflt_tab>     Binary_Float_Table
<bdbl_tab>     Binary_Double_Table
<blob_tab>    Blob_Table
<bfile_tab>    Bfile_Table
<date_tab>    Date_Table
<num_tab>     Number_Table
<urowid_tab>  Urowid_Table
<vchr2_tab>   Varchar2_Table
<tm_tab>      Time_Table
<ttz_tab>     Time_With_Time_Zone_Table
<tms_tab>     Timestamp_Table
<tstz_tab>    Timestamp_With_ltz_Table
<tstz_tab>    Timestamp_With_Time_Zone_Table
<ids_tab>     Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
<iym_tab>     Interval_Year_To_Month_Table
```

Notice that the BIND\_ARRAY procedure is overloaded to accept different datatype.

## Parameters

**Table 156-7 BIND\_ARRAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor to which you want to bind a value.
name	Name of the collection in the statement.
table_variable	Local variable that has been declared as <datatype>.
index1	Index for the table element that marks the lower bound of the range.
index2	Index for the table element that marks the upper bound of the range.

## Usage Notes

For binding a range, the table must contain the elements that specify the range — tab(index1) and tab(index2) — but the range does not have to be dense. Index1 must be less than or equal to index2. All elements between tab(index1) and tab(index2) are used in the bind.

If you do not specify indexes in the bind call, and two different binds in a statement specify tables that contain a different number of elements, then the number of elements actually used is the minimum number between all tables. This is also the case if you specify indexes — the minimum range is selected between the two indexes for all tables.

Not all bind variables in a query have to be array binds. Some can be regular binds and the same value are used for each element of the collections in expression evaluations (and so forth).

## Bulk Array Binds

Bulk selects, inserts, updates, and deletes can enhance the performance of applications by bundling many calls into one. The `DBMS_SQL` package lets you work on collections of data using the PL/SQL table type.

*Table items* are unbounded homogeneous collections. In persistent storage, they are like other relational tables and have no intrinsic ordering. But when a table item is brought into the workspace (either by querying or by navigational access of persistent data), or when it is created as the value of a PL/SQL variable or parameter, its elements are given subscripts that can be used with array-style syntax to get and set the values of elements.

The subscripts of these elements need not be dense, and can be any number including negative numbers. For example, a table item can contain elements at locations -10, 2, and 7 only.

When a table item is moved from transient workspace to persistent storage, the subscripts are not stored; the table item is unordered in persistent storage.

At bind time the table is copied out from the PL/SQL buffers into local `DBMS_SQL` buffers (the same as for all scalar types) and then the table is manipulated from the local `DBMS_SQL` buffers. Therefore, if you change the table after the bind call, then that change does not affect the way the execute acts.

### Types for Scalar and LOB Collections

You can declare a local variable as one of the following table-item types, which are defined as public types in `DBMS_SQL`.

```

TYPE binary_double_table
           IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE binary_float_table
           IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE bfile_table IS TABLE OF BFILE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE blob_table IS TABLE OF BLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE clob_table IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE date_table IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_day_to_second_Table
           IS TABLE OF dsinterval_unconstrained
                               INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_year_to_MONTH_Table
           IS TABLE OF yminterval_unconstrained
                               INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE number_table IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_table IS TABLE OF time_unconstrained
                               INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_with_time_zone_table
           IS TABLE OF time_tz_unconstrained
                               INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_table
           IS TABLE OF timestamp_unconstrained
                               INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_with_ltz_Table
           IS TABLE OF timestamp_ltz_unconstrained
                               INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_with_time_zone_Table
           IS TABLE OF timestamp_tz_unconstrained
                               INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE urowid_table IS TABLE OF UROWID INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

**Example 156-1 Examples Using Bulk DML**

This series of examples shows how to use bulk array binds (table items) in the SQL DML statements INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE.

Here is an example of a bulk INSERT statement that demonstrates adding seven new employees to the emp table:

```
DECLARE
  stmt VARCHAR2(200);
  empno_array      DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  empname_array    DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  jobs_array       DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  mgr_array        DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  hiredate_array   DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  sal_array        DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  comm_array       DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  deptno_array     DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  c                NUMBER;
  dummy           NUMBER;
BEGIN
  empno_array(1) := 9001;
  empno_array(2) := 9002;
  empno_array(3) := 9003;
  empno_array(4) := 9004;
  empno_array(5) := 9005;
  empno_array(6) := 9006;
  empno_array(7) := 9007;

  empname_array(1) := 'Dopey';
  empname_array(2) := 'Grumpy';
  empname_array(3) := 'Doc';
  empname_array(4) := 'Happy';
  empname_array(5) := 'Bashful';
  empname_array(6) := 'Sneezy';
  empname_array(7) := 'Sleepy';

  jobs_array(1) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(2) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(3) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(4) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(5) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(6) := 'Miner';
  jobs_array(7) := 'Miner';

  mgr_array(1) := 9003;
  mgr_array(2) := 9003;
  mgr_array(3) := 9003;
  mgr_array(4) := 9003;
  mgr_array(5) := 9003;
  mgr_array(6) := 9003;
  mgr_array(7) := 9003;

  hiredate_array(1) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(2) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(3) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(4) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(5) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(6) := '06-DEC-2006';
  hiredate_array(7) := '06-DEC-2006';
```



```
sal_array(1):= 1000;
sal_array(2):= 1000;
sal_array(3):= 1000;
sal_array(4):= 1000;
sal_array(5):= 1000;
sal_array(6):= 1000;
sal_array(7):= 1000;

comm_array(1):= 0;
comm_array(2):= 0;
comm_array(3):= 0;
comm_array(4):= 0;
comm_array(5):= 0;
comm_array(6):= 0;
comm_array(7):= 0;

deptno_array(1):= 11;
deptno_array(2):= 11;
deptno_array(3):= 11;
deptno_array(4):= 11;
deptno_array(5):= 11;
deptno_array(6):= 11;
deptno_array(7):= 11;

stmt := 'INSERT INTO emp VALUES(
    :num_array, :name_array, :jobs_array, :mgr_array, :hiredate_array,
    :sal_array, :comm_array, :deptno_array)';
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':num_array', empno_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':name_array', empname_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':jobs_array', jobs_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':mgr_array', mgr_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':hiredate_array', hiredate_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':sal_array', sal_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':comm_array', comm_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':deptno_array', deptno_array);

dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
```

Here is an example of a bulk UPDATE statement that demonstrates updating salaries for four existing employees in the emp table:

```
DECLARE
    stmt VARCHAR2(200);
    empno_array    DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
    salary_array   DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
    c              NUMBER;
    dummy         NUMBER;
BEGIN

    empno_array(1):= 7369;
```

```

empno_array(2) := 7876;
empno_array(3) := 7900;
empno_array(4) := 7934;

salary_array(1) := 10000;
salary_array(2) := 10000;
salary_array(3) := 10000;
salary_array(4) := 10000;

stmt := 'update emp set sal = :salary_array
        WHERE empno = :num_array';
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':num_array', empno_array);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':salary_array', salary_array);
dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
END;
/

```

In a DELETE statement, for example, you could bind an array in the WHERE clause and have the statement be run for each element in the array:

```

DECLARE
    stmt VARCHAR2(200);
    dept_no_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
    c NUMBER;
    dummy NUMBER;
begin
    dept_no_array(1) := 10; dept_no_array(2) := 20;
    dept_no_array(3) := 30; dept_no_array(4) := 40;
    dept_no_array(5) := 30; dept_no_array(6) := 40;
    stmt := 'delete from emp where deptno = :dept_array';
    c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':dept_array', dept_no_array, 1, 4);
    dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

    EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
        IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
            DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
        END IF;
        RAISE;
END;
/

```

In the preceding example, only elements 1 through 4 are used as specified by the BIND\_ARRAY call. Each element of the array potentially deletes a large number of employees from the database.

## 156.9.2 BIND\_VARIABLE Procedures

These procedures bind a given value or set of values to a given variable in a cursor, based on the name of the variable in the statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  value       IN <datatype>);
```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following types:

```
ADT (user-defined object types)
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BFILE
BLOB
BOOLEAN
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
NESTED table
NUMBER
OPAQUE types
REF
TIME_UNCONSTRAINED
TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED
UROWID
VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
VARRAY
YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
```

Notice that `BIND_VARIABLE` is overloaded to accept different datatype.

The following syntax is also supported for `BIND_VARIABLE`. The square brackets `[]` indicate an optional parameter for the `BIND_VARIABLE` procedure.

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  value       IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

To bind `CHAR`, `RAW`, and `ROWID` data, you can use the following variations on the syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  value       IN CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_RAW (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  name        IN VARCHAR2,
  value       IN RAW [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_ROWID (
```

```
c          IN INTEGER,
name       IN VARCHAR2,
value      IN ROWID);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bind_variable,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-8 BIND\_VARIABLE Procedures Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor to which you want to bind a value.
name	Name of the variable in the statement. The length of the bind variable name must be <=30 bytes.
value	Value that you want to bind to the variable in the cursor. For IN and IN/OUT variables, the value has the same type as the type of the value being passed in for this parameter.
out_value_size	Maximum expected OUT value size, in bytes, for the VARCHAR2, RAW, CHAR OUT or IN/OUT variable. If no size is given, then the length of the current value is used. This parameter must be specified if the value parameter is not initialized.

### Usage Notes

If the variable is an IN or IN/OUT variable or an IN collection, then the given bind value must be valid for the variable or array type. Bind values for OUT variables are ignored.

The bind variables or collections of a SQL statement are identified by their names. When binding a value to a bind variable or bind array, the string identifying it in the statement must contain a leading colon, as shown in the following example:

```
SELECT emp_name FROM emp WHERE SAL > :X;
```

For this example, the corresponding bind call would look similar to

```
BIND_VARIABLE(cursor_name, ':X', 3500);
```

or

```
BIND_VARIABLE (cursor_name, 'X', 3500);
```

## 156.9.3 BIND\_VARIABLE\_PKG Procedure

This procedure binds a variable given value or set of values to a given variable in a cursor, based on the name of the variable in the statement. The type of the variable must be declared in the package specification. Bulk operations are not supported for these types.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG (
c          IN INTEGER,
```

```

name          IN VARCHAR2,
value         IN <datatype>;

```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following data types:

- RECORD
- VARRAY
- NESTED TABLE
- INDEX BY PLS\_INTEGER TABLE
- INDEX BY BINARY\_INTEGER TABLE

**Table 156-9 BIND\_VARIABLE\_PKG Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor from which to get the values.
name	Name of the variable in the statement for which you are retrieving the value.
value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single row option: Returns the value of the variable for the specified position. Oracle raises the exception <code>ORA-06562, inconsistent_type</code>, if the type of this output parameter differs from the actual type of the value, as defined by the call to <code>BIND_VARIABLE_PKG</code>.</li> <li>• Array option: Local variable that has been declared &lt;table_type&gt;</li> </ul>

**Example 156-2 Dynamic SQL using DBMS\_SQL.BIND\_VARIABLE\_PKG to Bind a Package Variable**

The variables types are declared in the package specification. The `BIND_VARIABLE_PKG` is used to bind the variable `v1` in the cursor SQL statement.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE ty_pkg AS
  TYPE rec IS RECORD ( n1 NUMBER, n2 NUMBER);
  TYPE trec IS TABLE OF REC INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
  TYPE trect IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
  TYPE trecv IS VARRAY(100) OF NUMBER;
END ty_pkg;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE dyn_sql_ibbi AS
  dummy NUMBER;
  cur NUMBER;
  v1 ty_pkg.trec;
  str VARCHAR2(3000);
  n1 NUMBER;
  n2 NUMBER;
BEGIN
  FOR i in 1..3 LOOP
    v1(i).n1 := i*10;
    v1(i).n2 := i*20;
  END LOOP;

```

```

str := 'SELECT * FROM TABLE(:v1)' ;
cur := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR();
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur, str, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG(cur, ':v1', v1);
dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cur);
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(cur, 1, n1);
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(cur, 2, n2);

LOOP
  IF DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(cur) > 0 THEN
    -- get column values of the row
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(cur, 1, n1);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(cur, 2, n2);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('n1 = ' || n1 || ' n2 = ' || n2);
  ELSE
    -- No more rows
    EXIT;
  END IF;
END LOOP;
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cur);
END dyn_sql_ibbi;
/
EXEC dyn_sql_ibbi;

n1 = 10 n2 = 20
n1 = 20 n2 = 40
n1 = 30 n2 = 60

```

## 156.9.4 CLOSE\_CURSOR Procedure

This procedure closes a given cursor.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR (
  c    IN OUT INTEGER);

```

### Pragmas

```

pragma restrict_references(close_cursor,RNDS,WNDS);

```

### Parameters

**Table 156-10** CLOSE\_CURSOR Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Mode	Description
c	IN	ID number of the cursor that you want to close.
c	OUT	Cursor is set to null. After you call CLOSE_CURSOR, the memory allocated to the cursor is released and you can no longer fetch from that cursor.

## 156.9.5 COLUMN\_VALUE Procedure

This procedure returns the value of the cursor element for a given position in a given cursor. This procedure is used to access the data fetched by calling `FETCH_ROWS`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE (
    c                IN INTEGER,
    position         IN INTEGER,
    value            OUT <datatype>
    [,column_error   OUT NUMBER]
    [,actual_length  OUT INTEGER]);
```

Where square brackets [ ] indicate optional parameters and <datatype> can be any one of the following types:

```
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BFILE
BLOB
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
NUMBER
TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIME_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED
UROWID
VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
user-defined object types
collections (VARRAYs and nested tables)
REFs
Opaque types
```

For variables containing CHAR, RAW, and ROWID data, you can use the following variations on the syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_CHAR (
    c                IN INTEGER,
    position         IN INTEGER,
    value            OUT CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
    [,column_error   OUT NUMBER]
    [,actual_length  OUT INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_RAW (
    c                IN INTEGER,
    position         IN INTEGER,
    value            OUT RAW
    [,column_error   OUT NUMBER]
    [,actual_length  OUT INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_ROWID (
    c                IN INTEGER,
    position         IN INTEGER,
    value            OUT ROWID)
```

```
[,column_error    OUT NUMBER]
[,actual_length   OUT INTEGER]);
```

The following syntax enables the `COLUMN_VALUE` procedure to accommodate bulk operations:

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(
  c                IN          INTEGER,
  position         IN          INTEGER,
  <param_name>    IN OUT NOCOPY <table_type>);
```

Where the `<param_name>` and its corresponding `<table_type>` can be any one of these matching pairs:

```
bdbl_tab    Binary_Double_Table
bflt_tab    Binary_Float_Table
bf_tab      Bfile_Table
bl_tab      Blob_Table
cl_tab      Clob_Table
d_tab       Date_Table
ids_tab     Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
iym_tab     Interval_Year_To_Month_Table
n_tab       Number_Table
tm_tab      Time_Table
ttz_tab     Time_With_Time_Zone_Table
tms_tab     Timestamp_Table
tstz_tab    Timestamp_With_ltz_Table
tstz_tab    Timestamp_With_Time_Zone_Table
ur_tab      Urowid_Table
c_tab       Varchar2_Table
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(column_value,RNDS,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-11** COLUMN\_VALUE Procedure Parameters (Single Row)

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	ID number of the cursor from which you are fetching the values.
<code>position</code>	Relative position of the column in the cursor. The first column in a statement has position 1.
<code>value</code>	Returns the value at the specified column. Oracle raises exception <code>ORA-06562, inconsistent_type</code> , if the type of this output parameter differs from the actual type of the value, as defined by the call to <code>DEFINE_COLUMN</code> .
<code>column_error</code>	Returns any error code for the specified column value.
<code>actual_length</code>	The actual length, before any truncation, of the value in the specified column.



**Table 156-12 COLUMN\_VALUE Procedure Parameters (Bulk)**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor from which you are fetching the values.
position	Relative position of the column in the cursor. The first column in a statement has position 1.
<param_name>	Local variable that has been declared <table_type>. <param_name> is an IN OUT NOCOPY parameter for bulk operations.  For bulk operations, the subprogram appends the new elements at the appropriate (implicitly maintained) index. For instance if on utilizing the <a href="#">DEFINE_ARRAY Procedure</a> a batch size (the cnt parameter) of 10 rows was specified and a start index (lower_bound) of 1 was specified, then the first call to this subprogram after calling the <a href="#">FETCH_ROWS Function</a> will populate elements at index 1..10, and the next call will populate elements 11..20, and so on.

**Exceptions**

INCONSISTENT\_TYPE (ORA-06562) is raised if the type of the given OUT parameter value is different from the actual type of the value. This type was the given type when the column was defined by calling procedure `DEFINE_COLUMN`.

## 156.9.6 COLUMN\_VALUE\_LONG Procedure

This procedure gets part of the value of a long column.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_LONG (
    c           IN  INTEGER,
    position    IN  INTEGER,
    length      IN  INTEGER,
    offset      IN  INTEGER,
    value       OUT VARCHAR2,
    value_length OUT INTEGER);
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(column_value_long,RNDS,WNDS);
```

**Parameters****Table 156-13 COLUMN\_VALUE\_LONG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor ID number of the cursor from which to get the value.
position	Position of the column of which to get the value.
length	Number of bytes of the long value to fetch.
offset	Offset into the long field for start of fetch.
value	Value of the column as a VARCHAR2.

**Table 156-13 (Cont.) COLUMN\_VALUE\_LONG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_length	Number of bytes actually returned in value.

## 156.9.7 DEFINE\_ARRAY Procedure

This procedure defines the collection for column into which you want to fetch rows (with a `FETCH_ROWS` call). This procedure lets you do batch fetching of rows from a single `SELECT` statement. A single fetch call brings over a number of rows into the PL/SQL aggregate object.

When you fetch the rows, they are copied into `DBMS_SQL` buffers until you run a `COLUMN_VALUE` call, at which time the rows are copied into the table that was passed as an argument to the `COLUMN_VALUE` call.

### Scalar and LOB Types for Collections

You can declare a local variable as one of the following table-item types, and then fetch any number of rows into it using `DBMS_SQL`. (These are the same types as you can specify for the `BIND_ARRAY` procedure.)

```

TYPE binary_double_table
    IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE binary_float_table
    IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE bfile_table IS TABLE OF BFILE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE blob_table IS TABLE OF BLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE clob_table IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE date_table IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_day_to_second_Table
    IS TABLE OF dsinterval_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_year_to_MONTH_Table
    IS TABLE OF yminterval_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE number_table IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_table IS TABLE OF time_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_with_time_zone_table
    IS TABLE OF time_tz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_with_ltz_Table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_ltz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_with_time_zone_Table
    IS TABLE OF timestamp_tz_unconstrained
    INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE urowid_table IS TABLE OF UROWID INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY (
  c          IN INTEGER,
  position   IN INTEGER,
  <table_variable> IN <datatype>
  cnt        IN INTEGER,
  lower_bnd  IN INTEGER);
```

Where <table\_variable> and its corresponding <datatype> can be any one of the following matching pairs, DEFINE\_ARRAY being overloaded to accept different datatypes:

```
<clob_tab>      Clob_Table
<bflt_tab>      Binary_Float_Table
<bdbl_tab>      Binary_Double_Table
<blob_tab>      Blob_Table
<bfile_tab>     Bfile_Table
<date_tab>     Date_Table
<num_tab>      Number_Table
<urowid_tab>   Urowid_Table
<vchr2_tab>    Varchar2_Table
<tm_tab>       Time_Table
<ttz_tab>      Time_With_Time_Zone_Table
<tms_tab>      Timestamp_Table
<tstz_tab>     Timestamp_With_ltz_Table
<tstz_tab>     Timestamp_With_Time_Zone_Table
<ids_tab>      Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
<iym_tab>      Interval_Year_To_Month_Table
```

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_array,RNDS,WNDS);
```

The subsequent FETCH\_ROWS call fetch "count" rows. When the COLUMN\_VALUE call is made, these rows are placed in positions lower\_bnd, lower\_bnd+1, lower\_bnd+2, and so on. While there are still rows coming, the user keeps issuing FETCH\_ROWS/COLUMN\_VALUE calls. The rows keep accumulating in the table specified as an argument in the COLUMN\_VALUE call.

## Parameters

**Table 156-14** DEFINE\_ARRAY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor to which you want to bind an array.
position	Relative position of the column in the array being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1.
table_variable	Local variable that has been declared as <datatype>.
cnt	Number of rows that must be fetched.
lower_bnd	Results are copied into the collection, starting at this lower bound index.

## Usage Notes

The count (*cnt*) must be an integer greater than zero; otherwise an exception is raised. The *lower\_bnd* can be positive, negative, or zero. A query on which a `DEFINE_ARRAY` call was issued cannot contain array binds.

## Examples

```
PROCEDURE BULK_PLSQL(deptid NUMBER)
  TYPE namelist IS TABLE OF employees.last_name%TYPE;
  TYPE sallist IS TABLE OF employees.salary%TYPE;
  names      namelist;
  sals       sallist;
  c          NUMBER;
  r          NUMBER;
  sql_stmt   VARCHAR2(32767) :=
    'SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees WHERE department_id = :b1';

BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, sql_stmt, dbms_sql.native);

  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b1', deptid);

  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 1, names, 5);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 2, sals, 5);

  r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

  LOOP
    r := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, names);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 2, sals);
    EXIT WHEN r != 5;
  END LOOP;

  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

  -- loop through the names and sals collections
  FOR i IN names.FIRST .. names.LAST LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name = ' || names(i) || ', salary = ' || sals(i));
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

### Example 156-3 Example: Defining an Array

The following examples show how to use the `DEFINE_ARRAY` procedure:

```
declare
  c          NUMBER;
  d          NUMBER;
  n_tab     DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  indx      NUMBER := -10;
BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'select n from t order by 1', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 1, n_tab, 10, indx);
```

```

d := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
loop
  d := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c);

  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, n_tab);

  EXIT WHEN d != 10;
END LOOP;

DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  END IF;
  RAISE;
END;
/

```

Each time the preceding example calls [FETCH\\_ROWS Function](#), it fetches 10 rows that are kept in DBMS\_SQL buffers. When the [COLUMN\\_VALUE Procedure](#) is called, those rows move into the PL/SQL table specified (in this case `n_tab`), at positions -10 to -1, as specified in the `DEFINE` statements. When the second batch is fetched in the loop, the rows go to positions 0 to 9; and so on.

A current index into each array is maintained automatically. This index is initialized to "indx" at `EXECUTE` time and is updated every time `COLUMN_VALUE` is called. If you reexecute at any point, then the current index for each `DEFINE` is reinitialized to "indx".

In this way the entire result of the query is fetched into the table. When `FETCH_ROWS` cannot fetch 10 rows, it returns the number of rows actually fetched (if no rows could be fetched, then it returns zero) and exits the loop.

Here is another example of using the `DEFINE_ARRAY` procedure:

Consider a table `MULTI_TAB` defined as:

```

CREATE TABLE multi_tab (num NUMBER,
                        dat1 DATE,
                        var VARCHAR2(24),
                        dat2 DATE)

```

To select everything from this table and move it into four PL/SQL tables, you could use the following simple program:

```

DECLARE
  c      NUMBER;
  d      NUMBER;
  n_tab  DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  d_tab1 DBMS_SQL.DATE_TABLE;
  v_tab  DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  d_tab2 DBMS_SQL.DATE_TABLE;
  indx  NUMBER := 10;
BEGIN

  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'select * from multi_tab order by 1', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 1, n_tab, 5, indx);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 2, d_tab1, 5, indx);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 3, v_tab, 5, indx);

```

```

DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 4, d_tab2, 5, indx);

d := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

LOOP
  d := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c);

  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, n_tab);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 2, d_tab1);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 3, v_tab);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 4, d_tab2);

  EXIT WHEN d != 5;
END LOOP;

DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

/*

The four tables can be used for anything. One usage might be to use BIND_ARRAY to
move the rows to another table by using a statement such as 'INSERT into SOME_T
values (:a, :b, :c, :d);

*/

EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
  IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  END IF;
  RAISE;
END;
/

```

## 156.9.8 DEFINE\_COLUMN Procedures

This procedure defines a column to be selected from the given cursor. This procedure is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_CHAR Procedure](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG Procedure](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_RAW Procedure](#) and [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_ROWID Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  position    IN INTEGER,
  column      IN <datatype>);

```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following types:

```

BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BFILE
BLOB
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS

```

DATE  
DSINTERVAL\_UNCONSTRAINED  
NUMBER  
TIME\_UNCONSTRAINED  
TIME\_TZ\_UNCONSTRAINED  
TIMESTAMP\_LTZ\_UNCONSTRAINED  
TIMESTAMP\_TZ\_UNCONSTRAINED  
TIMESTAMP\_UNCONSTRAINED  
UROWID  
YMINTERVAL\_UNCONSTRAINED  
user-defined object types  
collections (VARRAYs and nested tables)  
REFs  
Opaque types

Note that `DEFINE_COLUMN` is overloaded to accept different datatypes.

The following syntax is also supported for the `DEFINE_COLUMN` procedure:

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    column_size IN INTEGER);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_column,RNDS,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-15** `DEFINE_COLUMN` Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected
<code>position</code>	Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1.
<code>column</code>	Value of the column being defined. The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined.
<code>column_size</code>	Maximum expected size of the column value in bytes for columns of type <code>VARCHAR2</code> .

### Usage Notes

When using character length semantics the maximum number of bytes that can be returned for a column value of type `VARCHAR2` is calculated as: `column_size * maximum character byte size for the current character set`. For example, specifying the `column_size` as 10 means that a maximum of 30 (10\*3) bytes can be returned when using character length semantics with a UTF8 character set regardless of the number of characters this represents.

## 156.9.9 DEFINE\_COLUMN\_CHAR Procedure

This procedure defines a column with `CHAR` data to be selected from the given cursor. This procedure is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG Procedure](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_RAW Procedure](#) and [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_ROWID Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR (  
    c           IN INTEGER,  
    position    IN INTEGER,  
    column      IN CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,  
    column_size IN INTEGER);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_column,RNDS,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-16** DEFINE\_COLUMN\_CHAR Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected
<code>position</code>	Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1.
<code>column</code>	Value of the column being defined. The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined.
<code>column_size</code>	Maximum expected size of the column value in characters for columns of type <code>CHAR</code> .

## 156.9.10 DEFINE\_COLUMN\_LONG Procedure

This procedure defines a `LONG` column for a `SELECT` cursor. The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement for the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_CHAR Procedure](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_RAW Procedure](#) and [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_ROWID Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG (  
    c           IN INTEGER,  
    position    IN INTEGER);
```



## Parameters

**Table 156-17** DEFINE\_COLUMN\_LONG Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected.
<code>position</code>	Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1.

## 156.9.11 DEFINE\_COLUMN\_RAW Procedure

This procedure defines a column of type `RAW` to be selected from the given cursor.

This procedure is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_CHAR Procedure](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG Procedure](#) and [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_ROWID Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW (
    c                IN INTEGER,
    position         IN INTEGER,
    column           IN RAW,
    column_size      IN INTEGER);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_column,RNDS,WNDS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 156-18** DEFINE\_COLUMN\_RAW Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected.
<code>position</code>	Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1.
<code>column</code>	Value of the column being defined. The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined.
<code>column_size</code>	Maximum expected size of the column value in bytes for columns of <code>RAW</code> type.

## 156.9.12 DEFINE\_COLUMN\_ROWID Procedure

This procedure defines a column of type ROWID to be selected from the given cursor. This procedure is only used with SELECT cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the SELECT list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the COLUMN value determines the type of the column being defined.

See also the [DEFINE\\_COLUMN Procedures](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_CHAR Procedure](#), [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_LONG Procedure](#) and [DEFINE\\_COLUMN\\_RAW Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN ROWID);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(define_column,RNDS,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-19 DEFINE\_COLUMN\_ROWID Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected
position	Relative position of the column in the row being defined. The first column in a statement has position 1.
column	Value of the column being defined. The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined.

## 156.9.13 DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through DBMS\_SQL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS (
    c           IN  INTEGER,
    col_cnt     OUT INTEGER,
    desc_t      OUT DESC_TAB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-20 DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor for the columns being described

**Table 156-20 (Cont.) DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
col_cnt	Number of columns in the select list of the query
desc_t	Describe table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query

**Example 156-4 Describe Columns**

This code can be used as a substitute to the SQL\*Plus DESCRIBE call by using a SELECT \* query on the table that you want to describe.

```

DECLARE
  c          NUMBER;
  d          NUMBER;
  col_cnt    INTEGER;
  f          BOOLEAN;
  rec_tab    DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB;
  col_num    NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE print_rec(rec in DBMS_SQL.DESC_REC) IS
  BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_type          = ' || rec.col_type);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_maxlen       = ' || rec.col_max_len);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_name        = ' || rec.col_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_name_len    = ' || rec.col_name_len);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_schema_name = ' ||
rec.col_schema_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_schema_name_len = ' ||
rec.col_schema_name_len);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_precision   = ' || rec.col_precision);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_scale       = ' || rec.col_scale);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('col_null_ok          = ');
    IF (rec.col_null_ok) THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('true');
    ELSE
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('false');
    END IF;
  END;
BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'SELECT * FROM scott.bonus', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

  d := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

  DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(c, col_cnt, rec_tab);

/*
 * Following loop could simply be for j in 1..col_cnt loop.
 * Here we are simply illustrating some of the PL/SQL table
 * features.
 */

```

```

col_num := rec_tab.first;
IF (col_num IS NOT NULL) THEN
  LOOP
    print_rec(rec_tab(col_num));
    col_num := rec_tab.next(col_num);
    EXIT WHEN (col_num IS NULL);
  END LOOP;
END IF;

DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

## 156.9.14 DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS2 Procedure

This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS Procedure.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  col_cnt    OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t     OUT DESC_TAB2);

```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(describe_columns2,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-21 DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor for the columns being described.
col_cnt	Number of columns in the select list of the query.
desc_t	Describe table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query. This table is indexed from one to the number of elements in the select list of the query.

### Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE\\_COLUMNS Procedure](#)  
This procedure describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through DBMS\_SQL.

## 156.9.15 DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS3 Procedure

This procedure describes the specified column. This is an alternative to DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  col_cnt    OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t     OUT DESC_TAB3);
```

```
BMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  col_cnt    OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t     OUT DESC_TAB4);
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(describe_columns3,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-22 DESCRIBE\_COLUMNS3 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor for the columns being described.
col_cnt	Number of columns in the select list of the query.
desc_t	Describe table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query. This table is indexed from one to the number of elements in the select list of the query.

### Usage Notes

The cursor passed in by the cursor ID has to be OPENED and PARSED, otherwise an "invalid cursor id" error is raised.

### Examples

```
CREATE TYPE PROJECT_T AS OBJECT
  ( projname      VARCHAR2(20),
    mgr           VARCHAR2(20) )
/

CREATE TABLE projecttab(deptno NUMBER, project HR.PROJECT_T)
/

DECLARE
  curid          NUMBER;
  desctab       DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB3;
  colcnt        NUMBER;
  sql_stmt      VARCHAR2(200) := 'select * from projecttab';
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
```

```

DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3(curid, colcnt, desctab);

FOR i IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
  IF desctab(i).col_type = 109 THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(desctab(i).col_name || ' is user-defined type: ');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(desctab(i).col_schema_name || '.' ||
                          desctab(i).col_type_name);
  END IF;
END LOOP;

DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;
/

```

Output:

```
PROJECT is user-defined type: HR.PROJECT_T
```

### Related Topics

- [DESCRIBE\\_COLUMNS Procedure](#)  
This procedure describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through DBMS\_SQL.

## 156.9.16 EXECUTE Function

This function executes a given cursor. This function accepts the ID number of the cursor and returns the number of rows processed.

The return value is only valid for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements; for other types of statements, including DDL, the return value is undefined and must be ignored.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE (
  c    IN INTEGER)
RETURN INTEGER;

```

### Parameters

**Table 156-23 EXECUTE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor ID number of the cursor to execute.

### Return Values

Returns number of rows processed

### Usage Notes

The DBMS\_SQL cursor that is returned by the [TO\\_CURSOR\\_NUMBER Function](#) performs in the same way as a DBMS\_SQL cursor that has already been executed. Consequently, calling EXECUTE for this cursor will cause an error.

## 156.9.17 EXECUTE\_AND\_FETCH Function

This function executes the given cursor and fetches rows.

This function provides the same functionality as calling `EXECUTE` and then calling `FETCH_ROWS`. Calling `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` instead, however, may reduce the number of network round-trips when used against a remote database.

The `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` function returns the number of rows actually fetched.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE_AND_FETCH (  
    c          IN INTEGER,  
    exact      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(execute_and_fetch,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-24 EXECUTE\_AND\_FETCH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	ID number of the cursor to execute and fetch.
<code>exact</code>	Set to <code>TRUE</code> to raise an exception if the number of rows actually matching the query differs from one.  Note: Oracle does not support the exact fetch <code>TRUE</code> option with <code>LONG</code> columns.  Even if an exception is raised, the rows are still fetched and available.

### Return Values

Returns designated rows

## 156.9.18 FETCH\_ROWS Function

This function fetches a row from a given cursor.

You can call `FETCH_ROWS` repeatedly as long as there are rows remaining to be fetched. These rows are retrieved into a buffer, and must be read by calling `COLUMN_VALUE`, for each column, after each call to `FETCH_ROWS`.

The `FETCH_ROWS` function accepts the ID number of the cursor to fetch, and returns the number of rows actually fetched.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS (  
    c          IN INTEGER)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(fetch_rows,WNDS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 156-25** FETCH\_ROWS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	ID number.

## Return Values

Returns a row from a given cursor

## 156.9.19 GET\_NEXT\_RESULT Procedures

This procedure gets the statement of the next result returned to the caller of the recursive statement or, if this caller sets itself as the client for the recursive statement, the next result returned to this caller as client.

The statements are returned in same order as they are returned by the [RETURN\\_RESULT Procedures](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.GET_NEXT_RESULT(  
  c          IN          INTEGER,  
  rc         OUT         SYS_REFCURSOR);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.GET_NEXT_RESULT(  
  c          IN          INTEGER,  
  rc         OUT         INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 156-26** GET\_NEXT\_RESULT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	Recursive statement cursor
rc	Cursor or ref cursor of the statement of the next returned result

## Exceptions

ORA-01403 no\_data\_found: This is raised when there is no further returned statement result.

## Usage Notes

- After the cursor of a statement result is retrieved, the caller must close the cursor properly when it is no longer needed.
- The cursors for all unretrieved returned statements will be closed after the cursor of the recursive statement is closed.



## Examples

```

DECLARE
  c INTEGER;
  rc SYS_REFCURSOR;
BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR(treat_as_client_for_results => TRUE);
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c          => c,
                 statement  => 'begin proc; end;');
  DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  LOOP
    BEGIN
      DBMS_SQL.GET_NEXT_RESULT(c, rc);
    EXCEPTIONS
      WHEN no_data_found THEN
        EXIT;
    END;
  LOOP
    FETCH rc INTO ...
    ...
  END LOOP;
END LOOP;
END;
```

## 156.9.20 IS\_OPEN Function

This function checks to see if the given cursor is currently open.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN (
  c          IN INTEGER)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(is_open,RNDS,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-27 IS\_OPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Cursor ID number of the cursor to check.

### Return Values

Returns **TRUE** for any cursor number that has been opened but not closed, and **FALSE** for a **NULL** cursor number. Note that the [CLOSE\\_CURSOR Procedure](#) Procedure **NULLS** out the cursor variable passed to it.

### Exceptions

ORA-29471 DBMS\_SQL access denied: This is raised if an invalid cursor ID number is detected. Once a session has encountered and reported this error, every subsequent

DBMS\_SQL call in the same session will raise this error, meaning that DBMS\_SQL is non-operational for this session.

## 156.9.21 LAST\_ERROR\_POSITION Function

This function returns the byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred. The first character in the SQL statement is at position 0.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ERROR_POSITION  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(last_error_position,RNDS,WNDS);
```

### Return Values

Returns the byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred

### Usage Notes

Call this function after a `PARSE` call, before any other `DBMS_SQL` procedures or functions are called.

## 156.9.22 LAST\_ROW\_COUNT Function

This function returns the cumulative count of the number of rows fetched.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ROW_COUNT  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(last_row_count,RNDS,WNDS);
```

### Return Values

Returns the cumulative count of the number of rows fetched

### Usage Notes

Call this function after a `FETCH_ROWS` or an `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` call. If called after an `EXECUTE` call, then the value returned is zero.

## 156.9.23 LAST\_ROW\_ID Function

This function returns the `ROWID` of the last row processed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ROW_ID  
RETURN ROWID;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(last_row_id,RNDS,WNDS);
```

**Return Values**

Returns the ROWID of the last row processed

**Usage Notes**

Call this function after a FETCH\_ROWS or an EXECUTE\_AND\_FETCH call.

## 156.9.24 LAST\_SQL\_FUNCTION\_CODE Function

This function returns the SQL function code for the statement.

These codes are listed in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(last_sql_function_code,RNDS,WNDS);
```

**Return Values**

Returns the SQL function code for the statement

**Usage Notes**

You must call this function immediately after the SQL statement is run; otherwise, the return value is undefined.

## 156.9.25 OPEN\_CURSOR Functions

This function opens a new cursor.

The `security_level` parameter allows for application of fine-grained control to the security of the opened cursor.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR (  
    treat_as_client_for_results    IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR (  
    security_level                IN    INTEGER,  
    treat_as_client_for_results    IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 156-28 OPEN\_CURSOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>security_level</code>	<p>Specifies the level of security protection to enforce on the opened cursor. Valid security level values are 0, 1, and 2. When a <code>NULL</code> argument value is provided to this overload, as well as for cursors opened using the overload of <code>open_cursor</code> without the <code>security_level</code> parameter, the default security level value 1 will be enforced on the opened cursor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level 0 - allows all <code>DBMS_SQL</code> operations on the cursor without any security checks. The cursor may be fetched from, and even re-bound and re-executed, by code running with a different effective userid or roles than those in effect at the time the cursor was parsed. This level of security is off by default.</li> <li>Level 1 - requires that the referenced container, effective userid, and roles of the caller to <code>DBMS_SQL</code> for bind and execute operations on this cursor must be the same as those of the caller of the most recent parse operation on this cursor.</li> <li>Level 2 - requires that the referenced container, effective userid, and roles of the caller to <code>DBMS_SQL</code> for all bind, execute, define, describe, and fetch operations on this cursor must be the same as those of the caller of the most recent parse operation on this cursor.</li> </ul>
<code>treat_as_client_for_results</code>	<p>Allows the caller of the recursive statement to set itself as the client to receive the statement results returned from the recursive statement to client. The statement results returned may be retrieved by the <a href="#">GET_NEXT_RESULT Procedures</a>.</p>

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(open_cursor,RNDS,WNDS);
```

## Return Values

Returns the cursor ID number of the new cursor

## Usage Notes

- When you no longer need this cursor, you must close it explicitly by calling the [CLOSE\\_CURSOR Procedure](#).
- You can use cursors to run the same SQL statement repeatedly or to run a new SQL statement. When a cursor is reused, the contents of the corresponding cursor data area are reset when the new SQL statement is parsed. It is never necessary to close and reopen a cursor before reusing it.

## 156.9.26 PARSE Procedures

This procedure parses the given statement in the given cursor. All statements are parsed immediately. In addition, DDL statements are run immediately when parsed.

There are multiple versions of the PARSE procedure:

- Taking a VARCHAR2 statement as an argument
- Taking a segmented string, one taking VARCHAR2A, a TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767), and another, taking VARCHAR2S, a TABLE OF VARCHAR2(256), as argument. These overloads concatenate elements of a PL/SQL table statement and parse the resulting string. You can use these procedures to parse a statement that is longer than the limit for a single VARCHAR2 variable by splitting up the statement.
- Taking a CLOB statement as an argument. You can use the CLOB overload version of the parse procedure to parse a SQL statement larger than 32K bytes.

### Syntax

Each version has multiple overloads.

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
    c                IN    INTEGER,
    statement        IN    VARCHAR2,
    language_flag    IN    INTEGER[
[,edition          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL],
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE]
[,schema          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]
[,container       IN    VARCHAR2]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
    c                IN    INTEGER,
    statement        IN    CLOB,
    language_flag    IN    INTEGER[
[,edition          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL],
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE]
[,schema          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]
[,container       IN    VARCHAR2]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
    c                IN    INTEGER,
    statement        IN    VARCHAR2A,
    lb              IN    INTEGER,
    ub              IN    INTEGER,
    lfflg          IN    BOOLEAN,
    language_flag    IN    INTEGER[
[,edition          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL],
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE]
[,schema          IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]
[,container       IN    VARCHAR2]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
    c                IN    INTEGER,
    statement        IN    VARCHAR2s,
    lb              IN    INTEGER,
    ub              IN    INTEGER,
```

```

    lfflg                IN    BOOLEAN,
    language_flag       IN    INTEGER[
[,edition              IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL],
    apply_crossedition_trigger IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    fire_apply_trigger  IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE]
[,schema              IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]
[,container           IN    VARCHAR2)];

```

## Parameters

**Table 156-29 PARSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor in which to parse the statement.
statement	SQL statement to be parsed. SQL statements larger than 32K that may be stored in CLOBs.  Unlike a PL/SQL statement, your SQL statement must not include a final semicolon. For example: <code>DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor1, 'BEGIN proc; END;', 2);</code> <code>DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor1, 'INSERT INTO tab VALUES(1), 2);</code>
lb	Lower bound for elements in the statement
ub	Upper bound for elements in the statement
lfflg	If TRUE, then insert a linefeed after each element on concatenation.
language_flag	Specifies the behavior for the SQL statement. For more information about the possible values and its corresponding behaviors, see <a href="#">DBMS_SQL Constants</a>
edition	Specifies the edition in which to run the statement under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NULL and container is NULL, the statement will be run in the current edition.</li> <li>• If a valid container is specified, passing NULL indicates the statement is to run in the target container's default edition.</li> <li>• Given the user and the edition with which the statement is to be executed, the user must have USE privilege on the edition.</li> </ul> <p>The following general conditions apply. The contents of the string are processed as a SQL identifier; double quotation marks must surround the remainder of the string if special characters or lowercase characters are present in the edition's actual name, and if double quotation marks are not used the contents will be uppercased.</p>

**Table 156-29 (Cont.) PARSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>apply_crossedition_trigger</code>	Specifies the unqualified name of a forward crossedition trigger that is to be applied to the specified SQL. The name is resolved using the <code>edition</code> and <code>current_schema</code> setting in which the statement is to be executed. The trigger must be owned by the user that will execute the statement. If a non-NULL value is specified, the specified crossedition trigger will be executed assuming <code>fire_apply_trigger</code> is TRUE, the trigger is enabled, the trigger is defined on the table which is the target of the statement, the type of the statement matches the trigger's <code>dml_event_clause</code> , any effective WHEN and UPDATE OF restrictions are satisfied, and so on. Other forward crossedition triggers may also be executed, selected using the "crossedition trigger DML rules" applied as if the specified trigger was doing a further DML to the table that is the target of the statement. Non-crossedition triggers and reverse crossedition triggers will not be executed. The contents of the string are processed as a SQL identifier; double quotation marks must surround the remainder of the string if special characters or lowercase characters are present in the trigger's actual name, and if double quotation marks are not used, the contents will be uppercased.
<code>fire_apply_trigger</code>	Indicates whether the specified <code>apply_crossedition_trigger</code> is itself to be executed, or must only be a guide used in selecting other triggers. This is typically set FALSE when the statement is a replacement for the actions the <code>apply_crossedition_trigger</code> would itself perform. If FALSE, the specified trigger is not executed, but other triggers are still selected for firing as if the specified trigger was doing a DML to the table that is the target of the statement. The <code>apply_crossedition_trigger</code> and <code>fire_apply_trigger</code> parameters are ignored if the statement is not a DML.
<code>schema</code>	Specifies the schema in which to resolve unqualified object names. If NULL, the current schema is the effective user's schema.
<code>container</code>	Name of the target container in which the cursor is to run. If NULL or unspecified, the name of the target container is that of the calling container and no container switch is performed. If a valid container name is specified, the current user must be a common user with SET CONTAINER privilege to switch to the target container. If a container switch completes, the effective user will have its default roles.

### Usage Notes

- Using DBMS\_SQL to dynamically run DDL statements can cause the program to stop responding. For example, a call to a procedure in a package results in the package being locked until the execution returns to the user side. Any operation that results in a conflicting lock, such as dynamically trying to drop the package before the first lock is released, stops the program from running.
- Because client-side code cannot reference remote package variables or constants, you must explicitly use the values of the constants.

For example, the following code does *not* compile on the client:

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur_hdl, stmt_str, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE); -- uses constant
DBMS_SQL.NATIVE
```

The following code works on the client, because the argument is explicitly provided:

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur_hdl, stmt_str, 1); -- compiles on the client
```

- The `VARCHAR2S` type is currently supported for backward compatibility of legacy code. However, you are advised to use `VARCHAR2A` both for its superior capability and because `VARCHAR2S` will be deprecated in a future release.
- To parse SQL statements larger than 32 KB, the new `CLOB` overload version of the `PARSE` procedure can be used instead of the `VARCHAR2A` overload.
- If the `container` parameter value is the same as the calling container, a container switch will not occur. However, the default roles of the current user will be in effect.

### Exceptions

If you create a type, procedure, function, or package using `DBMS_SQL` that has compilation warnings, an `ORA-24344` exception is raised, and the PL/SQL unit is still created.

## 156.9.27 RETURN\_RESULT Procedures

This procedure returns the result of an executed statement to the client application.

The result can be retrieved later by the client. Alternatively, it can return the statement result to and be retrieved later by the immediate caller that executes a recursive statement in which this statement result will be returned.

The caller can be:

- A PL/SQL stored procedure executing the recursive statement using `DBMS_SQL`
- A Java stored procedure using JDBC
- A .NET stored procedure using ADO.NET
- An external procedure using the Oracle Call Interface (OCI)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT(
    rc          IN OUT    SYS_REFCURSOR,
    to_client   IN        BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT(
    rc          IN OUT    INTEGER,
    to_client   IN        BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-30 RETURN\_RESULT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rc</code>	Statement cursor or ref cursor
<code>to_client</code>	Returns (or does not return) the statement result to the client. If not, it is returned to the immediate caller.



## Usage Notes

- Currently only a SQL query can be returned, and the return of statement results over remote procedure calls is not supported.
- Once the statement is returned, it is no longer accessible except by the client or the immediate caller to which it is returned.
- Statement results cannot be returned when the statement being executed by the client or any intermediate recursive statement is a SQL query and an error is raised.
- A ref cursor being returned can be strongly or weakly-typed.
- A query being returned can be partially fetched.
- Because EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement provides no interface to retrieve the statement results returned from its recursive statement, the cursors of the statement results returned to the caller of the EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement will be closed when the statement completes. To retrieve the returned statement results from a recursive statement in PL/SQL, use DBMS\_SQL to execute the recursive statement.

## Examples

```
CREATE PROCEDURE proc AS
  rc1 sys_refcursor;
  rc2 sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN rc1 FOR SELECT * FROM t1;
  DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT(rc1);
  OPEN rc2 FOR SELECT * FROM t2;
  DBMS_SQL.RETURN_RESULT(rc2);
END;
/
```

## 156.9.28 TO\_CURSOR\_NUMBER Function

This function takes an OPENED strongly or weakly-typed ref cursor and transforms it into a DBMS\_SQL cursor number.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER(
  rc IN OUT SYS_REFCURSOR)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-31 TO\_CURSOR\_NUMBER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rc	REF CURSOR to be transformed into a cursor number

### Return Values

Returns a DBMS\_SQL manageable cursor number transformed from a REF CURSOR

## Usage Notes

- The REF CURSOR passed in has to be OPENED, otherwise an error is raised.
- Once the REF CURSOR is transformed into a DBMS\_SQL cursor number, the REF CURSOR is no longer accessible by any native dynamic SQL operations.
- The DBMS\_SQL cursor that is returned by this subprogram performs in the same way as a DBMS\_SQL cursor that has already been executed.

## Examples

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DO_QUERY(sql_stmt VARCHAR2) IS
  TYPE CurType IS REF CURSOR;
  src_cur      CurType;
  curid        NUMBER;
  desctab      DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB;
  colcnt       NUMBER;
  namevar      VARCHAR2(50);
  numvar       NUMBER;
  datevar      DATE;
  empno        NUMBER := 100;
BEGIN

  -- sql_stmt := 'select ..... from employees where employee_id = :b1';
  OPEN src_cur FOR sql_stmt USING empno;

  -- Switch from native dynamic SQL to DBMS_SQL
  curid := DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER (src_cur);

  DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(curid, colcnt, desctab);

  -- Define columns
  FOR i IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
    IF desctab(i).col_type = 2 THEN
      DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, numvar);
    ELSIF desctab(i).col_type = 12 THEN
      DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, datevar);
    .....
    ELSE
      DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, namevar, 25);
    END IF;
  END LOOP;

  -- Fetch Rows
  WHILE DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(curid) > 0 LOOP
    FOR i IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
      IF (desctab(i).col_type = 1) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, namevar);
      ELSIF (desctab(i).col_type = 2) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, numvar);
      ELSIF (desctab(i).col_type = 12) THEN
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, datevar);
      ....
    END IF;
  END LOOP;
END LOOP;

  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);

```

```
END;
/
```

## 156.9.29 TO\_REFCURSOR Function

This function takes an OPENED, PARSED, and EXECUTED cursor and transforms/migrates it into a PL/SQL manageable REF CURSOR (a weakly-typed cursor) that can be consumed by PL/SQL native dynamic SQL switched to use native dynamic SQL.

This subprogram is only used with SELECT cursors.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR(
    cursor_number IN OUT INTEGER)
RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR;
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-32 TO\_REFCURSOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cursor_number	Cursor number of the cursor to be transformed into REF CURSOR

### Return Values

Returns a PL/SQL REF CURSOR transformed from a DBMS\_SQL cursor number

### Usage Notes

- The cursor passed in by the cursor\_number has to be OPENED, PARSED, and EXECUTED; otherwise an error is raised.
- Once the cursor\_number is transformed into a REF CURSOR, the cursor\_number is no longer accessible by any DBMS\_SQL operations.
- After a cursor\_number is transformed into a REF CURSOR, using DBMS\_SQL.IS\_OPEN to check to see if the cursor\_number is still open results in an error.
- If the cursor number was last parsed with a valid container parameter, it cannot be converted to a REF CURSOR.

### Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DO_QUERY(mgr_id NUMBER) IS
    TYPE CurType IS REF CURSOR;
    src_cur      CurType;
    curid        NUMBER;
    sql_stmt     VARCHAR2(200);
    ret          INTEGER;
    empnos       DBMS_SQL.Number_Table;
    depts        DBMS_SQL.Number_Table;
BEGIN

    -- DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR
    curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

    sql_stmt := 'SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from employees where MANAGER_ID
```

```

= :b1';

DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid, 'b1', mgr_id);
ret := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);

-- Switch from DBMS_SQL to native dynamic SQL
src_cur := DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR(curid);

-- Fetch with native dynamic SQL
FETCH src_cur BULK COLLECT INTO empnos, depts;

IF empnos.COUNT > 0 THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPNO DEPTNO');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
  -- Loop through the empnos and depts collections
  FOR i IN 1 .. empnos.COUNT LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(empnos(i) || ' ' || depts(i));
  END LOOP;
END IF;
-- Close cursor
CLOSE src_cur;
END;
/

```

### 156.9.30 VARIABLE\_VALUE Procedures

This procedure returns the value of the named variable for a given cursor. It is used to return the values of bind variables inside PL/SQL blocks or DML statements with returning clause.

#### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  name       IN VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT NOCOPY <datatype>);

```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following types:

```

ADT (user-defined object types)
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BFILE
BLOB
BOOLEAN
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
NESTED table
NUMBER
OPAQUE types
REF
TIME_UNCONSTRAINED
TIME_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED
TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED
UROWID

```

```
VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
VARRAY
YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED
```

For variables containing CHAR, RAW, and ROWID data, you can use the following variations on the syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_CHAR (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_RAW (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT RAW);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_ROWID (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT ROWID);
```

The following syntax enables the VARIABLE\_VALUE procedure to accommodate bulk operations:

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name       IN  VARCHAR2,
  value      OUT NOCOPY <table_type>);
```

For bulk operations, <table\_type> must be a supported DBMS\_SQL predefined TABLE type.

See [DBMS\\_SQL Data Structures](#)

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(variable_value,RNDS,WNDS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 156-33 VARIABLE\_VALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor from which to get the values.
name	Name of the variable for which you are retrieving the value.
value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single row option: Returns the value of the variable for the specified position. Oracle raises the exception <code>ORA-06562, inconsistent_type</code>, if the type of this output parameter differs from the actual type of the value, as defined by the call to <code>BIND_VARIABLE</code>.</li> <li>Array option: Local variable that has been declared &lt;table_type&gt;. For bulk operations, value is an OUT NOCOPY parameter.</li> </ul>

## 156.9.31 VARIABLE\_VALUE\_PKG Procedure

This procedure returns the value of the named variable for a given cursor.

It is used to return the values of bind variables of collection or record types inside PL/SQL blocks or DML statements with `returning` clause for a declared package. The type of the variable must be declared in the package specification. Bulk operations are not supported for these types.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  value     OUT NOCOPY <table_type>);
```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the following data types:

- RECORD
- VARRAY
- NESTED TABLE
- INDEX BY PLS\_INTEGER TABLE
- INDEX BY BINARY\_INTEGER TABLE

### Parameters

**Table 156-34** VARIABLE\_VALUE\_PKG Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	ID number of the cursor from which to get the values.
name	Name of the variable for which you are retrieving the value.
value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single row option: Returns the value of the variable for the specified position. Oracle raises the exception <code>ORA-06562, inconsistent_type</code>, if the type of this output parameter differs from the actual type of the value, as defined by the call to <code>BIND_VARIABLE_PKG</code>.</li> <li>• Array option: Local variable that has been declared &lt;table_type&gt;.</li> </ul>

### Example 156-5 Dynamic SQL using DBMS\_SQL.VARIABLE\_VALUE\_PKG to Get the Value of a Bind Variable

The data types are declared in the package specification. The `VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG` is used to get the value of the bind variable `v2` in the cursor SQL statement.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE ty_pkg AS
TYPE rec IS RECORD
  ( n1 NUMBER,
```

```
        n2 NUMBER);
TYPE trect IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
END ty_pkg;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE dyn_sql_nt AS
    dummy NUMBER;
    cur    NUMBER;
    v1 ty_pkg.trect;
    v2 ty_pkg.trect;
    str VARCHAR2(3000);
BEGIN
    v1 := ty_pkg.trect(1000);
    str := 'declare v1 ty_pkg.trect; begin v1:=:v1; v1(1) := 2000; :v2 :=
v1; end;' ;
    cur := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR();
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur, str, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG(cur, ':v1', v1);
    DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_PKG(cur, ':v2', v2);
    dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cur);
    DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_PKG(cur, ':v2', v2);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('n = '
    || v2(1));
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cur);
END dyn_sql_nt;
/
EXEC dyn_sql_nt;

n = 2000
```

# DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR

The `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` package provides information about Real-Time SQL Monitoring and Real-Time Database Operation Monitoring.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_SQL\\_MONITOR Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQL\\_MONITOR Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQL\\_MONITOR Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SQL\\_MONITOR Subprograms](#)



**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE](#)

## 157.1 DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR Overview

The `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` package provides information about Real-Time SQL Monitoring and Real-Time Database Operation Monitoring.

These features provide automatic monitoring of SQL statements, PL/SQL blocks, or composite database operations that are considered high-cost. A simple database operation is a single SQL statement or PL/SQL procedure or function. A composite database operation is activity between two defined points in time in a database session. The monitored data is collected in the `V$SQL_MONITOR` and `V$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR` views.

The following subprograms begin and end monitoring of a composite database operation:

- [BEGIN\\_OPERATION Function](#)
- [END\\_OPERATION Procedure](#)

The following subprograms report on monitoring data collected in `V$SQL_MONITOR` and `V$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR`:

- [REPORT\\_SQL\\_MONITOR Function](#)
- [REPORT\\_SQL\\_MONITOR\\_XML Function](#)
- [REPORT\\_SQL\\_MONITOR\\_LIST Function](#)
- [REPORT\\_SQL\\_MONITOR\\_LIST\\_XML Function](#)



## 157.2 DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and executes with invoker's rights privileges. The reporting functions require privileges to select data from the catalog as provided by the role `SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE`.

## 157.3 DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR Constants

The `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` package uses the constants shown in the following table.

**Table 157-1 DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>FORCE_TRACKING</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	'Y'	Force track the composite database operation when the operation starts
<code>NO_FORCE_TRACKING</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	'N'	Do not force track the composite database operation when the operation starts. It is only tracked when it has consumed 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time.

## 157.4 Summary of DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` package subprograms.

**Table 157-2 DBMS\_SQL\_MONITOR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BEGIN_OPERATION Function</a>	This function starts a database operation in the current session.
<a href="#">END_OPERATION Procedure</a>	This function ends a database operation in the current session. If the specified database operation does not exist, then this function has no effect.
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function</a>	This function builds a detailed report with monitoring information for a SQL statement, PL/SQL block, or database operation.
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_XML Function</a>	This function is identical to the <code>REPORT_SQL_MONITOR</code> function, except that the return type is <code>XMLType</code> .
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function</a>	This function builds a report for all or a subset of database operations that have been monitored by Oracle Database.
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST_XML Function</a>	This function is identical to the <code>REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST</code> function, except that it returns <code>XMLType</code> .

## 157.4.1 BEGIN\_OPERATION Function

This function starts a database operation in the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.BEGIN_OPERATION (
  dbop_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  dbop_eid       IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  forced_tracking IN VARCHAR2 := NO_FORCE_TRACKING,
  attribute_list IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  session_id     IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  session_serial IN NUMBER   := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 157-3** *BEGIN\_OPERATION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dbop_name	Name for the composite database operation.
dbop_eid	Unique identifier for the current execution of the composite database operation.
forced_tracking	Whether tracking is forced. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FORCE_TRACKING - forces the composite database operation to be tracked when the operation starts. You can also use the string variable Y.</li> <li>NO_FORCE_TRACKING - tracks the operation only when it has consumed at least 5 seconds of CPU or I/O time. You can also use the string variable N.</li> </ul> See " <a href="#">DBMS_SQL_MONITOR Constants</a> ".
attribute_list	List of user-created attributes. It is a comma-separated list of name-value pairs (for example, 'table_name=emp, operation=load').
session_id	Session ID of the session to be monitored. If omitted (or null), then the database monitors the current session.
session_serial	Serial number of the session to be monitored. If omitted (or null), then the database uses only the session ID to determine the session.

### Return Values

This function returns the database operation execution ID. If the value is null for dbop\_eid, then the database generates a unique value.

## 157.4.2 END\_OPERATION Procedure

This function ends a database operation in the current session. If the specified database operation does not exist, then this function has no effect.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.END_OPERATION(
    dbop_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    dbop_eid       IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 157-4** END\_OPERATION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
dbop_name	Name of a composite database operation
dbop_eid	Unique identifier for the current execution of the composite database operation

## 157.4.3 REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Function

This function builds a detailed report with monitoring information for a SQL statement, PL/SQL block, or database operation.

For each operation, it gives key information and associated global statistics. Use this function to get detailed monitoring information for a database operation.

The target database operation for this report can be:

- The last database operation monitored by Oracle Database (default, no parameter).
- The last database operation executed in the specified session and monitored by Oracle Database. The session is identified by its session ID and optionally its serial number (-1 is current session).
- The last execution of a specific database operation identified by its `sql_id`.
- A specific execution of a database operation identified by the combination `sql_id`, `sql_exec_start`, and `sql_exec_id`.
- The last execution of a specific database operation identified by `dbop_name`.
- The specific execution of a database operation identified by the combination `dbop_name`, `dbop_exec_id`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR (
    sql_id          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    dbop_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    dbop_exec_id    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    session_id      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

session_serial          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
sql_exec_start         IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
sql_exec_id           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
inst_id               IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
start_time_filter      IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
end_time_filter        IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
instance_id_filter     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
parallel_filter        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
plan_line_filter       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
event_detail           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'YES',
bucket_max_count       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 128,
bucket_interval        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
base_path              IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
last_refresh_time      IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
report_level           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
type                  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT',
sql_plan_hash_value    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
con_name              IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 157-5** *REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQL_ID of the simple database operation for which monitoring information should be displayed. Use NULL (default) to display monitoring information for the last simple database operation monitored by Oracle.
dbop_name	DBOP_NAME for which monitoring information of the composite database operation is displayed
dbop_exec_id	Execution ID for the composite database operation for which monitoring information is displayed
session_id	Targets only the subset of statements executed and monitored on behalf of the specified session. Default is NULL. Use -1 or USERENV('SID') for the current session.
session_serial	In addition to session_id, you can specify the session serial number to ensure the desired session incarnation is targeted. This is ignored when session_id is NULL.
sql_exec_start	Time at which execution of the monitored SQL was started. Only applicable when sql_id is specified. Used to display monitoring information for a particular execution of sql_id. When NULL (default), the last execution of sql_id is shown.
sql_exec_id	A numeric ID generated internally by SQL monitor to identify different executions of the same SQL statement. Thus each execution will have the same sql_id but a different sql_exec_id. Only applicable when sql_id is specified and is used to display monitoring information for a particular execution of sql_id. When NULL (default), the last execution of sql_id is shown.
inst_id	Looks only at queries started on the specified instance. Use -1 to target the current instance. The default, NULL will target all instances.

**Table 157-5 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
start_time_filter	If not NULL, the report shows activity from V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY started after this date. If NULL, the reported activity starts once the targeted database operation has started.
end_time_filter	If not NULL, the report shows activity from V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY started before this date. If NULL, the reported activity ends when the targeted database operation has ended or SYSDATE if the operation is still executing.
instance_id_filter	Only looks at activity for the specified instance. Use NULL (the default) to target all instances. Only relevant if the query runs in parallel.
parallel_filter	Parallel filter applies only to parallel execution and allows you to select only a subset of the processes involved in the parallel execution. The string parallel_filter can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NULL - target all parallel execution servers as wells as the query coordinator</li> <li>• ['qc'][servers(&lt;svr_grp&gt;[,] &lt;svr_set&gt;[,] &lt;srv_num&gt;)] where any NULL value is interpreted as ALL</li> </ul>
plan_line_filter	Selects activity and execution statistics for the specified line number in the plan of a SQL.
event_detail	When set to NO, the activity is aggregated by wait_class only. Use YES (default) to aggregate by wait_class, event_name.
bucket_max_count	Specifies the maximum number of buckets to create in the report
bucket_interval	Represents the exact time interval, in seconds, of all histogram buckets. If specified, bucket_max_count is ignored.
base_path	URL path for flex HTML resources since flex HTML format requires access to external files (Java scripts and the flash swf file).
last_refresh_time	If not NULL (default), the time when the report was last retrieved (SYSDATE attribute of the report tag). Use this option when you want to display the report of an running query and when that report is refreshed on a regular basis. This optimizes the size of the report since only the new changed information will be returned. In particular, the following will be optimized: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SQL text will not be returned when this option is specified</li> <li>• Activity histogram will start at the bucket that intersects that time. The entire content of the bucket is returned, even if last_refresh_time is after the start of that bucket</li> </ul>

**Table 157-5 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
report_level	<p>Level of detail for the report. Of the following, only one can be specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NONE: Minimum possible</li> <li>BASIC: This is equivalent to <code>sql_text-plan-xplan-sessions-instance-activity_histogram-plan_histogram-metrics</code> where the token "-" implies that report section will not be included in the report.</li> <li>TYPICAL: Everything but <code>plan_histogram</code></li> <li>ALL: Everything</li> </ul> <p>In addition, individual report sections can also be enabled or disabled by using a <code>±section_name</code>. Several sections are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>XPLAN: Shows explain plan. ON by default.</li> <li>PLAN: Shows plan monitoring statistics. ON by default.</li> <li>SESSIONS: Show session details. Applies only to parallel queries. ON by default.</li> <li>INSTANCE: Shows instance details. Applies only to parallel and cross instance queries. ON by default.</li> <li>PARALLEL: An umbrella parameter for specifying sessions as well as instance details</li> <li>ACTIVITY: Shows activity summary at global level, plan line level and session</li> <li>INSTANCE LEVEL: (If applicable). ON by default.</li> <li>BINDS: Shows bind information when available. ON by default.</li> <li>METRICS: Shows metric data (such as CPU and IOs) over time. ON by default</li> <li>ACTIVITY_HISTOGRAM: Shows a histogram of the overall query activity. ON by default.</li> <li>PLAN_HISTOGRAM: Shows activity histogram at plan line level. OFF by default.</li> <li>OTHER: Other information. ON by default.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, SQL text can be specified at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-SQL_TEXT: No SQL text in report</li> <li>+SQL_TEXT: Alright with partial SQL text, that is, up to the first 2000 chars as stored in <code>GV\$SQL_MONITOR</code></li> <li>SQL_FULLTEXT: No full SQL text, that is, <code>+sql_text</code></li> <li>+SQL_FULLTEXT: Show full SQL text (default)</li> </ul>
type	<p>Report type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TEXT: text report (default)</li> <li>HTML: simple HTML report</li> <li>ACTIVE: database active report. Some information (explain plan, <code>activity_histogram</code>, <code>metrics</code> and <code>plan_histogram</code>) is only shown when this type is selected</li> <li>XML: raw data for the report</li> </ul>
sql_plan_hash_value	<p>Targets only those with the specified plan hash value. Default is NULL.</p>

**Table 157-5 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
con_name	Container name in a multitenant database.

### Return Values

SQL monitor report, an XML document.

### Usage Notes

The user invoking this function must have privilege to access the following fixed views:

- GV\$SQL\_MONITOR
- GV\$SQL\_PLAN\_MONITOR
- GV\$ACTIVE\_SESSION\_HISTORY
- GV\$SESSION\_LONGOPS
- GV\$SQL if SQL full text is requested and its length is greater than 2 KB

## 157.4.4 REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_XML Function

This function is identical to the REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR function, except that the return type is XMLType.

### Related Topics

- [REPORT\\_SQL\\_MONITOR Function](#)  
This function builds a detailed report with monitoring information for a SQL statement, PL/SQL block, or database operation.

## 157.4.5 REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_LIST Function

This function builds a report for all or a subset of database operations that have been monitored by Oracle Database.

For each database operation, it gives key information and associated global statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST (
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  dbop_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  monitor_type    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT MONITOR_TYPE_ALL,
  session_id      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  session_serial  IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id         IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  active_since_date IN DATE     DEFAULT NULL,
  active_since_sec IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  last_refresh_time IN DATE     DEFAULT NULL,
  report_level    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  auto_refresh    IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  base_path       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

type                IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT' ,
con_name           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 157-6** *REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_LIST Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQL_ID of the simple database operation for which monitoring information should be displayed. Use NULL (default) to display monitoring information for the last operation monitored by Oracle Database.
dbop_name	DBOP_NAME for which monitoring information of the composite database operation is displayed.
monitor_type	Monitor type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MONITOR_TYPE_SQL returns only simple database operations</li> <li>• MONITOR_TYPE_DBOP returns composite database operations</li> <li>• MONITOR_TYPE_ALL returns all types</li> </ul>
session_id	Targets only the subset of database operations executed and monitored on behalf of the specified session. Default is NULL. Use -1 or USERENV('SID') for the current session.
session_serial	In addition to session_id, you can specify the session serial number to ensure the desired session incarnation is targeted. This is ignored when session_id is NULL.
inst_id	Looks only at monitored database operations originating from the specified instance. Use -1 to target the instance where the report executed. To target all instances, use NULL (default).
active_since_date	If not NULL (default), returns monitored database operations that have been active since the specified time. This includes all operations that are executing, as well as all operations that have completed their execution after the specified start time.
active_since_sec	If not NULL (default), returns monitored database operations that have been active since the specified time. This includes all operations that are executing, as well as all operations that have completed their execution after the specified date and time. In this case, the start time is specified relative to the current SYSDATE minus a specified number of seconds. For example, use 3600 to limit the report to all operations that have been active in the past 1 hour.
last_refresh_time	If not NULL (default), the time when the list report was last retrieved. This optimizes the case where an application shows the list and refreshes the report on a regular basis (such as once every 5 seconds). In this case, the report will show details about the execution of monitored queries that have been active since the specified last_refresh_time. For other queries, the report returns the execution key (sql_id, sql_exec_start, and sql_exec_id). Also, for queries that have their first refresh time after the specified date, only the SQL execution key and statistics are returned.



**Table 157-6 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_LIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
report_level	Level of detail for the report. The level can be BASIC (SQL text up to 200 character), TYPICAL (which include full SQL text assuming that cursor has not aged out, in which case the SQL text is included up to 2000 characters), or ALL which is the same as TYPICAL.
auto_refresh	Specifies the duration in seconds after which report data will be automatically refreshed while the monitored SQL or database operation is still executing. This applies to active report types.
base_path	URL path for flex HTML resources since flex HTML format requires access to external files (java scripts and the flash swf file).
type	Report type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TEXT: text report (default)</li> <li>• HTML: simple HTML report</li> <li>• ACTIVE: database active report. Some information (explain plan, activity_histogram, metrics, and plan_histogram) is only shown when this type is selected.</li> <li>• XML: raw data for the report</li> </ul>
con_name	Container name in a multitenant database.

**Return Values**

A report in text, XML, or HTML format that contains the list of the database operations monitored.

**Usage Notes**

- Use the [REPORT\\_SQL\\_MONITOR Function](#) to get detailed monitoring information for a single database operation.
- The user invoking this function needs to have the privilege to access the fixed views GV\$SQL\_MONITOR and GV\$SQL.

## 157.4.6 REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_LIST\_XML Function

This function is identical to the REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_LIST function, except that it returns XMLType.

**Related Topics**

- [REPORT\\_SQL\\_MONITOR\\_LIST Function](#)  
This function builds a report for all or a subset of database operations that have been monitored by Oracle Database.

# DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR

The `DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR` package provides an interface for creating, configuring, and using SQL translation profiles.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of `DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR` Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

SQL Translation Framework Architecture and Overview in *Oracle Database Migration Guide*

## 158.1 DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR Security Model

`DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR` is an invoker's rights package.

When translating a SQL statement or error, the translator package procedure will be invoked with the same current user and current schema as those in which the SQL statement being parsed. The owner of the translator package must be granted the `TRANSLATE SQL` user privilege on the current user.

Additionally, the current user must be granted the `EXECUTE` privilege on the translator package.

## 158.2 DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR Constants

`DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR` defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table.

**Table 158-1 DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR Constants**

Constant	Value	Type	Description
ATTR_EDITIO NABLE	'EDITIONABL E'	VARCHAR2(30 )	Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that specifies whether the SQL translation profile becomes an editioned or noneditioned object if editioning is later enabled for the schema object type SQL translation profile in the owner's schema (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
ATTR_FOREIG N_SQL_SYNTA X	'FOREIGN_SQ L_SYNTAX'	VARCHAR2(30 )	Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that indicates if the profile is for translation of foreign SQL syntax (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
ATTR_LOG_TR ANSLATION_E RROR	'TRANSLATIO N_ERROR'	VARCHAR2(30 )	Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls if the profile should log translation error in the database alert log (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
ATTR_RAISE_ TRANSLATION _ERROR	'TRANSLATIO N_ERROR '	VARCHAR2(30 )	Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls if the profile should raise translation error if a SQL statement or error fails to be translated (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
ATTR_TRANSL ATE_NEW_SQL	'TRANSLATE_ NEW_SQL'	VARCHAR2(30 )	Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls if the profile should translate new SQL statements and errors (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
ATTR_TRACE_ TRANSLATION	'TRACE_TRAN SLATION'	VARCHAR2(30 )	Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls tracing (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
ATTR_TRANSL ATOR	'TRANSLATOR '	VARCHAR2(30 )	Name of the SQL translation profile attribute that specifies the translator package (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
ATTR_VALUE_ TRUE	'TRUE'	VARCHAR2(30 )	Value to set a SQL translation profile attribute to true (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )
ATTR_VALUE_ FALSE	'FALSE'	VARCHAR2(30 )	Value to set a SQL translation profile attribute to false (see <a href="#">Operational Notes</a> )

## 158.3 DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR Operational Notes

The subprograms that modify a profile have DDL transaction semantics and when invoked will commit any open transaction in the session.

### ATTR\_EDITONABLE Constant

Editable is true by default.

### ATTR\_FOREIGN\_SQL\_SYNTAX Constant

Foreign SQL syntax is true by default.

### ATTR\_LOG\_TRANSLATION\_ERROR Constant

- If log translation is enabled in a SQL translation profile, an alert log is written to the database alert log if no custom translation is found for a SQL statement or error. This allows the user to catch any error in the custom translation in a profile.

- Log translation error is false by default.

#### ATTR\_RAISE\_TRANSLATION\_ERROR Constant

Raise translation error is false by default.

#### ATTR\_TRANSLATE\_NEW\_SQL Constant

- The name of the SQL translation profile attribute that controls if the profile should translate new SQL statements and errors. If so, the translator package, if registered, will translate a new SQL statement or error not already translated in custom translations, and also register the new translation as custom translation. If not, any new SQL statement or error encountered will result in a translation error
- Translate new SQL statements and errors is true by default.

#### ATTR\_TRACE\_TRANSLATION Constant

- If tracing is enabled in a SQL translation profile, any SQL statement or error translated by the profile in a database session and its translation is written to the database session's trace file.
- Tracing is disabled by default.

#### ATTR\_TRANSLATOR Constant

- The translator package must be a PL/SQL package with the following three procedures. The [TRANSLATE\\_SQL Procedure](#) and the [TRANSLATE\\_ERROR Procedure](#) are called to translate SQL statements and errors. The names of the parameters of the translate procedures must be followed.

```
PROCEDURE TRANSLATE_SQL(
    sql_text          IN CLOB,
    translated_text   OUT CLOB);

PROCEDURE TRANSLATE_ERROR(
    error_code        IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    translated_code   OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    translated_sqlstate OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters:

```
profile_name      - profile name
sql_text          - SQL statement to be translated
translated_text   - translated SQL statement
error_code        - Oracle error code
translated_code   - translated error code
translated_sqlstate - translated SQLSTATE
```

- When NULL is returned in translated\_text, translated\_code, or translated\_sqlstate, it means that no translation is required and the original SQL statement, error code, or SQLSTATE is used instead.
- The name of the translator package follows the naming rules for database packages of the form [schema.]package\_name. When the schema and package names are used, they are set to uppercase by default unless surrounded by double quotation marks. For example, setting a translator package, translator => 'dbms\_tsql\_translator' is the same as translator => 'Dbms\_Tsql\_Translator' and translator => 'DBMS\_TSSQL\_TRANSLATOR', but not the same as translator => '"dbms\_tsql\_translator"'. The default schema name is the profile owner.

- The translator attribute is not set by default.

**ATTR\_VALUE\_TRUE Constant**

The value to set a SQL translation profile attribute to true.

**ATTR\_VALUE\_FALSE Constant**

The value to set a SQL translation profile attribute to false.

## 158.4 DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by the DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR package.

**Table 158-2 Exceptions Raised by DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR**

Exception	Error Code	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	29261	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	1031	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	24252	Profile does not exist
NO_SUCH_USER	1918	Profile owner does not exist
NO_TRANSLATION_FOUND	24253	No translation of the SQL statement or error code found
PROFILE_EXISTS	955	Profile already exists

## 158.5 DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR Examples

This is an example of basic SQL translation using DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR.

**Basic SQL Translation**

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.CREATE_PROFILE(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application');
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SET_ATTRIBUTE(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    attribute_name => DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ATTR_TRANSLATOR,
    attribute_value => 'migration_repo.sybase_tsql_translator');
END;
```

## 158.6 Summary of DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 158-3 DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_PROFILE Procedure</a>	Creates a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure</a>	Deregisters the custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure</a>	Deregisters the translation of an Oracle error code and <code>SQLSTATE</code> in a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">DROP_PROFILE Procedure</a>	Drops a SQL translation profile and its contents
<a href="#">ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure</a>	Enables or disables a custom translation of an Oracle error code in a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure</a>	Enables or disables a custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">EXPORT_PROFILE Procedure</a>	Exports the content of a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">IMPORT_PROFILE Procedure</a>	Imports the content of a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION Procedure</a>	Registers a custom translation of an Oracle error code and <code>SQLSTATE</code> in a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION Procedure</a>	Registers a custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">SET_ATTRIBUTE Procedure</a>	Sets an attribute of a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">SQL_HASH Function</a>	Computes the hash value of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">SQL_ID Function</a>	Computes the SQL identifier of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">TRANSLATE_ERROR Procedure</a>	Translates an Oracle error code and an ANSI <code>SQLSTATE</code> using a SQL translation profile
<a href="#">TRANSLATE_SQL Procedure</a>	Translates a SQL statement using a SQL translation profile

## 158.6.1 CREATE\_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure creates a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.CREATE_PROFILE (
    profile_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 158-4 CREATE\_PROFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile

## Exceptions

**Table 158-5 CREATE\_PROFILE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
PROFILE_EXISTS	Profile already exists

## Usage Notes

- A SQL translation profile is a database schema object that resides in SQL translation profile namespace. Its name follows the naming rules for database objects of the form [schema.]name. When the schema and profile names are used in the DBMS\_SQL\_TRANSLATOR package, they are uppercased unless surrounded by double quotation marks. For example, the translation profile profile\_name => 'tsql\_application' is the same as profile\_name => 'Tsql\_Application' and profile\_name => 'TSQL\_APPLICATION', but not the same as profile\_name => 'tsql\_application'.
- A SQL translation profile is an editionable object type.
- A SQL translation profile cannot be created as a common object in a multitenant container database (CDB).
- To destroy a SQL translation profile, use the [DROP\\_PROFILE Procedure](#).

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.CREATE_PROFILE(profile_name => 'tsql_application');
END;
```

## 158.6.2 DEREGISTER\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure deregisters the custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION (
  profile_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_text          IN CLOB);
```

## Parameters

**Table 158-6** *DEREGISTER\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile
sql_text	SQL statement

## Exceptions

**Table 158-7** *DEREGISTER\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions*

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
PROFILE_EXISTS	Profile already exists

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DEREGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    sql_text     => 'select top 5 * from emp');
END;
```

## 158.6.3 DEREGISTER\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure deregisters the translation of an Oracle error code and SQLSTATE in a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION (
  profile_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  error_code       IN  PLS_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 158-8** *DEREGISTER\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile
error_code	Oracle error code



## Exceptions

**Table 158-9 DEREGISTER\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	Profile does not exist

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DEREGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    error_code   => 1);
END;
```

## 158.6.4 DROP\_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL translation profile and its contents.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DROP_PROFILE (
  profile_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-10 DROP\_PROFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile

## Exceptions

**Table 158-11 DROP\_PROFILE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	Profile does not exist

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.DROP_PROFILE(
```

```

        profile_name => 'tsql_application');
END;
```

## 158.6.5 ENABLE\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure enables or disables a custom translation of an Oracle error code in a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION (
    profile_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    sql_text        IN  CLOB,
    enable          IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-12** *ENABLE\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile
sql_text	SQL statement
enable	Enable or disable the translation

### Exceptions

**Table 158-13** *ENABLE\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions*

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	Profile does not exist

### Examples

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ENABLE_ERROR_TRANSLATION(
        profile_name => 'tsql_application',
        sql_text     => 'SELECT TOP 5 * FROM emp'
        enable       => TRUE);
END;
```

## 158.6.6 ENABLE\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure enables or disables a custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION (
    profile_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```
sql_text      IN CLOB,  
enable        IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-14** *ENABLE\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile
sql_text	SQL statement
enable	Enable or disable the translation

### Exceptions

**Table 158-15** *ENABLE\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions*

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	Profile does not exist

### Examples

```
BEGIN  
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.ENABLE_SQL_TRANSLATION(  
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',  
    sql_text     => 'select top 5 * from emp',  
    enable       => TRUE);  
END;
```

## 158.6.7 EXPORT\_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure exports the content of a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.EXPORT_PROFILE (  
  profile_name  IN          VARCHAR2,  
  content       OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-16** *EXPORT\_PROFILE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile
content	Content of profile

## Exceptions

**Table 158-17 EXPORT\_PROFILE Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	Profile does not exist

## Usage Notes

- The content of the SQL translation profile is exported in XML format as follows. Note that the profile name will not be exported.

```
SQLTranslationProfile Translator="translator package name"
    ForeignSQLSyntax="TRUE|FALSE"
    TranslateNewSQL="TRUE|FALSE"
    RaiseTranslationError="TRUE|FALSE"
    LogTranslationError="TRUE|FALSE"
    TraceTranslation="TRUE|FALSE"
    Editionable="TRUE|FALSE">
<SQLTranslations>
  <SQLTranslation Enabled="TRUE|FALSE">
    <SQLText>original SQL text</SQLText>
    <TranslatedText>translated SQL text</TranslatedText>
  </SQLTranslation>
  ...
</SQLTranslations>
<ErrorTranslations>
  <ErrorTranslation Enabled="TRUE|FALSE">
    <ErrorCode>Oracle error code</ErrorCode>
    <TranslatedCode>translated error code</TranslatedCode>
    <TranslatedSQLSTATE>translated SQLSTATE</TranslatedSQLSTATE>
  </ErrorTranslation>
  ...
</ErrorTranslations>
</SQLTranslationProfile>
```

- To import the content to a SQL translation profile, use the [IMPORT\\_PROFILE Procedure](#).

## Examples

```
DECLARE
  content CLOB;
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.EXPORT_PROFILE(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    content      => content);
END;
```

## 158.6.8 IMPORT\_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure imports the content of a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.IMPORT_PROFILE (
  profile_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  content           IN  CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-18** *IMPORT\_PROFILE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile
content	Content of profile

### Exceptions

**Table 158-19** *IMPORT\_PROFILE Procedure Exceptions*

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist

### Usage Notes

- The content of the SQL translation profile must be in XML format as used by the [EXPORT\\_PROFILE Procedure](#). All elements and attributes are optional.
- If the profile does not exist, it is created. If it exists, the content overrides any existing attribute, translator package, SQL or error translation registration.
- To export the content to a SQL translation profile, use the [EXPORT\\_PROFILE Procedure](#).

### Examples

```
DECLARE
  content CLOB;
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.IMPORT_PROFILE(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    content      => content);
END;
```

## 158.6.9 REGISTER\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure registers a custom translation of an Oracle error code and `SQLSTATE` in a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION (
  profile_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  error_code        IN  PLS_INTEGER,
  translated_code   IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  translated_sqlstate IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable           IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-20 REGISTER\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>profile_name</code>	Name of profile
<code>error_code</code>	Oracle error code
<code>translated_code</code>	Translated error code
<code>translated_sqlstate</code>	Translated <code>SQLSTATE</code>
<code>enable</code>	Enable or disable the translation

### Exceptions

**Table 158-21 REGISTER\_ERROR\_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
<code>BAD_ARGUMENT</code>	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
<code>INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE</code>	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
<code>NO_SUCH_USER</code>	Profile owner does not exist
<code>NO_SUCH_PROFILE</code>	Profile does not exist

### Usage Notes

- When the Oracle Database translates an Oracle error code using a translation profile, it searches for the registered custom translation first, and only invokes the translator package if no match is found.
- When a translation is registered in a profile, it may be disabled. Oracle Database does not search for disabled translations.
- The old translation of the error code and `SQLSTATE`, if present, is replaced with the new translation.
- To deregister a translation, use the [DEREGISTER\\_ERROR\\_TRANSLATION Procedure](#).

## Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_ERROR_TRANSLATION(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    error_code   => 1,
    translated_code => 2601);
END;
```

## 158.6.10 REGISTER\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure

This procedure registers a custom translation of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION (
  profile_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_text          IN CLOB,
  translated_text   IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
  enable            IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-22 REGISTER\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
profile_name	Name of profile
sql_text	SQL statement
translated_text	Translated SQL statement
enable	Enable or disable the translation

### Exceptions

**Table 158-23 REGISTER\_SQL\_TRANSLATION Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	Profile does not exist

### Usage Notes

- When the Oracle Database translates a statement using a translation profile, it searches for the registered custom translation first, and only invokes the translator package if no match is found.
- When a translation is registered in a profile, it may be disabled. Oracle Database does not search for disabled translations.

- When `translated_text` is `NULL`, no translation is required and the original statement is used.
- The old translation of the SQL statement, if present, is replaced with the new translation.
- To deregister a translation, use the [DEREGISTER\\_SQL\\_TRANSLATION Procedure](#).

### Examples

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.REGISTER_SQL_TRANSLATION(
    profile_name => 'tsql_application',
    sql_text     => 'select top 5 * from emp',
    translated_text => 'SELECT * FROM emp WHERE rownum <= :SYS_N_001');
END;
```

## 158.6.11 SET\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure

This procedure sets an attribute of a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SET_ATTRIBUTE (
  profile_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute_name IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value IN VARCHAR2;)
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-24** *SET\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>profile_name</code>	Name of profile
<code>attribute_name</code>	Name of attribute
<code>attribute_value</code>	Value of attribute

### Exceptions

**Table 158-25** *SET\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Exceptions*

Exception	Description
<code>BAD_ARGUMENT</code>	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
<code>INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE</code>	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
<code>NO_SUCH_USER</code>	Profile owner does not exist
<code>NO_SUCH_PROFILE</code>	Profile does not exist

### Usage Notes

See [Constants](#)



## 158.6.12 SQL\_HASH Function

This procedure computes the hash value of a SQL statement in the session's SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SQL_HASH (
    sql_text          IN    CLOB)
RETURN NUMBER DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-26 SQL\_HASH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	SQL statement

### Return Values

Returns hash value of the SQL statement in the SQL translation profile

### Exceptions

**Table 158-27 SQL\_HASH Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface

### Examples

```
DECLARE
    sqltext CLOB;
    txttext CLOB;
    sqlhash NUMBER;
BEGIN
    sqltext := 'SELECT TOP 1 * FROM emp';
    sqlhash := DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SQL_HASH (sqltext);
    SELECT translated_text INTO txttext
    FROM user_sql_translations
    WHERE sql_hash = sqlhash
    AND DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (sql_text, sqltext) = 0;
END;
```

## 158.6.13 SQL\_ID Function

This procedure computes the SQL identifier of a SQL statement in a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SQL_ID (
    sql_text          IN    CLOB)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

## Parameters

**Table 158-28 SQL\_ID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	SQL statement

## Return Values

Returns the SQL ID of the SQL statement in the SQL translation profile

## Exceptions

**Table 158-29 SQL\_ID Function Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface

## Examples

```

DECLARE
  sqltext CLOB;
  sqlid   VARCHAR2(13);
BEGIN
  sqltext := 'SELECT TOP 1 * FROM emp';
  sqlid   := DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.SQL_ID (sqltext);
END;

```

## 158.6.14 TRANSLATE\_ERROR Procedure

This procedure translates an Oracle error code and an ANSI SQLSTATE using the session's SQL translation profile

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE_ERROR (
  error_code          IN          PLS_INTEGER,
  translated_code     OUT         PLS_INTEGER,
  translated_sqlstate OUT NOCOPY  VARCHAR2);

```

## Parameters

**Table 158-30 TRANSLATE\_ERROR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
error_code	Oracle error code
translated_code	Translated error code
translated_sqlstate	Translated SQLSTATE

## Exceptions

**Table 158-31** TRANSLATE\_ERROR Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	Profile does not exist
NO_TRANSLATION_FOUND	No translation of the SQL statement or error code is found

## Examples

```

DECLARE
    translated_code    BINARY_INTEGER;
    translated_sqlstate VARCHAR2(5);
BEGIN
    DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE_ERROR(
        error_code      => 1,
        translated_code => translated_code,
        translated_sqlstate => translated_sqlstate);
END;
```

## 158.6.15 TRANSLATE\_SQL Procedure

This procedure translates a SQL statement using a SQL translation profile.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE_SQL (
    sql_text          IN          CLOB,
    translated_text   OUT NOCOPY CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 158-32** TRANSLATE\_SQL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
sql_text	SQL statement
translated_text	Translated SQL statement

## Exceptions

**Table 158-33** TRANSLATE\_SQL Procedure Exceptions

Exception	Description
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument is passed to the PL/SQL interface
INSUFFICIENT_PRIVILEGE	User has insufficient privilege for the operation

**Table 158-33 (Cont.) TRANSLATE\_SQL Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
NO_SUCH_USER	Profile owner does not exist
NO_SUCH_PROFILE	Profile does not exist

**Examples**

```
ALTER SESSION SET SQL_TRANSLATION_PROFILE = tsql_application;
```

```
DECLARE
    translated_text CLOB;
BEGIN
    DBMS_SQL_TRANSLATOR.TRANSLATE_SQL(
        sql_text      => 'select top 5 * from emp',
        translated_text => translated_text);
END;
```

# DBMS\_SQLDIAG

The DBMS\_SQLDIAG package provides an interface to the SQL Diagnosability functionality.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_SQLDIAG Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLDIAG Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLDIAG Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SQLDIAG Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information about "Managing Diagnostic Data"

## 159.1 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Overview

In the rare case that a SQL statement fails with a critical error, you can run the SQL Repair Advisor to try to repair the failed statement by using the DBMS\_SQLDIAG package subprograms.

The SQL Repair Advisor analyzes the statement and in many cases recommends a patch to repair the statement. If you implement the recommendation, the applied SQL patch circumvents the failure by causing the query optimizer to choose an alternate execution plan for future executions.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information about how to run the SQL Repair Advisor using the DBMS\_SQLDIAG package subprograms.

## 159.2 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Security Model

You must have the ADVISOR role to execute the DBMS\_SQLDIAG package.

## 159.3 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants

DBMS\_SQLDIAG defines constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following tables:

- [Table 159-1](#) describes the name of SQL repair advisor as seen by the advisor framework
- [Table 159-2](#) describes SQLDIAG advisor task scope parameter values
- [Table 159-3](#) describes SQLDIAG advisor `time_limit` constants
- [Table 159-4](#) describes possible formats for a report
- [Table 159-5](#) describes possible levels of detail in the report
- [Table 159-6](#) describes possible report sections (comma delimited)
- [Table 159-7](#) describes possible values for the `problem_type` parameter of the [CREATE\\_DIAGNOSIS\\_TASK Functions](#)
- [Table 159-8](#) describes possible values for the `_sql_findings_mode` parameter

**Table 159-1 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - SQLDIAG Advisor Name**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
ADV_SQL_DIAG_NAME	VARCHAR2(18)	SQL Repair Advisor	Name of SQL repair advisor as seen by the advisor framework

**Table 159-2 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - SQLDIAG Advisor Task Scope Parameter Values**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE	VARCHAR2(13)	COMPREHENSIVE	Detailed analysis of the problem which may take more time to execute
SCOPE_LIMITED	VARCHAR2(7)	LIMITED	Brief analysis of the problem

**Table 159-3 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - SQLDIAG Advisor time\_limit Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT	NUMBER	1800	Default time limit for analysis of the problem

**Table 159-4 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - Report Type (possible values) Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
TYPE_HTML	VARCHAR2(4)	HTML	Report from the <a href="#">REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function</a> in HTML form

**Table 159-4 (Cont.) DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - Report Type (possible values) Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
TYPE_TEXT	VARCHAR2(4)	TEXT	Report from the <a href="#">REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK</a> Function in text form
TYPE_XML	VARCHAR2(3)	XML	Report from the <a href="#">REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK</a> Function in XML form

**Table 159-5 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - Report Level (possible values) Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
LEVEL_ALL	VARCHAR2(3)	ALL	Complete report including annotations about statements skipped over
LEVEL_BASIC	VARCHAR2(5)	BASIC	Shows information about every statement analyzed, including recommendations not implemented
LEVEL_TYPICAL	VARCHAR2(7)	TYPICAL	Simple report shows only information about the actions taken by the advisor.

**Table 159-6 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - Report Section (possible values) Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
SECTION_ALL	VARCHAR2(3)	ALL	All statements
SECTION_ERRORS	VARCHAR2(6)	ERRORS	Statements with errors
SECTION_FINDINGS	VARCHAR2(8)	FINDINGS	Tuning findings
SECTION_INFORMATION	VARCHAR2(11)	INFORMATION	General information
SECTION_PLANS	VARCHAR2(5)	PLANS	Explain plans
SECTION_SUMMARY	VARCHAR2(7)	SUMMARY	Summary information

**Table 159-7 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - Problem Type Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE	NUMBER	1	User suspects this is a performance problem
PROBLEM_TYPE_WRONG_RESULTS	NUMBER	2	User suspects the query is giving inconsistent results
PROBLEM_TYPE_COMPILATION_ERROR	NUMBER	3	User sees a crash in compilation
PROBLEM_TYPE_EXECUTION_ERROR	NUMBER	4	User sees a crash in execution
PROBLEM_TYPE_ALT_PLANS	NUMBER	5	User to explore all alternative plans

**Table 159-8 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Constants - Findings Filter Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_ALL	NUMBER	1	Show all possible findings
SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_VALIDATION	NUMBER	2	Show status of validation rules over structures
SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_FEATURES	NUMBER	3	Show only features used by the query
SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_FILTER_PLANS	NUMBER	4	Show the alternative plans generated by the advisor
SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_CR_DIFF	NUMBER	5	Show difference between two plans
SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_MASK_VARIANT	NUMBER	6	Mask info for testing
SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_OBJECT_FEATURES	NUMBER	7	Show features usage history
SQLDIAG_FINDINGS_BASIC_INFO	NUMBER	8	Show the alternative plans generated by the advisor

## 159.4 Summary of DBMS\_SQLDIAG Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SQLDIAG subprograms and briefly describes them.



**Table 159-9 DBMS\_SQLDIAG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH Function & Procedure	Accepts a recommended SQL patch as recommended by the specified SQL diagnosis task
ALTER_SQL_PATCH Procedure	Alters specific attributes of an existing SQL patch object
CANCEL_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure	Cancel a diagnostic task
CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Functions	Creates a diagnostic task in order to diagnose a single SQL statement
CREATE_SQL_PATCH Function	Creates an SQL patch based on a set of user specified hints for specific statements identified by SQL text.
CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH H Procedure	Creates the staging table used for transporting SQL patches from one system to another
DROP_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure	Drops a diagnostic task
DROP_SQL_PATCH Procedure	Drops the named SQL patch from the database
EXECUTE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure	Executes a diagnostic task
EXPLAIN_SQL_TESTCASE Function	Explains a SQL test case
EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures	Exports a SQL test case to a directory
EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DI R_BY_INC Function	Generates a SQL Test Case corresponding to the incident ID passed as an argument.
EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DI R_BY_TXT Function	Generates a SQL Test Case corresponding to the SQL passed as an argument
GET_FIX_CONTROL Function	Returns the value of fix control for a given bug number
GET_SQL Function	Imports a SQL test case
IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures	Imports a SQL test case into a schema
INCIDENTID_2_SQL Procedure	Initializes a sql_setrow from an incident ID
INTERRUPT_DIAGNOSIS_TA SK Procedure	Interrupts a diagnostic task
LOAD_SQLSET_FROM_TCB Function	Loads a SQLSET from Test Case Builder (TCB) file
PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure	SQL patches into the staging table created by the CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure
REPLAY_SQL_TESTCASE Function	Reports on a diagnostic task
REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Function	Reports on a diagnostic task
RESET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure	Resets a diagnostic task

**Table 159-9 (Cont.) DBMS\_SQLDIAG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">RESUME_DIAGNOSIS_TASK Procedure</a>	Resumes a diagnostic task
<a href="#">SET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets a diagnosis task parameter
<a href="#">SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR Function</a>	Diagnoses a given SQL statement for a given SQL ID for the given problem type.
<a href="#">UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure</a>	Unpacks from the staging table populated by a call to the <a href="#">PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH Procedure</a> , using the patch data stored in the staging table to create patches on this system

## 159.4.1 ACCEPT\_SQL\_PATCH Function & Procedure

This procedure accepts a recommended SQL patch as recommended by the specified SQL diagnosis task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    object_id      IN NUMBER := NULL,
    name           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    description    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    category       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    task_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    replace        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    force_match    IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.ACCEPT_SQL_PATCH (
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    object_id      IN NUMBER := NULL,
    name           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    description    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    category       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    task_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    replace        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    force_match    IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-10 ACCEPT\_SQL\_PATCH Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
taskname	Name of the SQL diagnosis task
object_id	Identifier of the advisor framework object representing the SQL statement associated to the diagnosis task
name	Name of the patch. It cannot contain double quotation marks. The name is case sensitive. If not specified, the system will generate a unique name for the SQL patch.

**Table 159-10 (Cont.) ACCEPT\_SQL\_PATCH Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
description	User specified string describing the purpose of this SQL patch. Maximum size of description is 500.
category	Category name which must match the value of the SQLDIAGNOSE_CATEGORY parameter in a session for the session to use this patch. It defaults to the value DEFAULT. This is also the default of the SQLDIAGNOSE_CATEGORY parameter. The category must be a valid Oracle identifier. The category name specified is always converted to upper case. The combination of the normalized SQL text and category name create a unique key for a patch. An accept will fail if this combination is duplicated.
task_owner	Owner of the diagnosis task. This is an optional parameter that has to be specified to accept a SQL Patch associated to a diagnosis task owned by another user. The current user is the default value.
replace	If the patch already exists, it will be replaced if this argument is TRUE. It is an error to pass a name that is already being used for another signature/category pair, even with replace set to TRUE.
force_match	If TRUE this causes SQL Patches to target all SQL statements which have the same text after normalizing all literal values into bind variables. (Note that if a combination of literal values and bind values is used in a SQL statement, no bind transformation occurs.) This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the FORCE option of the CURSOR_SHARING parameter. If FALSE, literals are not transformed. This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the EXACT option of the CURSOR_SHARING parameter.

**Return Values**

Name of the SQL patch

**Usage Notes**

Requires CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE privilege

## 159.4.2 ALTER\_SQL\_PATCH Procedure

This procedure alters specific attributes of an existing SQL patch object.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.ALTER_SQL_PATCH (
  name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  value          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 159-11 ALTER\_SQL\_PATCH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of SQL patch to alter.
attribute_name	Name of SQL patch to alter. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STATUS -&gt; can be set to ENABLED or DISABLED</li> <li>NAME -&gt; can be reset to a valid name (must be a valid Oracle identifier and must be unique).</li> <li>DESCRIPTION -&gt; can be set to any string of size no more than 500</li> <li>CATEGORY -&gt; can be reset to a valid category name (must be valid Oracle identifier and must be unique when combined with normalized SQL text)</li> </ul> This parameter is mandatory and is case sensitive.
value	New value of the attribute. See attribute_name for valid attribute values. This parameter is mandatory.

## Usage Notes

Requires ALTER ANY SQL PATCH privilege

## 159.4.3 CANCEL\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure cancels a diagnostic task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CANCEL_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 159-12 CANCEL\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
taskname	Name of task

## 159.4.4 CREATE\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Functions

This function creates a diagnostic task in order to diagnose a single SQL statement. It returns a SQL diagnosis task unique name

### Syntax

Prepares the diagnosis of a single statement given its text:

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    sql_text          IN  CLOB,
    bind_list         IN  sql_binds := NULL,
```

```

user_name          IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
scope              IN  VARCHAR2  := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
time_limit         IN  NUMBER     := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
task_name          IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
description        IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
problem_type       IN  NUMBER     := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Prepares the diagnosis of a single statement from the Cursor Cache given its identifier:

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
  sql_id           IN  VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN  NUMBER     := NULL,
  scope            IN  VARCHAR2  := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit       IN  NUMBER     := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name        IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description      IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  problem_type     IN  NUMBER     := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Prepares the diagnosis of a Sqlset:

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  object_filter    IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  rank1            IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  rank2            IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  rank3            IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER     := NULL,
  result_limit     IN  NUMBER     := NULL,
  scope            IN  VARCHAR2  := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit       IN  NUMBER     := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name        IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description      IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  plan_filter      IN  VARCHAR2  := 'MAX_ELAPSED_TIME',
  sqlset_owner     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  problem_type     IN  NUMBER     := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE) RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 159-13 CREATE\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	Text of a SQL statement
bind_list	Set of bind values
user_name	Username for who the statement/sqlset will be diagnosed
scope	Diagnosis scope (limited/comprehensive)
time_limit	Maximum duration in seconds for the diagnosis session
task_name	Optional diagnosis task name
description	Maximum of 256 SQL diagnosis session description

**Table 159-13 (Cont.) CREATE\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
problem_type	Determines the goal of the task. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PROBLEM_TYPE_WRONG_RESULTS</li> <li>PROBLEM_TYPE_COMPILATION_ERROR</li> <li>PROBLEM_TYPE_EXECUTION_ERROR</li> </ul>
sql_id	Identifier of the statement
plan_hash_value	Hash value of the SQL execution plan
sqlset_name	Sqlset name
basic_filter	SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set (STS)
object_filter	Object filter
rank(i)	Order-by clause on the selected SQL
result_percentage	Percentage on the sum of a ranking measure
result_limit	Top L(imit) SQL from (filtered/ranked) SQL
plan_filter	Plan filter. It is applicable in case there are multiple plans (plan_hash_value). This filter allows selecting one plan (plan_hash_value) only. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAST_GENERATED: plan with most recent timestamp</li> <li>FIRST_GENERATED: opposite to LAST_GENERATED</li> <li>LAST_LOADED: plan with most recent first_load_time stat info</li> <li>FIRST_LOADED: opposite to LAST_LOADED</li> <li>MAX_ELAPSED_TIME: plan with maximum elapsed time</li> <li>MAX_BUFFER_GETS: plan with maximum buffer gets</li> <li>MAX_DISK_READS: plan with maximum disk reads</li> <li>MAX_DIRECT_WRITES: plan with maximum direct writes</li> <li>MAX_OPTIMIZER_COST: plan with maximum optimum cost</li> </ul>
sqlset_owner	Owner of the sqlset, or null for current schema owner

## 159.4.5 CREATE\_SQL\_PATCH Function

This function creates a SQL patch based on a set of user specified hints for specific statements identified by SQL text.

A SQL patch is usually created automatically by the SQL Repair Advisor to prevent any errors during the compilation or execution of a SQL statement. This function provides a way to manually create a SQL patch based on a set of hints that resolves the error.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_SQL_PATCH (
  sql_text      IN  CLOB,
  hint_text     IN  CLOB,
  name          IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description   IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  category     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
```

```

        validate      IN   BOOLEAN      := TRUE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_SQL_PATCH (
    sql_id           IN   VARCHAR2,
    hint_text       IN   CLOB,
    name            IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
    description     IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
    category       IN   VARCHAR2      := NULL,
    validate       IN   BOOLEAN      := TRUE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 159-14 CREATE\_SQL\_PATCH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	Text of the SQL statement
sql_id	The SQL identifier for the SQL statement
hint_text	Hints to include in the SQL patch
name	Optional SQL patch name
description	Description of the SQL patch
category	Category name
validate	Whether to validate the provided hints

### Return Values

Both functions return the SQL patch name.

## 159.4.6 CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure

This procedure creates the staging table used for transporting SQL patches from one system to another.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPATCH (
    table_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
    schema_name    IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    tablespace_name IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 159-15 CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	(Mandatory) Name of the table to create (case-sensitive)
schema_name	Schema to create the table in, or NULL for current schema (case-sensitive)
tablespace_name	Tablespace to store the staging table within, or NULL for current user's default tablespace (case-sensitive)

## 159.4.7 DROP\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops a diagnostic task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.DROP_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (  
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-16 DROP\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
taskname	Name of task

## 159.4.8 DROP\_SQL\_PATCH Procedure

This procedure drops the named SQL patch from the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.DROP_SQL_PATCH (  
    name          IN  VARCHAR2,  ignore  IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-17 DROP\_SQL\_PATCH Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of patch to be dropped. The name is case sensitive.
ignore	Ignore errors due to object not existing.

### Usage Notes

Requires DROP ANY SQL PATCH privilege

## 159.4.9 EXECUTE\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure executes a diagnostic task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXECUTE_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (  
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2);
```



**Parameters**

**Table 159-18 EXECUTE\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
taskname	Name of task

## 159.4.10 EXPLAIN\_SQL\_TESTCASE Function

This procedure explains a SQL test case.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPLAIN_SQL_TESTCASE (
    sqlTestCase      IN   CLOB)
RETURN CLOB;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 159-19 EXPLAIN\_SQL\_TESTCASE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlTestCase	XML document describing the SQL test case

## 159.4.11 EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE Procedures

This procedure exports a SQL test case to a directory.

**Syntax**

This variant has to be provided with the SQL information.

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory          IN          VARCHAR2,
    sql_text           IN          CLOB,
    user_name          IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    bind_list          IN          sql_binds := NULL,
    exportEnvironment  IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    exportMetadata     IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    exportData         IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    exportPkgbody      IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    samplingPercent    IN          NUMBER := 100,
    ctrlOptions        IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    timeLimit          IN          NUMBER := 0,
    testcase_name      IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    testcase           IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB,
    preserveSchemaMapping IN      BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    version            IN          VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE');
```

This variant extracts the SQL information from an incident file.

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory          IN          VARCHAR2,
    incident_id        IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

exportEnvironment      IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
exportMetadata        IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
exportData            IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
exportPkgbody         IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
samplingPercent       IN          NUMBER := 100,
ctrlOptions           IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
timeLimit             IN          NUMBER :=
                        DBMS_SQLDIAG.TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
testcase_name         IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
testcase              IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB,
preserveSchemaMapping IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE)
version               IN          VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE';

```

This variant allow the SQL Test case to be generated from a cursor present in the cursor cache. Use v\$sql to get the SQL identifier and the SQL hash value.

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
  directory            IN          VARCHAR2,
  sql_id               IN          VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value      IN          NUMBER := NULL,
  exportEnvironment    IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  exportMetadata       IN          BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  exportData          IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  exportPkgbody       IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  samplingPercent     IN          NUMBER := 100,
  ctrlOptions         IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  timeLimit           IN          NUMBER :=
                        DBMS_SQLDIAG.TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  testcase_name       IN          VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  testcase            IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB,
  preserveSchemaMapping IN          BOOLEAN := FALSE)
  version             IN          VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE';

```

## Parameters

**Table 159-20 EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directory	Directory to store the various generated files
sql_text	Text of the SQL statement to export
incident_id	Incident ID containing the offending SQL
sql_id	Identifier of the statement in the cursor cache
username	Name of the user schema to use to parse the SQL, defaults to SYS
bind_list	List of bind values associated to the statement
exportEnvironment	TRUE if the compilation environment should be exported
exportMetadata	TRUE if the definition of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported
exportData	TRUE if the data of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported
exportPkgbody	TRUE if the body of the packages referenced in the SQL are exported

**Table 159-20 (Cont.) EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
samplingPercent	If is TRUE, specify the sampling percentage to use to create the dump file

**Table 159-20 (Cont.) EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctrlOptions	<p>Opaque control parameters. For example, to execute three times, set ctrlOptions with the following string: '&lt;parameter name="mexec_count"&gt;3&lt;/parameter&gt;'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name="capture" - BASIC (default) or WITH_RUNTIME_INFO. This parameter defines the mode of TCB capture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC: runs as Oracle release 11g TCB and captures all the information that is captured in that release as well as AWR reports, SQL monitor reports and parameter information.</li> <li>WITH_RUNTIME_INFO: TCB captures runtime information for the SQL, such as dynamic sampling data, list of binds, Dynamic Plan info, along with information captured under BASIC mode.</li> </ul> <p>Note this must be the same value as used in the <a href="#">IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE Procedures</a>.</p> </li> <li>name="mexec_count" -Value is any positive number (N). This parameter tells TCB to execute the statement for N time and capture runtime info at end of each execution.</li> <li>name="stat_history_since" -Value is date. The object statistics history is exported using this parameter. Statistics history after date specified will be exported.</li> <li>name="compress" -This option is used to compress the SQL Test Case Builder output files into a zip file. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YES</li> <li>NO</li> </ul> <p>The default value is NO.</p> </li> <li>name="diag_event" -This option is used to specify the level of trace information to include in the SQL Test Case Builder output. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADS</li> <li>COMPILER</li> <li>SQLEXEC_LOW</li> <li>SQLEXEC_MEDIUM</li> <li>SQLEXEC_HIGH</li> <li>SQLEXEC_HIGHEST</li> </ul> <p>The default value is ADS + COMPILER.</p> </li> <li>name="problem_type" -This option is used to assign an issue type for a SQL Test Case Builder test case. For example, if a test case is related to performance regression issue, then you can assign the value of PERFORMANCE to the problem_type option. The possible values are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PERFORMANCE</li> <li>WRONG_RESULTS</li> <li>COMPILATION_ERROR</li> <li>EXECUTION_ERROR</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 159-20 (Cont.) EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	The default value is <code>PERFORMANCE</code> .
<code>timeLimit</code>	How much time should we spend exporting the SQL test case
<code>testcaseName</code>	An optional name for the SQL test case. This is used to prefix all the generated scripts
<code>testcase</code>	Resulting testcase
<code>preserveSchemaMapping</code>	TRUE if the schema (or schemas) are not re-mapped from the original environment to the test environment
<code>version</code>	Version of database objects to be extracted. This option is only valid for <code>EXPORT</code> . Database objects or attributes incompatible with the version will not be extracted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>COMPATIBLE</code> - (default) the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level and the compatibility release level for feature (as given in the <code>V\$COMPATIBILITY</code> view). Database compatibility must be set to 9.2 or higher.</li> <li>• <code>LATEST</code> - the version of the metadata that specifies the current database version.</li> <li>• A specific database version. For example, if '10.0.0', this cannot be lower than Oracle Database release 10.0.0.</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

- A SQL test case generates a set of files needed to help reproduce a SQL failure on a different machine. It contains:
  - a dump file containing schemas objects and statistics (`.dmp`)
  - the explain plan for the statements (in advanced mode)
  - diagnostic information gathered on the offending statement
  - an import script to execute to reload the objects
  - a SQL script to replay system statistics of the source
  - a table of contents file describing the SQL test case
  - metadata. (`xxxxmain.xml`)
  - a `README.txt` file that explain the usage of the TCB
  - the outlines used by the statement (`ol.xml`)
  - a list of parameters set in the exporting db/env (`prmpimp.sql`)
  - a SQL monitor report, if any (`smrpt.html`)
  - an AWR report, if any (`awrrpt.html`)
  - a list of binds used in this statement (`bndlst.xml`)
- You should not run Test Case Builder (TCB) under user `SYS`. Instead, use another user who can be granted the `DBA` role.
- The default setting for TCB is that data is not exported. However, in some cases data is required, such as to diagnose an outcome with a result that is not optimal.

To export data, call `EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE` with `exportData=>TRUE` and the data will be imported by default, unless turned OFF by `importData=>FALSE`.

- TCB includes PL/SQL package spec by default, but not the PL/SQL package body. However, you may need to have the package body as well, for example, to invoke the PL/SQL functions, or because you have a Virtual Private Database (VPD) function defined in a package. To export a PL/SQL package body, call `EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE` with `exportPkgbody=>TRUE`. To import a PL/SQL package body, call [IMPORT\\_SQL\\_TESTCASE Procedures](#) with `importPkgbody=>TRUE`.
- To export objects statistics history, the database compatibility should be set to 12.0 or higher.
- This procedure does not export data and statistics on a Global Temporary Table (GTT).

### Examples

The user can specify multiple parameters in the `ctrlOptions` encapsulated either by using the `<parameters>` parent tag or without the parent tag.

Using the `<parameters>` tag

```
<parameters>
<parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
<parameter name="mexec_count">1</parameter>
</parameters>
```

Without the `<parameters>` tag

```
<parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
<parameter name="mexec_count">1</parameter>
```

The `compress` option that you can specify in the `ctrlOptions` parameter:

```
opt := '<parameters>
      <parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
      <parameter name="compress">yes</parameter>
      </parameters>';
```

The `diag_event` option that you can specify in the `ctrlOptions` parameter:

```
opt := '<parameters>
      <parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
      <parameter name="compress">yes</parameter>
      </parameters>';
```

The `problem_type` option that you can specify in the `ctrlOptions` parameter:

```
opt := '<parameters>
      <parameter name="capture">with_runtime_info</parameter>
      <parameter name="compress">yes</parameter>
      </parameters>';
```

## 159.4.12 EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE\_DIR\_BY\_INC Function

This function generates a SQL test case corresponding to the incident ID passed as an argument. It creates a set of scripts and dump file in the directory passed as an argument.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_INC (  
    incident_id      IN    NUMBER,  
    directory        IN    VARCHAR2,  
    exportEnvironment IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TRUE',  
    exportMetadata   IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TRUE',  
    exportData       IN  VARCHAR2 := 'FALSE',  
    samplingPercent  IN  VARCHAR2 := '100',  
    ctrlOptions      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    version          IN  VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE')  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-21** EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE\_DIR\_BY\_INC Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
incident_id	Incident ID containing the offending SQL. For more information about Incidents, see <i>Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide</i> .
directory	Directory path to the generated files
exportEnvironment	TRUE if the compilation environment should be exported
exportMetadata	TRUE if the definition of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported
exportData	TRUE if the data of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported
samplingPercent	If is TRUE, specify the sampling percentage to use to create the dump file

**Table 159-21 (Cont.) EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE\_DIR\_BY\_INC Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctrlOptions	<p>Opaque control parameters. For example, to execute three times, set ctrlOptions with the following string: '&lt;parameter name="mexec_count"&gt;3&lt;/parameter&gt;'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>capture - BASIC (default) or WITH_RUNTIME_INFO. This parameter defines the mode of TCB capture. BASIC: runs as Oracle release 11g TCB and captures all the information that is captured in that release as well as AWR reports, SQL monitor reports and parameter information. WITH_RUNTIME_INFO: TCB captures runtime information for the SQL, such as dynamic sampling data, list of binds, Dynamic Plan info, along with information captured under BASIC mode.</li> <li>name=mexec_count - Value is any positive number (N). This parameter tells TCB to execute the statement for N time and capture runtime info at end of each execution.</li> <li>name=stat_history_since - Value is date. The object statistics history is exported using this parameter. Statistics history after date specified will be exported.</li> </ul>
version	<p>Version of database objects to be extracted. This option is only valid for EXPORT. Database objects or attributes incompatible with the version will not be extracted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMPATIBLE - (default) the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level and the compatibility release level for feature (as given in the V\$COMPATIBILITY view). Database compatibility must be set to 9.2 or higher.</li> <li>LATEST - the version of the metadata that specifies the current database version.</li> <li>A specific database version. For example, if '10.0.0', this cannot be lower than Oracle Database release 10.0.0.</li> </ul>

### 159.4.13 EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE\_DIR\_BY\_TXT Function

This function generates a SQL Test Case corresponding to the SQL passed as an argument. It creates a set of scripts and dump files in the directory passed as an argument.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.EXPORT_SQL_TESTCASE_DIR_BY_TXT (
  incident_id      IN   NUMBER,
  directory        IN   VARCHAR2,
  sql_text         IN   CLOB,
  user_name        IN   VARCHAR2 := 'SYS',
  exportEnvironment IN   VARCHAR2 := 'TRUE',
  exportMetadata   IN   VARCHAR2 := 'TRUE',
  exportData       IN   VARCHAR2 := 'FALSE',
  samplingPercent  IN   VARCHAR2 := '100',
  ctrlOptions      IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL
```



```

version          IN  VARCHAR2 := 'COMPATIBLE')
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

## Parameters

**Table 159-22 EXPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE\_DIR\_BY\_TXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
incident_id	Incident ID containing the offending SQL
directory	Directory to store the various generated files
sql_text	Text of the SQL statement to explain
username	Name of the user schema to use to parse the SQL, defaults to SYS
exportEnvironment	TRUE if the compilation environment should be exported
exportMetadata	TRUE if the definition of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported
exportData	TRUE if the data of the objects referenced in the SQL should be exported
samplingPercent	If is TRUE, specify the sampling percentage to use to create the dump file
ctrlOptions	<p>Opaque control parameters. For example, to execute three times, set ctrlOptions with the following string: '&lt;parameter name="mexec_count"&gt;3&lt;/parameter&gt;'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>capture - BASIC (default) or WITH_RUNTIME_INFO. This parameter defines the mode of TCB capture. BASIC: runs as Oracle Release 11g TCB and captures all the information that is captured in that release as well as AWR reports, SQL monitor reports and parameter information. WITH_RUNTIME_INFO: TCB captures runtime information for the SQL, such as dynamic sampling data, list of binds, Dynamic Plan info, along with information captured under BASIC mode.</li> <li>name=mexec_count - Value is any positive number (N). This parameter tells TCB to execute the statement for N time and capture runtime info at end of each execution.</li> <li>name=stat_history_since - Value is date. The object statistics history is exported using this parameter. Statistics history after date specified will be exported.</li> </ul>
version	<p>Version of database objects to be extracted. This option is only valid for EXPORT. Database objects or attributes incompatible with the version will not be extracted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COMPATIBLE - (default) the version of the metadata corresponds to the database compatibility level and the compatibility release level for feature (as given in the V\$COMPATIBILITY view). Database compatibility must be set to 9.2 or higher.</li> <li>LATEST - the version of the metadata that specifies the current database version.</li> <li>A specific database version. For example, if '10.0.0', this cannot be lower than Oracle Database Release 10.0.0.</li> </ul>

## 159.4.14 GET\_FIX\_CONTROL Function

This function returns the value of fix control for a given bug number.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.GET_FIX_CONTROL (
    bug_number IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-23** GET\_FIX\_CONTROL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
bug_number	Bug number

## 159.4.15 GET\_SQL Function

This function loads a `sql_setrow` from the trace file associated to an the given incident ID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.GET_SQL (
    incident_id IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SQLSET_ROW;
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-24** GET\_SQL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
incident_id	Identifier of the incident

## 159.4.16 IMPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE Procedures

This procedure imports a SQL test case into a schema.

### Syntax

This variant requires a source directory and SQL Testcase metadata object (in XML format).

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory          IN VARCHAR2,
    sqlTestCase       IN CLOB,
    importEnvironment IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    importMetadata    IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    importData        IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    importPkgbody     IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
    importDiagnosis   IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
    ignoreStorage     IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
```

```

ctrlOptions          IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
preserveSchemaMapping IN  BOOLEAN   := FALSE);

```

This variant requires a source directory name of SQL Testcase metadata file.

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.IMPORT_SQL_TESTCASE (
  directory          IN  VARCHAR2,
  filename           IN  VARCHAR2,
  importEnvironment IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  importMetadata    IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  importData        IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  importPkgbody     IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  importDiagnosis   IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  ignoreStorage     IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  ctrlOptions       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  preserveSchemaMapping IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE);

```

### Parameters

**Table 159-25 IMPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directory	Directory containing test case files
filename	Name of a file containing an XML document describing the SQL test case
importEnvironment	TRUE if the compilation environment should be imported
importMetadata	TRUE if the definition of the objects referenced in the SQL should be imported
importData	TRUE if the data of the objects referenced in the SQL should be imported
importPkgbody	TRUE if the body of the packages referenced in the SQL are imported
importDiagnosis	TRUE if the diagnostic information associated to the task should be imported
ignoreStorage	TRUE if the storage attributes should be ignored
ctrlOptions	<p>Opaque control parameters, of which only <code>capture</code> is valid for this subprogram.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>capture</code> - BASIC (default) or WITH_RUNTIME_INFO. This parameter defines the mode of TCB capture.           <p>BASIC: runs as Oracle Release 11g TCB and captures all the information that is captured in that release as well as AWR reports, SQL monitor reports and parameter information.</p> <p>WITH_RUNTIME_INFO: TCB captures runtime information for the SQL, such as dynamic sampling data, list of binds, Dynamic Plan info, along with information captured under BASIC mode.</p> </li> </ul>

**Table 159-25 (Cont.) IMPORT\_SQL\_TESTCASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>preserveSchemaMapping</code>	TRUE if the schema (or schemas) are not re-mapped from the original environment to the test environment (schema mapping in the target database will be identical to the source database). Note that when an import is run with <code>preservesSchemaMapping</code> set to TRUE, if the objects in the schemas exists then the import will overwrite the existing objects.

**Usage Notes**

- A SQL test case generates a set of files needed to help reproduce a SQL failure on a different machine. It contains:
  - a dump file containing schemas objects and statistics (`.dmp`)
  - the explain plan for the statements (in advanced mode)
  - diagnostic information gathered on the offending statement
  - an import script to execute to reload the objects
  - a SQL script to replay system statistics of the source
  - a table of contents file describing the SQL test case
  - metadata. (`xxxxxmain.xml`)
  - a `README.txt` file that explain the usage of the TCB
  - the outlines used by the statement (`ol.xml`)
  - a list of parameters set in the exporting db/env (`prmimp.sql`)
  - a SQL monitor report, if any (`smrpt.html`)
  - an AWR report, if any (`awrrpt.html`)
  - a list of binds used in this statement (`bndlst.xml`)
- You should not run Test Case Builder (TCB) under user `SYS`. Instead, use another user who can be granted the `SYSDBA` privilege
- The default setting for TCB is that data is not exported. However, in some cases data is required, such as to diagnose an outcome with a result that is not optimal. To export data, call [EXPORT\\_SQL\\_TESTCASE Procedures](#) with `exportData=>TRUE` and the data will be imported by default, unless turned OFF by `importData=>FALSE`.
- TCB includes PL/SQL package spec by default, but not the PL/SQL package body. However, you may need to have the package body as well, for example, to invoke the PL/SQL functions, or because you have a Virtual Private Database (VPD) function defined in a package. To export a PL/SQL package body, call [EXPORT\\_SQL\\_TESTCASE Procedures](#) with `exportPkgbody=>TRUE`. To import a PL/SQL package body, call [IMPORT\\_SQL\\_TESTCASE Procedures](#) with `importPkgbody=>TRUE`.
- The `capture` value used when invoking the [EXPORT\\_SQL\\_TESTCASE Procedures](#) must be used when calling this procedure.

## 159.4.17 INCIDENTID\_2\_SQL Procedure

This procedure initializes a `sql_setrow` from an incident ID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.INCIDENTID_2_SQL (
    incident_id  IN    VARCHAR2,
    sql_stmt     OUT   SQLSET_ROW,
    problem_type OUT   NUMBER,
    err_code    OUT   BINARY_INTEGER,
    err_mesg    OUT   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-26 INCIDENTID\_2\_SQL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>incident_id</code>	Identifier of the incident
<code>sql_stmt</code>	Resulting SQL
<code>problem_type</code>	Tentative type of SQL problem (currently among <code>PROBLEM_TYPE_COMPILATION_ERROR</code> and <code>PROBLEM_TYPE_EXECUTION_ERROR</code> )
<code>err_code</code>	Error code if any otherwise it is set to NULL
<code>err_msg</code>	Error message if any otherwise it is set to NULL

## 159.4.18 INTERRUPT\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure interrupts a diagnostic task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.INTERRUPT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    taskname      IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-27 INTERRUPT\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>taskname</code>	Name of task

## 159.4.19 LOAD\_SQLSET\_FROM\_TCB Function

This function loads a `SQLSET` from a Test Case Builder file.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.LOAD_SQLSET_FROM_TCB (
    directory    IN    VARCHAR2,
```

```

filename          IN    VARCHAR2,
sqlset_name       IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-28** LOAD\_SQLSET\_FROM\_TCB Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
directory	Name of directory
filename	Name of file
sqlset_name	Name of SQLSET

## 159.4.20 PACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure

This procedure packs SQL patches into the staging table created by a call to the CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLDIAG.PACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH (
  patch_name          IN  VARCHAR2 := '%',
  patch_category      IN  VARCHAR2 := 'DEFAULT',
  staging_table_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-29** PACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
patch_name	Name of patch to pack (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive)
patch_category	Category to which to pack patches (% wildcards acceptable, case-insensitive)
staging_table_name	(Mandatory) Name of the table to use (case-sensitive)
staging_schema_owner	Schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-sensitive)

### Usage Notes

- Requires: ADMINISTER SQL PLAN MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege and INSERT privilege on the staging table
- By default, we move all SQL patches in category DEFAULT. Note that the subprogram issues a COMMIT after packing each SQL patch, so if an error is raised in mid-execution, some patches may be in the staging table.

### Related Topics

- [CREATE\\_STGTAB\\_SQLPATCH Procedure](#)  
This procedure creates the staging table used for transporting SQL patches from one system to another.

## 159.4.21 REPLAY\_SQL\_TESTCASE Function

This function automates the reproduction of the SQL Test Case.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.REPLAY_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory      IN  VARCHAR2,
    filename       IN  VARCHAR2,
    ctrlOptions    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    format         IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.REPLAY_SQL_TESTCASE (
    directory      IN  VARCHAR2,
    sqlTestCase    IN  CLOB,
    ctrlOptions    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    format         IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-30 REPLAY\_SQL\_TESTCASE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directory	Directory containing test case files
filename	Name of a file containing an XML document describing the SQL test case
ctrlOptions	<p>Opaque control parameters. For example, to execute three times, set ctrlOptions with the following string: '&lt;parameter name="mexec_count"&gt;3&lt;/parameter&gt;'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>replay - EXPLAIN (default), OUTLINE, EXECUTION or OUTLINE EXECUTION. This parameter defines TCB replay functionality.                             <p>EXPLAIN: Replay explains the statement without using outlines</p> <p>OUTLINE: Replay uses outlines mode and explains the statement using outlines</p> <p>EXECUTION: Replay executes the statement without using outlines</p> <p>OUTLINE EXECUTION: Replay executes the statement using outlines</p> <p>Note that if the user gives an incorrect parameter value, then the replay runs in default mode and no error is thrown.</p> </li> <li>name=mexec_count - Value is any positive number (N). This parameter tells TCB to execute the statement for N time and capture runtime info at end of each execution.</li> </ul>
sqlTestCase	SQL test case
format	Format of the replay report. Possible formats are: TEXT, XML and HTML..

## Examples

TCB Replay Mode: Execute

```
SELECT /* tcbdynpl_1 */ /*+ gather_plan_statistics */ * FROM (SELECT * FROM emp
where emp.sal > 100) emp, dept WHERE emp.deptno = dept.deptno And emp.sal > 1000 /*
tcbdynpl_1 */
```

Explain Plan

Plan Hash Value : 2219294842

Id	Operation	Name	Rows
0	SELECT STATEMENT		13
* 1	HASH JOIN		13
2	NESTED LOOPS		
3	NESTED LOOPS		13
4	STATISTICS COLLECTOR		
5	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	4
* 6	INDEX RANGE SCAN	EMP_IDX_DEPTNO	
* 7	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID	EMP	3
* 8	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	13

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
* 1 - access("EMP"."DEPTNO"="DEPT"."DEPTNO")
* 6 - access("EMP"."DEPTNO"="DEPT"."DEPTNO")
* 7 - filter("EMP"."SAL">1000)
* 8 - filter("EMP"."SAL">1000)
```

Runtime Plan

Plan Hash Value : 2219294842

Id	Operation	Name	E-Card	A-Card
0	SELECT STATEMENT			0
* 1	HASH JOIN		13	0
2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	4	0
* 3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	13	0

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
* 1 - access("EMP"."DEPTNO"="DEPT"."DEPTNO")
* 3 - filter("EMP"."SAL">1000)
```

REPLAY Note:

```
- Replay used dynamic sampling
- Replay forced Dynamic plan
```



## 159.4.22 REPORT\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Function

This function reports on a diagnostic task. It returns a CLOB containing the desired report.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.REPORT_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
  taskname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  type          IN  VARCHAR2  := TYPE_TEXT,
  level         IN  VARCHAR2  := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
  section       IN  VARCHAR2  := SECTION_ALL,
  object_id     IN  NUMBER    := NULL,
  result_limit  IN  NUMBER    := NULL,
  owner_name    IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-31** REPORT\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
taskname	Name of task to report
type	Type of the report. Possible values are: TEXT, HTML, XML (see <a href="#">Table 159-4</a> ).
level	Format of the recommendations. Possible values are TYPICAL, BASIC, ALL ( <a href="#">Table 159-5</a> ).
section	Particular section in the report. Possible values are: SUMMARY, FINDINGS, PLAN, INFORMATION, ERROR, ALL ( <a href="#">Table 159-6</a> ).
object_id	Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a given statement in a SQL Tuning Set (STS).
result_limit	Number of statements in a STS for which the report is generated
owner_name	Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, the report will be generated for the last task execution.

## 159.4.23 RESET\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure resets a diagnostic task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.RESET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
  taskname      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-32** RESET\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
taskname	Name of task

## 159.4.24 RESUME\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure resumes a diagnostic path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.RESUME_DIAGNOSIS_TASK (
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-33 RESUME\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
taskname	Name of task

## 159.4.25 SET\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure is called to update the value of a SQL diagnosis parameter of type VARCHAR2.

The task must be set to its initial state before calling this procedure. The diagnosis parameters that can be set by this procedure are:

- `MODE`: diag scope (comprehensive, limited)
- `_SQLDIAG_FINDING_MODE`: findings in the report (see "Table 159-8" for possible values)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.SET_DIAGNOSIS_TASK_PARAMETER (
    taskname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    parameter         IN  VARCHAR2,  value          IN  NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-34 SET\_DIAGNOSIS\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
taskname	Identifier of the task to execute
parameter	Name of the parameter to set
value	New value of the specified parameter

## 159.4.26 SQL\_DIAGNOSE\_AND\_REPAIR Function

Diagnoses a given SQL statement for a given SQL ID for the given problem type. This function creates an incident, populate incident metadata with required information like, SQL ID, SQL text, compilation environment, and so on. It also creates a diagnostic task, executes it and accepts SQL PATCH recommendation for a given SQL ID.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR (
    sql_text          IN   CLOB,
    bind_list         IN   sql_binds := NULL,
    scope             IN   VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
    time_limit        IN   NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
    problem_type      IN   NUMBER    := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE,
    auto_apply_patch  IN   VARCHAR2 := YES)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR (
    sql_id            IN   VARCHAR2,
    plan_hash_value   IN   NUMBER    := NULL,
    scope             IN   VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
    time_limit        IN   NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
    problem_type      IN   NUMBER    := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE,
    auto_apply_patch  IN   VARCHAR2 := YES)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.SQL_DIAGNOSE_AND_REPAIR (
    incident_id       IN   VARCHAR2,
    scope             IN   VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
    time_limit        IN   NUMBER    := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
    problem_type      IN   NUMBER    := PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE,
    auto_apply_patch  IN   VARCHAR2 := YES)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 159-35 SQL\_DIAGNOSE\_AND\_REPAIR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	Text of the SQL statement.
sql_id	SQL ID of the SQL query.
plan_hash_value	The plan to be used for diagnosis. The default value is NULL.
bind_list	Binds to be used for diagnosis. The default value is NULL.
scope	The scope of diagnostic advisor. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCOPE_LIMITED—only index and plan analyze are invoked for a given SQL.</li> <li>SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE—besides index and plan analyze, auto-tune is called first to tune the statement.</li> </ul> The default value is SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE.
time_limit	Time limit for diagnostic task. The default value is TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT.

**Table 159-35 (Cont.) SQL\_DIAGNOSE\_AND\_REPAIR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
problem_type	<p>Problem type that is being diagnosed. The following problem type are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE—performance problem.</li> <li>PROBLEM_TYPE_WRONG_RESULTS—incorrect results.</li> <li>PROBLEM_TYPE_COMPILATION_ERROR—crash during compilation of the statement.</li> <li>PROBLEM_TYPE_EXECUTION_ERROR—crash during execution of the statement.</li> </ul> <p>The default value is PROBLEM_TYPE_PERFORMANCE.</p>
auto_apply_patch	<p>A value that decides if the recommended SQL patch needs to be accepted. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YES—accepts the recommended SQL patch.</li> <li>NO—does not accepts recommended SQL patch automatically.</li> </ul> <p>User need to manually accept the SQL patch.</p> <p>The default value is YES.</p>

## 159.4.27 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure

This procedure unpacks from the staging table populated by a call to the PACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure. It uses the patch data stored in the staging table to create patches on this system. Users can opt to replace existing patches with patch data when they exist already. In this case, note that it is only possible to replace patches referring to the same statement if the names are the same (see the ACCEPT\_SQL\_PATCH Function & Procedure).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLDIAG.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPATCH (
  patch_name          IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  patch_category     IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  replace             IN BOOLEAN,
  staging_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 159-36 UPPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
patch_name	Name of patch to unpack (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive)

**Table 159-36 (Cont.) UPPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
patch_category	Category from which to unpack patches (% wildcards acceptable, case-insensitive)
replace	Replace patches if they already exist. Note that patches cannot be replaced if there is one in the staging table with the same name as an active patch on different SQL. The subprogram raises an error if there an attempt to create a patch that already exists.
staging_table_name	(Mandatory) Name of the table to use (case-sensitive)
staging_schema_owner	Schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-sensitive)

**Usage Notes**

- Requires: ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege and SELECT or READ privilege on the staging table
- By default, all SQL patches in the staging table are moved. The function commits after successfully loading each patch. If it fails in creating an individual patch, it raises an error and does not proceed to those remaining in the staging table.

**Related Topics**

- [PACK\\_STGTAB\\_SQLPATCH Procedure](#)  
This procedure packs SQL patches into the staging table created by a call to the CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLPATCH Procedure.
- [ACCEPT\\_SQL\\_PATCH Function & Procedure](#)  
This procedure accepts a recommended SQL patch as recommended by the specified SQL diagnosis task.

# DBMS\_SQLPA

The DBMS\_SQLPA package provides the interface to implement the SQL Performance Analyzer.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SQLPA Subprograms](#)

## 160.1 DBMS\_SQLPA Overview

The DBMS\_SQLPA package provides a capacity to help users predict the impact of system environment changes on the performance of a SQL workload. The interface lets users build and then compare two different versions of the workload performance, analyze the differences between the two versions, and unmask the SQL statements that might be impacted by the changes.

The package provides a task-oriented interface to implement the SQL Performance Analyzer. For example

1. You use the [CREATE\\_ANALYSIS\\_TASK Functions](#) to create an analysis task for a single statement or a group of SQL statements.
2. The [EXECUTE\\_ANALYSIS\\_TASK Function & Procedure](#) executes a previously created analysis task.
3. The [REPORT\\_ANALYSIS\\_TASK Function](#) displays the results of an analysis task.

## 160.2 DBMS\_SQLPA Security Model

This package is available to PUBLIC and performs its own security checking. All analysis task interfaces (XXX\_ANALYSIS\_TASK) require privilege ADVISOR.

## 160.3 Summary of DBMS\_SQLPA Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SQLPA subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 160-1 DBMS\_SQLPA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CANCEL_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure</a>	Cancels the currently executing task analysis of one or more SQL statements
<a href="#">CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK Functions</a>	Creates an advisor task to process and analyze one or more SQL statements
<a href="#">DROP_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure</a>	Drops a SQL analysis task

**Table 160-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_SQLPA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function &amp; Procedure</a>	Executes a previously created analysis task
<a href="#">INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure</a>	Interrupts the currently executing analysis task
<a href="#">REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function</a>	Displays the results of an analysis task
<a href="#">RESET_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure</a>	Resets the currently executing analysis task to its initial state
<a href="#">RESUME_ANALYSIS_TASK Procedure</a>	Resumes a previously interrupted analysis task that was created to process a SQL tuning set.
<a href="#">SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures</a>	Sets the SQL analysis task parameter value
<a href="#">SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER Procedures</a>	Sets the SQL analysis task parameter default value

### 160.3.1 CANCEL\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure cancels the currently executing analysis task. All intermediate result data is removed from the task.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CANCEL_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 160-2 CANCEL\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task to cancel

#### Examples

Canceling a task when there is a need to stop it executing and it is not required to view any already-completed results:

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.CANCEL_ANALYSIS_TASK(:my_task);
```

### 160.3.2 CREATE\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Functions

These functions create an advisor task to process and analyze one or more SQL statements.

You can use different forms of this function to:

- Create an analysis task for a single statement given its text.
- Create an analysis task for a single statement from the cursor cache given its identifier.

- Create an analysis task for a single statement from the workload repository given a range of snapshot identifiers.
- Create an analysis task for a SQL tuning set.

In all cases, the function creates an advisor task and sets its parameters.

### Syntax

**SQL text format.** This form of the function is called to prepare the analysis of a single statement given its text.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  sql_text          IN CLOB,
  bind_list         IN sql_binds := NULL,
  parsing_schema    IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  task_name         IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description       IN VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**SQL ID format.** This form of the function is called to prepare the analysis of a single statement from the cursor cache given its identifier.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value  IN NUMBER     := NULL,
  task_name        IN VARCHAR2   := NULL,
  con_name         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT,
  description      IN VARCHAR2   := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Workload Repository format.** This form of the function is called to prepare the analysis of a single statement from the workload repository given a range of snapshot identifiers.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  dbid             IN NUMBER     DEFAULT,
  begin_snap       IN NUMBER,
  end_snap         IN NUMBER,
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value  IN NUMBER     := NULL,
  task_name        IN VARCHAR2   := NULL,
  description      IN VARCHAR2   := NULL)
  con_name         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT,
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**SQLSET format.** This form of the function is called to prepare the analysis of a SQL tuning set.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  con_name         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT,
  order_by         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  top_sql          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  task_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



## Parameters

**Table 160-3** *CREATE\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
sql_text	Text of a SQL statement
bind_list	A set of bind values
parsing_schema	Name of the schema where the statement can be compiled
task_name	Optional analysis task name
dbid	The DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If NULL, then the current database DBID is used
con_name	<p>Container for the SPA task. The semantics depend on the function format:</p> <p>For the SQL ID format, this parameter specifies the container from which the database fetches the SQL statement for using with SPA. SPA will analyze the statement in this container. If null, then the database uses the current PDB for SPA analysis.</p> <p>For the AWR format, this parameter specifies the container from whose AWR data the database fetches the SQL statement for using with SPA. SPA will analyze the statement in this container. If null, then the database uses the current PDB for SPA analysis.</p> <p>The following statements are true of all function formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a non-CDB, this parameter is ignored.</li> <li>• In a PDB, this parameter must be null or match the container name of the PDB. Otherwise, error occurs.</li> <li>• In a CDB root, this parameter must be null or match the container name of a container in this CDB. Otherwise, error occurs.</li> </ul>
description	Description of the SQL analysis task to a maximum of 256 characters
sql_id	Identifier of a SQL statement
plan_hash_value	Hash value of the SQL execution plan
begin_snap	Begin snapshot identifier
end_snap	End snapshot identifier
sqlset_name	SQL tuning set name
basic_filter	SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set
order_by	Order-by clause on the selected SQL
top_sql	Top N SQL after filtering and ranking
sqlset_owner	The owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner

## Return Values

A SQL analysis task name that is unique by user (two different users can give the same name to their advisor tasks).

### Examples

```
variable stmt_task VARCHAR2(64);
variable sts_task  VARCHAR2(64);

-- Sql text format
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    sql_text => 'select quantity_sold from sales s, times t where s.time_id =
t.time_id and s.time_id = TO_DATE(''24-NOV-00'')');

-- Sql id format (cursor cache)
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    sql_id    => 'aylm3ssvtrh24');

-- Workload repository format
exec :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    begin_snap => 1,
    end_snap   => 2,
    sql_id     => 'aylm3ssvtrh24');

-- Sql tuning set format (first we need to load an STS, then analyze it)
EXEC :sts_task := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK( -
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
    order_by    => 'BUFFER_GETS', -
    description => 'process workload ordered by buffer gets');
```

## 160.3.3 DROP\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL analysis task. The task and all its result data are deleted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.DROP_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 160-4 DROP\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the analysis task to drop

## 160.3.4 EXECUTE\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Function & Procedure

This function and procedure executes a previously created analysis task, the function version returning the new execution name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    execution_type IN VARCHAR2           := 'test execute',
    execution_name IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
    execution_params IN dbms_advisor.argList := NULL,
    execution_desc  IN VARCHAR2           := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    execution_type     IN VARCHAR2          := 'test execute',
    execution_name     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL,
    execution_params   IN dbms_advisor.argList := NULL,
    execution_desc     IN VARCHAR2          := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 160-5 EXECUTE\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of the task to execute
execution_type	Type of the action to perform by the function. If NULL it will default to the value of the <code>DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE</code> parameter. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[TEST] EXECUTE - test-execute every SQL statement and collect its execution plans and execution statistics. The resulting plans and statistics will be stored in the advisor framework. This is default.</li> <li>EXPLAIN PLAN - generate explain plan for every statement in the SQL workload. This is similar to the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command. The resulting plans will be stored in the advisor framework in association with the task.</li> <li>COMPARE [PERFORMANCE] - analyze and compare two versions of SQL performance data. The performance data is generated by test-executing or generating explain plan of the SQL statements. Use this option when two executions of type <code>EXPLAIN_PLAN</code> or <code>TEST_EXECUTE</code> already exist in the task</li> <li>CONVERT SQLSET - used to read the statistics captured in a SQL Tuning Set and model them as a task execution. This can be used when you wish to avoid executing the SQL statements because valid data for the experiment already exists in the SQL Tuning Set.</li> </ul>
execution_name	A name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it will be generated by the advisor and returned by function.
execution_params	List of parameters (name, value) for the specified execution. The execution parameters have effect only on the execution for which they are specified. They will override the values for the parameters stored in the task (set through the <a href="#">SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER Procedures</a> ).
execution_desc	A 256-length string describing the execution

## Usage Notes

SQL performance analyzer task can be executed multiples times without having to reset it. For example, when a task is created to perform a change impact analysis on a SQL workload, the created task has to be executed before making any change in the system environment to build a version of the workload that will be used as a reference for performance analysis. Once the change has been made, a second execution is required to build the post-change version of the workload. Finally, the task has to be executed a third time to let the advisor analyze and compare the performance of the workload in both versions.

## Examples

### 1. Create a task with a purpose of change impact analysis

```
EXEC :tname := DBMS_SQLPA.CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK(  
    sqlset_name      => 'my_sts');
```

### 2. Make baseline or the before change execution

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(  
    task_name        => :tname,  
    execution_type   => 'test execute',  
    execution_name   => 'before_change');
```

### 3. Make change

...

### 4. Make the after change version of the workload performance

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(  
    task_name        => :tname, -  
    execution_type   => 'test execute',  
    execution_name   => 'after_change');
```

### 5. Compare the two versions of the workload

By default we always compare the results of the two last executions. The SQL Performance Analyzer uses the `elapsed_time` as a default metric for comparison. Here we are changing it to `buffer_gets` instead.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER(  
    :tname, 'comparison_metric', 'buffer_gets');  
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(  
    task_name        => :tname, -  
    execution_type   => 'compare performance', -  
    execution_name   => 'after_change');
```

Use the following call if you would like to explicitly specify the two executions to compare as well as the comparison metric to use.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(  
    task_name        => :tname, -  
    execution_type   => 'compare performance',  
    execution_params => dbms_advisor.arglist(  
        'execution_name1',  
        'before_change',  
        'execution_name2',  
        'after_change',  
        'comparison_metric',  
        'buffer_gets'));
```

## 160.3.5 INTERRUPT\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure interrupts the currently executing analysis task. All intermediate result data will not be removed from the task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 160-6** INTERRUPT\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of the analysis task to interrupt

### Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:my_task);
```

## 160.3.6 REPORT\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Function

This procedure displays the results of an analysis task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK(
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    type               IN  VARCHAR2  := 'TEXT',
    level              IN  VARCHAR2  := 'TYPICAL',
    section            IN  VARCHAR2  := 'SUMMARY',
    object_id          IN  NUMBER     := NULL,
    top_sql            IN  NUMBER     := 100,
    execution_name     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    task_owner        IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    order_by          IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 160-7** REPORT\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task to report
type	Type of the report to produce. Possible values are TEXT (default), HTML, XML and ACTIVE (see Usage Notes).

**Table 160-7 (Cont.) REPORT\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level	Level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALL - details of all SQL</li> <li>• BASIC - currently the same as typical</li> <li>• CHANGED - only SQL with changed performance</li> <li>• CHANGED_PLANS - only SQL with plan changes</li> <li>• ERRORS - SQL with errors only</li> <li>• IMPROVED - only improved SQL</li> <li>• REGRESSED - only regressed SQL</li> <li>• TIMEOUT - only SQL which timed-out during execution</li> <li>• TYPICAL (default) - show information about every statement analyzed, including changing and errors</li> <li>• UNCHANGED - only SQL with unchanged performance</li> <li>• UNCHANGED_PLANS - only SQL with unchanged plans</li> <li>• UNSUPPORTED - only SQL not supported by SPAs</li> </ul>
section	Optionally limit the report to a single section (ALL for all sections): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUMMARY (default) - workload summary only</li> <li>• ALL - summary and details on SQL</li> </ul>
object_id	Identifier of the advisor framework object that represents a given SQL in a tuning set (STS)
top_sql	Number of SQL statements in a STS for which the report is generated
execution_name	Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, the report will be generated for the last task execution.
task_owner	Owner of the relevant analysis task. Defaults to the current schema owner.
order_by	How to sort SQL statements in the report (summary and body). Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CHANGE_DIFF - sort SQL statements by change difference in SQL performance in terms of the comparison Metric</li> <li>• NULL (default) - order SQL statement by impact on workload</li> <li>• SQL_IMPACT - order SQL statement by change impact on SQL</li> <li>• WORKLOAD_IMPACT - same as NULL</li> <li>• METRIC_DELTA - same as CHANGE_DIFF</li> </ul>

**Return Values**

A CLOB containing the desired report.

**Usage Notes**

ACTIVE reports have a rich, interactive user interface similar to Enterprise Manager while not requiring any EM installation. The report file built is in HTML format so it can be interpreted by most modern browsers. The code powering the active report is downloaded transparently by the web browser when the report is first viewed, hence viewing it requires outside connectivity.

## Examples

```
-- Get the whole report for the single statement case.
SELECT DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:stmt_task) from dual;

-- Show me the summary for the sts case.
SELECT DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:sts_task, 'TEXT', 'TYPICAL', 'SUMMARY')
FROM DUAL;

-- Show me the findings for the statement I'm interested in.
SELECT DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:sts_task, 'TEXT', 'TYPICAL', 'ALL', 5) from
dual;
```

## 160.3.7 RESET\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure is called on an analysis task that is not currently executing to prepare it for re-execution.

All intermediate result data will be deleted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.RESET_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 160-8** RESET\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of the analysis task to reset

### Examples

```
-- reset and re-execute a task
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.RESET_ANALYSIS_TASK(:sts_task);

-- re-execute the task
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK(:sts_task);
```

## 160.3.8 RESUME\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure

This procedure resumes a previously interrupted or FAILED (with a fatal error) task execution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLPA.RESUME_ANALYSIS_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 160-9 RESUME\_ANALYSIS\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of the analysis task to resume
basic_filter	A SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. Note that this filter will be applied in conjunction with the basic filter (parameter basic_filter) that was specified when calling the <a href="#">CREATE_ANALYSIS_TASK Functions</a> .

## Usage Notes

Resuming a single SQL analysis task (a task that was created to analyze a single SQL statement as compared to a SQL Tuning Set) is not supported.

## Examples

```
-- Interrupt the task
EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.INTERRUPT_ANALYSIS_TASK(:conc_task);

-- Once a task is interrupted, we can elect to reset it, resume it, or check
-- out its results and then decide. For this example we will just resume.

EXEC DBMS_SQLPA.RESUME_ANALYSIS_TASK(:conc_task);
```

## 160.3.9 SET\_ANALYSIS\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure sets the SQL analysis task parameter value.

### Syntax

This form of the procedure updates the value of a SQL analysis parameter of type VARCHAR2.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER(
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter          IN VARCHAR2,
    value              IN VARCHAR2,
    test_execute_dop   IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    compare_resultset  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

This form of the procedure updates the value of a SQL analysis parameter of type NUMBER.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_TASK_PARAMETER(
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter          IN VARCHAR2,
    value              IN NUMBER,
    test_execute_dop   IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    compare_resultset  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```



## Parameters

**Table 160-10 SET\_ANALYSIS\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of the task to execute
parameter	<p>Name of the parameter to set. The possible analysis parameters that can be set by this procedure are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>APPLY_CAPTURED_COMPILEENV</b>: indicates whether the advisor could use the compilation environment captured with the SQL statements. The default is 0 (that is, NO).</li> <li>• <b>BASIC_FILTER</b>: basic filter for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• <b>CELL_SIMULATION_ENABLED</b>: for more details, see the helper script <code>tcellsim.sql</code> in the ADMIN directory.</li> <li>• <b>COMPARISON_METRIC</b>: specify an expression of execution statistics to use in performance comparison (Example: <code>buffer_gets, cpu_time + buffer_gets * 10</code>)</li> <li>• <b>DATABASE_LINK</b>: can be set to the global name of a PUBLIC database link. When it is set, SQL Performance Analyzer will use the database link for all <code>TEST EXECUTE</code> and <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> operations by sending the SQL statements to the remote database to be processed remotely. The analysis results will still be stored on the local database.</li> <li>• <b>DAYS_TO_EXPIRE</b>: number of days until the task is deleted</li> <li>• <b>DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE</b>: the task will default to this type of execution when none is specified by the <a href="#">EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function &amp; Procedure</a>.</li> </ul>

**Table 160-10 (Cont.) SET\_ANALYSIS\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DISABLE_MULTI_EXEC:</b> SQL statements are executed multiple times and runtime statistics are then averaged. Set this parameter to <b>TRUE</b> to disable this capability. In this case, each SQL in the SQL tuning set is executed only once.</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTE_TRIGGERS:</b> Set this parameter to <b>TRUE</b> to execute all statement-level triggers in the FULLDML mode. If the parameter is set to <b>FALSE</b>, then the triggers will not be executed even in FULLDML mode of test execution. Any changes incurred due to potential execution of triggers are always rolled back by SPA. The default value of this parameter is <b>FALSE</b>.</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTION_DAYS_TO_EXPIRE:</b> number of days until the tasks's executions will be deleted (without deleting the task)</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTE_FULLDML:</b> <b>TRUE</b> to execute DML statement fully, including acquiring row locks and modifying rows; <b>FALSE</b> (default) to execute only the query part of the DML without modifying data. When <b>TRUE</b>, SQL Performance Analyzer will issue a rollback following DML execution to prevent persistent changes from being made by the DML.</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTION_NAME1:</b> name of the first task execution to analyze</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTION_NAME2:</b> name of the second task execution to analyze</li> <li>• <b>LOCAL_TIME_LIMIT:</b> per-statement time out (seconds)</li> <li>• <b>METRIC_DELTA_THRESHOLD:</b> threshold of the difference between the SQL performance metric before and after the change. The default value is zero.</li> <li>• <b>NUM_ROWS_TO_FETCH:</b> specifies the number of rows to be fetched for an SQL query. You can use one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>ALL_ROWS:</b> Fetches all the rows for an SQL query</li> <li>– <b>AVERAGE:</b> Number of result rows is calculated as the ratio of total rows processed and total executions for each SQL in the STS</li> <li>– <b>AUTO:</b> Number of result rows is determined using the value of <code>optimizer_mode</code> parameter of the optimizer environment captured in the STS. If the value of <code>optimizer_mode</code> is <b>ALL_ROWS</b>, then all result rows will be fetched. If its value is <b>FIRST_ROWS_n</b>, then <b>n</b> result rows will be fetched by the SPA.</li> <li>– <b>A valid number:</b> Fetches the exact number of rows specified by in the SQL query</li> </ul>                     The default value is <b>ALL_ROWS</b>.                 </li> <li>• <b>PLAN_FILTER:</b> plan filter for SQL tuning set (see <code>SELECT_SQLSET</code> for possible values)</li> <li>• <b>PLAN_LINES_COMPARISON:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>ALWAYS</b> --line by line comparison of plans in all scenarios.-</li> <li><b>AUTO</b> -Line by Line comparison of plans only if <code>phv2</code> is not</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 160-10 (Cont.) SET\_ANALYSIS\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	<p>available and phv1 is different- NONE (default) - line by line comparison of plans only if phv is unknown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RANK_MEASURE1: first ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE2: second possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE3: third possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• REPLACE_SYSDATE_WITH: Returns a fixed date for all calls to SYSDATE within the SPA task execution. You can use one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– CURRENT_SYSDATE: SYSDATE calls return the current date.</li> <li>– SQLSET_SYSDATE: SYSDATE calls return the value of the column LAST_EXEC_START_TIME in the STS</li> </ul> <p>The default value is CURRENT_SYSDATE.</p> </li> <li>• RESUME_FILTER: a extra filter for SQL tuning sets besides BASIC_FILTER</li> <li>• SQL_IMPACT_THRESHOLD: threshold of a change impact on a SQL statement. Same as the previous parameter, but at the level of the SQL statement.</li> <li>• SQL_LIMIT: maximum number of SQL statements to process</li> <li>• SQL_PERCENTAGE: percentage filter of SQL tuning set statements</li> <li>• SQLSET_NAME: name of the SQL tuning set to associate to the specified task or task execution. This parameter is mainly using in comparing two SQL tuning sets using SPA.</li> <li>• SQLSET_OWNER: owner of the SQL tuning set specified using task parameter SQLSET_NAME.</li> <li>• TIME_LIMIT: global time out (seconds)</li> </ul>
parameter (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WORKLOAD_IMPACT_THRESHOLD: threshold of a SQL statement impact on a workload. Statements which workload change impact is below the absolute value of this threshold will be ignored and not considered for improvement or regression.</li> <li>• CON_DBID_MAPPING: provide a mapping of multitenant container database (CDB) IDs. When it is set, SQL Performance Analyzer uses the new CDB ID when it finds a match for the old CDB ID and executes the SQL in that container.</li> </ul>
value	New value of the specified parameter

**Table 160-10 (Cont.) SET\_ANALYSIS\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
test_execute_dop	Specifies the requested level of concurrency with which a SPA task should be executed.  Values 0 or 1 indicate that the SPA task will run with no additional processes as it used to run in releases prior to Oracle Database 18c Release. A value of n (higher than 1) means that n background SPA processes are being requested to concurrently process the input workload.
compare_resultset	Directs SPA to detect if the result-sets between the two trials being compared are different. If differences are seen in the result-sets of any SQL statement between the two trials being compared, the SPA comparison report will indicate this for every such SQL statement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If set to TRUE the result set comparison will be performed</li> <li>• If set to FALSE result set comparison will not be performed.</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

The actual number of processes granted might be equal to or lower than the number requested using the `test_execute_dop` parameter. This parameter applies only to `test-execute` or `explain plan` type of trials that process a SQL Tuning set.

**Examples**

To request two concurrent processes to execute the SPA task:

```
dbms_sqlpa.set_analysis_task_parameter(:tname, 'TEST_EXECUTE_DOP', 2)
```

To enable result-set validation

```
exec
dbms_sqlpa.set_analysis_task_parameter(:atname, 'COMPARE_RESULTSET', 'TRUE')
```

To disable result-set validation:

```
exec
dbms_sqlpa.set_analysis_task_parameter(:atname, 'COMPARE_RESULTSET', 'FALSE')
```

## 160.3.10 SET\_ANALYSIS\_DEFAULT\_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure sets the SQL analysis task parameter default value.

**Syntax**

This form of the procedure updates the default value of an analyzer parameter of type `VARCHAR2`.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER(
    parameter IN VARCHAR2,
    value     IN VARCHAR2);
```

This form of the procedure updates the default value of an analyzer parameter of type NUMBER.

```
DBMS_SQLPA.SET_ANALYSIS_DEFAULT_PARAMETER(
    parameter IN VARCHAR2,
    value     IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 160-11 SET\_ANALYSIS\_DEFAULT\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter	<p>Name of the parameter to set. The possible analysis parameters that can be set by this procedure are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>APPLY_CAPTURED_COMPILEENV</b>: indicates whether the advisor could use the compilation environment captured with the SQL statements. The default is 0 (that is, NO).</li> <li>• <b>BASIC_FILTER</b>: basic filter for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• <b>COMPARISON_METRIC</b>: specify an expression of execution statistics to use in performance comparison (Example: <code>buffer_gets, cpu_time + buffer_gets * 10</code>)</li> <li>• <b>DATABASE_LINK</b>: can be set to the global name of a PUBLIC database link. When it is set, SQL Performance Analyzer will use the database link for all TEST EXECUTE and EXPLAIN PLAN operations by sending the SQL statements to the remote database to be processed remotely. The analysis results will still be stored on the local database.</li> <li>• <b>DAYS_TO_EXPIRE</b>: number of days until the task is deleted</li> <li>• <b>DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE</b>: the task will default to this type of execution when none is specified by the <a href="#">EXECUTE_ANALYSIS_TASK Function &amp; Procedure</a>.</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTE_FULLDML</b>: TRUE to execute DML statement fully, including acquiring row locks and modifying rows; FALSE (default) to execute only the query part of the DML without modifying data. When TRUE, SQL Performance Analyzer will issue a rollback following DML execution to prevent persistent changes from being made by the DML.</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTION_DAYS_TO_EXPIRE</b>: number of days until the tasks's executions will be deleted (without deleting the task)</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTION_NAME1</b>: name of the first task execution to analyze</li> <li>• <b>EXECUTION_NAME2</b>: name of the second task execution to analyze</li> <li>• <b>LOCAL_TIME_LIMIT</b>: per-statement time out (seconds)</li> </ul>

**Table 160-11 (Cont.) SET\_ANALYSIS\_DEFAULT\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PLAN_FILTER: plan filter for SQL tuning set (see SELECT_SQLSET for possible values)</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE1: first ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE2: second possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE3: third possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RESUME_FILTER: a extra filter for SQL tuning sets besides BASIC_FILTER</li> <li>• SQL_IMPACT_THRESHOLD: threshold of a change impact on a SQL statement. Same as the previous parameter, but at the level of the SQL statement.</li> <li>• SQL_LIMIT: maximum number of SQL statements to process</li> <li>• SQL_PERCENTAGE: percentage filter of SQL tuning set statements</li> <li>• TIME_LIMIT: global time out (seconds)</li> <li>• WORKLOAD_IMPACT_THRESHOLD: threshold of a SQL statement impact on a workload. Statements which workload change impact is below the absolute value of this threshold will be ignored and not considered for improvement or regression.</li> </ul>
value	New value of the specified parameter

# DBMS\_SQLQ

The `DBMS_SQLQ` package provides the interface for configuring quarantine thresholds for execution plans of SQL statements. If any of the Resource Manager thresholds is equal to or less than the quarantine threshold specified in a SQL statement's quarantine configuration, then the SQL statement is not allowed to run, if it uses the execution plan specified in its quarantine configuration.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_SQLQ Overview](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SQLQ Subprograms](#)

## 161.1 DBMS\_SQLQ Overview

The `DBMS_SQLQ` package provides the interface for configuring quarantine thresholds for execution plans of SQL statements. If any of the Resource Manager thresholds is equal to or less than the quarantine threshold specified in a SQL statement's quarantine configuration, then the SQL statement is not allowed to run, if it uses the execution plan specified in its quarantine configuration.

You can use the `DBMS_SQLQ` package subprograms to:

- create quarantine configurations for execution plans of SQL statements and specify quarantine thresholds for their resource consumption
- query quarantine thresholds specified in quarantine configurations
- delete quarantine configurations
- transfer quarantine configurations from one database to another

## 161.2 Summary of DBMS\_SQLQ Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_SQLQ` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 161-1 DBMS\_SQLQ Package Subprograms**

Procedure	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_QUARANTINE Procedure</a>	Specifies a quarantine threshold in a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement
<a href="#">CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID Function</a>	Creates a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement using SQL ID
<a href="#">CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT Function</a>	Creates a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement using SQL text
<a href="#">CREATE_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Procedure</a>	Creates a staging table to store quarantine configurations
<a href="#">DROP_QUARANTINE Procedure</a>	Deletes a quarantine configuration

**Table 161-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_SQLQ Package Subprograms**

Procedure	Description
<a href="#">GET_PARAM_VALUE_QUARANTINE Function</a>	Returns the value for a quarantine threshold specified in a quarantine configuration
<a href="#">PACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Function</a>	Adds one or more quarantine configurations to a staging table
<a href="#">UNPACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE Function</a>	Creates quarantine configurations in a database from a staging table

## 161.2.1 ALTER\_QUARANTINE Procedure

This procedure specifies a quarantine threshold for a resource in a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.ALTER_QUARANTINE (
    quarantine_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_value    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 161-2 ALTER\_QUARANTINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
quarantine_name	Name of the quarantine configuration.
parameter_name	Name of the resource for which quarantine threshold needs to be specified. You can specify any one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPU_TIME: CPU time</li> <li>ELAPSED_TIME: Elapsed time</li> <li>IO_MEGABYTES: I/O in megabytes</li> <li>IO_REQUESTS: Number of physical I/O requests</li> <li>IO_LOGICAL: Number of logical I/O requests</li> <li>ENABLED: Flag to enable or disable the quarantine configuration. Specify YES to enable it and NO to disable it. The default value is YES.</li> <li>AUTOPURGE: Flag to enable or disable automatic purging of the quarantine configuration. If it is set to YES, the quarantine configuration is automatically purged after 53 weeks, if not used. If it is set to NO, the quarantine configuration is never purged. The default value is YES.</li> </ul>



**Table 161-2 (Cont.) ALTER\_QUARANTINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter_value	Quarantine threshold for the resource specified in parameter_name.

**Examples**

In the following example, the quarantine threshold specified for CPU time is 5 seconds and elapsed time is 10 seconds for the quarantine configuration

SQL\_QUARANTINE\_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4.

```
BEGIN

  DBMS_SQLQ.ALTER_QUARANTINE(
    QUARANTINE_NAME => 'SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4',
    PARAMETER_NAME  => 'CPU_TIME',
    PARAMETER_VALUE => '5');

  DBMS_SQLQ.ALTER_QUARANTINE(
    QUARANTINE_NAME => 'SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4',
    PARAMETER_NAME  => 'ELAPSED_TIME',
    PARAMETER_VALUE => '10');

END;
/
```

When the SQL statement is executed using the execution plan specified in the quarantine configuration, and if the Resource Manager threshold for CPU time is 5 seconds or less, or elapsed time is 10 seconds or less, then the SQL statement is not allowed to run.

## 161.2.2 CREATE\_QUARANTINE\_BY\_SQL\_ID Function

This function creates a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement based on SQL ID.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID (
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 161-3 CREATE\_QUARANTINE\_BY\_SQL\_ID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQL ID of the SQL statement.

**Table 161-3 (Cont.) CREATE\_QUARANTINE\_BY\_SQL\_ID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan_hash_value	Hash value of the execution plan of the SQL statement. Default value is NULL.  When it is NULL, the quarantine configuration applies to all the execution plans of the SQL statement.

**Return Value**

Name of the quarantine configuration.

**Examples**

The following example creates a quarantine configuration for the SQL statement having the SQL ID of 8vu7s907prbgr. The quarantine configuration applies to all the execution plans of the SQL statement.

```
DECLARE
    quarantine_config VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    quarantine_config := DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID(SQL_ID =>
'8vu7s907prbgr');
END;
/
```

The following example creates a quarantine configuration for the execution plan having the hash value of 3488063716 for the SQL statement having the SQL ID of 8vu7s907prbgr.

```
DECLARE
    quarantine_config VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    quarantine_config := DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_ID(SQL_ID =>
'8vu7s907prbgr', PLAN_HASH_VALUE => '3488063716');
END;
/
```

## 161.2.3 CREATE\_QUARANTINE\_BY\_SQL\_TEXT Function

This function creates a quarantine configuration for execution plans of a SQL statement based on SQL text.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT (
    sql_text          IN CLOB,
    plan_hash_value  IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 161-4 CREATE\_QUARANTINE\_BY\_SQL\_TEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	SQL statement.
plan_hash_value	Hash value of the execution plan of the SQL statement. Default value is NULL. When it is NULL, the quarantine configuration applies to all the execution plans of the SQL statement.

## Return Value

Name of the quarantine configuration.

## Examples

The following example creates a quarantine configuration that applies to all the execution plans of the SQL statement 'select count(\*) from emp'.

```
DECLARE
    quarantine_config VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    quarantine_config := DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT(SQL_TEXT =>
to_clob('select count(*) from emp'));
END;
/
```

The following example creates a quarantine configuration for the execution plan having the hash value of 3488063716 for the SQL statement having the SQL text of 'select count(\*) from emp'.

```
DECLARE
    quarantine_config VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    quarantine_config := DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_QUARANTINE_BY_SQL_TEXT(SQL_TEXT =>
to_clob('select count(*) from emp'), PLAN_HASH_VALUE => '3488063716');
END;
/
```

## 161.2.4 CREATE\_STGTAB\_QUARANTINE Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table to store the quarantine configurations, so that the staging table can be exported from the current database and imported into another database, thus enabling the quarantine configurations to be used across databases.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_STGTAB_QUARANTINE (
    staging_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    staging_table_owner  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    tablespace_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 161-5 CREATE\_STGTAB\_QUARANTINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
staging_table_name	Name of the staging table.
staging_table_owner	Name of the schema owner of the staging table. Default value is NULL, which means the database user executing this procedure is set as the staging table owner.
tablespace_name	Name of the tablespace in which the staging table needs to be created. Default value is NULL, which means the staging table is created in the default tablespace of the database.

## Examples

The following example creates the staging table TBL\_STG\_QUARANTINE in the default tablespace of the database and sets its table owner to the database user executing this procedure.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLQ.CREATE_STGTAB_QUARANTINE(STAGING_TABLE_NAME => 'TBL_STG_QUARANTINE');
END;
/
```

## 161.2.5 DROP\_QUARANTINE Procedure

This procedure deletes a quarantine configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.DROP_QUARANTINE(quarantine_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 161-6 DROP\_QUARANTINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
quarantine_name	Name of the quarantine configuration to delete.

## Examples

The following example deletes the quarantine configuration having the name SQL\_QUARANTINE\_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLQ.DROP_QUARANTINE('SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4');
END;
/
```

## 161.2.6 GET\_PARAM\_VALUE\_QUARANTINE Function

This function returns the quarantine threshold for a resource specified in a quarantine configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.GET_PARAM_VALUE_QUARANTINE (
    quarantine_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_name    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 161-7 GET\_PARAM\_VALUE\_QUARANTINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
quarantine_name	Name of the quarantine configuration.
parameter_name	Resource for which the quarantine threshold needs to be retrieved.

### Return Value

Returns the quarantine threshold for a resource specified in a quarantine configuration.

### Examples

The following example returns the quarantine threshold for CPU time specified in the quarantine configuration having the name `SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4`.

```
DECLARE
    quarantine_config_setting_value VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
    quarantine_config_setting_value := DBMS_SQLQ.GET_PARAM_VALUE_QUARANTINE(
        QUARANTINE_NAME =>
        'SQL_QUARANTINE_3z0mwuq3aqsm8cfe7a0e4',
        PARAMETER_NAME => 'CPU_TIME');
END;
```

## 161.2.7 PACK\_STGTAB\_QUARANTINE Function

This function adds one or more quarantine configurations into a staging table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLQ.PACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE (
    staging_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    staging_table_owner    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    name                  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    sql_text              IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%');
```

```

        enabled          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 161-8 PACK\_STGTAB\_QUARANTINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
staging_table_name	Name of the staging table in which the quarantine configurations need to be added.
staging_table_owner	Name of the schema owner of the staging table. Default value is NULL, which means the database user executing this procedure is set as the staging table owner.
name	Name of the quarantine configuration. Its value is case-sensitive and it accepts wildcard characters.
sql_text	SQL statement text. Its value is case-sensitive and it accepts wildcard characters.
enabled	Flag indicating whether the quarantine configuration should be enabled or disabled. If it is set to YES, then the quarantine configuration is enabled, else it is disabled. Default value is NULL, which means the quarantine configuration is disabled by default.

## Return Value

Number of quarantine configurations added to the staging table.

## Examples

The following example adds all the quarantine configurations having the names starting with SQL\_QUARANTINE\_ into the staging table TBL\_STG\_QUARANTINE.

```

DECLARE
    quarantine_configs NUMBER;
BEGIN
    quarantine_configs := DBMS_SQLQ.PACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE(
        STAGING_TABLE_NAME => 'TBL_STG_QUARANTINE',
        NAME => 'SQL_QUARANTINE_%');
END;
```

## 161.2.8 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_QUARANTINE Function

This function creates quarantine configurations in a database from a staging table.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLQ.UNPACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE (
    staging_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    staging_table_owner IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    name               IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
```

```

    sql_text          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    enabled           IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 161-9 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_QUARANTINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
staging_table_name	Name of the staging table from which the quarantine configurations need to be created in the database.
staging_table_owner	Name of the schema owner of the staging table. Default value is NULL, which means the database user executing this procedure is set as the staging table owner.
name	Name of the quarantine configuration. Its value is case-sensitive and it accepts wildcard characters.
sql_text	SQL statement text. Its value is case-sensitive and it accepts wildcard characters.
enabled	Flag indicating whether the quarantine configuration should be enabled or disabled. If its value is YES, then the quarantine configuration is enabled, else it is disabled. Default value is NULL, which means the quarantine configuration is disabled by default.

## Return Value

Number of quarantine configurations created in the database from the staging table.

## Examples

The following example creates the quarantine configurations in the database from all the quarantine configurations stored in the staging table TBL\_STG\_QUARANTINE.

```

DECLARE
    quarantine_configs NUMBER;
BEGIN
    quarantine_configs := DBMS_SQLQ.UNPACK_STGTAB_QUARANTINE(
        STAGING_TABLE_NAME => 'TBL_STG_QUARANTINE');
END;
```

# DBMS\_SQLSET

The `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package provides an interface to manage SQL tuning sets.

This package provides the same subprograms, although in some cases with slightly different names, as the SQL tuning set subprograms in `DBMS_SQLTUNE`. The difference is that `DBMS_SQLSET` does not require the Oracle Tuning Pack.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_SQLSET Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLSET Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLSET Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SQLSET Subprograms](#)

## 162.1 DBMS\_SQLSET Overview

Use this package to manage SQL tuning sets.

 **Note:**

All `DBMS_SQLSET` subprograms have equivalents in the `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package.

SQL tuning sets store SQL statements along with the following information:

- The execution context, such as the parsing schema name and bind values
- Execution statistics such as average elapsed time and execution count
- Execution plans, which are the sequence of operations that the database performs to run SQL statements
- Row source statistics such as the number of rows processed for each operation executed within the plan

You can create SQL tuning sets by filtering or ranking SQL statements from several sources:

- The shared SQL area using the [SELECT\\_CURSOR\\_CACHE Function](#)
- Top SQL statements from the Automatic Workload Repository using the [SELECT\\_WORKLOAD\\_REPOSITORY Function](#)
- Other SQL tuning sets using the [SELECT\\_SQLSET Function](#)
- SQL Performance Analyzer task comparison results using the [SELECT\\_SQLPA\\_TASK Function](#)
- SQL Trace files using the [SELECT\\_SQL\\_TRACE Function](#)



- A user-defined workload

The complete group of subprograms listed in [Summary of DBMS\\_SQLSET Subprograms](#) facilitates this functionality. As examples:

- The [CREATE\\_SQLSET Procedure and Function](#) creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.
- The [LOAD\\_SQLSET Procedure](#) populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL.
- The [CAPTURE\\_CURSOR\\_CACHE Procedure](#) collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area over a specified time interval, attempting to build a realistic picture of database workload.

## 162.2 DBMS\_SQLSET Security Model

This package is available to PUBLIC and performs its own security checking.

SQL tuning set subprograms require either the ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET or the ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET privilege. Users having the ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET privilege can only create and modify a SQL tuning set that they own. The ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET privilege allows users to manipulate all SQL tuning sets, even those owned by other users. For example, you can use [CREATE\\_SQLSET Procedure and Function](#) to create a SQL tuning set to be owned by a different user. In this case, the different user need not have the ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET privilege to manipulate the SQL tuning set.

## 162.3 DBMS\_SQLSET Data Structures

The SELECT\_\* subprograms in the DBMS\_SQLTUNE package return objects of the SQLSET\_ROW type.

### Object Types

- [SQLSET\\_ROW Object Type](#)

### 162.3.1 SQLSET\_ROW Object Type

The SQLSET\_ROW object models the content of a SQL tuning set for the user.

Logically, a SQL tuning set is a collection of SQLSET\_ROW objects. Each SQLSET\_ROW contains a single SQL statement along with its execution context, statistics, binds, and plan. The SELECT\_\* subprograms each model a data source as a collection of SQLSET\_ROW objects, with each object uniquely identified by (sql\_id, plan\_hash\_value). Similarly, the LOAD\_SQLSET procedure takes as input a cursor whose row type is SQLSET\_ROW, treating each SQLSET\_ROW in isolation according to the policies requested by the user.

Several subprograms package accept basic filters on the content of a SQL tuning set or data source. These filters are expressed in terms of the attributes within the SQLSET\_ROW as defined.

## Syntax

```

CREATE TYPE sqlset_row AS object (
  sql_id                VARCHAR(13),
  force_matching_signature NUMBER,
  sql_text              CLOB,
  object_list          sql_objects,
  bind_data             RAW(2000),
  parsing_schema_name  VARCHAR2(30),
  module               VARCHAR2(48),
  action               VARCHAR2(32),
  elapsed_time         NUMBER,
  cpu_time              NUMBER,
  buffer_gets          NUMBER,
  disk_reads           NUMBER,
  direct_writes        NUMBER,
  rows_processed        NUMBER,
  fetches              NUMBER,
  executions            NUMBER,
  end_of_fetch_count   NUMBER,
  optimizer_cost        NUMBER,
  optimizer_env        RAW(2000),
  priority              NUMBER,
  command_type         NUMBER,
  first_load_time      VARCHAR2(19),
  stat_period          NUMBER,
  active_stat_period   NUMBER,
  other                CLOB,
  plan_hash_value      NUMBER,
  sql_plan              sql_plan_table_type,
  bind_list             sql_binds,
  con_dbid              NUMBER,
  last_exec_start_time VARCHAR2(19))

```

## Attributes

**Table 162-1 SQLSET\_ROW Attributes**

Attribute	Description
sql_id	Unique SQL ID.
forcing_matching_signature	Signature with literals, case, and whitespace removed.
sql_text	Full text for the SQL statement.
object_list	Currently not implemented.
bind_data	Bind data as captured for this SQL. Note that you cannot stipulate an argument for this parameter and also for bind_list - they are mutually exclusive.
parsing_schema_name	Schema where the SQL is parsed.
module	Last application module for the SQL.

**Table 162-1 (Cont.) SQLSET\_ROW Attributes**

Attribute	Description
action	Last application action for the SQL.
elapsed_time	Sum total elapsed time for this SQL statement.
cpu_time	Sum total CPU time for this SQL statement.
buffer_gets	Sum total number of buffer gets.
disk_reads	Sum total number of disk reads.
direct_writes	Sum total number of direct path writes.
rows_processed	Sum total number of rows processed by this SQL.
fetches	Sum total number of fetches.
executions	Total executions of this SQL statement.
end_of_fetch_count	Number of times the SQL statement was fully executed with all of its rows fetched.
optimizer_cost	Optimizer cost for this SQL.
optimizer_env	Optimizer environment for this SQL statement.
priority	User-defined priority (1,2,3).
command_type	Statement type, such as INSERT or SELECT.
first_load_time	Load time of the parent cursor.
stat_period	Period of time (seconds) when the statistics of this SQL statement were collected.
active_stat_period	Effective period of time (in seconds) during which the SQL statement was active.
other	Other column for user-defined attributes.
plan_hash_value	Plan hash value of the plan.
sql_plan	Execution plan for the SQL statement.
bind_list	List of user-specified binds for the SQL statement. This is used for user-specified workloads. Note that you cannot stipulate an argument for this parameter and also for bind_data: they are mutually exclusive.
con_dbid	DBID of the PDB or CDB root.
last_exec_start_time	Most recent execution start time of this SQL statement.

## 162.4 Summary of DBMS\_SQLSET Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SQLSET subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 162-2 DBMS\_SQLSET Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_REFERENCE Function</a>	This procedure adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client.
<a href="#">CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE Procedure</a>	This procedure captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set.
<a href="#">CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function</a>	This procedure or function creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.
<a href="#">CREATE_STGTAB Procedure</a>	This procedure creates a staging table through which SQL tuning sets are imported and exported.
<a href="#">DELETE_SQLSET Procedure</a>	This procedure deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set.
<a href="#">DROP_SQLSET Procedure</a>	This procedure drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active.
<a href="#">LOAD_SQLSET Procedure</a>	This procedure populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL statements. You can call the procedure multiple times to add new SQL statements or replace attributes of existing statements.
<a href="#">PACK_STGTAB Procedure</a>	This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the SYS schema to a staging table created by the CREATE_STGTAB procedure.
<a href="#">REMAP_STGTAB Procedure</a>	This procedure changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values.
<a href="#">REMOVE_REFERENCE Procedure</a>	This procedure deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate that it is no longer used by the client.
<a href="#">SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function</a>	This function collects SQL statements from the workload repository.
<a href="#">SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function</a>	This table function reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of sqlset_row.
<a href="#">SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function</a>	This function collects SQL statements from a SQL Performance Analyzer comparison task.
<a href="#">SELECT_SQLSET Function</a>	This is a table function that reads the contents of a SQL tuning set.
<a href="#">SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function</a>	This function collects SQL statements from the workload repository.
<a href="#">UNPACK_STGTAB Procedure</a>	This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the staging table into the SQL tuning sets schema, making them proper SQL tuning sets.
<a href="#">UPDATE_SQLSET Procedures</a>	This overloaded procedure updates selected fields for SQL statements in a SQL tuning set.

## 162.4.1 ADD\_REFERENCE Function

This procedure adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.ADD_REFERENCE (  
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 :=NULL)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

The parameters are identical for `DBMS_SQLTUNE.ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE` and `DBMS_SQLSET.ADD_REFERENCE`.

**Table 162-3** ADD\_SQLSET\_REFERENCE and ADD\_REFERENCE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>sqlset_name</code>	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
<code>description</code>	Provides an optional description of the usage of SQL tuning set. The description is truncated if longer than 256 characters.
<code>sqlset_owner</code>	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema owner.

### Return Values

The identifier of the added reference.

### Usage Notes

Adding a reference to a SQL tuning set prevents the tuning set from being modified while it is being used. Invoking SQL Tuning Advisor on the SQL tuning set adds a reference automatically, so use `ADD_REFERENCE` only when the automatically generated reference is not sufficient. The `ADD_REFERENCE` function returns a reference ID that you can later supply to the `REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE` procedure. Query the `DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES` view to find all references to a specified SQL tuning set.

### Examples

This example generates a reference to the SQL tuning set named `my_workload` and stores it in the `b_rid` variable.

```
VARIABLE b_rid NUMBER;  
EXEC :b_rid := DBMS_SQLSET.ADD_REFERENCE(sqlset_name => 'my_workload',  
description => 'my sts ref');
```

## 162.4.2 CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE Procedure

This procedure captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set.

The procedure polls the cache multiple times over a time period, and updates the workload data stored there. It can execute over as long a period as required to capture an entire system workload.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE (
    sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    time_limit       IN POSITIVE := 1800,
    repeat_interval  IN POSITIVE := 300,
    capture_option   IN VARCHAR2 := 'MERGE',
    capture_mode     IN NUMBER    := MODE_REPLACE_OLD_STATS,
    basic_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    recursive_sql    IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL);
```

### Parameters

The parameters are the same for both DBMS\_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE\_SQLSET and DBMS\_SQLSET.CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE.

**Table 162-4 CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE\_SQLSET and CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the SQL tuning set name
time_limit	Defines the total amount of time, in seconds, to execute.
repeat_interval	Defines the amount of time, in seconds, to pause between sampling.
capture_option	Specifies whether to insert new statements, update existing statements, or both.  Values are INSERT, UPDATE, or MERGE. The values are the same as for load_option in load_sqlset.
capture_mode	Specifies the capture mode (UPDATE and MERGE capture options). Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MODE_REPLACE_OLD_STATS — Replaces statistics when the number of executions is greater than the number stored in the SQL tuning set</li> <li>MODE_ACCUMULATE_STATS — Adds new values to current values for SQL that is already stored. Note that this mode detects if a statement has been aged out, so the final value for a statistics is the sum of the statistics of all cursors that statement existed under.</li> </ul>
basic_filter	Defines a filter to apply to the shared SQL area for each sample.  If basic_filter is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of type CREATE TABLE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE.

**Table 162-4 (Cont.) CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE\_SQLSET and CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set or NULL for current schema owner
recursive_sql	Defines a filter that includes recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL) or excludes it (NO_RECURSIVE_SQL).

### Examples

In this example capture takes place over a 30-second period, polling the cache once every five seconds. This captures all statements run during that period but not before or after. If the same statement appears a second time, the process replaces the stored statement with the new occurrence.

Note that in production systems the time limit and repeat interval would be set much higher. You should tune the `time_limit` and `repeat_interval` parameters based on the workload time and shared SQL area turnover properties of your system.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE( -
                                     sqlset_name   => 'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit    => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval => 5);
```

In the following call you accumulate execution statistics as you go. This option produces an accurate picture of the cumulative activity of each cursor, even across age-outs, but it is more expensive than the previous example.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE( -
                                     sqlset_name   => 'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit    => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval => 5, -
                                     capture_mode   =>
DBMS_SQLSET.MODE_ACCUMULATE_STATS);
```

This call performs a very inexpensive capture where you only insert new statements and do not update their statistics once they have been inserted into the SQL tuning set

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE( -
                                     sqlset_name   => 'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit    => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval => 5, -
                                     capture_option => 'INSERT');
```

## 162.4.3 CREATE\_SQLSET Procedure and Function

This procedure or function creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET (  
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET (  
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 162-5 CREATE\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the created SQL tuning set. The name is the name passed to the function. If no name is passed to the function, then the function generates an automatic name.
description	Provides an optional description of the SQL tuning set.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner.

### Return Values

Specifies the name of the created SQL tuning set. The name is the name passed to the function. If no name is passed to the function, then the function generates an automatic name.

### Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET(-  
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -  
    description => 'complete application workload');
```



## 162.4.4 CREATE\_STGTAB Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table through which SQL tuning sets are imported and exported.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_STGTAB (
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  db_version         IN NUMBER   := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 162-6 CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and CREATE\_STGTAB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Specifies the of the table to create. The name is case sensitive.
schema_name	Defines the schema in which to create the table, or NULL for the current schema. The name is case sensitive.
tablespace_name	Specifies the tablespace in which to store the staging table, or NULL for the default tablespace of the current user. The name is case sensitive.
db_version	Specifies the database version that determines the format of the staging table. You can also create an older database version staging table to export an STS to an older database version. Use one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NULL (default) — Specifies the current database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_10_2_VERSION — Specifies the 10.2 database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_11_1_VERSION — Specifies the 11.1 database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION — Specifies the 11.2 database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_12_1_VERSION — Specifies the 12.1 database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_12_2_VERSION — Specifies the 12.2 database version.</li> </ul>

### Examples

Create a staging table for packing and eventually exporting a SQL tuning sets:

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_STGTAB(table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

Create a staging table to pack a SQL tuning set in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1.0.2) format:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_STGTAB(
    table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET_121'
  , db_version => DBMS_SQLSET.STS_STGTAB_12_1_VERSION );
END;
```

## 162.4.5 DELETE\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.DELETE_SQLSET (  
    sqlset_name   IN  VARCHAR2,  
    basic_filter  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    sqlset_owner  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 162-7** DELETE\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. This basic filter is used as a where clause on the SQL tuning set content to select a desired subset of SQL from the SQL tuning set.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for current schema owner.

### Examples

```
-- Delete all statements in a sql tuning set.  
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.DELETE_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload');  
  
-- Delete all statements in a sql tuning set which ran for less than a  
second  
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.DELETE_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -  
                                basic_filter => 'elapsed_time < 1000000');
```

## 162.4.6 DROP\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.DROP_SQLSET (  
    sqlset_name   IN  VARCHAR2,  
    sqlset_owner  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 162-8 DROP\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for current schema owner.

## Usage Notes

You cannot drop a SQL tuning set when it is referenced by one or more clients.

## Examples

```
-- Drop the sqlset.
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.DROP_SQLSET ('my_workload');
```

## 162.4.7 LOAD\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL statements. You can call the procedure multiple times to add new SQL statements or replace attributes of existing statements.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  populate_cursor  IN  sqlset_cursor,
  load_option      IN  VARCHAR2 := 'INSERT',
  update_option    IN  VARCHAR2 := 'REPLACE',
  update_condition IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  update_attributes IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ignore_null      IN  BOOLEAN  := TRUE,
  commit_rows      IN  POSITIVE  := NULL,
  sqlset_owner     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 162-9 LOAD\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of SQL tuning set to be loaded.
populate_cursor	Specifies the cursor reference to the SQL tuning set to be loaded.

**Table 162-9 (Cont.) LOAD\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
load_option	<p>Specifies which statements are loaded into the SQL tuning set. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INSERT (default) — Adds only new statements.</li> <li>• UPDATE — Updates existing the SQL statements and ignores any new statements.</li> <li>• MERGE — Inserts new statements and updates the information of the existing ones.</li> </ul>
update_option	<p>Specifies how existing SQL statements are updated. This parameter is considered only if load_option is specified with UPDATE or MERGE as an option. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPLACE (default) — Updates the statement using the new statistics, bind list, object list, and so on.</li> <li>• ACCUMULATE — Combines attributes when possible (for example, statistics such as elapsed_time), and otherwise replaces the existing values (for example, module and action) with the provided values. The SQL statement attributes that can be accumulated are: elapsed_time, buffer_gets, direct_writes, disk_reads, row_processed, fetches, executions, end_of_fetch_count, stat_period and active_stat_period.</li> </ul>
update_condition	<p>Specifies when to perform the update. The procedure only performs the update when the specified condition is satisfied. The condition can refer to either the data source or destination. The condition must use the following prefixes to refer to attributes from the source or the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OLD — Refers to statement attributes from the SQL tuning set (destination).</li> <li>• NEW — Refers to statement attributes from the input statements (source).</li> </ul>
update_attributes	<p>Specifies the list of SQL statement attributes to update during a merge or update. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NULL (default) — Specifies the content of the input cursor except the execution context. On other terms, it is equivalent to ALL without execution contexts such as module and action.</li> <li>• BASIC — Specifies statistics and binds only.</li> <li>• TYPICAL — Specifies BASIC with SQL plans (without row source statistics) and without an object reference list.</li> <li>• ALL — Specifies all attributes, including the execution context attributes such as module and action.</li> <li>• List of comma separated attribute names to update: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– EXECUTION_CONTEXT</li> <li>– EXECUTION_STATISTICS</li> <li>– SQL_BINDS</li> <li>– SQL_PLAN</li> <li>– SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to SQL_PLAN with added row source statistics)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 162-9 (Cont.) LOAD\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ignore_null</code>	Specifies whether to update attributes when the new value is NULL. If TRUE, then the procedure does not update an attribute when the new value is NULL. That is, do not override with NULL values unless intentional.
<code>commit_rows</code>	Specifies whether to commit statements after DML. If a value is provided, then the load commits after each specified number of statements is inserted. If NULL is provided, then the load commits only once, at the end of the operation. Providing a value for this argument enables you to monitor the progress of a SQL tuning set load operation in the DBA_SQLSET views. The STATEMENT_COUNT value increases as new SQL statements are loaded.
<code>sqlset_owner</code>	Defines the owner of the SQL tuning set, or the current schema owner (or NULL for the current owner).

**Exceptions**

- This procedure returns an error when `sqlset_name` is invalid, or a corresponding SQL tuning set does not exist, or the `populate_cursor` is incorrect and cannot be executed.
- Exceptions are also raised when invalid filters are provided. Filters can be invalid either because they don't parse (for example, they refer to attributes not in `sqlset_row`), or because they violate the user's privileges.

**Usage Notes**

Rows in the input `populate_cursor` must be of type `SQLSET_ROW`.

**Examples**

In this example, you create and populate a SQL tuning set with all shared SQL area statements with an elapsed time of 5 seconds or more, excluding statements that belong to SYS schema. You select all attributes of the SQL statements and load them in the tuning set using the default mode. The default mode loads only new statements because the SQL tuning set is empty.

```
-- create the tuning set
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET('my_workload');

-- populate the tuning set from the shared SQL area
DECLARE
  cur DBMS_SQLSET.SQLSET_CURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(
        DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
          'parsing_schema_name <> ''SYS'' AND elapsed_time > 5000000',
          NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, 1, NULL,
```

```

        'ALL')) P;

DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => 'my_workload',
                       populate_cursor => cur);

END;
/

```

Now you want to augment this information with what is stored in the workload repository (AWR). You populate the tuning set with 'ACCUMULATE' as your `update_option` because it is assumed the cursors currently in the cache have aged out since the snapshot was taken.

You omit the `elapsed_time` filter because it is assumed that any statement captured in AWR is important, but still you throw away the `SYS`-parsed cursors to avoid recursive SQL.

```

DECLARE
  cur DBMS_SQLSET.SQLSET_CURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(
      DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2,
                                             'parsing_schema_name <>
''SYS'',
                                             NULL, NULL,NULL,NULL,
                                             1,
                                             NULL,
                                             'ALL')) P;

  DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => 'my_workload',
                          populate_cursor => cur,
                          load_option      => 'MERGE',
                          update_option    => 'ACCUMULATE');
END;

```

The following example is a simple load that only inserts new statements from the workload repository, skipping existing ones (in the SQL tuning set). Note that 'INSERT' is the default value for the `load_option` argument of the `LOAD_SQLSET` procedure.

```

DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2)) P;
  DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', populate_cursor =>
cur);
END;
/

```

The next example demonstrates a load with `UPDATE` option. This updates statements that already exist in the SQL tuning set but does not add new ones. By default, old statistics are replaced by their new values.

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE) P;

  DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name    => 'my_workload',
                          populate_cursor => cur,
                          load_option    => 'UPDATE');
END;
/
```

## 162.4.8 PACK\_STGTAB Procedure

This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the `SYS` schema to a staging table created by the `CREATE_STGTAB` procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB (
  sqlset_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  sqlset_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  staging_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  db_version           IN NUMBER   := NULL);
```

### Parameters

The parameters are identical for the `DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET` and `DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB` procedures.

**Table 162-10** `PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET` and `PACK_STGTAB` Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>sqlset_name</code>	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set to pack. The name is case sensitive. Wildcard characters (%) are permitted.
<code>sqlset_owner</code>	Specifies the category from which to pack SQL tuning sets. The name is case sensitive. Wildcard characters (%) are permitted.
<code>staging_table_name</code>	Specifies the name of the table to use. The value is case sensitive.
<code>staging_schema_owner</code>	Specifies the schema where the table resides, or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema. The value is case sensitive.

**Table 162-10 (Cont.) PACK\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and PACK\_STGTAB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
db_version	Specifies the database version that determines the format of the staging table. You can also create an older database version staging table to export an STS to an older database version. Use any of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NULL (default) — Specifies the current database version.</li><li>• STS_STGTAB_10_2_VERSION — Specifies the 10.2 database version.</li><li>• STS_STGTAB_11_1_VERSION — Specifies the 11.1 database version.</li><li>• STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION — Specifies the 11.2 database version.</li></ul>

### Usage Notes

- To move more than one SQL tuning set, call this procedure multiple times. You can then move the populated staging table to a destination database using any method, such as a database link or Oracle Data Pump, and then unpack the SQL tuning set in the destination database.
- This function issues a COMMIT after packing each SQL tuning set. If an error is raised mid-execution, then clear the staging table by deleting its rows.

### Examples

Put all SQL tuning sets on the database in the staging table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => '%'
  ,  sqlset_owner    => '%'
  ,  staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Put only those SQL tuning sets owned by the current user in the staging table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => '%'
  ,  staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack a specific SQL tuning set:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => 'my_workload'
  ,  staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```



Pack a second SQL tuning set:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => 'workload_subset'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack the STS `my_workload_subset` into a staging table `stgtab_sqlset` created for Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2):

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB(
    sqlset_name      => 'workload_subset'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET'
  ,   db_version      => DBMS_SQLSET.STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION);
END;
```

## 162.4.9 REMAP\_STGTAB Procedure

This procedure changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_STGTAB (
  old_sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  old_sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  new_sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  new_sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  staging_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  old_con_dbid         IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  new_con_dbid         IN NUMBER   := NULL);
);
```

### Parameters

The parameters are identical for the `DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET` and `DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_SQLSET` procedures.

**Table 162-11** REMAP\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and REMAP\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>old_sqlset_name</code>	Specifies the name of the tuning set to target for a remap operation. Wildcard characters (%) are not supported.
<code>old_sqlset_owner</code>	Specifies the new name of the tuning set owner to target for a remap operation. NULL for current schema owner
<code>new_sqlset_name</code>	Specifies the new name for the tuning set, or NULL to keep the same tuning set name.

**Table 162-11 (Cont.) REMAP\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and REMAP\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
new_sqlset_owner	Specifies the new owner for the tuning set, or NULL to keep the same owner name.
staging_table_name	Specifies the name of the table on which to perform the remap operation. The value is case sensitive.
staging_schema_owner	Specifies the name of staging table owner, or NULL for the current schema owner. The value is case sensitive.
old_con_dbid	Specifies the old container DBID to be remapped to a new container DBID. Specify NULL to use the same container DBID. You must provide both old_con_dbid and new_con_dbid for the remap to succeed.
new_con_dbid	Specifies the new container DBID to replace with the old container DBID. Specify NULL to use the same container DBID. You must provide both old_con_dbid and new_con_dbid for the remap to succeed.

### Usage Notes

Call this procedure multiple times to remap more than one tuning set name or owner. This procedure only handles one tuning set per call.

### Examples

```
-- Change the name of an STS in the staging table before unpacking it.
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_STGTAB(
    old_sqlset_name =>
'my_workload'
    , old_sqlset_owner => 'SH'
    , new_sqlset_name =>
'imp_workload'
    , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');

-- Change the owner of an STS in the staging table before unpacking it.
  DBMS_SQLSET.REMAP_STGTAB(
    old_sqlset_name => 'imp_workload'
    , old_sqlset_owner => 'SH'
    , new_sqlset_owner => 'SYS'
    , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

## 162.4.10 REMOVE\_REFERENCE Procedure

This procedure deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate that it is no longer used by the client.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.REMOVE_REFERENCE (  
    sqlset_name  IN  VARCHAR2,  
    reference_id IN  NUMBER,  
    sqlset_owner IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    force_remove IN  NUMBER   := 0);
```

### Parameters

The parameters are identical for the `DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE` and `DBMS_SQLSET.REMOVE_REFERENCE` procedures.

**Table 162-12 REMOVE\_SQLSET\_REFERENCE and REMOVE\_REFERENCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>sqlset_name</code>	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
<code>reference_id</code>	Specifies the identifier of the reference to remove.
<code>sqlset_owner</code>	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set (or <code>NULL</code> for the current schema owner).
<code>force_remove</code>	Specifies whether references can be removed for other users (1) or whether they cannot be removed (0).  Setting this parameter to 1 only takes effect when the user has the <code>ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET</code> privilege. Otherwise, the database only removes references owned by the user.

### Examples

You can remove references on a given SQL tuning set when you finish using it and want to make it writable again. The following example removes the reference to `my_workload`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.REMOVE_REFERENCE(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -  
                                reference_id => :rid);
```

Use the `DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES` view to find all references to a given SQL tuning set.

## 162.4.11 SELECT\_CURSOR\_CACHE Function

This function collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE (
  basic_filter      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER   := 1,
  result_limit     IN  NUMBER   := NULL,
  attribute_list   IN  VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
  recursive_sql    IN  VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 162-13 SELECT\_CURSOR\_CACHE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate that filters the SQL from the shared SQL area defined on attributes of the SQLSET_ROW. If basic_filter is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of the type CREATE TABLE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE.
object_filter	Currently not supported.
ranking_measure(n) )	Defines an ORDER BY clause on the selected SQL.
result_percentage	Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure. The value applies only if one ranking measure is supplied.
result_limit	Defines the top limit SQL from the filtered source ranked by the ranking measure.

**Table 162-13 (Cont.) SELECT\_CURSOR\_CACHE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>attribute_list</code>	<p>Specifies the list of SQL statement attributes to return in the result. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>TYPICAL</code> — Specifies <code>BASIC</code> plus SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without object reference list (default).</li> <li>• <code>BASIC</code> — Specifies all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result.</li> <li>• <code>ALL</code> — Specifies all attributes.</li> <li>• Comma-separated list of attribute names.</li> </ul> <p>This values returns only a subset of SQL attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code></li> <li>– <code>BIND_LIST</code></li> <li>– <code>OBJECT_LIST</code></li> <li>– <code>SQL_PLAN</code></li> <li>– <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> — Similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics</li> </ul>
<code>recursive_sql</code>	<p>Specifies that the filter must include recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (<code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>, which is the default) or exclude it (<code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code>).</p>

**Return Values**

This function returns a one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

**Usage Notes**

- Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.
- Users need privileges on the shared SQL area views.

**Example 162-1 Statements with 500 or More Buffer Gets**

This query obtains the SQL IDs and SQL text for statements with 500 buffer gets:

```
SELECT SQL_ID, SQL_TEXT
FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('buffer_gets > 500'))
ORDER BY sql_id;
```

**Example 162-2 All Information About a Statement**

The following query obtains all information about the SQL statement with the SQL ID `4rm4183czbs7j`:

```
SELECT * FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('sql_id =
''4rm4183czbs7j''));
```

**Example 162-3 Multiple Plans for a SQL Statement**

A data source may store multiple plans for each SQL statement. The output of the `SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE` function is a SQL row set object that is uniquely identified by SQL ID and plan hash value. This example queries the plan hash values for the statement with the SQL ID `ay1m3ssvtrh24`:

```
SELECT sql_id, plan_hash_value
FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.select_cursor_cache('sql_id = 'ay1m3ssvtrh24'))
ORDER BY sql_id, plan_hash_value;
```

**Example 162-4 Processing All Statements in the Shared SQL Area**

This example processes all statements in the shared SQL area:

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(p)
    FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE) p;

  -- Process each statement in cursor (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

**Example 162-5 Process Statements Not Parsed by SYS**

This example processes all statements not parsed in the `SYS` schema:

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur for
    SELECT VALUE(p)
    FROM TABLE(
      DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('parsing_schema_name <> 'SYS')) p;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
end;
/
```

**Example 162-6 All Statements from an Application Module and Action**

This example processes all statements from a specified application module and action:

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
```

```
SELECT VALUE(p)
FROM TABLE(
  DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
    'module = 'MY_APPLICATION'' and action = 'MY_ACTION'')) p;

-- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

CLOSE cur;
END;/
```

### Example 162-7 All Statements Whose Elapsed Time Is At Least Five Seconds

This example processes all statements that ran for at least five seconds:

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('elapsed_time > 500000'))
P;

-- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

### Example 162-8 Statements Parsed in the APPS Schema

This example processes all SQL statements that were parsed in the APPS schema and had more than 100 buffer gets:

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(p)
    FROM TABLE(
      DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
        'buffer_gets > 100 and parsing_schema_name = 'APPS''))p;

-- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

**Example 162-9 Plans and SQL Statements**

This example processes all SQL statements exceeding 5 seconds. It also selects the plans for these statements. For performance reasons, the example selects execution statistics and SQL binds. The `SQL_PLAN` attribute of `sqlset_row` is `NULL`.

```
-- select all statements exceeding 5 seconds in elapsed time, but also
-- select the plans (by default we only select execution stats and binds
-- for performance reasons - in this case the SQL_PLAN attribute of
sqlset_row
-- is NULL)
DECLARE
    cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
    OPEN cur FOR
        SELECT VALUE(p)
        FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
            basic_filter      => 'elapsed_time > 5000000',
            object_filter     => NULL,
            ranking_measure1  => NULL,
            ranking_measure2  => NULL,
            ranking_measure3  => NULL,
            result_percentage => 1,
            result_limit      => NULL,
            attribute_list    => 'EXECUTION_STATISTICS, SQL_BINDS, SQL_PLAN',
            recursive_sql     => HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)) p;

    -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

    CLOSE cur;
END;
```

**Example 162-10 Top 100 Statements Ordered by Elapsed Time**

This example selects the top 100 statements in the shared SQL area, ordered by elapsed time:

```
DECLARE
    cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
    OPEN cur FOR
        SELECT VALUE(p)
        FROM TABLE(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
            basic_filter      => NULL,
            object_filter     => NULL,
            ranking_measure_1 => 'ELAPSED_TIME',
            ranking_measure_2 => NULL,
            ranking_measure_3 => NULL,
            result_percentage => 1,
            result_limit      => 100,
            attribute_list    => 'TYPICAL',
            recursive_sql     => HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL))) p;

    -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)
```



```

CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

### Example 162-11 Statements Responsible for Most Buffer Gets

This example processes statements that cumulatively account for 90% of the buffer gets in the shared SQL area. The buffer gets of all statements added together is approximately 90% of the sum of all statements currently in the shared SQL area.

```

DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
      basic_filter      => NULL,
      object_filter     => NULL,
      ranking_measure_1 => 'BUFFER_GETS',
      ranking_measure_2 => NULL,
      ranking_measure_3 => NULL,
      result_percentage => .9,
      result_limit      => NULL,
      attribute_list    => 'TYPICAL',
      recursive_sql     => HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL))) p;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

## 162.4.12 SELECT\_SQL\_TRACE Function

This table function reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of `sqlset_row`.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQL_TRACE (
  directory          IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  mapping_table_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  mapping_table_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,,
  select_mode        IN POSITIVE := SINGLE_EXECUTION,
  options            IN BINARY_INTEGER := LIMITED_COMMAND_TYPE,
  pattern_start      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  pattern_end        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_limit       IN POSITIVE := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

## Parameters

**Table 162-14 SELECT\_SQL\_TRACE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directory	Defines the directory object containing the trace files. This field is mandatory.
file_name	Specifies all or part of the name of the trace files. If NULL, then the function uses the current or most recent file in the specified location or path. '%' wildcards are supported for matching trace file names.
mapping_table_name	Specifies the mapping table name. Note that the mapping table name is case insensitive. If the mapping table name is NULL, then the function uses the mappings in the current database.
mapping_table_owner	Specifies the mapping table owner. If it is NULL, then the function uses the current user.
select_mode	Specifies the mode for selecting SQL from the trace. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SINGLE_EXECUTION — Returns one execution of a SQL. This is the default.</li> <li>ALL_EXECUTIONS — Returns all executions.</li> </ul>
options	Specifies which types of SQL statements are returned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LIMITED_COMMAND_TYPE — Returns the SQL statements with the command types CREATE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE. This value is the default.</li> <li>ALL_COMMAND_TYPE — Returns the SQL statements with all command types.</li> </ul>
pattern_start	Specifies the delimiting pattern of the trace file sections to consider. CURRENTLY INOPERABLE.
pattern_end	Specifies the closing delimiting pattern of the trace file sections to process. CURRENTLY INOPERABLE.
result_limit	Specifies the top SQL from the filtered source. Default to MAXSB4 if NULL.

## Return Values

This function returns a `SQLSET_ROW` object.

## Usage Notes

The ability to create a directory object for the system directory creates a potential security issue. For example, in a CDB, all containers write trace files to the same directory. A local user with `SELECT` privileges on this directory can read the contents of trace files belonging to any container.

To prevent this type of unauthorized access, copy the files from the default SQL trace directory into a different directory, and then create a directory object. Use the `PATH_PREFIX` clause of the `CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE` statement to ensure that all

directory object paths associated with the PDB are restricted to the specified directory or its subdirectories.

### Examples

The following code shows how to enable SQL trace for a few SQL statements and load the results into a SQL tuning set:

```
-- turn on the SQL trace in the capture database
ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS '10046 TRACE NAME CONTEXT FOREVER, LEVEL 4'

-- run sql statements
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dba_tables WHERE table_name = :mytab;

ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS '10046 TRACE NAME CONTEXT OFF';

-- create mapping table from the capture database
CREATE TABLE mapping AS
SELECT object_id id, owner, substr(object_name, 1, 30) name
FROM dba_objects
WHERE object_type NOT IN ('CONSUMER GROUP', 'EVALUATION CONTEXT',
                          'FUNCTION', 'INDEXTYPE', 'JAVA CLASS',
                          'JAVA DATA', 'JAVA RESOURCE', 'LIBRARY',
                          'LOB', 'OPERATOR', 'PACKAGE',
                          'PACKAGE BODY', 'PROCEDURE', 'QUEUE',
                          'RESOURCE PLAN', 'TRIGGER', 'TYPE',
                          'TYPE BODY')

UNION ALL
SELECT user_id id, username owner, NULL name
FROM dba_users;

-- create the directory object where the SQL traces are stored
CREATE DIRECTORY SQL_TRACE_DIR as '/home/foo/trace';

-- create the STS
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.CREATE_SQLSET('my_sts', 'test purpose');

-- load the SQL statements into STS from SQL TRACE
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
  SELECT value(p)
  FROM TABLE(
    DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQL_TRACE(
      directory=>'SQL_TRACE_DIR',
      file_name=>'%trc',
      mapping_table_name=>'mapping')) p;
  DBMS_SQLSET.LOAD_SQLSET('my_sts', cur);
  CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* to learn more about the `PATH_PREFIX` clause

## 162.4.13 SELECT\_SQLPA\_TASK Function

This function collects SQL statements from a SQL Performance Analyzer comparison task.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Testing Guide* for a `SELECT_SQLPA_TASK` example

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQLPA_TASK(  
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    task_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    execution_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    level_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := 'REGRESSED',  
    basic_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    object_filter      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    attribute_list     IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL')  
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 162-15** SELECT\_SQLPA\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>task_name</code>	Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task.
<code>task_owner</code>	Specifies the owner of the SQL Performance Analyzer task. If <code>NULL</code> , then assume the current user.
<code>execution_name</code>	Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task execution (type <code>COMPARE PERFORMANCE</code> ) from which the provided filters will be applied. If <code>NULL</code> , then assume the most recent <code>COMPARE PERFORMANCE</code> execution.

**Table 162-15 (Cont.) SELECT\_SQLPA\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level_filter	<p>Specifies which subset of SQL statements to include. Same format as DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK.LEVEL, with some possible strings removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IMPROVED includes only improved SQL.</li> <li>REGRESSED includes only regressed SQL (default).</li> <li>CHANGED includes only SQL with changed performance.</li> <li>UNCHANGED includes only SQL with unchanged performance.</li> <li>CHANGED_PLANS includes only SQL with plan changes.</li> <li>UNCHANGED_PLANS includes only SQL with unchanged plans.</li> <li>ERRORS includes only SQL with errors only.</li> <li>MISSING_SQL includes only missing SQL statements (across STS).</li> <li>NEW_SQL includes only new SQL statements (across STS).</li> </ul>
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL in addition to the level filters.
object_filter	Currently not supported.
attribute_list	<p>Defines the SQL statement attributes to return in the result.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TYPICAL — Returns BASIC plus the SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without an object reference list. This is the default.</li> <li>BASIC — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result.</li> <li>ALL — Returns all attributes.</li> <li>Comma-separated list of attribute names this allows to return only a subset of SQL attributes: EXECUTION_STATISTICS, SQL_BINDS, SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to SQL_PLAN + row source statistics).</li> </ul>

### Return Values

This function returns a SQL tuning set object.

### Usage Notes

For example, you can use this function to create a SQL tuning set containing the subset of SQL statements that regressed during a SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) experiment. You can also specify other arbitrary filters.

## 162.4.14 SELECT\_SQLSET Function

This is a table function that reads the contents of a SQL tuning set.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
```

```

ranking_measure3    IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
result_percentage   IN    NUMBER    := 1,
result_limit        IN    NUMBER    := NULL)
attribute_list      IN    VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
plan_filter         IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
sqlset_owner        IN    VARCHAR2 := NULL,
recursive_sql       IN    VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

## Parameters

**Table 162-16 SELECT\_SQLSET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set to query.
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> .
object_filter	Currently not supported.
ranking_measure( <i>n</i> )	Specifies an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL.
result_percentage	Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure. Note that this parameter applies only if one ranking measure is supplied.
result_limit	The top limit SQL from the filtered source, ranked by the ranking measure.
attribute_list	Defines the SQL statement attributes to return in the result. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is included in the result.</li> <li>TYPICAL — Returns BASIC plus the SQL plan, but without row source statistics and without the object reference list. This is the default.</li> <li>ALL — Returns all attributes.</li> <li>Comma-separated list of attribute names. This value enables the function to return only a subset of SQL attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</li> <li>SQL_BINDS</li> <li>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table 162-16 (Cont.) SELECT\_SQLSET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan_filter	<p>Specifies the plan filter.</p> <p>This parameter enables you to select a single plan when a statement has multiple plans. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAST_GENERATED — Returns the plan with the most recent timestamp.</li> <li>FIRST_GENERATED — Returns the plan with the least recent timestamp.</li> <li>LAST_LOADED — Returns the plan with the most recent FIRST_LOAD_TIME statistical information.</li> <li>FIRST_LOADED — Returns the plan with the least recent FIRST_LOAD_TIME statistical information.</li> <li>MAX_ELAPSED_TIME — Returns the plan with the maximum elapsed time.</li> <li>MAX_BUFFER_GETS — Returns the plan with the maximum buffer gets.</li> <li>MAX_DISK_READS — Returns the plan with the maximum disk reads.</li> <li>MAX_DIRECT_WRITES — Returns the plan with the maximum direct writes.</li> <li>MAX_OPTIMIZER_COST — Returns the plan with the maximum optimizer cost value.</li> </ul>
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner.
recursive_sql	Specifies that the filter must include recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL, which is the default) or exclude it (NO_RECURSIVE_SQL).

### Return Values

This function returns one SQLSET\_ROW per SQL\_ID or PLAN\_HASH\_VALUE pair found in each data source.

### Usage Notes

Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

### Examples

```
-- select from a sql tuning set
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE (P)
      FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_SQLSET('my_workload')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)
```

```

CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

## 162.4.15 SELECT\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Function

This function collects SQL statements from the workload repository.

The overloaded forms enable you to collect SQL statements from the following sources:

- Snapshots between `begin_snap` and `end_snap`
- A workload repository baseline

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY (
  begin_snap      IN NUMBER,
  end_snap        IN NUMBER,
  basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
  result_limit    IN NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
  recursive_sql   IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL,
  dbid            IN NUMBER := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

```

DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY (
  baseline_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
  result_limit    IN NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
  recursive_sql   IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL,
  dbid            IN NUMBER := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

### Parameters

**Table 162-17 SELECT\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>begin_snap</code>	Defines the beginning AWR snapshot (non-inclusive).



**Table 162-17 (Cont.) SELECT\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
end_snap	Defines the ending AWR snapshot (inclusive).
baseline_name	Specifies the name of the AWR baseline period.
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the workload repository. The filter is defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> . If <code>basic_filter</code> is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of type <code>CREATE TABLE</code> , <code>INSERT</code> , <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , <code>DELETE</code> , and <code>MERGE</code> .
object_filter	Currently not supported.
ranking_measure( <i>n</i> )	Defines an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL.
result_percentage	Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure. Note that this percentage applies only if one ranking measure is given.
result_limit	Specifies the top limit SQL from the source according to the supplied ranking measure.
attribute_list	Specifies the SQL statement attributes to return in the result. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>TYPICAL</code> — Returns <code>BASIC</code> plus SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without object reference list. This is the default.</li> <li>• <code>BASIC</code> — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) are returned except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result.</li> <li>• <code>ALL</code> — Returns all attributes</li> <li>• Comma-separated list of attribute names this allows to return only a subset of SQL attributes: <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code>, <code>SQL_BINDS</code>, <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics).</li> </ul>
recursive_sql	Specifies the filter that includes recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set ( <code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code> ) or excludes it ( <code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code> ).
dbid	Specifies the DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If <code>NULL</code> , then the function uses the current database DBID.

**Return Values**

This function returns one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

**Usage Notes**

Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

## Examples

```

-- select statements from snapshots 1-2
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE (P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLSET.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2)) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

## 162.4.16 UNPACK\_STGTAB Procedure

This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the staging table into the SQL tuning sets schema, making them proper SQL tuning sets.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB (
  sqlset_name          IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  sqlset_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  replace              IN BOOLEAN,
  staging_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);

```

### Parameters

The parameters are identical for `DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET` and `DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB`.

**Table 162-18 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and UNPACK\_STGTAB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>sqlset_name</code>	Specifies the name of the tuning set to unpack (not null). Wildcard characters (%) are supported to unpack multiple tuning sets in a single call. For example, specify % to unpack all tuning sets from the staging table.
<code>sqlset_owner</code>	Specifies the name of tuning set owner, or NULL for the current schema owner. Wildcard characters (%) are supported.
<code>replace</code>	Specifies whether to replace an existing SQL tuning set. If FALSE, then this procedure raises errors when you try to create a tuning set that already exists.

**Table 162-18 (Cont.) UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and UNPACK\_STGTAB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
staging_table_name	Specifies the name of the staging table, moved after a call to the DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET or DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB procedure (case-sensitive).
staging_schema_owner	Specifies the name of staging table owner, or NULL for the current schema owner (case-sensitive).

**Examples**

```
-- unpack all STS in the staging table
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB(sqlset_name      => '%', -
                               sqlset_owner     => '%', -
                               replace          => FALSE, -
                               staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

-- errors can arise during STS unpack when a STS in the staging table has the same name/owner as STS on the system. In this case, users should call remap\_stgtab\_sqlset to patch the staging table and with which to call unpack

```
-- Replace set to TRUE.
EXEC DBMS_SQLSET.UNPACK_STGTAB(sqlset_name      => '%', -
                               sqlset_owner     => '%', -
                               replace          => TRUE, -
                               staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

## 162.4.17 UPDATE\_SQLSET Procedures

This overloaded procedure updates selected fields for SQL statements in a SQL tuning set.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLSET.UPDATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value  IN NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SQLSET.UPDATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value  IN NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value  IN NUMBER := NULL,
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 162-19 UPDATE\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
sql_id	Specifies the identifier of the SQL statement to be updated.
plan_hash value	Specifies the hash value of the execution plan for a SQL statement. Use this parameter when you want to update the attribute for a specific plan for a statement, but not all plans for the statement.
attribute_name	Specifies the name of the attribute to be modified. You can update the text field for MODULE, ACTION, PARSING_SCHEMA_NAME, and OTHER. The only numerical field that you can update is PRIORITY. If a statement has multiple plans, then the procedure changes the attribute value for all plans.
attribute_value	Specifies the new value of the attribute.

# DBMS\_SQLTUNE

The `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package is the interface for tuning SQL on demand. The related package `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE` package provides the interface for SQL Tuning Advisor run as an automated task.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE Data Structures](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#)



**See Also:**

["DBMS\\_AUTO\\_SQLTUNE Overview"](#)

## 163.1 DBMS\_SQLTUNE Overview

The `DBMS_SQLTUNE` package provides a number of interrelated areas of functionality.

This section contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#)

### SQL Tuning Advisor

SQL Tuning Advisor is one of a suite of advisors, a set of expert systems that identifies and helps resolve database performance problems. Specifically, SQL Tuning Advisor automates tuning of problematic SQL statements. It takes one or more SQL statements as input and gives precise advice on how to tune the statements. The advisor provides the advice in the form of SQL actions for tuning the SQL along with their expected performance benefit.

The group of [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) provide a task-oriented interface that enables you to access the advisor. You can call the following subprograms in the order given to use some of SQL Tuning Advisor's features:

1. [CREATE\\_TUNING\\_TASK Functions](#) creates a tuning task for tuning one or more SQL statements.
2. The [EXECUTE\\_TUNING\\_TASK Function and Procedure](#) executes a previously created tuning task.

3. The [REPORT\\_TUNING\\_TASK Function](#) displays the results of a tuning task.
4. You use the [SCRIPT\\_TUNING\\_TASK Function](#) to create a SQL\*Plus script which can then be executed to implement a set of Advisor recommendations

### SQL Profile Subprograms

SQL Tuning Advisor may recommend the creation of a SQL profile to improve the performance of a statement. SQL profiles consist of auxiliary statistics specific to the statement. The query optimizer makes estimates about cardinality, selectivity, and cost that can sometimes be off by a significant amount, resulting in poor execution plans. The SQL profile addresses this problem by collecting additional information using sampling and partial execution techniques to adjust these estimates.

The group of [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) provides a mechanism for delivering statistics to the optimizer that targets one particular SQL statement, and helps the optimizer make good decisions for that statement by giving it the most accurate statistical information possible. For example:

- You can use the [ACCEPT\\_SQL\\_PROFILE Procedure and Function](#) to accept a SQL profile recommended by SQL Tuning Advisor.
- You can alter the `STATUS`, `NAME`, `DESCRIPTION`, and `CATEGORY` attributes of an existing SQL profile with the [ALTER\\_SQL\\_PROFILE Procedure](#).
- You can drop a SQL profile with the [DROP\\_SQL\\_PROFILE Procedure](#).

### SQL Tuning Sets

SQL tuning sets store SQL statements along with the following information:

- The execution context, such as the parsing schema name and bind values
- Execution statistics such as average elapsed time and execution count
- Execution plans, which are the sequence of operations that the database performs to run SQL statements
- Row source statistics such as the number of rows processed for each operation executed within the plan

You can create SQL tuning sets by filtering or ranking SQL statements from several sources:

- The shared SQL area using the [SELECT\\_CURSOR\\_CACHE Function](#)
- Top SQL statements from the Automatic Workload Repository using the [SELECT\\_WORKLOAD\\_REPOSITORY Function](#)
- Other SQL tuning sets using the [SELECT\\_SQLSET Function](#)
- SQL Performance Analyzer task comparison results using the [SELECT\\_SQLPA\\_TASK Function](#)
- SQL Trace files using the [SELECT\\_SQL\\_TRACE Function](#)
- A user-defined workload

The complete group of [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) facilitates this functionality. As examples:

- The [CREATE\\_SQLSET Procedure and Function](#) creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.

- The [LOAD\\_SQLSET Procedure](#) populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL.
- The [CAPTURE\\_CURSOR\\_CACHE\\_SQLSET Procedure](#) collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area over a specified time interval, attempting to build a realistic picture of database workload.

 **Note:**

When manipulating SQL tuning sets, you can use [DBMS\\_SQLSET](#) as an alternative to [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE](#).

### Import and Export of SQL Tuning Sets and SQL Profiles

Use [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE](#) subprograms to move SQL profiles and SQL tuning sets from one system to another using a common programmatic model. In both cases, you create a staging table on the source database and populate this staging table with the relevant data. You then move that staging table to the destination system following the method of your choice (such as Oracle Data Pump, or a database link), where it is used to reconstitute the objects in their original form. The following steps are implemented by means of subprograms included in this package:

1. To create the staging table on the source system, call the [CREATE\\_STGTAB\\_SQLPROF Procedure](#) or the [CREATE\\_STGTAB\\_SQLSET Procedure](#).
2. To populate the staging table with information from the source system, call the [PACK\\_STGTAB\\_SQLPROF Procedure](#) or [PACK\\_STGTAB\\_SQLSET Procedure](#).
3. Move the staging table to the destination system.
4. To re-create the object on the new system, call the [UNPACK\\_STGTAB\\_SQLPROF Procedure](#) or the [UNPACK\\_STGTAB\\_SQLSET Procedure](#).

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* for more information about programmatic flow

### Automatic Tuning Task Functions

The automated system task [SYS\\_AUTO\\_SQL\\_TUNING\\_TASK](#) is created by the database as part of the catalog scripts. This task automatically chooses a set of high-load SQL from AWR and runs SQL Tuning Advisor on this SQL. The automated task performs the same comprehensive analysis as any other SQL Tuning task.

You can obtain a report on the activity of the Automatic SQL Tuning task through the [DBMS\\_AUTO\\_SQLTUNE.REPORT\\_AUTO\\_TUNING\\_TASK](#) API.

 **See Also:**

[DBMS\\_AUTO\\_SQLTUNE](#) for the list of subprograms that you can use to manage the automated SQL tuning task.

### Real-Time SQL Monitoring

Real-time SQL Monitoring enables DBAs or performance analysts to monitor the execution of long-running SQL statements while they are executing. Both cursor statistics (such as CPU times and IO times) and execution plan statistics (such as number of output rows, memory and temp space used) are updated in almost real time during statement execution. The `V$SQL_MONITOR` and `V$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR` views expose these statistics. In addition, `DBMS_SQLTUNE` provides the `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR` and `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST` functions to report monitoring information.

 **Note:**

`DBMS_SQL_MONITOR` also contains the `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR` and `REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST` functions.

### Tuning a Standby Database Workload

In some cases, a standby database can assume a reporting role in addition to its data protection role. The standby database can have its own workload of queries, some of which may require tuning. You can issue SQL Tuning Advisor statements on a standby database, which is read-only. A standby-to-primary database link enables `DBMS_SQLTUNE` to write data to and read data from the primary database. The procedures that are eligible for tuning standby workloads include the `database_link_to` parameter.

## 163.2 DBMS\_SQLTUNE Security Model

This package is available to `PUBLIC` and performs its own security checking.

Note the following:

- Because SQL Tuning Advisor relies on the advisor framework, all tuning task interfaces (`*_TUNING_TASK`) require the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- SQL tuning set subprograms (`*_SQLSET`) require either of the following privileges:
  - `ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET`  
You can only create and modify a SQL tuning set that you own.
  - `ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET`  
You can operate on all SQL tuning sets, even those owned by other users.
- In earlier releases, three different privileges were needed to invoke subprograms involving SQL profiles:
  - `CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE`



- ALTER ANY SQL PROFILE
- DROP ANY SQL PROFILE

The preceding privileges have been deprecated in favor of ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT .

## 163.3 DBMS\_SQLTUNE Data Structures

The SELECT\_\* subprograms in the DBMS\_SQLTUNE package return objects of the SQLSET\_ROW type.

### Object Types

- [SQLSET\\_ROW Object Type](#)

### 163.3.1 SQLSET\_ROW Object Type

The SQLSET\_ROW object models the content of a SQL tuning set for the user.

Logically, a SQL tuning set is a collection of SQLSET\_ROW objects. Each SQLSET\_ROW contains a single SQL statement along with its execution context, statistics, binds, and plan. The SELECT\_\* subprograms each model a data source as a collection of SQLSET\_ROW objects, with each object uniquely identified by (sql\_id, plan\_hash\_value). Similarly, the LOAD\_SQLSET procedure takes as input a cursor whose row type is SQLSET\_ROW, treating each SQLSET\_ROW in isolation according to the policies requested by the user.

Several subprograms package accept basic filters on the content of a SQL tuning set or data source. These filters are expressed in terms of the attributes within the SQLSET\_ROW as defined.

#### Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE sqlset_row AS object (
  sql_id                VARCHAR(13),
  force_matching_signature NUMBER,
  sql_text              CLOB,
  object_list           sql_objects,
  bind_data             RAW(2000),
  parsing_schema_name   VARCHAR2(30),
  module               VARCHAR2(48),
  action               VARCHAR2(32),
  elapsed_time          NUMBER,
  cpu_time              NUMBER,
  buffer_gets           NUMBER,
  disk_reads            NUMBER,
  direct_writes         NUMBER,
  rows_processed        NUMBER,
  fetches               NUMBER,
  executions            NUMBER,
  end_of_fetch_count    NUMBER,
  optimizer_cost        NUMBER,
  optimizer_env         RAW(2000),
  priority              NUMBER,
```

```

command_type          NUMBER,
first_load_time       VARCHAR2(19),
stat_period           NUMBER,
active_stat_period    NUMBER,
other                 CLOB,
plan_hash_value       NUMBER,
sql_plan              sql_plan_table_type,
bind_list             sql_binds,
con_dbid              NUMBER,
last_exec_start_time  VARCHAR2(19))

```

## Attributes

**Table 163-1 SQLSET\_ROW Attributes**

Attribute	Description
sql_id	Unique SQL ID.
forcing_matching_signature	Signature with literals, case, and whitespace removed.
sql_text	Full text for the SQL statement.
object_list	Currently not implemented.
bind_data	Bind data as captured for this SQL. Note that you cannot stipulate an argument for this parameter and also for bind_list - they are mutually exclusive.
parsing_schema_name	Schema where the SQL is parsed.
module	Last application module for the SQL.
action	Last application action for the SQL.
elapsed_time	Sum total elapsed time for this SQL statement.
cpu_time	Sum total CPU time for this SQL statement.
buffer_gets	Sum total number of buffer gets.
disk_reads	Sum total number of disk reads.
direct_writes	Sum total number of direct path writes.
rows_processed	Sum total number of rows processed by this SQL.
fetches	Sum total number of fetches.
executions	Total executions of this SQL statement.
end_of_fetch_count	Number of times the SQL statement was fully executed with all of its rows fetched.
optimizer_cost	Optimizer cost for this SQL.
optimizer_env	Optimizer environment for this SQL statement.
priority	User-defined priority (1,2,3).
command_type	Statement type, such as INSERT or SELECT.
first_load_time	Load time of the parent cursor.

**Table 163-1 (Cont.) SQLSET\_ROW Attributes**

Attribute	Description
stat_period	Period of time (seconds) when the statistics of this SQL statement were collected.
active_stat_perio d	Effective period of time (in seconds) during which the SQL statement was active.
other	Other column for user-defined attributes.
plan_hash_value	Plan hash value of the plan.
sql_plan	Execution plan for the SQL statement.
bind_list	List of user-specified binds for the SQL statement. This is used for user-specified workloads. Note that you cannot stipulate an argument for this parameter and also for <code>bind_data</code> : they are mutually exclusive.
con_dbid	DBID of the PDB or CDB root.
last_exec_start_t ime	Most recent execution start time of this SQL statement.

## 163.4 DBMS\_SQLTUNE Subprogram Groups

DBMS\_SQLTUNE subprograms are grouped by function.

- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms](#)

### 163.4.1 DBMS\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface to manage SQL tuning tasks.

**Table 163-2 SQL Tuning Task Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">"CANCEL_TUNING_TASK Procedure"</a>	Cancels the currently executing tuning task
<a href="#">"CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE Procedure"</a>	Creates a SQL plan baseline for an existing plan
<a href="#">"CREATE_TUNING_TASK Functions"</a>	Creates a tuning of a single statement or SQL tuning set for either SQL Tuning Advisor
<a href="#">"DROP_TUNING_TASK Procedure"</a>	Drops a SQL tuning task
<a href="#">"EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure"</a>	Executes a previously created tuning task

**Table 163-2 (Cont.) SQL Tuning Task Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
"IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK Procedure"	Implements a set of SQL profile recommendations made by SQL Tuning Advisor
"INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK Procedure"	Interrupts the currently executing tuning task
"REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function"	Displays a report from the automatic tuning task, reporting on a range of executions
"REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function"	Displays the results of a tuning task
"RESET_TUNING_TASK Procedure"	Resets the currently executing tuning task to its initial state
"RESUME_TUNING_TASK Procedure"	Resumes a previously interrupted task that was created to process a SQL tuning set
"SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK Function"	Creates a tuning task and schedules its execution as a scheduler job
"SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function"	Creates a SQL*Plus script which can then be executed to implement a set of SQL Tuning Advisor recommendations
"SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures"	Updates the value of a SQL tuning parameter of type VARCHAR2 or NUMBER

"Summary of DBMS\_SQLTUNE Subprograms" contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

## 163.4.2 DBMS\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface to manage SQL profiles.

**Table 163-3 SQL Profile Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILES Procedure	Accepts all SQL profiles recommended by a specific execution of a tuning task
ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function	Creates a SQL profile for the specified tuning task
ALTER_SQL_PROFILE Procedure	Alters specific attributes of an existing SQL profile object
CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure	Creates the staging table used for copying SQL profiles from one system to another
DROP_SQL_PROFILE Procedure	Drops the named SQL profile from the database
PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure	Moves profile data out of the SYS schema into the staging table
REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure	Changes the profile data values kept in the staging table prior to performing an unpack operation
SQLTEXT_TO_SIGNATURE Function	Returns a SQL text's signature

**Table 163-3 (Cont.) SQL Profile Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure</a>	Uses the profile data stored in the staging table to create profiles on this system

"[Summary of DBMS\\_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#)" contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

### 163.4.3 DBMS\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface to manage SQL tuning sets.

**Table 163-4 SQL Tuning Set Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE Function</a>	Adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client
<a href="#">CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET Procedure</a>	Over a specified time interval incrementally captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set
<a href="#">CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function</a>	Creates a SQL tuning set object in the database
<a href="#">CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure</a>	Creates a staging table through which SQL Tuning Sets are imported and exported
<a href="#">DELETE_SQLSET Procedure</a>	Deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set
<a href="#">DROP_SQLSET Procedure</a>	Drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active
<a href="#">LOAD_SQLSET Procedure</a>	Populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL
<a href="#">PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure</a>	Copies tuning sets out of the SYS schema into the staging table
<a href="#">REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure</a>	Changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values than they had on the host system
<a href="#">REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE Procedure</a>	Deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate it is no longer used by the client
<a href="#">SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function</a>	Collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area
<a href="#">SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function</a>	Reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of <code>sqlset_row</code>
<a href="#">SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function</a>	Collects SQL statements from a SQL performance analyzer comparison task
<a href="#">SELECT_SQLSET Function</a>	Collects SQL statements from an existing SQL tuning set

**Table 163-4 (Cont.) SQL Tuning Set Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY</a> Function	Collects SQL statements from the workload repository
<a href="#">UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET</a> Procedure	Copies one or more SQL tuning sets from the staging table
<a href="#">UPDATE_SQLSET</a> Procedures	Updates whether selected string fields for a SQL statement in a SQL tuning set or the set numerical attributes of a SQL in a SQL tuning set

The [Summary of DBMS\\_SQLTUNE Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

## 163.4.4 DBMS\_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms

This subprogram group provides function to report on monitoring data collected in V\$SQL\_MONITOR and V\$SQL\_PLAN\_MONITOR.

**Table 163-5 Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR</a> Function	Reports on Real-Time SQL Monitoring
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST</a> Function	Builds a report for all or a subset of statements monitored by Oracle Database
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST_XML</a> Function	Builds an XML report for all or a subset of statements monitored by Oracle Database

## 163.4.5 DBMS\_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms

This subprogram group provides detailed reports on SQL performance using statistics from the shared SQL area and automatic workload repository (AWR).

**Table 163-6 SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_DETAIL</a> Function	This function reports on a specific SQL ID.
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR</a> Function	This function builds a report (text, simple HTML, active HTML, XML) for the monitoring information collected on behalf of the targeted statement execution.
<a href="#">REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST</a> Function	This function builds a report for all or a sub-set of statements monitored by Oracle. For each statement, the subprogram gives key information and associated global statistics.
<a href="#">REPORT_TUNING_TASK</a> Function	This function displays the results of a tuning task.
<a href="#">REPORT_TUNING_TASK_XML</a> Function	This function displays an XML report of a tuning task.

## 163.5 Summary of DBMS\_SQLTUNE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_SQLTUNE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 163-7 DBMS\_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILE S Procedure	Accepts all SQL profiles recommended by a particular execution of a particular tuning task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE Procedure and Function	Creates a SQL profile for the specified tuning task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE Function	Adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
ALTER_SQL_PROFILE Procedure	Alters specific attributes of an existing SQL profile object	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
CANCEL_TUNING_TASK Procedure	Cancels the currently executing tuning task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE _SQLSET Procedure	Over a specified time interval incrementally captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELI NE Procedure	Creates a SQL plan baseline for an existing plan	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
CREATE_SQLSET Procedure and Function	Creates a SQL tuning set object in the database	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure	Creates the staging table used for copying SQL profiles from one system to another	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure	Creates a staging table through which SQL tuning sets are imported and exported	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
CREATE_TUNING_TASK Functions	Creates a tuning of a single statement or SQL tuning set for either SQL Tuning Advisor	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
DELETE_SQLSET Procedure	Deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
DROP_SQL_PROFILE Procedure	Drops the named SQL profile from the database	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
DROP_SQLSET Procedure	Drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
DROP_TUNING_TASK Procedure	Drops a SQL tuning task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure	Executes a previously created tuning task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms

**Table 163-7 (Cont.) DBMS\_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK Procedure	implements a set of SQL profile recommendations made by SQL Tuning Advisor	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK Procedure	Interrupts the currently executing tuning task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
LOAD_SQLSET Procedure	Populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure	Moves profile data out of the SYS schema into the staging table	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure	Moves tuning sets out of the SYS schema into the staging table	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF Procedure	Changes the profile data values kept in the staging table prior to performing an unpack operation	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure	Changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values than they had on the host system	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE Procedure	Deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate it is no longer used by the client	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK Function	Displays a report from the automatic tuning task, reporting on a range of subtasks	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
REPORT_SQL_DETAIL Function	Reports on a specific SQL ID	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms
REPORT_SQL_MONITOR Function	Builds a report (text, simple HTML, active HTML, XML) for the monitoring information collected on behalf of the targeted statement execution	DBMS_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms
REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST Function	Builds a report for all or a subset of statements monitored by Oracle Database. For each statement, the subprogram gives key information and associated global statistics	DBMS_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms
REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST_XML Function	Equivalent to the REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST function, except that it returns XMLType	DBMS_SQLTUNE Real-Time SQL Monitoring Subprograms



Table 163-7 (Cont.) DBMS\_SQLTUNE Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description	Group
REPORT_TUNING_TASK Function	Displays the results of a tuning task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms
REPORT_TUNING_TASK_XML Function	Displays an XML report of a tuning task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms
RESET_TUNING_TASK Procedure	Resets the currently executing tuning task to its initial state	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
RESUME_TUNING_TASK Procedure	Resumes a previously interrupted task that was created to process a SQL tuning set	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK Function	Creates a SQL tuning task and schedule its execution as a scheduler job	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK Function	Creates a SQL*Plus script which can then be executed to implement a set of SQL Tuning Advisor recommendations	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE Function	Collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
SELECT_SQL_TRACE Function	Reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of <code>sqlset_row</code>	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
SELECT_SQLPA_TASK Function	Collects SQL statements from a SQL Performance Analyzer comparison task	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
SELECT_SQLSET Function	Collects SQL statements from an existing SQL tuning set	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY Function	Collects SQL statements from the workload repository	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures	Updates the value of a SQL tuning parameter of type VARCHAR2 or NUMBER	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms
SQLTEXT_TO_SIGNATURE Function	Returns a SQL text's signature	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROFILE Procedure	Uses the profile data stored in the staging table to create profiles on this system	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms
UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET Procedure	Moves one or more SQL tuning sets from the staging table	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms
UPDATE_SQLSET Procedures	Updates selected fields for a SQL statement in a SQL tuning set	DBMS_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms

## 163.5.1 ACCEPT\_ALL\_SQL\_PROFILES Procedure

This procedure accepts all SQL profiles recommended by a specific execution of a tuning task, and sets the attributes of the SQL profiles according to the parameter values passed by the user.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_ALL_SQL_PROFILES (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  category           IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  replace            IN BOOLEAN  := FALSE,
  force_match        IN BOOLEAN  := FALSE,
  profile_type       IN VARCHAR2 := REGULAR_PROFILE,
  autotune_period    IN NUMBER    := NULL,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  task_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  database_link_to   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-8** ACCEPT\_ALL\_SQL\_PROFILES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	The (mandatory) name of the SQL tuning task
category	This is the category name which must match the value of the <code>SQLTUNE_CATEGORY</code> parameter in a session for the session to use this SQL profile. It defaults to the value "DEFAULT". This is also the default of the <code>SQLTUNE_CATEGORY</code> parameter. The category must be a valid Oracle identifier. The category name specified is always converted to upper case. The combination of the normalized SQL text and category name creates a unique key for a SQL profile. An <code>ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE</code> fails if this combination is duplicated.
replace	If the profile already exists, it is replaced if this argument is <code>TRUE</code> . It is an error to pass a name that is already being used for another signature/category pair, even with <code>replace</code> set to <code>TRUE</code> .

**Table 163-8 (Cont.) ACCEPT\_ALL\_SQL\_PROFILES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force_match	<p>If TRUE this causes SQL profiles to target all SQL statements which have the same text after normalizing all literal values into bind variables. (Note that if a combination of literal values and bind values is used in a SQL statement, no bind transformation occurs.) This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the FORCE option of the cursor_sharing parameter.</p> <p>If FALSE, literals are not transformed. This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the EXACT option of the cursor_sharing parameter.</p>
profile_type	<p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REGULAR_PROFILE - profile without a change to parallel execution (Default, equivalent to NULL). Note that if the SQL statement currently has a parallel execution plan, the regular profile will cause the optimizer to choose a different, but still parallel, execution plan.</li> <li>PX_PROFILE - regular profile with a change to parallel execution</li> </ul>
autotune_period	<p>The time period for the automatic SQL tuning. This setting applies only to the automatic SQL Tuning Advisor task. Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>null or negative value (default) - all or full. The result includes all task executions.</li> <li>0 - result of the current or most recent task execution.</li> <li>1 - result for the most recent 24-hour period.</li> <li>7 - result for the most recent 7-day period.</li> </ul> <p>The procedure interprets any other value as the time of the most recent task execution minus the value of this argument.</p>
execution_name	Name of the task execution to use. If null, then the procedure generates the report for the most recent task execution.
task_owner	Owner of the tuning task. This is an optional parameter that must be specified to accept a SQL profile associated to a tuning task owned by another user. The current user is the default value.
description	A user specified string describing the purpose of the SQL profile. The description is truncated if longer than 256 characters. The maximum size is 500 characters.

**Table 163-8 (Cont.) ACCEPT\_ALL\_SQL\_PROFILES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
database_link_to	<p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre>

### Security Model

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required. The CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE privilege is deprecated.

## 163.5.2 ACCEPT\_SQL\_PROFILE Procedure and Function

This subprogram creates a SQL profile recommended by SQL Tuning Advisor.

The SQL text is normalized for matching purposes although it is stored in the data dictionary in denormalized form for readability. SQL text is provided through a reference to the SQL Tuning task. If the referenced SQL statement does not exist, then the database reports an error.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
  task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_id     IN  NUMBER   := NULL,
  name          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description   IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  category     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
task_owner    IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
```

```

replace      IN BOOLEAN    := FALSE,
force_match  IN BOOLEAN    := FALSE,
profile_type IN VARCHAR2   := REGULAR_PROFILE);

```

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
  task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  object_id      IN  NUMBER    := NULL,
  name           IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description    IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  category       IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL;
  task_owner     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  replace        IN  BOOLEAN    := FALSE,
  force_match    IN  BOOLEAN    := FALSE,
  profile_type   IN  VARCHAR2  := REGULAR_PROFILE,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 163-9 ACCEPT\_SQL\_PROFILE Procedure and Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The (mandatory) name of the SQL tuning task
object_id	The identifier of the advisor framework object representing the SQL statement associated with the tuning task
name	The name of the SQL profile. It cannot contain double quotation marks. The name is case sensitive. If not specified, the system generates a unique name for the SQL profile.
description	A user specified string describing the purpose of the SQL profile. The description is truncated if longer than 256 characters. The maximum size is 500 characters.
category	The category name. This name must match the value of the SQLTUNE_CATEGORY parameter in a session for the session to use this SQL profile. It defaults to the value "DEFAULT". This is also the default of the SQLTUNE_CATEGORY parameter. The category must be a valid Oracle identifier. The category name specified is always converted to upper case. The combination of the normalized SQL text and category name creates a unique key for a SQL profile. An ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE fails if this combination is duplicated.
task_owner	Owner of the tuning task. This is an optional parameter that has to be specified to accept a SQL profile associated to a tuning task owned by another user. The current user is the default value.
replace	If the profile already exists, it is replaced if this argument is TRUE. It is an error to pass a name that is already being used for another signature/category pair, even with replace set to TRUE.

**Table 163-9 (Cont.) ACCEPT\_SQL\_PROFILE Procedure and Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force_match	<p>If TRUE this causes SQL profiles to target all SQL statements which have the same text after normalizing all literal values into bind variables. (Note that if a combination of literal values and bind values is used in a SQL statement, no bind transformation occurs.) This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the FORCE option of the cursor_sharing parameter.</p> <p>If FALSE, literals are not transformed. This is analogous to the matching algorithm used by the EXACT option of the cursor_sharing parameter.</p>
profile_type	<p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REGULAR_PROFILE - profile without a change to parallel execution (Default, equivalent to NULL). Note that if the SQL statement currently has a parallel execution plan, the regular profile will cause the optimizer to choose a different, but still parallel, execution plan.</li> <li>PX_PROFILE - regular profile with a change to parallel execution</li> </ul>
database_link_to	<p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre>

**Return Values**

The name of the SQL profile.

**Usage Notes**

The ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT privilege is required. The CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE privilege is deprecated.

## Examples

You use both the procedure and the function versions of the subprogram in the same way except you must specify a return value to invoke the function. Here we give examples of the procedure only.

In this example, you tune a single SQL statement from the workload repository and you create the SQL profile recommended by SQL Tuning Advisor.

```
VARIABLE stmt_task VARCHAR2(64);
VARIABLE sts_task VARCHAR2(64);

-- create a tuning task tune the statement
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(
    begin_snap => 1, -
    end_snap   => 2, -
    sql_id     => 'aylm3ssvtrh24');

-- execute the resulting task
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task);

EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE(:stmt_task);
```

Note that you do not have to specify the ID (that is, `object_id`) for the advisor framework object created by SQL Tuning Advisor to represent the tuned SQL statement.

You might also want to accept the recommended SQL profile in a different category, (for example, `TEST`), so that it is not used by default.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
    task_name => :stmt_task, -
    category  => 'TEST');
```

You can use command `ALTER SESSION SET SQLTUNE_CATEGORY = 'TEST'` to see how this profile behaves.

The following call creates a SQL profile that targets any SQL statement with the same `force_matching_signature` as the tuned statement.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (task_name => :stmt_task, -
                                       force_match => TRUE);
```

In the following example, you tune a SQL tuning set, and you create a SQL profile for only one of the SQL statements in the SQL tuning set. The SQL statement is represented by an advisor framework object with ID equal to 5. You must pass an object ID to the `ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE` procedure because there are potentially many SQL profiles for the tuning task. This object ID is given along with the report.

```
EXEC :sts_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK ( -
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
    rank1      => 'ELAPSED_TIME', -
```

```

time_limit    => 3600,          -
description   => 'my workload ordered by elapsed time');

-- execute the resulting task
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task);

-- create the profile for the sql statement corresponding to object_id =
5.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ACCEPT_SQL_PROFILE (
    task_name => :sts_task, -
    object_id => 5);

```

### 163.5.3 ADD\_SQLSET\_REFERENCE Function

This procedure adds a new reference to an existing SQL tuning set to indicate its use by a client.



#### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

#### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE (
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2,
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;

```

#### Parameters

The parameters are identical for `DBMS_SQLTUNE.ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE` and `DBMS_SQLSET.ADD_REFERENCE`.

**Table 163-10** ADD\_SQLSET\_REFERENCE and ADD\_REFERENCE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
description	Provides an optional description of the usage of SQL tuning set. The description is truncated if longer than 256 characters.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner.

#### Return Values

The identifier of the added reference.



## Examples

You can add reference to a SQL tuning set. This prevents the tuning set from being modified while it is being used. References are automatically added when you invoke SQL Tuning Advisor on the SQL tuning set, so you should use this function for custom purposes only. The function returns a reference ID that is used to remove it later. You use the `REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE` procedure to delete references to a SQL tuning set.

```
VARIABLE rid NUMBER;
EXEC :rid := DBMS_SQLTUNE.ADD_SQLSET_REFERENCE( -
            sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
            description => 'my sts reference');
```

You can use the `DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES` view to find all references on a given SQL tuning set.

## 163.5.4 ALTER\_SQL\_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure alters specific attributes of an existing SQL profile object.

The following attributes can be altered (using these attribute names):

- `STATUS` can be set to `ENABLED` or `DISABLED`.
- `NAME` can be reset to a valid name which must be a valid Oracle identifier and must be unique.
- `DESCRIPTION` can be set to any string of size no more than 500 characters.
- `CATEGORY` can be reset to a valid category name which must be a valid Oracle identifier and must be unique when combined with normalized SQL text).

### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE (
    name           IN VARCHAR2,
    attribute_name IN VARCHAR2,
    value          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-11 ALTER\_SQL\_PROFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The (mandatory) name of the existing SQL profile to alter

**Table 163-11 (Cont.) ALTER\_SQL\_PROFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute_name	The (mandatory) attribute name to alter (case insensitive) using valid attribute names
value	The (mandatory) new value of the attribute using valid attribute values

**Usage Notes**

Requires the ALTER ANY SQL PROFILE privilege.

**Examples**

```
-- Disable a profile, so it is not be used by any sessions.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE ( name          => :pname, -
                                     attribute_name => 'STATUS', -
                                     value          => 'DISABLED');

-- Enable it back:
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE ( name          => :pname, -
                                     attribute_name => 'STATUS', -
                                     value          => 'ENABLED');

-- Change the category of the profile so it is used only by sessions
-- with category set to TEST.
-- Use ALTER SESSION SET SQLTUNE_CATEGORY = 'TEST' to see how this profile
-- behaves.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE ( name          => :pname, -
                                     attribute_name => 'CATEGORY', -
                                     value          => 'TEST');

-- Change it back:
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.ALTER_SQL_PROFILE ( name          => :pname, -
                                     attribute_name => 'CATEGORY', -
                                     value          => 'DEFAULT');
```

## 163.5.5 CANCEL\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure

This procedure cancels the currently executing tuning task. All intermediate result data is deleted.

**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CANCEL_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-12** CANCEL\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Specifies the name of the task to cancel

## Examples

You cancel a task when you need to stop it executing and do not require to view any already-completed results.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CANCEL_TUNING_TASK(:my_task);
```

## 163.5.6 CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure captures a workload from the shared SQL area into a SQL tuning set.

The procedure polls the cache multiple times over a time period, and updates the workload data stored there. It can execute over as long a period as required to capture an entire system workload.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  time_limit           IN POSITIVE := 1800,
  repeat_interval      IN POSITIVE := 300,
  capture_option       IN VARCHAR2 := 'MERGE',
  capture_mode         IN NUMBER   := MODE_REPLACE_OLD_STATS,
  basic_filter         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  recursive_sql        IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL);
```

## Parameters

The parameters are the same for both DBMS\_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE\_SQLSET and DBMS\_SQLSET.CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE.

**Table 163-13 CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE\_SQLSET and CAPTURE\_CURSOR\_CACHE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the SQL tuning set name
time_limit	Defines the total amount of time, in seconds, to execute.
repeat_interval	Defines the amount of time, in seconds, to pause between sampling.
capture_option	Specifies whether to insert new statements, update existing statements, or both.  Values are INSERT, UPDATE, or MERGE. The values are the same as for load_option in load_sqlset.
capture_mode	Specifies the capture mode (UPDATE and MERGE capture options). Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MODE_REPLACE_OLD_STATS — Replaces statistics when the number of executions is greater than the number stored in the SQL tuning set</li> <li>MODE_ACCUMULATE_STATS — Adds new values to current values for SQL that is already stored. Note that this mode detects if a statement has been aged out, so the final value for a statistics is the sum of the statistics of all cursors that statement existed under.</li> </ul>
basic_filter	Defines a filter to apply to the shared SQL area for each sample.  If basic_filter is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of type CREATE TABLE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set or NULL for current schema owner
recursive_sql	Defines a filter that includes recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL) or excludes it (NO_RECURSIVE_SQL).

### Examples

In this example capture takes place over a 30-second period, polling the cache once every five seconds. This captures all statements run during that period but not before or after. If the same statement appears a second time, the process replaces the stored statement with the new occurrence.

Note that in production systems the time limit and repeat interval would be set much higher. You should tune the time\_limit and repeat\_interval parameters based on the workload time and shared SQL area turnover properties of your system.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET( -
                                     sqlset_name      => 'my_workload', -
                                     time_limit       => 30, -
                                     repeat_interval  => 5);
```

In the following call you accumulate execution statistics as you go. This option produces an accurate picture of the cumulative activity of each cursor, even across age-outs, but it is more expensive than the previous example.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET( -
    sqlset_name      => 'my_workload', -
    time_limit       => 30, -
    repeat_interval  => 5, -
    capture_mode     =>
dbms_sqltune.MODE_ACCUMULATE_STATS);
```

This call performs a very inexpensive capture where you only insert new statements and do not update their statistics once they have been inserted into the SQL tuning set

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CAPTURE_CURSOR_CACHE_SQLSET( -
    sqlset_name      => 'my_workload', -
    time_limit       => 30, -
    repeat_interval  => 5, -
    capture_option   => 'INSERT');
```

## 163.5.7 CREATE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Procedure

This procedure creates a SQL plan baseline for an execution plan. It can be used in the context of an Alternative Plan Finding made by SQL Tuning Advisor.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    object_id          IN NUMBER   := NULL,
    plan_hash_value    IN NUMBER,
    owner_name         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    database_link_to   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-14 CREATE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task for which to get a script
object_id	Object ID to which the SQL corresponds
plan_hash_value	Plan to create plan baseline

**Table 163-14 (Cont.) CREATE\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name	Owner of the relevant tuning task. Defaults to the current schema owner.
database_link_to	<p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre>

## 163.5.8 CREATE\_SQLSET Procedure and Function

This procedure or function creates a SQL tuning set object in the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET (
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2,
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET (
    sqlset_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    description IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    sqlset_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-15 CREATE\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the created SQL tuning set. The name is the name passed to the function. If no name is passed to the function, then the function generates an automatic name.

**Table 163-15 (Cont.) CREATE\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
description	Provides an optional description of the SQL tuning set.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner.

### Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET(-
    sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
    description => 'complete application workload');
```

## 163.5.9 CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure

This procedure creates the staging table used for copying SQL profiles from one system to another.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF (
    table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    tablespace_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-16 CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	The name of the table to create (case-insensitive unless double quoted).
schema_name	The schema to create the table in, or NULL for the current schema (case-insensitive unless double quoted).
tablespace_name	The tablespace to store the staging table within, or NULL for the default tablespace of the current user (case-insensitive unless double quoted).

### Usage Notes

- Call this procedure once before issuing a call to the [PACK\\_STGTAB\\_SQLPROF Procedure](#).

- To put different SQL profiles in different staging tables, you can call this procedure multiple times.
- This is a DDL operation, so it does not occur within a transaction.

### Examples

Create a staging table to store profile data that can be moved to another system.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLPROF (table_name => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
```

## 163.5.10 CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure creates a staging table through which SQL tuning sets are imported and exported.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET (
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  schema_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  tablespace_name    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  db_version         IN NUMBER   := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-17 CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and CREATE\_STGTAB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Specifies the name of the table to create. The name is case sensitive.
schema_name	Defines the schema in which to create the table, or NULL for the current schema. The name is case sensitive.
tablespace_name	Specifies the tablespace in which to store the staging table, or NULL for the default tablespace of the current user. The name is case sensitive.



**Table 163-17 (Cont.) CREATE\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and CREATE\_STGTAB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
db_version	<p>Specifies the database version that determines the format of the staging table.</p> <p>You can also create an older database version staging table to export an STS to an older database version. Use one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NULL (default) — Specifies the current database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_10_2_VERSION — Specifies the 10.2 database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_11_1_VERSION — Specifies the 11.1 database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION — Specifies the 11.2 database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_12_1_VERSION — Specifies the 12.1 database version.</li> <li>• STS_STGTAB_12_2_VERSION — Specifies the 12.2 database version.</li> </ul>

### Security Model

You must have CREATE TABLE permissions in the specified schema and tablespace.

### Usage Notes

- Call this procedure once before packing the SQL set.
- To have different tuning sets in different staging tables, you can call this procedure multiple times.
- This is a DDL operation, so it does not occur within a transaction.
- The staging table contains nested table columns and indexes, so it should not be renamed.

### Examples

Create a staging table for packing and eventually exporting a SQL tuning sets

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET(table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

Create a staging table to pack a SQL tuning set in Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) format

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET'
    , db_version => DBMS_SQLTUNE.STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION );
END;
```

## 163.5.11 CREATE\_TUNING\_TASK Functions

This function creates a SQL Tuning Advisor task.

You can use different forms of this function to:

- Create a tuning task for a single statement given its text.

- Create a tuning task for a single statement from the shared SQL area given its identifier.
- Create a tuning task for a single statement from the workload repository given a range of snapshot identifiers.
- Create a tuning task for a SQL tuning set.
- Create a tuning task for SQL Performance Analyzer.

In all cases, the function mainly creates a SQL Tuning Advisor task and sets its parameters.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

SQL text format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  sql_text          IN CLOB,
  bind_list         IN sql_binds := NULL,
  user_name         IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  scope             IN VARCHAR2  := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit        IN NUMBER     := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name         IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description       IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  con_name          IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

SQL ID format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value  IN NUMBER     := NULL,
  scope            IN VARCHAR2  := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit       IN NUMBER     := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name        IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  description      IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  con_name         IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

AWR format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  begin_snap       IN NUMBER,
  end_snap         IN NUMBER,
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

plan_hash_value IN NUMBER      := NULL,
scope          IN VARCHAR2    := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
time_limit     IN NUMBER      := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
task_name      IN VARCHAR2    := NULL,
description    IN VARCHAR2    := NULL,
con_name       IN VARCHAR2    := NULL,
dbid           IN NUMBER      := NULL,
database_link_to IN VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

SQL tuning set format:

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank1            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank2            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  rank3            IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  result_limit     IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  scope           IN VARCHAR2 := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit      IN NUMBER   := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := 'MAX_ELAPSED_TIME',
  sqlset_owner    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

SQL Performance Analyzer format:

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK (
  spa_task_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  spa_task_owner   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  spa_compare_exec IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  basic_filter     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  time_limit      IN NUMBER   := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  description     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

Parameters

**Table 163-18** *CREATE\_TUNING\_TASK* Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sql_text	Specifies the text of a SQL statement.
begin_snap	Specifies the begin snapshot identifier.
end_snap	Specifies the end snapshot identifier.
sql_id	Specifies the identifier of a SQL statement.

**Table 163-18 (Cont.) CREATE\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
bind_list	Defines an ordered list of bind values in ANYDATA type. <b>NOTE:</b> This parameter is not supported on a standby database.
plan_hash_value	Specifies the hash value of the SQL execution plan.
sqlset_name	Specifies the SQL tuning set name.
basic_filter	Specifies the predicate used to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set.
object_filter	Specifies the object filter.
rank(i)	Specifies an ORDER BY clause on the selected SQL statement.
result_percentage	Specifies the percentage on the sum of a ranking measure.
result_limit	Specifies the top L(imit) SQL from the filtered or ranked SQL.
user_name	Specifies the user name for whom the statement is to be tuned.
scope	Specifies the tuning scope: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LIMITED: SQL Tuning Advisor produces recommendations based on statistical checks, access path analysis, and SQL structure analysis. SQL profile recommendations are not generated.</li> <li>COMPREHENSIVE: SQL Tuning Advisor carries out all the analysis it performs under limited scope plus SQL profiling.</li> </ul>
time_limit	Specifies the maximum duration in seconds for the tuning session.
task_name	Specifies an optional tuning task name.
description	Provides a description of the SQL tuning session, up to a maximum of 256 characters.
plan_filter	Specifies the plan filter. It is applicable when multiple plans (plan_hash_value) are associated with the same statement. This filter allows for selecting one plan (plan_hash_value) only. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAST_GENERATED: most recent timestamp</li> <li>FIRST_GENERATED: earliest timestamp, the opposite to LAST_GENERATED</li> <li>LAST_LOADED: most recent first_load_time statistics information</li> <li>FIRST_LOADED: earliest first_load_time statistics information, the opposite to LAST_LOADED</li> <li>MAX_ELAPSED_TIME: maximum elapsed time</li> <li>MAX_BUFFER_GETS: maximum buffer gets</li> <li>MAX_DISK_READS: maximum disk reads</li> <li>MAX_DIRECT_WRITES: maximum direct writes</li> <li>MAX_OPTIMIZER_COST: maximum optimizer cost</li> </ul>
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner.
spa_task_name	Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task whose regressions are to be tuned.

**Table 163-18 (Cont.) CREATE\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
spa_task_owner	Specifies the owner of specified SQL Performance Analyzer task or NULL for current user.
spa_compare_exec	Specifies the execution name of the Compare Performance trial of SQL Performance Analyzer task. If NULL, then the advisor uses the most recent execution of the given SQL Performance Analyzer task, of type COMPARE PERFORMANCE.
dbid	Specifies the DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If NULL, then the current database DBID is used.
con_name	<p>Specifies the container for the tuning task. The semantics depend on the function format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the SQL text format, this parameter specifies the container in which SQL Tuning Advisor tunes the SQL statement. If null (default), then SQL Tuning Advisor uses the current container.</li> <li>For the SQL ID format, this parameter specifies the container from which the database fetches the SQL statement for tuning. SQL Tuning Advisor tunes the statement in this container. If null, then the database uses the current PDB for tuning, fetches the statement from the cursor cache of all valid containers executing the SQL statement, and tunes the most expensive statement in its container.</li> <li>For the AWR format, this parameter specifies the container from whose AWR data the database fetches the SQL statement for tuning. SQL Tuning Advisor tunes the statement in this container. If null, then the database uses the current PDB for tuning, fetches the statement from the AWR of all valid containers that have this SQL statement, and tunes the most expensive statement in its container.</li> </ul> <p>The following statements are true of all function formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a non-CDB, this parameter is ignored.</li> <li>In a PDB, this parameter must be null or match the container name of the PDB. Otherwise, an error occurs.</li> <li>In a CDB root, this parameter must be null or match the container name of a container in this CDB. Otherwise, an error occurs.</li> </ul>

**Table 163-18 (Cont.) CREATE\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
database_link_to	<p>The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre>

**Return Values**

A SQL tuning task name that is unique by user (two different users can give the same name to their advisor tasks).

**Usage Notes**

With regard to the form of this subprogram that takes a SQL tuning set, filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

**Example 163-1 Examples**

The following examples assume the following variable definitions:

```
VARIABLE stmt_task    VARCHAR2(64);
VARIABLE sts_task     VARCHAR2(64);
VARIABLE spa_tune_task VARCHAR2(64);
```

**Example 163-2 Create Tuning Task with SQL Text Format**

```
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK( -
  sql_text => 'SELECT quantity_sold FROM sales s, times t WHERE s.time_id
= t.time_id AND s.time_id = TO_DATE(''24-NOV-00'')');
```

**Example 163-3 Create Tuning Task with SQL ID Format**

```
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(sql_id =>
'ay1m3ssvtrh24');
```

```
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(sql_id =>
'aylm3ssvtrh24', -
scope => 'LIMITED');

EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(sql_id =>
'aylm3ssvtrh24', -
time_limit => 600);
```

#### Example 163-4 Create Tuning Task with AWR Snapshot Format

```
EXEC :stmt_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(begin_snap => 1, -
end_snap => 2, sql_id => 'aylm3ssvtrh24');
```

#### Example 163-5 Create Tuning Task with SQL Tuning Set Format

This example creates a task that tunes SQL statements in order by buffer gets, and also sets a time limit of one hour. The default ranking measure is elapsed time.

```
EXEC :sts_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK( -
sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
rank1 => 'BUFFER_GETS', -
time_limit => 3600, -
description => 'tune my workload ordered by buffer gets');
```

#### Example 163-6 Create Tuning Task with SPA Task Format

This example tunes the SQL statement that were reported as having regressed from the compare performance execution of the SQL Performance Analyzer task named task\_123.

```
EXEC :spa_tune_task := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(
spa_task_name => 'task_123',
spa_task_owner => 'SCOTT',
spa_compare_exec => 'exec1');
```

#### Example 163-7 Creating SQL Tuning Task on Standby Database

This example creates a tuning task on the standby database. The `tune_stby_wkld` task uses the `lnk_to_primary` database link to write data to the primary database, which is open read/write.

```
VAR tname VARCHAR2(30);
VAR query VARCHAR2(500);
EXEC :tname := 'tune_stby_wkld';
EXEC :query := 'SELECT /*+ FULL(t)*/ coll FROM table1 t WHERE coll=9000';
EXEC :tname := DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_TUNING_TASK(sql_text => :query,-
task_name => :tname, database_link_to =>
'lnk_to_primary');
```

## 163.5.12 DELETE\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure deletes a set of SQL statements from a SQL tuning set.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.DELETE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  sqlset_owner  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-19** DELETE\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. This basic filter is used as a where clause on the SQL tuning set content to select a desired subset of SQL from the SQL tuning set.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for current schema owner.

### Examples

```
-- Delete all statements in a sql tuning set.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DELETE_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload');

-- Delete all statements in a sql tuning set which ran for less than a
second
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DELETE_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
                                basic_filter => 'elapsed_time < 1000000');
```

## 163.5.13 DROP\_SQL\_PROFILE Procedure

This procedure drops the named SQL profile from the database.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQL_PROFILE (
  name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  ignore        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```



## Parameters

**Table 163-20 DROP\_SQL\_PROFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The (mandatory) name of SQL profile to be dropped. The name is case sensitive.
ignore	Ignores errors due to object not existing

## Usage Notes

Requires the DROP ANY SQL PROFILE privilege.

## Examples

```
-- Drop the profile:
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQL_PROFILE(:pname);
```

## 163.5.14 DROP\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL tuning set if it is not active.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  sqlset_owner IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-21 DROP\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for current schema owner.

## Usage Notes

You cannot drop a SQL tuning set when it is referenced by one or more clients.

## Examples

```
-- Drop the sqlset.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_SQLSET ('my_workload');
```

## 163.5.15 DROP\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops a SQL tuning task. The task and all its result data are deleted.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.DROP_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-22 DROP\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Specifies name of the tuning task to drop.

## 163.5.16 EXECUTE\_TUNING\_TASK Function and Procedure

This function and procedure executes a previously created tuning task. Both the function and the procedure run in the context of a new task execution. The difference is that the function version returns that new execution name.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK (
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
  execution_params   IN dbms_advisor.argList := NULL,
  execution_desc     IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
```

```

        database_link_to IN VARCHAR2           := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK (
    task_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    execution_name      IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
    execution_params    IN dbms_advisor.argList := NULL,
    execution_desc      IN VARCHAR2           := NULL,
    database_link_to   IN VARCHAR2           := NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 163-23 EXECUTE\_TUNING\_TASK Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the tuning task to execute.
execution_name	A name to qualify and identify an execution. If not specified, it is generated by the advisor and returned by function.
execution_params	List of parameters (name, value) for the specified execution. The execution parameters have effect only on the execution for which they are specified. They override the values for the parameters stored in the task (set through the <a href="#">SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER Procedures</a> ).
execution_desc	A 256-length string describing the execution.
database_link_to	<p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre> CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1'; </pre>

## Usage Notes

A tuning task can be executed multiples times without having to reset it.

## Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task);
```

## 163.5.17 IMPLEMENT\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure

This procedure implements a set of SQL profile recommendations made by SQL Tuning Advisor.

Executing `IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK` is equivalent to executing the [SCRIPT\\_TUNING\\_TASK Function](#) and then running the script.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.IMPLEMENT_TUNING_TASK(  
    task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,  
    rec_type           IN  VARCHAR2 := REC_TYPE_SQL_PROFILES,  
    owner_name         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    execution_name     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    database_link_to  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-24** IMPLEMENT\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the tuning task for which to implement recommendations.
rec_type	Filter the types of recommendations to implement. Only 'PROFILES' is supported.
owner_name	Owner of the relevant tuning task or NULL for the current user.
execution_name	Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, then the procedure implements recommendations from the last task execution.

**Table 163-24 (Cont.) IMPLEMENT\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
database_link_to	<p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre>

## 163.5.18 INTERRUPT\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure

This procedure interrupts the currently executing tuning task. The task ends its operations as it would at normal exit so that the user can access the intermediate results.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-25 INTERRUPT\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the tuning task to interrupt

## Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK(:my_task);
```

## 163.5.19 LOAD\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure populates the SQL tuning set with a set of selected SQL statements. You can call the procedure multiple times to add new SQL statements or replace attributes of existing statements.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  populate_cursor  IN sqlset_cursor,
  load_option      IN VARCHAR2 := 'INSERT',
  update_option    IN VARCHAR2 := 'REPLACE',
  update_condition IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  update_attributes IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ignore_null      IN BOOLEAN  := TRUE,
  commit_rows      IN POSITIVE := NULL,
  sqlset_owner     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-26** LOAD\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of SQL tuning set to be loaded.
populate_cursor	Specifies the cursor reference to the SQL tuning set to be loaded.
load_option	Specifies which statements are loaded into the SQL tuning set. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INSERT (default) — Adds only new statements.</li> <li>UPDATE — Updates existing the SQL statements and ignores any new statements.</li> <li>MERGE — Inserts new statements and updates the information of the existing ones.</li> </ul>

**Table 163-26 (Cont.) LOAD\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
update_option	<p>Specifies how existing SQL statements are updated.</p> <p>This parameter is considered only if load_option is specified with UPDATE or MERGE as an option. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REPLACE (default) — Updates the statement using the new statistics, bind list, object list, and so on.</li> <li>ACCUMULATE — Combines attributes when possible (for example, statistics such as elapsed_time), and otherwise replaces the existing values (for example, module and action) with the provided values. The SQL statement attributes that can be accumulated are: elapsed_time, buffer_gets, direct_writes, disk_reads, row_processed, fetches, executions, end_of_fetch_count, stat_period and active_stat_period.</li> </ul>
update_condition	<p>Specifies when to perform the update.</p> <p>The procedure only performs the update when the specified condition is satisfied. The condition can refer to either the data source or destination. The condition must use the following prefixes to refer to attributes from the source or the destination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OLD — Refers to statement attributes from the SQL tuning set (destination).</li> <li>NEW — Refers to statement attributes from the input statements (source).</li> </ul>
update_attributes	<p>Specifies the list of SQL statement attributes to update during a merge or update.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NULL (default) — Specifies the content of the input cursor except the execution context. On other terms, it is equivalent to ALL without execution contexts such as module and action.</li> <li>BASIC — Specifies statistics and binds only.</li> <li>TYPICAL — Specifies BASIC with SQL plans (without row source statistics) and without an object reference list.</li> <li>ALL — Specifies all attributes, including the execution context attributes such as module and action.</li> <li>List of comma separated attribute names to update: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EXECUTION_CONTEXT</li> <li>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</li> <li>SQL_BINDS</li> <li>SQL_PLAN</li> <li>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to SQL_PLAN with added row source statistics)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
ignore_null	<p>Specifies whether to update attributes when the new value is NULL.</p> <p>If TRUE, then the procedure does not update an attribute when the new value is NULL. That is, do not override with NULL values unless intentional.</p>

**Table 163-26 (Cont.) LOAD\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>commit_rows</code>	Specifies whether to commit statements after DML. If a value is provided, then the load commits after each specified number of statements is inserted. If <code>NULL</code> is provided, then the load commits only once, at the end of the operation. Providing a value for this argument enables you to monitor the progress of a SQL tuning set load operation in the <code>DBA_SQLSET</code> views. The <code>STATEMENT_COUNT</code> value increases as new SQL statements are loaded.
<code>sqlset_owner</code>	Defines the owner of the SQL tuning set, or the current schema owner (or <code>NULL</code> for the current owner).

**Exceptions**

- This procedure returns an error when `sqlset_name` is invalid, or a corresponding SQL tuning set does not exist, or the `populate_cursor` is incorrect and cannot be executed.
- Exceptions are also raised when invalid filters are provided. Filters can be invalid either because they don't parse (for example, they refer to attributes not in `sqlset_row`), or because they violate the user's privileges.

**Usage Notes**

Rows in the input `populate_cursor` must be of type `SQLSET_ROW`.

**Examples**

In this example, you create and populate a SQL tuning set with all shared SQL area statements with an elapsed time of 5 seconds or more excluding statements that belong to `SYS` schema (to simulate an application user workload). You select all attributes of the SQL statements and load them in the tuning set using the default mode, which loads only new statements, since the SQL tuning set is empty.

```
-- create the tuning set
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET('my_workload');
-- populate the tuning set from the shared SQL area
DECLARE
  cur DBMS_SQLTUNE.SQLSET_CURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(
      DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
        'parsing_schema_name <> ''SYS'' AND elapsed_time > 5000000',
        NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, 1, NULL,
        'ALL')) P;

  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', populate_cursor
=> cur);
```



```
END;
/
```

Suppose now you wish to augment this information with what is stored in the workload repository (AWR). You populate the tuning set with 'ACCUMULATE' as your `update_option` because it is assumed the cursors currently in the cache had aged out since the snapshot was taken.

You omit the `elapsed_time` filter because it is assumed that any statement captured in AWR is important, but still you throw away the `SYS`-parsed cursors to avoid recursive SQL.

```
DECLARE
  cur DBMS_SQLTUNE.SQLSET_CURSOR;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(
      DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2,
                                                'parsing_schema_name <>
''SYS'',
                                                NULL, NULL,NULL,NULL,
                                                1,
                                                NULL,
                                                'ALL')) P;

  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => 'my_workload',
                          populate_cursor => cur,
                          Using DBMS_SQLTUNE
                          load_option => 'MERGE',
                          update_option => 'ACCUMULATE');
END;
```

The following example is a simple load that only inserts new statements from the workload repository, skipping existing ones (in the SQL tuning set). Note that 'INSERT' is the default value for the `load_option` argument of the `LOAD_SQLSET` procedure.

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(1,2)) P;
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name => 'my_workload', populate_cursor
=> cur);
END;
/
```

The next example demonstrates a load with `UPDATE` option. This updates statements that already exist in the SQL tuning set but does not add new ones. By default, old statistics are replaced by their new values.

```
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE) P;

  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => 'my_workload',
                           populate_cursor => cur,
                           load_option     => 'UPDATE');
END;
/
```

## 163.5.20 PACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure

This procedure copies profile data from the `sys.` schema into the staging table.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF (
  profile_name          IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  profile_category     IN VARCHAR2 := 'DEFAULT',
  staging_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-27** PACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>profile_name</code>	The name of the profile to pack (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive)
<code>profile_category</code>	The category to pack profiles from (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive)
<code>staging_table_name</code>	The name of the table to use (case-insensitive unless double quoted). Required.
<code>staging_schema_owner</code>	The schema where the table resides, or <code>NULL</code> for current schema (case-insensitive unless double quoted)

### Security Model

This procedure requires `ADMINISTER SQL MANAGEMENT OBJECT` privilege and `INSERT` privilege on the staging table.

### Usage Notes

This function issues a `COMMIT` after packing each SQL profile. If an error is raised mid-execution, then clear the staging table by deleting its rows.

### Examples

Put only those profiles in the `DEFAULT` category into the staging table. This corresponds to all profiles used by default on this system.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF (staging_table_name =>
'PROFILE_STGTAB');
```

This is another example where you put all profiles into the staging table. Note this moves profiles that are not currently being used by default but are in other categories, such as for testing purposes.

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF (profile_category => '%', -
staging_table_name =>
'PROFILE_STGTAB');
```

## 163.5.21 PACK\_STGTAB\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the `SYS` schema to a staging table created by the `CREATE_STGTAB_SQLSET` procedure.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  sqlset_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  staging_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  db_version           IN NUMBER   := NULL);
```

## Examples

Put all SQL tuning sets on the database in the staging table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => '%'
  ,   sqlset_owner   => '%'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Put only those SQL tuning sets owned by the current user in the staging table:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => '%'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack a specific SQL tuning set:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => 'my_workload'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack a second SQL tuning set:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => 'workload_subset'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

Pack the STS `my_workload_subset` into a staging table `stgtab_sqlset` created for Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.2):

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      => 'workload_subset'
  ,   staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET'
  ,   db_version      => DBMS_SQLTUNE.STS_STGTAB_11_2_VERSION);
END;
```

## 163.5.22 REMAP\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure

This procedure changes the profile data values kept in the staging table prior to performing an unpack operation.

You can use this procedure to change the category of a profile. You can also use it to change the name of a profile if one already exists on the system with the same name.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF (
  old_profile_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  new_profile_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  new_profile_category IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  staging_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-28 REMAP\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
old_profile_name	The name of the profile to target for a remap operation (case-sensitive)
new_profile_name	The new name of the profile, or NULL to remain the same (case-sensitive)
new_profile_category	The new category for the profile, or NULL to remain the same (case-sensitive)
staging_table_name	The name of the table on which to perform the remap operation (case-sensitive). Required.
staging_schema_owner	The schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-sensitive)

### Security Model

This procedure requires the UPDATE privilege on the staging table.

### Examples

Change the name of a profile before we unpack, to avoid conflicts

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF(
```

```

        old_profile_name    => :pname
    ,   new_profile_name    => 'IMP' || :pname
    ,   staging_table_name  => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
END;

```

Change the SQL profile in the staging table to be 'TEST' category before we import it. This way users can test the profile on the new system before it is active.

```

BEGIN
    DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLPROF(
        old_profile_name    => :pname
    ,   new_profile_category => 'TEST'
    ,   staging_table_name  => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
END;

```

## 163.5.23 REMAP\_STGTAB\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure changes the tuning set names and owners in the staging table so that they can be unpacked with different values.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET (
    old_sqlset_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    old_sqlset_owner       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    new_sqlset_name        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    new_sqlset_owner       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    staging_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    staging_schema_owner   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    old_con_dbid           IN NUMBER   := NULL,
    new_con_dbid           IN NUMBER   := NULL);
);

```

### Parameters

The parameters are identical for the DBMS\_SQLTUNE.REMAP\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and DBMS\_SQLSET.REMAP\_SQLSET procedures.

**Table 163-29** REMAP\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and REMAP\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
old_sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the tuning set to target for a remap operation. Wildcard characters (%) are not supported.

**Table 163-29 (Cont.) REMAP\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and REMAP\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
old_sqlset_owner	Specifies the new name of the tuning set owner to target for a remap operation. NULL for current schema owner
new_sqlset_name	Specifies the new name for the tuning set, or NULL to keep the same tuning set name.
new_sqlset_owner	Specifies the new owner for the tuning set, or NULL to keep the same owner name.
staging_table_name	Specifies the name of the table on which to perform the remap operation. The value is case sensitive.
staging_schema_owner	Specifies the name of staging table owner, or NULL for the current schema owner. The value is case sensitive.
old_con_dbid	Specifies the old container DBID to be remapped to a new container DBID. Specify NULL to use the same container DBID. You must provide both old_con_dbid and new_con_dbid for the remap to succeed.
new_con_dbid	Specifies the new container DBID to replace with the old container DBID. Specify NULL to use the same container DBID. You must provide both old_con_dbid and new_con_dbid for the remap to succeed.

### Usage Notes

Call this procedure multiple times to remap more than one tuning set name or owner. This procedure only handles one tuning set per call.

### Examples

```
-- Change the name of an STS in the staging table before unpacking it.
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    old_sqlset_name =>
'my_workload'
    , old_sqlset_owner => 'SH'
    , new_sqlset_name =>
'imp_workload'
    , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');

-- Change the owner of an STS in the staging table before unpacking it.
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMAP_STGTAB_SQLSET(
    old_sqlset_name => 'imp_workload'
    , old_sqlset_owner => 'SH'
    , new_sqlset_owner => 'SYS'
    , staging_table_name => 'STGTAB_SQLSET');
END;
```

## 163.5.24 REMOVE\_SQLSET\_REFERENCE Procedure

This procedure deactivates a SQL tuning set to indicate that it is no longer used by the client.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE (
  sqlset_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  reference_id  IN  NUMBER,
  sqlset_owner  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  force_remove  IN  NUMBER   := 0);
```

### Parameters

The parameters are identical for the `DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE` and `DBMS_SQLSET.REMOVE_REFERENCE` procedures.

**Table 163-30 REMOVE\_SQLSET\_REFERENCE and REMOVE\_REFERENCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>sqlset_name</code>	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
<code>reference_id</code>	Specifies the identifier of the reference to remove.
<code>sqlset_owner</code>	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set (or NULL for the current schema owner).
<code>force_remove</code>	Specifies whether references can be removed for other users (1) or whether they cannot be removed (0).  Setting this parameter to 1 only takes effect when the user has the <code>ADMINISTER ANY SQL TUNING SET</code> privilege. Otherwise, the database only removes references owned by the user.

### Examples

You can remove references on a given SQL tuning set when you finish using it and want to make it writable again. The following example removes the reference to `my_workload`:

```
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.REMOVE_SQLSET_REFERENCE( -
                                     sqlset_name => 'my_workload', -
                                     reference_id => :rid,
```



```
sqlset_owner => NULL,
force_remove => 0);
```

To find all references to a given SQL tuning set, query the `DBA_SQLSET_REFERENCES` view.

## 163.5.25 REPORT\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function

This function displays a report from the automatic tuning task.

This function reports on a range of task executions, whereas the [REPORT\\_TUNING\\_TASK Function](#) reports on a single execution. Note that this function is deprecated with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) in favor of `DBMS_AUTO_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK`.

### See Also:

- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [REPORT\\_AUTO\\_TUNING\\_TASK Function](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_AUTO_TUNING_TASK(
  begin_exec   IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  end_exec     IN VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  type         IN VARCHAR2  := TYPE_TEXT,
  level        IN VARCHAR2  := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
  section      IN VARCHAR2  := SECTION_ALL,
  object_id    IN NUMBER     := NULL,
  result_limit IN NUMBER     := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-31** REPORT\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>begin_exec</code>	Specifies the name of the execution from which to begin the report. <code>NULL</code> retrieves a report on the most recent run.
<code>end_exec</code>	Specifies the name of the execution at which to end the report. <code>NULL</code> retrieves a report on the most recent run.
<code>type</code>	Specifies the type of the report to produce. Possible values are <code>TYPE_TEXT</code> which produces a text report

**Table 163-31 (Cont.) REPORT\_AUTO\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
level	Specifies the level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LEVEL_BASIC: simple version of the report. Just show info about the actions taken by the advisor.</li> <li>LEVEL_TYPICAL: show information about every statement analyzed, including requests not implemented.</li> <li>LEVEL_ALL: highly detailed report level, also provides annotations about statements skipped over.</li> </ul>
section	Limits the report to a single section (ALL for all sections): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SECTION_SUMMARY - summary information</li> <li>SECTION_FINDINGS - tuning findings</li> <li>SECTION_PLAN - explain plans</li> <li>SECTION_INFORMATION - general information</li> <li>SECTION_ERROR - statements with errors</li> <li>SECTION_ALL - all statements</li> </ul>
object_id	Specifies the advisor framework object ID that represents a single statement to restrict reporting to. Specify NULL for all statements. Only valid for reports that target a single execution.
result_limit	Specifies the maximum number of SQL statements to show in the report.

**Return Values**

A CLOB containing the desired report.

## 163.5.26 REPORT\_SQL\_DETAIL Function

This function builds a report for a specific SQLID. For each SQLID it gives various statistics and details as obtained from the v\$sql views and AWR.



**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_SQL_DETAIL (
  sql_id          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  sql_plan_hash_value  IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time     IN  DATE        DEFAULT NULL,
  duration       IN  NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id        IN  NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
  dbid           IN  NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
  event_detail   IN  VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'YES',
  bucket_max_count IN  NUMBER     DEFAULT 128,
```

```

bucket_interval      IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
top_n                IN NUMBER      DEFAULT 10,
report_level        IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
type                IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
data_source         IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'AUTO',
end_time            IN DATE         DEFAULT NULL,
duration_stats      IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
con_name            IN VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 163-32 REPORT\_SQL\_DETAIL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQLID for which monitoring information should be displayed. If NULL (the default), display statistics for the SQLID of the last SQL statement executed in the current session.
sql_plan_hash_value	Displays SQL statistics and details for a specific plan_hash_value. If NULL (default), displays statistics and details for all plans of the SQL_ID.
start_time	If specified, shows SQL activity (from GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY) starting at this time. On Oracle RAC, the minimum start_time is the earliest sample_time of the in-memory ASH buffers across all instances. If NULL (default), one hour before the current time.
duration	Duration of activity in seconds for the report. If NULL (default) uses a value of 1 hour.
inst_id	Target instance to get SQL details from. If NULL, uses data from all instances. If 0 or -1, uses current instance.
dbid	DBID from which to get SQL details. If NULL, uses current DBID.
event_detail	When set to 'NO', the activity is aggregated by wait_class only. Use 'YES' (the default) to aggregate by (wait_class, event_name).
bucket_max_count	If specified, this should be the maximum number of histogram buckets created in the report. If not specified, a value of 128 is used.
bucket_interval	If specified, this represents the exact time interval in seconds, of all histogram buckets. If specified, bucket_max_count is ignored.
top_n	Controls the number of entries to display per dimension in the top dimensions section. If not specified, a default value of 10 is used.

Table 163-32 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_DETAIL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
report_level	<p>Level of detail for the report, either 'BASIC', 'TYPICAL' or 'ALL'. Default assumes 'TYPICAL'. Their meanings are explained below. In addition, individual report sections can also be enabled or disabled by using a +/- <i>section_name</i>. Several sections are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'TOP' - Show top values for the ASH dimensions for a SQL statement; ON by default</li> <li>'SPM' - Show existing plan baselines for a SQL statement; OFF by default</li> <li>'MISMATCH' - Show reasons for creating new child cursors (sharing criteria violations); OFF by default.</li> <li>'STATS' - Show SQL execution statistics per plan from GV\$SQLAREA_PLAN_HASH; ON by default</li> <li>'ACTIVITY' - Show top activity from ASH for each plan of a SQL statement; ON by default</li> <li>'ACTIVITY_ALL' - Show top activity from ASH for each line of the plan for a SQL statement; OFF by default</li> <li>'HISTOGRAM' - Show activity histogram for each plan of a SQL statement (plan time line histogram); ON by default</li> <li>'SESSIONS' - Show activity for top sessions for each plan of a SQL statement; OFF by default</li> <li>'MONITOR' - Show show one monitored SQL execution per execution plan; ON by default</li> <li>'XPLAN' - Show execution plans; ON by default</li> <li>'BINDS' - show captured bind data; ON by default</li> </ul> <p>In addition, SQL text can be specified at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-SQL_TEXT - No SQL text in report</li> <li>+SQL_TEXT - OK with partial SQL text up to the first 2000 chars as stored in GV\$SQL_MONITOR</li> <li>-SQL_FULLTEXT - No full SQL text (+SQL_TEXT)</li> <li>+SQL_FULLTEXT - Show full SQL text (default value)</li> </ul> <p>The meanings of the three top-level report levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NONE - minimum possible</li> <li>BASIC - SQL_TEXT+STATS+ACTIVITY+HISTOGRAM</li> <li>TYPICAL - SQL_FULLTEXT+TOP+STATS+ACTIVITY+HISTOGRAM+XPLAN+MONITOR</li> <li>ALL - everything</li> </ul> <p>Only one of these 4 levels can be specified and, if it is, it has to be at the start of the REPORT_LEVEL string</p>
type	Report format: 'ACTIVE' by default. Can also be 'XML' (see Usage Notes).
data_source	<p>Determines the data source of SQL data based on one of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MEMORY: The data source is GV\$ view</li> <li>DISK: The data source is DBA_HIST_* view</li> <li>AUTO: Automatically determines the data source based on the time frame (default)</li> </ul>

**Table 163-32 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_DETAIL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
end_time	If specified, shows SQL activity from start_time to end_time. If NULL (default), shows SQL activity for systimestamp.
duration_stats	Duration of additional SQL execution statistics from AWR (in hours), for the report. If NULL (default), then the duration of 24 hours is considered.
con_name	Name of the multitenant container database (CDB).

**Security Model**

The invoker needs the EXECUTE privilege on the [DBMS\\_XPLAN](#) package.

**Return Values**

A CLOB containing the desired report.

**Usage Notes**

- ACTIVE reports have a rich, interactive user interface similar to Enterprise Manager while not requiring any EM installation. The report file built is in HTML format, so it can be interpreted by most modern browsers. The code powering the active report is downloaded transparently by the web browser when the report is first viewed, hence viewing it requires outside connectivity.
- The invoker needs the SELECT or READ privilege on the following views:
  - V\$SESSION
  - DBA\_ADVISOR\_FINDINGS
  - V\$DATABASE
  - GV\$ASH\_INFO
  - GV\$ACTIVE\_SESSION\_HISTORY
  - GV\$SQLAREA\_PLAN\_HASH
  - GV\$SQL
  - DBA\_HIST\_SNAPSHOT
  - DBA\_HIST\_WR\_CONTROL
  - DBA\_HIST\_ACTIVE\_SESS\_HISTORY
  - DBA\_HIST\_SQLSTAT
  - DBA\_HIST\_SQL\_BIND\_METADATA
  - DBA\_HIST\_SQLTEXT
  - DBA\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINES
  - DBA\_SQL\_PROFILES
  - DBA\_ADVISOR\_TASKS
  - DBA\_SERVICES

- DBA\_USERS
- DBA\_OBJECTS
- DBA\_PROCEDURES

## 163.5.27 REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Function

This function builds a report (text, simple HTML, active HTML, XML) for the monitoring information collected on behalf of the targeted statement execution.



### See Also:

[Real-Time SQL Monitoring](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR(
  sql_id                IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dbop_name             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dbop_exec_id          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  session_id            IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  session_serial        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  sql_exec_start        IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  sql_exec_id           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id               IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time_filter     IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  end_time_filter       IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  instance_id_filter   IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  parallel_filter       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  plan_line_filter      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  event_detail          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'YES',
  bucket_max_count     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 128,
  bucket_interval       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  base_path             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  last_refresh_time     IN DATE      DEFAULT NULL,
  report_level          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  type                  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT',
  sql_plan_hash_value   IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  con_name              IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  report_id            IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-33** REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQL_ID for which monitoring information should be displayed. Use NULL (the default) to report on the last statement monitored by Oracle.

**Table 163-33 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dbop_name	DBOP_NAME for which monitoring information of the composite database operation is displayed.
dbop_exec_id	Execution ID for the composite database operation for which monitoring information is displayed.
session_id	If not NULL, this parameters targets only the sub-set of statements executed by the specified session. Default is NULL. Use USERENV('SID') for current session.
session_serial	In addition to the session_id parameter, one can also specify its session serial to ensure that the desired session incarnation is targeted. This parameter is ignored when session_id is NULL.
sql_exec_start	This parameter, along with sql_exec_id, is only applicable when sql_id is also specified. Jointly, they can be used to display monitoring information associated to any execution of the statement identified by sql_id, assuming that this statement was monitored. When NULL (the default), the last monitored execution of SQL sql_id is shown.
sql_exec_id	This parameter, along with sql_exec_start, is only applicable when sql_id is also specified. Jointly, they can be used to display monitoring information associated to any execution of the statement identified by sql_id, assuming that this statement was monitored. When NULL (the default), the last monitored execution of SQL sql_id is shown.
inst_id	Only considers statements started on the specified instance. Use -1 to target the login instance. NULL (default) targets all instances.
start_time_filter	If not NULL, the report considers only the activity (from GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY) recorded after the specified date. If NULL, the reported activity starts when the execution of the targeted SQL statement has started.
end_time_filter	If not NULL, the report shows only the activity (from GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY) collected before the date end_time_filter. If NULL, the reported activity ends when the targeted SQL statement execution has ended or is the current time if the statement is still executing.
instance_id_filter	Only applies when the execution runs parallel across multiple Oracle Real Application Cluster (Oracle RAC) instances. This parameter allows to only report the activity of the specified instance. Use a NULL value (the default) to include the activity on all instances where the parallel query was executed.

**Table 163-33 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parallel_filter	<p>Applies only to parallel execution and allows reporting the activity of only a subset of the processes involved in the parallel execution (Query Coordinator and/or Parallel eXecution servers). The value of this parameter can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NULL to target all processes</li> <li>• [qc][servers(&lt;svr_grp&gt;[,] &lt;svr_set&gt;[,] &lt;svr_num&gt;)]: 'qc' stands for query coordinator and servers() stipulate which PX servers to consider.</li> </ul> <p>The following examples show how to target a subset of the parallel processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• qc: targets only the query coordinator</li> <li>• servers(1): targets all parallel execution servers in group number 1. Note that statement running parallel have one main server group (group number 1) plus one additional group for each nested sub-query running parallel.</li> <li>• servers(,2): targets all parallel execution servers from any group but only running in set 1 of each group (each group has at most two set of parallel execution servers)</li> <li>• servers(1,1): consider only group 1, set 1</li> <li>• servers(1,2,4): consider only group 1, set 2, server number 4. This reports for a single parallel server process</li> <li>• qc servers(1,2,4): same as above by also including the query coordinator</li> </ul>
event_detail	<p>When value is 'YES' (the default), reported activity from GV\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY is aggregated by (wait_class, event_name). Use 'NO' to only aggregate by wait_class.</p>
bucket_max_count	<p>If specified, this should be the maximum number of histogram buckets created in the report</p>
bucket_interval	<p>If specified, this represents the exact time interval in seconds, of all histogram buckets. If specified, bucket_max_count is ignored.</p>
base_path	<p>URL path for flex HTML resources since flex HTML format is required to access external files (java scripts and the flash SWF file itself)</p>
last_refresh_time	<p>If not NULL (default is NULL), the time when the report was last retrieved (see SYSDATE attribute of the report tag). Use this option to display the report of a running query, and when the report is refreshed on a regular basis. This optimizes the size of the report since only the new or changed information is returned. In particular, the following are optimized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SQL text is not returned when this option is specified</li> <li>• activity histogram starts at the bucket that intersect at that time. The entire content of the bucket is returned, even if last_refresh_time is after the start of that bucket</li> </ul>



**Table 163-33 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
report_level	<p>Level of detail for the report: 'NONE', 'BASIC', 'TYPICAL' or 'ALL'. Default assumes 'TYPICAL'.</p> <p>In addition, individual report sections can also be enabled or disabled by using a +/- <i>section_name</i>. Several sections are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'XPLAN' - Show explain plan; ON by default</li> <li>'PLAN' - Show plan monitoring statistics; ON by default</li> <li>'SESSIONS' - Show session details. Applies only to parallel queries; ON by default</li> <li>'INSTANCE' - Show instance details. Applies only to parallel and cross instance; ON by default</li> <li>'PARALLEL' - An umbrella parameter for specifying sessions+instance details</li> <li>'ACTIVITY' - Show activity summary at global level, plan line level and session or instance level (if applicable); ON by default</li> <li>'BINDS' - Show bind information when available; ON by default</li> <li>'METRICS' - Show metric data (CPU, I/Os, ...) over time; ON by default</li> <li>'ACTIVITY_HISTOGRAM' - Show an histogram of the overall query activity; ON by default</li> <li>'PLAN_HISTOGRAM' - Show activity histogram at plan line level; OFF by default</li> <li>'OTHER' - Other info; ON by default</li> </ul> <p>In addition, SQL text can be specified at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SQL_TEXT - No SQL text in report</li> <li>+SQL_TEXT - OK with partial SQL text up to the first 2000 chars as stored in GV\$SQL_MONITOR</li> <li>-SQL_FULLTEXT - No full SQL text (+SQL_TEXT)</li> <li>+SQL_FULLTEXT - Show full SQL text (default value)</li> </ul>
report_level (contd.)	<p>The meanings of the three top-level report levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NONE - minimum possible</li> <li>+BASIC - SQL_TEXT-PLAN-XPLAN-SESSIONS-INSTANCE-ACTIVITY_HISTOGRAM-PLAN_HISTOGRAM-METRICS</li> <li>TYPICAL - everything but PLAN_HISTOGRAM</li> <li>ALL - everything</li> </ul> <p>Only one of these 4 levels can be specified and, if it is, it has to be at the start of the REPORT_LEVEL string</p>
type	Report format, 'TEXT' by default. Can be 'TEXT', 'HTML', 'XML' or 'ACTIVE' (see Usage Notes).
sql_plan_hash_value	Target only those SQL executions with the specified plan_hash_value. Default is NULL.
con_name	Name of the multitenant container database (CDB).

**Table 163-33 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
report_id	ID of the report in auto-report repository. Report IDs can be found in DBA_HIST_REPORTS.

**Return Values**

A CLOB containing the desired report.

**Usage Notes**

- The target SQL statement for this report can be:
  - The most recent SQL statement monitored by Oracle Database. This is the default behavior, so there is no need to specify any parameter.
  - The most recent SQL statement executed by a specific session and monitored by Oracle. The session is identified by its session id and optionally its serial number. For example, use `session_id =>` for the current session or `session_id => 20, session_serial => 103` for session ID 20, serial number 103.
  - The most recent execution of a specific statement identified by its `sql_id`.
  - A specific execution of a SQL statement identified by its execution key (`sql_id, sql_exec_start` and `sql_exec_id`).
- This report produces performance data exposed by several fixed views, listed below. For this reason, the invoker of the report function must have privilege to select data from these fixed views (such as the `SELECT_CATALOG` role).
  - `GV$SQL_MONITOR`
  - `GV$SQL_PLAN_MONITOR`
  - `GV$SQL_PLAN`
  - `GV$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY`
  - `GV$SESSION_LONGOPS`
  - `GV$SQL`
- The `bucket_max_count` and `bucket_interval` parameters control the activity histogram.
 

By default, the maximum number of buckets is set to 128. The database derives the `bucket_interval` value based on this count. The `bucket_interval` (value is in seconds) is computed such that it is the smallest possible power of 2 value (starting at 1 second) without exceeding the maximum number of buckets. For example, if the query has executed for 600 seconds, then the database selects a `bucket_interval` of 8 seconds (a power of two). The database chooses the value of 8 because  $600/8 = 74$ , which is less than 128 buckets maximum. Smaller than 8 seconds would be 4 seconds, which would lead to more buckets than the 128 maximum. If `bucket_interval` is specified, then the database uses the specified value instead of deriving it from `bucket_max_count`.
- `ACTIVE` reports have a rich, interactive user interface similar to Enterprise Manager, while not requiring any EM installation.

The report file is in HTML format. The code powering the active report is downloaded transparently by the web browser when the report is first viewed. Therefore, viewing the report requires outside connectivity.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* for more information about SQL real-time monitoring.

## 163.5.28 REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_LIST Function

This function builds a report for all or a subset of statements monitored by Oracle Database. For each statement, the subprogram gives key information and associated global statistics.

Use the [REPORT\\_SQL\\_MONITOR Function](#) to get detailed monitoring information for a single SQL statement.

 **See Also:**

[Real-Time SQL Monitoring](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_SQL_MONITOR_LIST(
  sql_id              IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  session_id         IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  session_serial     IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id            IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  active_since_date  IN DATE       DEFAULT NULL,
  active_since_sec   IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  active_before_date IN DATE       DEFAULT NULL,
  last_refresh_time  IN DATE       DEFAULT NULL,
  dbop_name          IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  monitor_type       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT MONITOR_TYPE_ALL,
  max_sqltext_length IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_count        IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_rankby       IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'LAST_ACTIVE_TIME',
  report_level       IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  auto_refresh       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  base_path          IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  type               IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'TEXT',
  con_name           IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_detail_count IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-34 REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_LIST Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQL_ID for which monitoring information should be displayed. Use NULL (the default) to report on the last statement monitored by Oracle.
session_id	If not NULL, then this parameter targets only the subset of statements executed by the specified session. Default is NULL. Use -1 or USERENV('SID') for current session.
session_serial	In addition to the session_id parameter, you can also specify its session serial to ensure that the desired session incarnation is targeted. This parameter is ignored when session_id is NULL.
inst_id	Only considers statements started on the specified instance. Use -1 to target the login instance. NULL (default) targets all instances.
active_since_date	If not NULL (default), returns only monitored statements active since the specified time. This includes all statements that are still executing along with all statements that have completed their execution after the specified date and time.
active_since_sec	Same as active_since_date but with the date specified relative to the current SYSDATE minus a specified number of seconds. For example, use 3600 to apply a limit of 1 hour.
active_before_date	If not NULL (default), returns only monitored statements that have been active before the specified date and time.
last_refresh_time	If not NULL (default), the date and time when the list report was last retrieved. This optimizes the case where an application shows the list and refreshes the report on a regular basis (such as once every 5 seconds). In this case, the report shows detail about the execution of monitored queries that active since the specified last_refresh_time. For other queries, the report returns the execution key (sql_id, sql_exec_start, sql_exec_id). For queries with a first refresh time after the specified date, the function returns only the SQL execution key and statistics.
dbop_name	DB operation name. Specify NULL to display all the monitored DB operations.
monitor_type	Type of the SQL Monitor operation. Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MONITOR_TYPE_SQL - Returns only SQL statements</li> <li>MONITOR_TYPE_DBOP - Returns only database operations</li> <li>MONITOR_TYPE_ALL - Returns SQL statements as well as database operations</li> </ul>
max_sqltext_length	Maximum length of the SQL text. Default is NULL (no limit).
top_n_count	Limits the number of top-N SQL statements that need to be included in the report.

**Table 163-34 (Cont.) REPORT\_SQL\_MONITOR\_LIST Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
top_n_rankby	Specifies the attribute to rank the SQL statements. Specify this value when top_n_count value is not NULL. The ranking of an SQL statement is done based on one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAST_ACTIVE_TIME - Last active date and time (top N most recent)</li> <li>DURATION - Total duration of execution</li> <li>DB_TIME - DB time used</li> <li>CPU_TIME - CPU time used</li> <li>IO_REQUESTS - Number of I/O requests</li> <li>IO_BYTES - Number of I/O bytes</li> </ul>
report_level	Level of detail for the report. The level is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC - SQL text up to 200 characters</li> <li>TYPICAL - include full SQL text assuming that cursor has not aged out, in which case the SQL text is included up to 2000 characters</li> <li>ALL - currently the same as TYPICAL</li> </ul>
auto_refresh	Currently non-operational, reserved for future use.
base_path	URL path for flex HTML resources because flex HTML format is required to access external files (java scripts and the flash SWF file itself).
type	Report format: TEXT (default), HTML, or XML.
con_name	Name of the multitenant container database (CDB)
top_n_detail_count	Limits the number of top-N SQL statements for which the SQL monitor details need to be included in the report.

### Return Values

A report for the list of SQL statements that have been monitored. The report type is text, XML, or HTML.

### Usage Notes

You must have the privilege to access the following fixed views: GV\$SQL\_MONITOR and GV\$SQL.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* for more information about SQL real-time monitoring.

## 163.5.29 REPORT\_TUNING\_TASK Function

This function displays the results of a tuning task. By default the report is in text format.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK(  
  task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
  type           IN  VARCHAR2  := 'TEXT',  
  level          IN  VARCHAR2  := 'TYPICAL',  
  section        IN  VARCHAR2  := ALL,  
  object_id      IN  NUMBER     := NULL,  
  result_limit   IN  NUMBER     := NULL,  
  owner_name     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,  
  execution_name IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,  
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2  := NULL)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-35** REPORT\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the tuning task.
type	Type of the report to produce. Possible values are TEXT which produces a text report.
level	Level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>BASIC: simple version of the report. Just show info about the actions taken by the advisor.</li><li>TYPICAL: show information about every statement analyzed, including requests not implemented.</li><li>ALL: highly detailed report level, also provides annotations about statements skipped over.</li></ul>

**Table 163-35 (Cont.) REPORT\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
section	<p>Section of the report to include.</p> <p>You can limit the report to any of the following single sections (ALL for all sections):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUMMARY - Summary information</li> <li>• FINDINGS - Tuning findings</li> <li>• PLAN - Explain plans</li> <li>• INFORMATION - General information</li> <li>• ERROR - Statements with errors</li> <li>• ALL - All statements</li> </ul>
object_id	<p>Advisor framework object ID that represents a single statement to restrict reporting to. NULL for all statements. Only valid for reports that target a single execution.</p>
result_limit	<p>Maximum number of SQL statements to show in the report.</p>
owner_name	<p>Owner of the relevant tuning task. The default is the current schema owner.</p>
execution_name	<p>Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, then the function generates the report for the last task execution.</p>
database_link_to	<p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database.</p> <p>The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre>

**Return Values**

A CLOB containing the desired report.

**Examples**

```
-- Display the report for a single statement.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task)
FROM DUAL;
```

```
-- Display the summary for a SQL tuning set.
```

```

SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task, 'TEXT', 'TYPICAL',
'SUMMARY')
FROM DUAL;

-- Display the findings for a specific statement.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task, 'TEXT',
'TYPICAL','FINDINGS', 5)
FROM DUAL;

```

## 163.5.30 REPORT\_TUNING\_TASK\_XML Function

This function displays an XML report of a tuning task.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Performance Reporting Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.REPORT_TUNING_TASK_LIST_XML(
    task_name      IN   VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    level          IN   VARCHAR2  := LEVEL_TYPICAL,
    section        IN   VARCHAR2  := SECTION_ALL,
    object_id      IN   NUMBER     := NULL,
    result_limit   IN   NUMBER     := 160,
    owner_name     IN   VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    execution_name IN   VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    autotune_period IN NUMBER     := NULL,
    report_tag     IN   VARCHAR2  := NULL)
RETURN XMLTYPE;

```

### Parameters

**Table 163-36** REPORT\_TUNING\_TASK\_XML Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the tuning task.
level	Level of detail in the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC: simple version of the report. Just show info about the actions taken by the advisor.</li> <li>TYPICAL: show information about every statement analyzed, including requests not implemented.</li> <li>ALL: highly detailed report level, also provides annotations about statements skipped over.</li> </ul>



**Table 163-36 (Cont.) REPORT\_TUNING\_TASK\_XML Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
section	<p>Section of the report to include.</p> <p>You can limit the report to any of the following single sections (ALL for all sections):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SUMMARY - Summary information</li> <li>ALL - All statements</li> </ul>
object_id	<p>Advisor framework object ID that represents a single statement to restrict reporting to. NULL for all statements. Only valid for reports that target a single execution.</p>
result_limit	<p>The number of statements in a SQL tuning set or snapshot range for which the report is generated. The default is 160 (20 statements * 8 categories). The categories are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Profile</li> <li>Index</li> <li>Restructure SQL</li> <li>Alternate plan</li> <li>Statistics</li> <li>Errors</li> <li>Information</li> <li>No findings</li> </ul>
owner_name	<p>Owner of the relevant tuning task. The default is the current schema owner.</p>
execution_name	<p>Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, then the function generates the report for the most recent task execution.</p>
autotune_period	<p>The time period for the automatic SQL tuning. This setting applies only to the automatic SQL Tuning Advisor task. Possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Null or negative value (default) — All or full. The result includes all task executions.</li> <li>0 — Result of the current or most recent task execution.</li> <li>1 — Result for the most recent 24-hour period.</li> <li>7 — Result for the most recent 7-day period.</li> </ul> <p>The procedure interprets any other value as the time of the most recent task execution minus the value of this argument.</p>
report_tag	<p>The name of the root XML tag. By default, the tag is the report reference generated by the reporting framework.</p>

**Return Values**

A CLOB containing the desired report.

## 163.5.31 RESET\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure

This procedure is called on a tuning task that is not currently executing to prepare it for re-execution.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.RESET_TUNING_TASK(  
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-37** RESET\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the tuning task to reset

### Examples

```
-- reset and re-execute a task  
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.RESET_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task);  
  
-- re-execute the task  
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task);
```

## 163.5.32 RESUME\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure

This procedure resumes a previously interrupted task that was created to process a SQL tuning set.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.RESUME_TUNING_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-38 RESUME\_TUNING\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the tuning task to resume.
basic_filter	A SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set. Note that this filter is applied in conjunction with the parameter <code>basic_filteri</code> when calling <a href="#">CREATE_TUNING_TASK Functions</a> .

## Usage Notes

Resuming a single SQL tuning task (a task that was created to tune a single SQL statement as compared to a SQL tuning set) is not supported.

## Examples

```
-- Interrupt the task
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.INTERRUPT_TUNING_TASK(:conc_task);

-- Once a task is interrupted, we can elect to reset it, resume it, or
check
-- out its results and then decide. For this example we will just resume.

EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.RESUME_TUNING_TASK(:conc_task);
```

## 163.5.33 SCHEDULE\_TUNING\_TASK Function

This function creates a tuning task for a single SQL statement and schedules a DBMS\_SCHEDULER job to execute the tuning task. One form of the function finds the information about the statement to be tuned in the shared SQL area, whereas the other finds the information in AWR.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

### Shared SQL Area Format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK(
  sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER           := NULL,
  start_date      IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE := NULL,
  scope          IN VARCHAR2         := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit     IN NUMBER           := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name      IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
  description    IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
  con_name       IN VARCHAR2         := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### AWR Format:

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCHEDULE_TUNING_TASK(
  begin_snap     IN NUMBER,
  end_snap       IN NUMBER,
  sql_id         IN VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN NUMBER           := NULL,
  start_date     IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE := NULL,
  scope         IN VARCHAR2         := SCOPE_COMPREHENSIVE,
  time_limit     IN NUMBER           := TIME_LIMIT_DEFAULT,
  task_name     IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
  description    IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
  con_name      IN VARCHAR2         := NULL,
  dbid          IN NUMBER           := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-39 SCHEDULE\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
begin_snap	The beginning snapshot identifier. The range is exclusive, which means that SQL statements in this snapshot ID are not included.
end_snap	The end snapshot identifier. The range is inclusive, which means that SQL statements in this snapshot ID are included.
sql_id	The SQL ID of the statement to be tuned.
plan_hash_value	The plan hash value of the statement to be tuned. For example, the tuning job fetches captured binds for this SQL plan.
start_date	The date on which the schedule becomes valid. If null, then SQL Tuning Advisor immediately executes the task.
scope	The scope of the tuning job: limited, or comprehensive.
time_limit	The maximum duration in seconds for the SQL tuning session.
task_name	Optional SQL tuning task name.

**Table 163-39 (Cont.) SCHEDULE\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
description	Description of the SQL tuning session. The description can contain a maximum of 256 characters.
con_name	The container from which SQL Tuning Advisor accesses the SQL statement information.
dbid	DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If NULL, then the current database DBID is used.

**Security Model**

The caller must possess the `CREATE JOB` privilege for the job.

**Return Values**

A SQL tuning task name that is unique for each user. Multiple users can assign the same name to their advisor tasks.

**Usage Notes**

- The task is scheduled only once.
- The name of the scheduler job is created as follows:  
`sqltune_job_taskid_orahash(systemstamp)`.

## 163.5.34 SCRIPT\_TUNING\_TASK Function

This function creates a SQL\*Plus script which can then be executed to implement a set of SQL Tuning Advisor recommendations.

**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Advisor Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  rec_type           IN VARCHAR2 := REC_TYPE_ALL,
  object_id          IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  result_limit       IN NUMBER   := NULL,
  owner_name         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  database_link_to   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-40** SCRIPT\_TUNING\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the tuning task for which to apply a script.
rec_type	Filter the script by types of recommendations to include. You can use any subset of the following values, separated by commas: 'ALL: ' 'PROFILES' ' 'STATISTICS' ' 'INDEXES'. For example, a script with profiles and statistics would use the filter 'PROFILES, STATISTICS'.
object_id	Optionally filters by a single object ID.
result_limit	Optionally shows commands for only top <i>n</i> SQL (ordered by object_id and ignored if an object_id is also specified).
owner_name	Owner of the relevant tuning task. Defaults to the current schema owner.
excution_name	Name of the task execution to use. If NULL, the script is generated for the last task execution.
database_link_to	Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.  Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.  The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:  <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre>

## Return Values

Returns a script in the form of a CLOB.

## Usage Notes

- After the script is returned, check it before executing it.
- Wrap with a call to DBMS\_ADVISOR.CREATE\_FILE to put it into a file.

## Examples

```
SET LINESIZE 140
```

```
-- Get a script for all actions recommended by the task.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task) FROM DUAL;

-- Get a script of only the sql profiles we should create.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task, 'PROFILES') FROM DUAL;

-- Get a script of only stale / missing stats
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(:stmt_task, 'STATISTICS') FROM DUAL;

-- Get a script with recommendations about only one SQL statement when we
have
-- tuned an entire STS.
SELECT DBMS_SQLTUNE.SCRIPT_TUNING_TASK(:sts_task, 'ALL', 5) FROM DUAL;
```

## 163.5.35 SELECT\_CURSOR\_CACHE Function

This function collects SQL statements from the shared SQL area.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE (
  basic_filter      IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN  NUMBER    := 1,
  result_limit     IN   NUMBER    := NULL,
  attribute_list   IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  recursive_sql    IN   VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-41** SELECT\_CURSOR\_CACHE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate that filters the SQL from the shared SQL area defined on attributes of the SQLSET_ROW.  If basic_filter is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of the type CREATE TABLE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE.
object_filter	Currently not supported.

**Table 163-41 (Cont.) SELECT\_CURSOR\_CACHE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ranking_measure( <i>n</i> ) )	Defines an ORDER BY clause on the selected SQL.
result_percentage	Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure.  The value applies only if one ranking measure is supplied.
result_limit	Defines the top limit SQL from the filtered source ranked by the ranking measure.
attribute_list	Specifies the list of SQL statement attributes to return in the result. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TYPICAL — Specifies BASIC plus SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without object reference list (default).</li> <li>• BASIC — Specifies all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result.</li> <li>• ALL — Specifies all attributes.</li> <li>• Comma-separated list of attribute names.</li> </ul> This values returns only a subset of SQL attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– EXECUTION_STATISTICS</li> <li>– BIND_LIST</li> <li>– OBJECT_LIST</li> <li>– SQL_PLAN</li> <li>– SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS — Similar to SQL_PLAN plus row source statistics</li> </ul>
recursive_sql	Specifies that the filter must include recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL, which is the default) or exclude it (NO_RECURSIVE_SQL).

### Return Values

This function returns a one SQLSET\_ROW per SQL\_ID or PLAN\_HASH\_VALUE pair found in each data source.

### Usage Notes

- Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.
- Users need privileges on the shared SQL area views.

### Examples

```
-- Get sql ids and sql text for statements with 500 buffer gets.
SELECT sql_id, sql_text
FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('buffer_gets > 500'))
ORDER BY sql_id;

-- Get all the information we have about a particular statement.
```



```
SELECT *
FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('sql_id = ''4rm4183czbs7j''));

-- Notice that some statements can have multiple plans. The output of the
-- SELECT_XXX table functions is unique by (sql_id, plan_hash_value).
This is
-- because a data source can store multiple plans per sql statement.
SELECT sql_id, plan_hash_value
FROM table(dbms_sqltune.select_cursor_cache('sql_id = ''aylm3ssvtrh24''))
ORDER BY sql_id, plan_hash_value;

-- PL/SQL examples: load_sqlset is called after opening a cursor, along the
-- lines given below

-- Select all statements in the shared SQL area.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT value(P)
    FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
END;/

-- Look for statements not parsed by SYS.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur for
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(
      DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('parsing_schema_name <> ''SYS''')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
end;/

-- All statements from a particular module/action.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
    FROM table(
      DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
        'module = ''MY_APPLICATION'' and action = ''MY_ACTION''')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)
```

```
CLOSE cur;
END;/

-- all statements that ran for at least five seconds
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE('elapsed_time > 5000000'))
P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
end;/

-- select all statements that pass a simple buffer_gets threshold and
-- are coming from an APPS user
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(
        DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(
          'buffer_gets > 100 and parsing_schema_name = 'APPS'))P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
end;/

-- select all statements exceeding 5 seconds in elapsed time, but also
-- select the plans (by default we only select execution stats and binds
-- for performance reasons - in this case the SQL_PLAN attribute of
sqlset_row
-- is NULL)
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(dbms_sqltune.select_cursor_cache(
        'elapsed_time > 5000000', NULL, NULL, NULL, 1, NULL,
        'EXECUTION_STATISTICS, SQL_BINDS, SQL_PLAN')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
END;/
```

```

-- Select the top 100 statements in the shared SQL area ordering by
elapsed_time.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(NULL,
                                                    NULL,
                                                    'ELAPSED_TIME', NULL, NULL,
                                                    1,
                                                    100)) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
end;/

-- Select the set of statements which cumulatively account for 90% of the
-- buffer gets in the shared SQL area. This means that the buffer gets of
all
-- of these statements added up is approximately 90% of the sum of all
-- statements currently in the cache.
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE(P)
      FROM table(DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_CURSOR_CACHE(NULL,
                                                    NULL,
                                                    'BUFFER_GETS', NULL, NULL,
                                                    .9)) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset).

  CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

## 163.5.36 SELECT\_SQL\_TRACE Function

This table function reads the content of one or more trace files and returns the SQL statements it finds in the format of `sqlset_row`.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQL_TRACE (
  directory          IN VARCHAR2,
  file_name          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  mapping_table_name IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  mapping_table_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,,
  select_mode        IN POSITIVE := SINGLE_EXECUTION,
  options            IN BINARY_INTEGER := LIMITED_COMMAND_TYPE,
  pattern_start      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  pattern_end        IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_limit       IN POSITIVE := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

## Parameters

**Table 163-42 SELECT\_SQL\_TRACE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directory	Defines the directory object containing the trace files. This field is mandatory.
file_name	Specifies all or part of the name of the trace files. If NULL, then the function uses the current or most recent file in the specified location or path. '%' wildcards are supported for matching trace file names.
mapping_table_name	Specifies the mapping table name. Note that the mapping table name is case insensitive. If the mapping table name is NULL, then the function uses the mappings in the current database.
mapping_table_owner	Specifies the mapping table owner. If it is NULL, then the function uses the current user.
select_mode	Specifies the mode for selecting SQL from the trace. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SINGLE_EXECUTION — Returns one execution of a SQL. This is the default.</li> <li>ALL_EXECUTIONS — Returns all executions.</li> </ul>
options	Specifies which types of SQL statements are returned. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LIMITED_COMMAND_TYPE — Returns the SQL statements with the command types CREATE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, and MERGE. This value is the default.</li> <li>ALL_COMMAND_TYPE — Returns the SQL statements with all command types.</li> </ul>
pattern_start	Specifies the delimiting pattern of the trace file sections to consider. CURRENTLY INOPERABLE.
pattern_end	Specifies the closing delimiting pattern of the trace file sections to process. CURRENTLY INOPERABLE.
result_limit	Specifies the top SQL from the filtered source. Default to MAXSB4 if NULL.

## Return Values

This function returns a `SQLSET_ROW` object.

## Usage Notes

The ability to create a directory object for the system directory creates a potential security issue. For example, in a CDB, all containers write trace files to the same directory. A local user with `SELECT` privileges on this directory can read the contents of trace files belonging to any container.

To prevent this type of unauthorized access, copy the files from the default SQL trace directory into a different directory, and then create a directory object. Use the `PATH_PREFIX` clause of the `CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE` statement to ensure that all directory object paths associated with the PDB are restricted to the specified directory or its subdirectories.

## Examples

The following code shows how to enable SQL trace for a few SQL statements and load the results into a SQL tuning set:

```
-- turn on the SQL trace in the capture database
ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS '10046 TRACE NAME CONTEXT FOREVER, LEVEL 4'

-- run sql statements
SELECT 1 FROM DUAL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dba_tables WHERE table_name = :mytab;

ALTER SESSION SET EVENTS '10046 TRACE NAME CONTEXT OFF';

-- create mapping table from the capture database
CREATE TABLE mapping AS
SELECT object_id id, owner, substr(object_name, 1, 30) name
   FROM dba_objects
   WHERE object_type NOT IN ('CONSUMER GROUP', 'EVALUATION CONTEXT',
                             'FUNCTION', 'INDEXTYPE', 'JAVA CLASS',
                             'JAVA DATA', 'JAVA RESOURCE', 'LIBRARY',
                             'LOB', 'OPERATOR', 'PACKAGE',
                             'PACKAGE BODY', 'PROCEDURE', 'QUEUE',
                             'RESOURCE PLAN', 'TRIGGER', 'TYPE',
                             'TYPE BODY')

UNION ALL
SELECT user_id id, username owner, NULL name
   FROM dba_users;

-- create the directory object where the SQL traces are stored
CREATE DIRECTORY SQL_TRACE_DIR as '/home/foo/trace';

-- create the STS
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.CREATE_SQLSET('my_sts', 'test purpose');

-- load the SQL statements into STS from SQL TRACE
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
```

```
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
  SELECT value(p)
  FROM TABLE(
    DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQL_TRACE(
      directory=>'SQL_TRACE_DIR',
      file_name=>'%trc',
      mapping_table_name=>'mapping')) p;
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.LOAD_SQLSET('my_sts', cur);
  CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

**See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* to learn more about the `PATH_PREFIX` clause

## 163.5.37 SELECT\_SQLPA\_TASK Function

This function collects SQL statements from a SQL Performance Analyzer comparison task.

**See Also:**

- [DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- *Oracle Database Testing Guide* for a `SELECT_SQLPA_TASK` example

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQLPA_TASK(
  task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  task_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  execution_name     IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  level_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := 'REGRESSED',
  basic_filter       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  attribute_list     IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL')
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

## Parameters

Table 163-43 SELECT\_SQLPA\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task.
task_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL Performance Analyzer task. If NULL, then assume the current user.
execution_name	Specifies the name of the SQL Performance Analyzer task execution (type COMPARE PERFORMANCE) from which the provided filters will be applied. If NULL, then assume the most recent COMPARE PERFORMANCE execution.
level_filter	Specifies which subset of SQL statements to include. Same format as DBMS_SQLPA.REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK.LEVEL, with some possible strings removed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IMPROVED includes only improved SQL.</li> <li>REGRESSED includes only regressed SQL (default).</li> <li>CHANGED includes only SQL with changed performance.</li> <li>UNCHANGED includes only SQL with unchanged performance.</li> <li>CHANGED_PLANS includes only SQL with plan changes.</li> <li>UNCHANGED_PLANS includes only SQL with unchanged plans.</li> <li>ERRORS includes only SQL with errors only.</li> <li>MISSING_SQL includes only missing SQL statements (across STS).</li> <li>NEW_SQL includes only new SQL statements (across STS).</li> </ul>
basic filter	Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL in addition to the level filters.
object_filter	Currently not supported.
attribute_list	Defines the SQL statement attributes to return in the result. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TYPICAL — Returns BASIC plus the SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without an object reference list. This is the default.</li> <li>BASIC — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result.</li> <li>ALL — Returns all attributes.</li> <li>Comma-separated list of attribute names this allows to return only a subset of SQL attributes: EXECUTION_STATISTICS, SQL_BINDS, SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to SQL_PLAN + row source statistics).</li> </ul>

## Return Values

This function returns a SQL tuning set object.

## Usage Notes

For example, you can use this function to create a SQL tuning set containing the subset of SQL statements that regressed during a SQL Performance Analyzer (SPA) experiment. You can also specify other arbitrary filters.

## 163.5.38 SELECT\_SQLSET Function

This is a table function that reads the contents of a SQL tuning set.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN  NUMBER   := 1,
  result_limit     IN  NUMBER   := NULL)
attribute_list    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
plan_filter       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
sqlset_owner      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
recursive_sql     IN  VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-44** SELECT\_SQLSET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set to query.
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the SQL tuning set defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> .
object_filter	Currently not supported.
ranking_measure(n) )	Specifies an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL.
result_percentage	Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure.  Note that this parameter applies only if one ranking measure is supplied.
result_limit	The top limit SQL from the filtered source, ranked by the ranking measure.



**Table 163-44 (Cont.) SELECT\_SQLSET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
attribute_list	<p>Defines the SQL statement attributes to return in the result.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BASIC — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) except the plans. The execution context is included in the result.</li> <li>• TYPICAL — Returns BASIC plus the SQL plan, but without row source statistics and without the object reference list. This is the default.</li> <li>• ALL — Returns all attributes.</li> <li>• Comma-separated list of attribute names. This value enables the function to return only a subset of SQL attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– EXECUTION_STATISTICS</li> <li>– SQL_BINDS</li> <li>– SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS (similar to SQL_PLAN plus row source statistics)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
plan_filter	<p>Specifies the plan filter.</p> <p>This parameter enables you to select a single plan when a statement has multiple plans. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LAST_GENERATED — Returns the plan with the most recent timestamp.</li> <li>• FIRST_GENERATED — Returns the plan with the least recent timestamp.</li> <li>• LAST_LOADED — Returns the plan with the most recent FIRST_LOAD_TIME statistical information.</li> <li>• FIRST_LOADED — Returns the plan with the least recent FIRST_LOAD_TIME statistical information.</li> <li>• MAX_ELAPSED_TIME — Returns the plan with the maximum elapsed time.</li> <li>• MAX_BUFFER_GETS — Returns the plan with the maximum buffer gets.</li> <li>• MAX_DISK_READS — Returns the plan with the maximum disk reads.</li> <li>• MAX_DIRECT_WRITES — Returns the plan with the maximum direct writes.</li> <li>• MAX_OPTIMIZER_COST — Returns the plan with the maximum optimizer cost value.</li> </ul>
sqlset_owner	Specifies the owner of the SQL tuning set, or NULL for the current schema owner.
recursive_sql	Specifies that the filter must include recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set (HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL, which is the default) or exclude it (NO_RECURSIVE_SQL).

**Return Values**

This function returns one SQLSET\_ROW per SQL\_ID or PLAN\_HASH\_VALUE pair found in each data source.

## Usage Notes

Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

## Examples

```
-- select from a sql tuning set
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE (P)
    FROM table(dbms_sqltune.select_sqlset('my_workload')) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
END;
/
```

## 163.5.39 SELECT\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Function

This function collects SQL statements from the workload repository.

The overloaded forms enable you to collect SQL statements from the following sources:

- Snapshots between `begin_snap` and `end_snap`
- A workload repository baseline

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY (
  begin_snap      IN NUMBER,
  end_snap        IN NUMBER,
  basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure1 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure2 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  ranking_measure3 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
  result_limit    IN NUMBER := NULL,
  attribute_list  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  recursive_sql   IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL,
  dbid            IN NUMBER := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY (
  baseline_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  basic_filter    IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  object_filter   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
```

```

ranking_measure1 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
ranking_measure2 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
ranking_measure3 IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
result_percentage IN NUMBER := 1,
result_limit IN NUMBER := NULL,
attribute_list IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
recursive_sql IN VARCHAR2 := HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL,
dbid IN NUMBER := NULL)
RETURN sys.sqlset PIPELINED;

```

## Parameters

**Table 163-45 SELECT\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
begin_snap	Defines the beginning AWR snapshot (non-inclusive).
end_snap	Defines the ending AWR snapshot (inclusive).
baseline_name	Specifies the name of the AWR baseline period.
basic_filter	Specifies the SQL predicate to filter the SQL from the workload repository. The filter is defined on attributes of the <code>SQLSET_ROW</code> . If <code>basic_filter</code> is not set by the caller, then the subprogram captures only statements of type <code>CREATE TABLE</code> , <code>INSERT</code> , <code>SELECT</code> , <code>UPDATE</code> , <code>DELETE</code> , and <code>MERGE</code> .
object_filter	Currently not supported.
ranking_measure( <i>n</i> ) )	Defines an <code>ORDER BY</code> clause on the selected SQL.
result_percentage	Specifies a filter that picks the top <i>n</i> % according to the supplied ranking measure. Note that this percentage applies only if one ranking measure is given.
result_limit	Specifies the top limit SQL from the source according to the supplied ranking measure.
attribute_list	Specifies the SQL statement attributes to return in the result. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>TYPICAL</code> — Returns <code>BASIC</code> plus SQL plan (without row source statistics) and without object reference list. This is the default.</li> <li>• <code>BASIC</code> — Returns all attributes (such as execution statistics and binds) are returned except the plans. The execution context is always part of the result.</li> <li>• <code>ALL</code> — Returns all attributes</li> <li>• Comma-separated list of attribute names this allows to return only a subset of SQL attributes: <code>EXECUTION_STATISTICS</code>, <code>SQL_BINDS</code>, <code>SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS</code> (similar to <code>SQL_PLAN</code> plus row source statistics).</li> </ul>
recursive_sql	Specifies the filter that includes recursive SQL in the SQL tuning set ( <code>HAS_RECURSIVE_SQL</code> ) or excludes it ( <code>NO_RECURSIVE_SQL</code> ).
dbid	Specifies the DBID for imported or PDB-level AWR data. If <code>NULL</code> , then the function uses the current database DBID.

## Return Values

This function returns one `SQLSET_ROW` per `SQL_ID` or `PLAN_HASH_VALUE` pair found in each data source.

## Usage Notes

Filters provided to this function are evaluated as part of a SQL run by the current user. As such, they are executed with that user's security privileges and can contain any constructs and subqueries that user can access, but no more.

## Examples

```

-- select statements from snapshots 1-2
DECLARE
  cur sys_refcursor;
BEGIN
  OPEN cur FOR
    SELECT VALUE (P)
    FROM table(dbms_sqltune.select_workload_repository(1,2)) P;

  -- Process each statement (or pass cursor to load_sqlset)

  CLOSE cur;
END;
/

```

## 163.5.40 SET\_TUNING\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedures

This procedure updates the value of a SQL tuning parameter of type `VARCHAR2` or `NUMBER`.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER (
  task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  parameter      IN  VARCHAR2,
  value          IN  VARCHAR2,
  database_link_to IN VARCHAR2);

```

```

DBMS_SQLTUNE.SET_TUNING_TASK_PARAMETER (
  task_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  parameter      IN  VARCHAR2,
  value          IN  NUMBER,

```

```

        database_link_to IN VARCHAR2);
    );

```

## Parameters

**Table 163-46 SET\_TUNING\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Identifier of the task to execute
parameter	<p>Name of the parameter to set. The possible tuning parameters that can be set by this procedure using the parameter in the form VARCHAR2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APPLY_CAPTURED_COMPILEENV: indicates whether the advisor could use the compilation environment captured with the SQL statements. The default is 0 (that is, NO).</li> <li>• BASIC_FILTER: basic filter for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the task is deleted</li> <li>• DEFAULT_EXECUTION_TYPE: the task defaults to this type of execution when none is specified by the <a href="#">EXECUTE_TUNING_TASK Function and Procedure</a></li> <li>• EXECUTION_DAYS_TO_EXPIRE: number of days until the tasks's executions is deleted (without deleting the task)</li> <li>• LOCAL_TIME_LIMIT: per-statement time out (seconds)</li> <li>• MODE: tuning scope (comprehensive, limited)</li> <li>• OBJECT_FILTER: object filter for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• PLAN_FILTER: plan filter for SQL tuning set (see SELECT_SQLSET for possible values)</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE1: first ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE2: second possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RANK_MEASURE3: third possible ranking measure for SQL tuning set</li> <li>• RESUME_FILTER: a extra filter for SQL tuning sets besides BASIC_FILTER</li> <li>• SQL_LIMIT: maximum number of SQL statements to tune</li> <li>• SQL_PERCENTAGE: percentage filter of SQL tuning set statements</li> <li>• TEST_EXECUTE: FULL/AUTO/OFF.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* FULL - test-execute for as much time as necessary, up to the local time limit for the SQL (or the global task time limit if no SQL time limit is set)</li> <li>* AUTO - test-execute for an automatically-chosen time proportional to the tuning time</li> <li>* OFF - do not test-execute</li> </ul> </li> <li>• TIME_LIMIT: global time out (seconds)</li> <li>• USERNAME: username under which the statement is parsed</li> </ul>
value	New value of the specified parameter

**Table 163-46 (Cont.) SET\_TUNING\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
database_link_to	<p>Name of a database link that exists on a standby database. The link specifies the connection to a primary database. By default, the value is null, which means that the SQL Tuning Advisor session is local.</p> <p>Use DBMS_SQLTUNE to tune high-load SQL statements running on a standby database in an Active Data Guard scenario. When you execute REPORT_TUNING_TASK locally on the standby database, the function uses the database link to obtain the data from the primary database, and then constructs it locally on the standby database.</p> <p>The database_link_to parameter must specify a private database link. This link must be owned by SYS and accessed by the default privileged user SYS\$UMF. The following sample statement creates a link named lnk_to_pri:</p> <pre>CREATE DATABASE LINK lnk_to_pri CONNECT TO SYS\$UMF IDENTIFIED BY password USING 'inst1';</pre>

**Usage Notes**

When setting automatic tuning task parameters, use the [SET\\_AUTO\\_TUNING\\_TASK\\_PARAMETER Procedures](#) in the [DBMS\\_AUTO\\_SQLTUNE](#) package.

## 163.5.41 SQLTEXT\_TO\_SIGNATURE Function

This function returns a SQL text's signature. The signature can be used to identify SQL text in dba\_sql\_profiles.

**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.SQLTEXT_TO_SIGNATURE (
  sql_text      IN CLOB,
  force_match  IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-47 SQLTEXT\_TO\_SIGNATURE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_text	SQL text whose signature is required. Required.
force_match	If <code>TRUE</code> , this returns a signature that supports SQL matching with literal values transformed into bind variables. If <code>FALSE</code> , returns the signature based on the text with literals not transformed

## Return Values

This function returns the signature of the specified SQL text.

## 163.5.42 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure

This procedure copies profile data stored in the staging table to create profiles on the system.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Profile Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF (
  profile_name          IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  profile_category     IN VARCHAR2 := 'DEFAULT',
  replace              IN BOOLEAN,
  staging_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  staging_schema_owner  IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 163-48 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
profile_name	The name of the profile to unpack (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive)
profile_category	The category from which to unpack profiles (% wildcards acceptable, case-sensitive)
replace	The option to replace profiles if they already exist. Note that profiles cannot be replaced if one in the staging table has the same name as an active profile in a different SQL statement. If <code>FALSE</code> , this function raises errors if you try to create a profile that already exists
staging_table_name	The name of the table on which to perform the remap operation (case-insensitive unless double quoted). Required.

**Table 163-48 (Cont.) UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLPROF Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
staging_schem a_owner	The schema where the table resides, or NULL for current schema (case-insensitive unless double quoted)

**Usage Notes**

Using this procedure requires the CREATE ANY SQL PROFILE privilege and the SELECT privilege on staging table.

**Examples**

```
-- Unpack all profiles stored in a staging table.
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF(
    replace          => FALSE
  ,   staging_table_name => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
END;

-- If there is a failure during the unpack operation, you can find the
-- profile
-- that caused the error and perform a remap_stgtab_sqlprof operation
-- targeting it.
-- You can resume the unpack operation by setting replace to TRUE so that
-- the profiles that were already created are replaced.
BEGIN
  DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLPROF(
    replace          => TRUE
  ,   staging_table_name => 'PROFILE_STGTAB');
END;
```

## 163.5.43 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLSET Procedure

This procedure copies one or more SQL tuning sets from their location in the staging table into the SQL tuning sets schema, making them proper SQL tuning sets.

**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name          IN VARCHAR2 := '%',
  sqlset_owner         IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  replace              IN BOOLEAN,
```



```
staging_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
staging_schema_owner IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

The parameters are identical for DBMS\_SQLTUNE.UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and DBMS\_SQLSET.UNPACK\_STGTAB.

**Table 163-49 UNPACK\_STGTAB\_SQLSET and UNPACK\_STGTAB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the tuning set to unpack (not null). Wildcard characters (%) are supported to unpack multiple tuning sets in a single call. For example, specify % to unpack all tuning sets from the staging table.
sqlset_owner	Specifies the name of tuning set owner, or NULL for the current schema owner. Wildcard characters (%) are supported.
replace	Specifies whether to replace an existing SQL tuning set. If FALSE, then this procedure raises errors when you try to create a tuning set that already exists.
staging_table_name	Specifies the name of the staging table, moved after a call to the DBMS_SQLTUNE.PACK_STGTAB_SQLSET or DBMS_SQLSET.PACK_STGTAB procedure (case-sensitive).
staging_schema_owner	Specifies the name of staging table owner, or NULL for the current schema owner (case-sensitive).

### Examples

```
-- unpack all STS in the staging table
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => '%', -
                                       sqlset_owner      => '%', -
                                       replace            => FALSE, -
                                       staging_table_name =>
'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

```
-- errors can arise during STS unpack when a STS in the staging table has
the
-- same name/owner as STS on the system. In this case, users should call
-- remap_stgtab_sqlset to patch the staging table and with which to call
unpack
-- Replace set to TRUE.
EXEC DBMS_SQLTUNE.UNPACK_STGTAB_SQLSET(sqlset_name      => '%', -
                                       sqlset_owner      => '%', -
                                       replace            => TRUE, -
                                       staging_table_name =>
'STGTAB_SQLSET');
```

## 163.5.44 UPDATE\_SQLSET Procedures

This overloaded procedure updates selected fields for SQL statements in a SQL tuning set.



### See Also:

[DBMS\\_SQLTUNE SQL Tuning Set Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.UPDATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  sql_id           IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

```
DBMS_SQLTUNE.UPDATE_SQLSET (
  sqlset_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  sql_id           IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  attribute_value  IN  NUMBER := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 163-50 UPDATE\_SQLSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Specifies the name of the SQL tuning set.
sql_id	Specifies the identifier of the SQL statement to be updated.
plan_hash value	Specifies the hash value of the execution plan for a SQL statement. Use this parameter when you want to update the attribute for a specific plan for a statement, but not all plans for the statement.
attribute_name	Specifies the name of the attribute to be modified. You can update the text field for MODULE, ACTION, PARSING_SCHEMA_NAME, and OTHER. The only numerical field that you can update is PRIORITY. If a statement has multiple plans, then the procedure changes the attribute value for all plans.
attribute_value	Specifies the new value of the attribute.

# DBMS\_STAT\_FUNCS

The DBMS\_STAT\_FUNCS package provides statistical functions.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_STAT\\_FUNCS Subprograms](#)

## 164.1 Summary of DBMS\_STAT\_FUNCS Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DBMS\_STAT\_FUNCS subprograms.

**Table 164-1 DBMS\_STAT\_FUNCS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">EXPONENTIAL_DIST_FIT Procedure</a>	Tests how well a sample of values fits an exponential distribution
<a href="#">NORMAL_DIST_FIT Procedure</a>	Tests how well a sample of values fits a normal distribution
<a href="#">POISSON_DIST_FIT Procedure</a>	Tests how well a sample of values fits a Poisson distribution
<a href="#">SUMMARY Procedure</a>	Summarizes a numerical column of a table
<a href="#">UNIFORM_DIST_FIT Procedure</a>	Tests how well a sample of values fits a uniform distribution
<a href="#">WEIBULL_DIST_FIT Procedure</a>	Tests how well a sample of values fits a Weibull distribution

### 164.1.1 EXPONENTIAL\_DIST\_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests how well a sample of values fits an exponential distribution.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.EXPONENTIAL_DIST_FIT (
  ownname      IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname   IN   VARCHAR2,
  test_type    IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV',
  lambda       IN   NUMBER,
  mu           IN   NUMBER,
  sig          OUT  NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 164-2** *EXPONENTIAL\_DIST\_FIT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
ownername	The schema where the table resides.
tablename	The table where the column resides.
columnname	The column of the table against which to run the test.
test_type	The type of test to use: 'CHI_SQUARED', 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV' or 'ANDERSON_DARLING'.
lambda	The scale parameter.
mu	The location parameter.
sig	The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the exponential distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match.

## 164.1.2 NORMAL\_DIST\_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests how well a sample of values fits a normal distribution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.NORMAL_DIST_FIT (
  ownername      IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename      IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname     IN   VARCHAR2,
  test_type      IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SHAPIRO_WILKS',
  mean           IN   NUMBER,
  stdev         IN   NUMBER,
  sig            OUT  NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 164-3** *NORMAL\_DIST\_FIT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
ownername	The schema where the table resides.
tablename	The table where the column resides.
columnname	The column of the table against which to run the test.
test_type	The type of test to use: 'CHI_SQUARED', 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV', 'ANDERSON_DARLING' or 'SHAPIRO_WILKS'.
mean	The mean of the distribution against which to compare.
stdev	The standard deviation of the distribution against which to compare.

**Table 164-3 (Cont.) NORMAL\_DIST\_FIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sig	The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the normal distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match.

### 164.1.3 POISSON\_DIST\_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests how well a sample of values fits a Poisson distribution.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.POISSON_DIST_FIT (
  ownername   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename   IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname  IN   VARCHAR2,
  test_type   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV',
  lambda      IN   NUMBER,
  sig         OUT  NUMBER);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 164-4 POISSON\_DIST\_FIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownername	The schema where the table resides.
tablename	The table where the column resides.
columnname	The column of the table against which to run the test.
test_type	The type of test to use: 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV' or 'ANDERSON_DARLING'.
lambda	The lambda parameter is the shape parameter.
sig	The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the Poisson distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match.

### 164.1.4 SUMMARY Procedure

This procedure summarizes the numerical column specified in the `columnname` of `tablename`.

The summary is returned as a Summary Type. Note that most of the output of `SUMMARY` can be obtained with currently available SQL.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.SUMMARY (
  ownername   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tablename   IN   VARCHAR2,
  columnname  IN   VARCHAR2,
```

```
sigma_value IN NUMBER DEFAULT 3,
s           OUT SummaryType);
```

### Parameters

**Table 164-5 SUMMARY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownername	The schema where the table resides.
tablename	The table where the column resides.
columnname	The column of the table to be summarized.
sigma_value	The number of sigmas for the set of extreme values, defaults to 3.
s	The Record containing summary information about given column.

### Definition of SummaryType

```
TYPE n_arr IS VARRAY(5) of NUMBER;
TYPE num_table IS TABLE of NUMBER;
TYPE summaryType IS RECORD (
    count          NUMBER,
    min            NUMBER,
    max           NUMBER,
    range         NUMBER,
    mean          NUMBER,
    cmode         num_table,
    variance      NUMBER,
    stddev       NUMBER,
    quantile_5   NUMBER,
    quantile_25  NUMBER,
    median       NUMBER,
    quantile_75  NUMBER,
    quantile_95  NUMBER,
    plus_x_sigma NUMBER,
    minus_x_sigma NUMBER,
    extreme_values num_table,
    top_5_values  n_arr,
    bottom_5_values n_arr);
```

## 164.1.5 UNIFORM\_DIST\_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests well a sample of values fits a uniform distribution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.UNIFORM_DIST_FIT (
    ownername IN VARCHAR2,
    tablename IN VARCHAR2,
    columnname IN VARCHAR2,
    var_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'CONTINUOUS',
    test_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV',
    paramA IN NUMBER,
    paramB IN NUMBER,
    sig OUT NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 164-6 UNIFORM\_DIST\_FIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownername	The schema where the table resides.
tablename	The table where the column resides.
columnname	The column of the table against which to run the test.
var_type	The type of distribution: 'CONTINUOUS' (the default) or 'DISCRETE'
test_type	The type of test to use: 'CHI_SQUARED', 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV' or 'ANDERSON_DARLING'.
paramA	Parameter A estimated from the sample (the location parameter).
paramB	Parameter B estimated from the sample (the scale parameter).
sig	The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the uniform distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match.

## 164.1.6 WEIBULL\_DIST\_FIT Procedure

This procedure tests how well a sample of values fits a Weibull distribution.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STAT_FUNCS.WEIBULL_DIST_FIT (
    ownername    IN    VARCHAR2,
    tablename    IN    VARCHAR2,
    columnname   IN    VARCHAR2,
    test_type    IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV',
    alpha        IN    NUMBER,
    mu           IN    NUMBER,
    beta        IN    NUMBER,
    sig          OUT   NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 164-7 WEIBULL\_DIST\_FIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownername	The schema where the table resides.
tablename	The table where the column resides.
columnname	The column of the table against which to run the test.
test_type	The type of test to use: 'CHI_SQUARED', 'KOLMOGOROV_SMIRNOV' or 'ANDERSON_DARLING'.
alpha	The scale parameter.
mu	The location parameter.
beta	The slope/shape parameter.

**Table 164-7 (Cont.) WEIBULL\_DIST\_FIT Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
sig	The goodness of fit value, based on test type. A small value indicates a significant difference between the sample and the Weibull distribution. A number close to 1 indicates a close match.



# DBMS\_STATS

With the `DBMS_STATS` package you can view and modify optimizer statistics gathered for database objects.

Users can also collect statistics on Global Temporary Tables (GTTs) using the `DBMS_STATS` package. However, `DBMS_STATS` cannot collect statistics on Private Temporary Tables (PTTs).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_STATS Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_STATS Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_STATS Types](#)
- [DBMS\\_STATS Constants](#)
- [DBMS\\_STATS Operational Notes](#)
- [DBMS\\_STATS Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_STATS Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*
- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*

## 165.1 DBMS\_STATS Overview

To improve performance, the database enables you to collect optimizer statistics.

### Note:

By default, the database collects statistics automatically, so this package is intended only for specialized cases.

Optimizer statistics can reside in the data dictionary or in a table created in the user's schema. You can also collect and manage user-defined statistics for tables and domain indexes using this package. For example, if you invoke the `DELETE_COLUMN_STATS` procedure on a column for which an association is defined, the database deletes both user-defined and standard statistics for this column.

Only optimizer statistics stored in the data dictionary have an effect on the cost-based optimizer. You can also use `DBMS_STATS` to gather statistics in parallel.

Optimizer Statistics Advisor inspects the statistics gathering process, automatically diagnoses problems in the existing practices for gathering statistics, and then generates a report of findings and recommendations. The advisor task runs automatically in the maintenance window. However, you can also run the job on demand.

**See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage optimizer statistics

## 165.2 DBMS\_STATS Deprecated Subprograms

Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated subprograms. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only.

Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2), the following subprograms are obsolete:

- [GET\\_PARAM Function](#)  
Instead, use [GET\\_PREFS Function](#)
- [SET\\_PARAM Procedure](#)  
Instead, use [SET\\_GLOBAL\\_PREFS Procedure](#)
- [RESET\\_PARAM\\_DEFAULTS Procedure](#)  
Instead use [RESET\\_GLOBAL\\_PREF\\_DEFAULTS Procedure](#)

The following subprogram is deprecated with Oracle Database 12c and later:

- [GENERATE\\_STATS](#)  
This procedure is replaced by the [GATHER\\_INDEX\\_STAT](#) procedure.

**See Also:**

"[GATHER\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedure](#)"

## 165.3 DBMS\_STATS Types

### Histograms

Types for the minimum and maximum values and histogram endpoints include the following:

```
TYPE numarray IS VARRAY(2050) OF NUMBER;  
TYPE datearray IS VARRAY(2050) OF DATE;  
TYPE chararray IS VARRAY(2050) OF VARCHAR2(4000);  
TYPE rawarray IS VARRAY(2050) OF RAW(2000);  
TYPE fltarray IS VARRAY(2050) OF BINARY_FLOAT;  
TYPE dblarray IS VARRAY(2050) OF BINARY_DOUBLE;
```

## Stale Tables

Types for listing stale tables include the following:

```

TYPE ObjectElem IS RECORD (
  ownname      VARCHAR2(30),    -- owner
  objtype      VARCHAR2(6),     -- 'TABLE' or 'INDEX'
  objname      VARCHAR2(30),    -- table/index
  partname     VARCHAR2(30),    -- partition
  subpartname  VARCHAR2(30));   -- subpartition
TYPE ObjectTab IS TABLE OF ObjectElem;

```

## Statistics Difference Reports

Use the following type to displays a statistics difference report:

```

TYPE DiffRepElem IS RECORD (
  report      CLOB,             -- stats difference report
  maxdiffpct  NUMBER);         -- max stats difference (percentage)
TYPE DiffRepTab IS TABLE OF DiffRepElem;

```

## Optimizer Statistics Advisor

The following type represents database objects for which you can gather statistics:

```

TYPE ObjectElem IS RECORD (
  ownname      dbms_quoted_id, -- owner
  objtype      VARCHAR2(6),    -- 'TABLE' or 'INDEX'
  objname      dbms_quoted_id, -- table/index
  partname     dbms_quoted_id, -- partition
  subpartname  dbms_quoted_id -- subpartition
);
TYPE ObjectTab IS TABLE OF ObjectElem;

```

 **Note:**

Make sure to maintain `satisfy_obj_filter` when the `ObjectElem` type is changed

The following type represents an operation:

```

TYPE StatsAdvOpr IS RECORD (
  name  VARCHAR2(64), -- name of the operation
  param VARCHAR2(4000)
); -- XML containing parameters and their values
TYPE StatsAdvOprTab IS TABLE OF StatsAdvOpr;

```

The following type represents a filter list:

```

TYPE StatsAdvFilter IS RECORD (
  rulename VARCHAR2(64), -- rule name
  objlist  ObjectTab,    -- object filter list
  oprlist  StatsAdvOprTab, -- operation filter list

```

```
include BOOLEAN);      -- include/exclude elements in the list
TYPE StatsAdvFilterTab IS TABLE OF StatsAdvFilter;
```

## 165.4 DBMS\_STATS Constants

The `DBMS_STATS` package defines several constants to use specifying parameter values.

**Table 165-1 DBMS\_STATS Constants**

Name	Type	Description
<code>ADD_GLOBAL_PREFS</code>	NUMBER	Copies global preferences
<code>AUTO_CASCADE</code>	BOOLEAN	Lets Oracle decide whether to collect statistics for indexes or not
<code>AUTO_DEGREE</code>	NUMBER	Lets Oracle select the degree of parallelism based on size of the object, number of CPUs and initialization parameters
<code>AUTO_INVALIDATE</code>	BOOLEAN	Lets Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors
<code>AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code>	NUMBER	Indicates that auto-sample size algorithms should be used
<code>PURGE_ALL</code>	TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	A flag that can be passed to the <a href="#">PURGE_STATS Procedure</a> and unconditionally deletes all the history statistics. The deletion uses <code>TRUNCATE</code> statements on the various dictionary statistics tables holding the history of statistics.
<code>RECLAIM_SYNOPSIS</code>	TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	A constant used for reclaiming synopsis table space.

## 165.5 DBMS\_STATS Operational Notes

Observe these operational notes when using the `DBMS_STATS` package.

The `DBMS_STATS` subprograms perform the following general operations:

- [Gathering Optimizer Statistics](#)
- [Setting or Getting Statistics](#)
- [Deleting Statistics](#)
- [Transferring Statistics](#)
- [Locking or Unlocking Statistics](#)
- [Restoring and Purging Statistics History](#)
- [User-Defined Statistics](#)
- [Pending Statistics](#)
- [Comparing Statistics](#)

- [Extended Statistics](#)
- [Optimizer Statistics Advisor](#)

Most of the `DBMS_STATS` procedures include the three parameters `statown`, `stattab`, and `statid`. These parameters enable you to store statistics in your own tables (outside of the dictionary), which does not affect the optimizer. Therefore, you can maintain and experiment with sets of statistics.

The `stattab` parameter specifies the name of a table in which to hold statistics, and it is assumed that it resides in the same schema as the object for which statistics are collected (unless the `statown` parameter is specified). You can create multiple tables with different `stattab` identifiers to hold separate sets of statistics.

Additionally, you can maintain different sets of statistics within a single `stattab` by using the `statid` parameter, which avoids cluttering the user's schema.

For the `SET` and `GET` procedures, if `stattab` is not provided (that is, `NULL`), then the operation works directly on the dictionary statistics; therefore, you do not need to create these statistics tables if they only plan to modify the dictionary directly. However, if `stattab` is not `NULL`, then the `SET` or `GET` operation works on the specified user statistics table, and not the dictionary.

You can change the default values of some of the parameters of `DBMS_STATS` procedures using the [SET\\_DATABASE\\_PREFS Procedure](#), [SET\\_GLOBAL\\_PREFS Procedure](#), [SET\\_SCHEMA\\_PREFS Procedure](#) and [SET\\_TABLE\\_PREFS Procedure](#).

Most procedures in this package commit the current transaction, perform the operation, and then commit again.

Most of the procedures have a `force` parameter that enables you to override a lock on statistics. Whenever statistics in dictionary are modified, old versions of statistics are saved automatically for future restoring.

### Gathering Optimizer Statistics

Use the following subprograms to gather certain classes of optimizer statistics, with possible performance improvements over the `ANALYZE` command:

- [GATHER\\_DATABASE\\_STATS Procedures](#)
- [GATHER\\_DICTIONARY\\_STATS Procedure](#)
- [GATHER\\_FIXED\\_OBJECTS\\_STATS Procedure](#)
- [GATHER\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedure](#)
- [GATHER\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedures](#)
- [GATHER\\_SYSTEM\\_STATS Procedure](#)
- [GATHER\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

The `GATHER_*` procedures also collect user-defined statistics for columns and domain indexes.

The `statown`, `stattab`, and `statid` parameters instruct the package to back up current statistics in the specified table before gathering new statistics.

Oracle also provides the following procedure for generating statistics for derived objects when you have sufficient statistics on related objects:

- [GENERATE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

## Setting or Getting Statistics

Use the following subprograms to store and retrieve individual column-related, index-related, and table-related statistics:

[PREPARE\\_COLUMN\\_VALUES Procedures](#)  
[PREPARE\\_COLUMN\\_VALUES\\_NVARCHAR Procedure](#)  
[PREPARE\\_COLUMN\\_VALUES\\_ROWID Procedure](#)  
  
[SEED\\_COL\\_USAGE Procedure](#)  
[SET\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedures](#)  
[SET\\_SYSTEM\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[SET\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
  
[GET\\_COLUMN\\_STATS Procedures](#)  
[GET\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedures](#)  
[GET\\_SYSTEM\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[GET\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

In the special versions of the `SET_*_STATS` procedures for setting user-defined statistics, the following, if provided, are stored in the dictionary or user statistics table:

- User-defined statistics
- Owner of statistics type
- Name of statistics type

The user-defined statistics and the corresponding statistics type are inserted into the `USTATS$` dictionary table. You can specify user-defined statistics without specifying the statistics type name.

The special versions of the `GET_*_STATS` procedures return user-defined statistics and the statistics type owner and name as `OUT` arguments corresponding to the schema object specified. If user-defined statistics are not collected, `NULL` values are returned.

## Deleting Statistics

The `DELETE_*` procedures delete both user-defined statistics and the standard statistics for the given schema object.

[DELETE\\_COLUMN\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[DELETE\\_DATABASE\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[DELETE\\_DICTIONARY\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[DELETE\\_FIXED\\_OBJECTS\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[DELETE\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[DELETE\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[DELETE\\_SYSTEM\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[DELETE\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

Note that `DELETE_TABLE_STATS`, `DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS`, `DELETE_DATABASE_STATS` and `DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS` have a parameter `stat_category` which specifies which statistics to delete. The parameter accepts multiple values separated by comma. The supported values are `'OBJECT_STATS'` (table statistics, column statistics and index statistics) and `'SYNOPSIS'` (auxiliary statistics created when statistics are incrementally maintained). The default is `'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS'`.

## Transferring Statistics

Use the following procedures for creating and dropping the user statistics table.

[CREATE\\_STAT\\_TABLE Procedure](#)

[DROP\\_STAT\\_TABLE Procedure](#)

Use the following procedures to transfer statistics

- from the dictionary to a user statistics table ([EXPORT\\_\\*](#))
- from a user statistics table to the dictionary ([IMPORT\\_\\*](#))

[EXPORT\\_COLUMN\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT\\_DATABASE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT\\_DICTIONARY\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT\\_FIXED\\_OBJECTS\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT\\_SYSTEM\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[EXPORT\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT\\_COLUMN\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT\\_DATABASE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT\\_DICTIONARY\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT\\_FIXED\\_OBJECTS\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT\\_SYSTEM\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[IMPORT\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

 **Note:**

Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## Locking or Unlocking Statistics

Use the following procedures to lock and unlock statistics on objects.

[LOCK\\_PARTITION\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[LOCK\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[LOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[UNLOCK\\_PARTITION\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[UNLOCK\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#)

[UNLOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

The `LOCK_*` procedures either freeze the current set of the statistics or to keep the statistics untouched. When statistics on a table are locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.

## Restoring and Purging Statistics History

Use the following procedures to restore statistics as of a specified timestamp. This is useful in case newly collected statistics leads to some sub-optimal execution plans and the administrator wants to revert to the previous set of statistics.

[RESET\\_GLOBAL\\_PREF\\_DEFAULTS Procedure](#)  
[RESTORE\\_DATABASE\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[RESTORE\\_DICTIONARY\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[RESTORE\\_FIXED\\_OBJECTS\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[RESTORE\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[RESTORE\\_SYSTEM\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
[RESTORE\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)

Whenever statistics in dictionary are modified, old versions of statistics are saved automatically for future restoring. The old statistics are purged automatically at regular intervals based on the statistics history retention setting and the time of recent statistics gathering performed in the system. Retention is configurable using the [ALTER\\_STATS\\_HISTORY\\_RETENTION Procedure](#).

The other DBMS\_STATS procedures related to restoring statistics are:

- [PURGE\\_STATS Procedure](#): This procedure lets you manually purge old versions beyond a time stamp.
- [GET\\_STATS\\_HISTORY\\_RETENTION Function](#): This function gets the current statistics history retention value.
- [GET\\_STATS\\_HISTORY\\_AVAILABILITY Function](#): This function gets the oldest time stamp where statistics history is available. Users cannot restore statistics to a time stamp older than the oldest time stamp.

RESTORE\_\* operations are not supported for user defined statistics.

## User-Defined Statistics

The DBMS\_STATS package supports operations on user-defined statistics. When a domain index or column is associated with a statistics type (using the `associate` statement), operations on the index or column manipulate user-defined statistics. For example, gathering statistics for a domain index (for which an association with a statistics type exists) using the [GET\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedures](#) invokes the user-defined statistics collection method of the associated statistics type. Similarly, delete, transfer, import, and export operations manipulate user-defined statistics.

SET\_\* and GET\_\* operations for user-defined statistics are also supported using a special version of the SET and GET interfaces for columns and indexes.

EXPORT\_\*, IMPORT\_\* and RESTORE\_\* operations are not supported for user defined statistics.

## Pending Statistics

The package gathers statistics and stores it in the dictionary by default. User's can store these statistics in the system's private area instead of the dictionary by turning the PUBLISH option to FALSE using the SET\*PREFS procedures. The default value for PUBLISH is TRUE. The statistics stored in private area are not used by Cost Based Optimizer unless parameter `optimizer_use_pending_statistics` is set to TRUE. The default value of this parameter is FALSE and this boolean parameter can be set at the



session/system level. Users can verify the impact of the new statistics on query plans by using the pending statistics on a session.

Pending statistics provide a mechanism to verify the impact of the new statistics on query plans before making them available for general use. There are two scenarios to verify the query plans:

- Export the pending statistics (use the [EXPORT\\_PENDING\\_STATS Procedure](#)) to a test system, then run the query workload and check the performance or plans.
- Set `optimizer_use_pending_statistics` to `TRUE` in a session on the system where pending statistics have been gathered, run the workload, and check the performance or plans.

After the performance or query plans have been verified, you can publish the pending statistics using the [PUBLISH\\_PENDING\\_STATS Procedure](#) if the performance is acceptable, or delete the pending statistics using [DELETE\\_PENDING\\_STATS Procedure](#) if it is not.

Pending statistics can be published, exported, or deleted. The following procedures are provided to manage pending statistics:

- [DELETE\\_PENDING\\_STATS Procedure](#)
- [EXPORT\\_PENDING\\_STATS Procedure](#)
- [PUBLISH\\_PENDING\\_STATS Procedure](#)

### Comparing Statistics

You can use the `DIFF_TABLE_STATS_*` statistics to compare statistics for a table from two different sources. The statistics can be from:

- Two different user statistics tables
- A single user statistics table containing two sets of statistics that can be identified using `statids`
- A user statistics table and dictionary history
- Pending statistics

The functions also compare the statistics of the dependent objects (indexes, columns, partitions). They display statistics of the objects from both sources if the difference between those statistics exceeds a certain threshold. The threshold can be specified as an argument to the function, with a default of 10%. The database uses the statistics corresponding to the first source (`stattab1` or `time1`) as a basis for computing the differential percentage.

### Extended Statistics

This package enables you to collect statistics for column groups and expressions. The statistics collected for column groups and expressions are called "extended statistics".

Statistics on column groups are used by optimizer for accounting correlation between columns. For example, if a query has predicates `c1=1` and `c2=1` and if there are statistics on column group (c1, c2), the optimizer uses these statistics for estimating the combined cardinality of the predicates. The optimizer uses the expression statistics to estimate cardinality of predicates on those expressions. The extended statistics are similar to column statistics. The procedures that take columns names accept extended statistics names in place of column names.

Related subprograms:

- [CREATE\\_EXTENDED\\_STATS Function](#)
- [DROP\\_EXTENDED\\_STATS Procedure](#)
- [SHOW\\_EXTENDED\\_STATS\\_NAME Function](#)
- [REPORT\\_COL\\_USAGE Function](#)
- [SEED\\_COL\\_USAGE Procedure](#)
- [RESET\\_COL\\_USAGE Procedure](#)

### Optimizer Statistics Advisor

Optimizer Statistics Advisor is built-in diagnostic software that helps use to use best practices to manage optimizer statistics. The advisor analyzes how you are currently gathering statistics (using manual scripts, explicitly setting parameters, and so on), the effectiveness of existing statistics gathering jobs, and the quality of the gathered statistics. The advisor generates findings for any issues it finds. Based on these findings, the advisor provides recommendations, which it stores in `DBA_ADVISOR_RECOMMENDATIONS`.

The advisor organizes rules into the following classes:

- **System**  
This class checks the preferences for statistics collection, status of the automated statistics gathering job, use of SQL plan directives, and so on. Rules in this class have the value `SYSTEM` in `V$STATS_ADVISOR_RULES.RULE_TYPE`.
- **Operation**  
This class checks whether statistics collection uses the defaults, test statistics are created using the `SET_*_STATS` procedures, and so on. Rules in this class have the value `OPERATION` in `V$STATS_ADVISOR_RULES.RULE_TYPE`.
- **Object**  
This class checks for the quality of the statistics, staleness of statistics, unnecessary collection of statistics, and so on. Rules in this class have the value `OBJECT` in `V$STATS_ADVISOR_RULES.RULE_TYPE`.

All Optimizer Statistics Advisor subprograms require the `ADVISOR` privilege. All procedures and functions execute using the invoker's privilege for the operation instead of the task owner's privilege. For example, if a user without the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege creates a task `t1`, and if a DBA then executes this task, then the task execution checks for `SYS` objects. Another example is a task that is executed by `user1`, interrupted, and then resumed by `user2`. In this case, the checks of the resumed execution are based on the privilege of `user2` rather than `user1`.

You can use the following subprograms to manage Optimizer Statistics Advisor:

- [CANCEL\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Procedure](#)
- [CONFIGURE\\_ADVISOR\\_FILTER Function](#)
- [CONFIGURE\\_ADVISOR\\_OBJ\\_FILTER Function](#)
- [CONFIGURE\\_ADVISOR\\_OPR\\_FILTER Functions](#)
- [CONFIGURE\\_ADVISOR\\_RULE\\_FILTER Function](#)
- [CREATE\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Function](#)

- [DROP\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Procedure](#)
- [EXECUTE\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Function](#)
- [GET\\_ADVISOR\\_OPR\\_FILTER Procedure](#)
- [GET\\_ADVISOR\\_RECS Function](#)
- [IMPLEMENT\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Function](#)
- [INTERRUPT\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Procedure](#)
- [REPORT\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Function](#)
- [RESET\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Procedure](#)
- [RESUME\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Procedure](#)
- [SCRIPT\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Function](#)
- [SET\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK\\_PARAMETER Procedure](#)

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to analyze statistics using Optimizer Statistics Advisor

## 165.6 DBMS\_STATS Data Structures

The DBMS\_STATS package defines a RECORD type.

### RECORD Types

- [STAT\\_REC Record Type](#)

### 165.6.1 DBMS\_STATS STAT\_REC Record Type

This record type is provided for users in case they want to set column statistics manually. Its fields allow specifying column min/max values, as well as a histogram for a column.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE STATREC IS RECORD (  
    epc      NUMBER,  
    minval  RAW(2000),  
    maxval  RAW(2000),  
    bkvals  NUMARRAY,  
    novals  NUMARRAY,  
    chvals  CHARARRAY,  
    eavals  RAWARRAY,  
    rpcnts  NUMARRAY,  
    eavs    NUMBER);
```

**Fields of the Record type COMPARISON\_TYPE (STAT\_REC Attributes)****Table 165-2 STAT\_REC Attributes**

Field	Description
epc	Number of buckets in histogram
minval	Minimum value
maxval	Maximum value
bkvals	Array of bucket numbers
novals	Array of normalized end point values
chvals	Array of dumped end point values
eavals	Array of end point actual values
rpcnts	Array of end point value frequencies
eavs	A number indicating whether actual end point values are needed in the histogram. If using the <a href="#">PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES Procedures</a> , this field will be automatically filled.

## 165.7 Summary of DBMS\_STATS Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_STATS subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 165-3 DBMS\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Procedure</a>	Changes the statistics history retention value
<a href="#">CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure</a>	Cancels an Optimizer Statistics Advisor execution
<a href="#">CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER Function</a>	Configures the filter list for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task
<a href="#">CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OBJ_FILTER Function</a>	Configures an object filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task
<a href="#">CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Functions</a>	Configures an operation filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task
<a href="#">CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function</a>	Configures a rule filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task
<a href="#">CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK Function</a>	Creates an advisor task for the Optimizer Statistics Advisor
<a href="#">CONVERT_RAW_VALUE Procedures</a>	Converts the internal representation of a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram endpoint actual value into a datatype-specific value
<a href="#">CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_NVARCHAR Procedure</a>	Converts the internal representation of a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram endpoint actual value into a datatype-specific value

**Table 165-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_ROWID Procedure</a>	Converts the internal representation of a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram endpoint actual value into a datatype-specific value
<a href="#">COPY_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a>	Copies the statistics of the source [sub] partition to the destination [sub] partition after scaling
<a href="#">CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS Function</a>	Creates a virtual column for a user specified column group or an expression in a table
<a href="#">CREATE_STAT_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates a table with name <code>stattab</code> in <code>ownname</code> 's schema which is capable of holding statistics
<a href="#">DELETE_COLUMN_STAT S Procedure</a>	Deletes column-related statistics
<a href="#">DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>	Deletes the statistics preferences of all the tables
<a href="#">DELETE_DATABASE_STATS Procedure</a>	Deletes statistics for the entire database
<a href="#">DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure</a>	Deletes statistics for all dictionary schemas ('SYS', 'SYSTEM' and database component schemas)
<a href="#">DELETE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure</a>	Deletes statistics of all fixed tables
<a href="#">DELETE_INDEX_STATS Procedure</a>	Deletes index-related statistics
<a href="#">DELETE_PENDING_STAT S Procedure</a>	Deletes the private statistics that have been collected but have not been published
<a href="#">DELETE_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure</a>	Deletes the processing rate of a given statistics source. If the source is not specified, it deletes the statistics of all the sources
<a href="#">DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a>	Deletes the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name
<a href="#">DELETE_SCHEMA_STAT S Procedure</a>	Deletes schema-related statistics
<a href="#">DELETE_SYSTEM_STAT S Procedure</a>	Deletes system statistics
<a href="#">DELETE_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>	Deletes statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema
<a href="#">DELETE_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a>	Deletes table-related statistics
<a href="#">DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_HISTORY Function</a>	Compares statistics for a table from two timestamps in past and compare the statistics as of that timestamps
<a href="#">DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_PENDING Function</a>	Compares pending statistics and statistics as of a timestamp or statistics from dictionary
<a href="#">DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_STATTAB Function</a>	Compares statistics for a table from two different sources
<a href="#">DROP_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure</a>	Drops the specified Optimizer Statistics Advisor task
<a href="#">DROP_EXTENDED_STAT S Procedure</a>	Drops the statistics entry that is created for the user specified extension

**Table 165-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
DROP_STAT_TABLE Procedure	Drops a user statistics table created by CREATE_STAT_TABLE
EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK Function	Executes a previously created Optimizer Statistics Advisor task
EXPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for a particular column and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code>
EXPORT_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure	Exports the statistics preferences of all the tables
EXPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for all objects in the database and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>statown.stattab</code>
EXPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for all dictionary schemas ('SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas) and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code>
EXPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for fixed tables and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code>
EXPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for a particular index and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code>
EXPORT_PENDING_STATS Procedure	Exports the statistics gathered and stored as pending
EXPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure	Exports the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name
EXPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for all objects in the schema identified by <code>ownname</code> and stores them in the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code>
EXPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure	Retrieves system statistics and stores them in the user statistics table
EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure	Exports statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema into the specified statistics table
EXPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for a particular table and stores them in the user statistics table
FLUSH_DATABASE_MONITORING_INFO Procedure	Flushes in-memory monitoring information for all the tables to the dictionary
GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedures	Gathers statistics for all objects in the database
GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure	Gathers statistics for dictionary schemas 'SYS', 'SYSTEM' and schemas of RDBMS components
GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure	Gathers statistics of fixed objects
GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure	Gathers index statistics
GATHER_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure	Starts the job of gathering the processing rates which end after interval defined in minutes
GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Procedures	Gathers statistics for all objects in a schema

**Table 165-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure	Gathers system statistics
GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure	Gathers table and column (and index) statistics
GENERATE_STATS Procedure	Generates object statistics from previously collected statistics of related objects
GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER Procedure	Creates an operation filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor operation
GET_ADVISOR_RECS Function	Generates a recommendation report for the specified item
GET_COLUMN_STATS Procedures	Gets all column-related information
GET_INDEX_STATS Procedures	Gets all index-related information
GET_PARAM Function	Gets the default value of parameters of DBMS_STATS procedures (see <a href="#">DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms</a> )
GET_PREFS Function	Gets the default value of the specified preference
GET_STATS_HISTORY_AVAILABILITY Function	Gets the oldest timestamp where statistics history is available
GET_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Function	Returns the current statistics history retention value
GET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure	Gets system statistics from <code>stattab</code> , or from the dictionary if <code>stattab</code> is NULL
GET_TABLE_STATS Procedure	Gets all table-related information
IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK Function	Implements the recommendations made by Optimizer Statistics Advisor
IMPORT_COLUMN_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for a particular column from the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> and stores them in the dictionary
IMPORT_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure	Imports the statistics preferences of all the tables
IMPORT_DATABASE_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for all objects in the database from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary
IMPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for all dictionary schemas ('SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas) from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary
IMPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for fixed tables from the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> and stores them in the dictionary
IMPORT_INDEX_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for a particular index from the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> and stores them in the dictionary
IMPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure	Imports the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name
IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure	Retrieves statistics for all objects in the schema identified by <code>ownname</code> from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary

**Table 165-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure</a>	Retrieves system statistics from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary
<a href="#">IMPORT_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>	Sets the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema
<a href="#">IMPORT_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a>	Retrieves statistics for a particular table from the user statistics table identified by <code>stattab</code> and stores them in the dictionary
<a href="#">INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure</a>	Interrupts a currently executing Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
<a href="#">LOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure</a>	Locks statistics for a partition
<a href="#">LOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure</a>	Locks the statistics of all tables of a schema
<a href="#">LOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a>	Locks the statistics on the table
<a href="#">MERGE_COL_USAGE Procedure</a>	Merges column usage information from a source database, by means of a <code>dblink</code> , into the local database
<a href="#">PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES Procedures</a>	Converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint datatype-specific values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using the <a href="#">SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure</a>
<a href="#">PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR Procedure</a>	Converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint datatype-specific values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using the <a href="#">SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure</a>
<a href="#">PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_ROWID Procedure</a>	Converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint datatype-specific values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using the <a href="#">SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure</a>
<a href="#">PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS Procedure</a>	Publishes the statistics gathered and stored as pending
<a href="#">PURGE_STATS Procedure</a>	Purges old versions of statistics saved in the dictionary
<a href="#">REMAP_STAT_TABLE Procedure</a>	Remaps the names of objects in the user statistics table
<a href="#">REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK Function</a>	Reports the results of an Optimizer Advisor Task.
<a href="#">REPORT_COL_USAGE Function</a>	Reports the recorded column (group) usage information
<a href="#">REPORT_GATHER_AUTO_STATS Function</a>	Runs the auto statistics gathering job in reporting mode
<a href="#">REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Functions</a>	Runs the <a href="#">GATHER_DATABASE_STATS Procedures</a> in reporting mode.
<a href="#">REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Functions</a>	Runs the <a href="#">GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure</a> in reporting mode
<a href="#">REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS Function</a>	Runs the <a href="#">GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS Procedure</a> in reporting mode



**Table 165-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Functions</a>	Runs the <a href="#">GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS Procedures</a> in reporting mode
<a href="#">REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS Function</a>	Runs the <a href="#">GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a> in reporting mode
<a href="#">REPORT_STATS_OPERATIONS Function</a>	Generates a report of all statistics operations that take place between two timestamps which may or may not have been provided
<a href="#">RESET_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure</a>	Resets an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task execution to its initial state. Only reset a task that is not currently executing
<a href="#">RESET_COL_USAGE Procedure</a>	Resets the recorded column (group) usage information
<a href="#">RESET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>	Resets the default values of all parameters to Oracle recommended values
<a href="#">RESET_PARAM_DEFAULTS Procedure</a>	Resets global preferences to default values (see <a href="#">DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms</a> )
<a href="#">RESTORE_DICTIONARY_STATS Procedure</a>	Restores statistics of all dictionary tables (tables of 'SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas) as of a specified timestamp
<a href="#">RESTORE_FIXED_OBJECT_STATS Procedure</a>	Restores statistics of all fixed tables as of a specified timestamp
<a href="#">RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure</a>	Restores statistics of all tables of a schema as of a specified timestamp
<a href="#">RESTORE_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure</a>	Restores statistics of all tables of a schema as of a specified timestamp
<a href="#">RESTORE_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a>	Restores statistics of a table as of a specified timestamp ( <code>as_of_timestamp</code> ), as well as statistics of associated indexes and columns
<a href="#">RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK Procedure</a>	Resumes an interrupted task. It only resumes the execution that was most recently interrupted
<a href="#">SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK Function</a>	Retrieves the script that implements the recommended actions for the problems found by Optimizer Statistics Advisor
<a href="#">SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure</a>	Iterates over the SQL statements in the specified SQL tuning set, compiles them and seeds column usage information for the columns that appear in these statements
<a href="#">SET_ADVISOR_TASK_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Updates the value of an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task parameter
<a href="#">SET_COLUMN_STATS Procedures</a>	Sets column-related information
<a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>	Sets the statistics preferences of all the tables
<a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>	Sets the global statistics preferences
<a href="#">SET_INDEX_STATS Procedures</a>	Sets index-related information
<a href="#">SET_PARAM Procedure</a>	Sets default values for parameters of <code>DBMS_STATS</code> procedures (see <a href="#">DBMS_STATS Deprecated Subprograms</a> )

**Table 165-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_STATS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure</a>	Sets the value of rate of processing for a given operation
<a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a>	Sets the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name
<a href="#">SET_SYSTEM_STATS Procedure</a>	Sets system statistics
<a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>	Sets the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema
<a href="#">SET_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a>	Sets table-related information
<a href="#">SHOW_EXTENDED_STATS_NAME Function</a>	Returns the name of the virtual column that is created for the user-specified extension
<a href="#">TRANSFER_STATS Procedure</a>	Transfers statistics for specified table(s) from a remote database specified by <code>dblink</code> to the local database
<a href="#">UNLOCK_PARTITION_STATS Procedure</a>	Unlocks the statistics for a partition
<a href="#">UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS Procedure</a>	Unlocks the statistics on all the tables in schema
<a href="#">UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a>	Unlocks the statistics on the table
<a href="#">UPGRADE_STAT_TABLE Procedure</a>	Upgrades user statistics on an older table

## 165.7.1 ALTER\_STATS\_HISTORY\_RETENTION Procedure

This procedure changes the statistics history retention value.

Statistics history retention is used by both the automatic purge and [PURGE\\_STATS Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION (
    retention      IN      NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-4 ALTER\_STATS\_HISTORY\_RETENTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
retention	The retention time in days. The statistics history will be retained for at least these many number of days. The valid range is [1,365000]. Also you can use the following values for special purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1: Statistics history is never purged by automatic purge</li> <li>0: Old statistics are never saved. The automatic purge will delete all statistics history</li> <li>NULL: Change statistics history retention to default value</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

## 165.7.2 CANCEL\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure

This procedure cancels an Optimizer Statistics Advisor execution. The advisor removes all intermediate results of the current execution from the task.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-5 CANCEL\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

## Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the ADVISOR privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Consider a case in which a task is executed by one user, interrupted, and then resumed by a different user. In this case, Optimizer Statistics Advisor bases its checks of the resumed execution on the privilege of the user who resumed the task.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Usage Notes

To be canceled or interrupted, the specified task must be currently executing.

#### Example 165-1 Canceling an Optimizer Statistics Advisor

In this example, you start a SQL\*Plus session, and then create and execute an advisor task named `my_task`:

```
DECLARE
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
  v_ename  VARCHAR2(128) := NULL;
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- execute the task
  v_ename := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
/
```

In a separate terminal, you start a second SQL\*Plus session, and then execute the following program:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.CANCEL_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

The first session returns an ORA-13632 to indicate the cancelation of the task:

```
ORA-13632: The user cancelled the current operation.
```

## 165.7.3 CONFIGURE\_ADVISOR\_FILTER Function

This function configures the filter list for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task. Filters are useful for excluding irrelevant findings from a report.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER (
  task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  stats_adv_opr_type IN  VARCHAR2,
  configuration_type IN  VARCHAR2,
  filter             IN  StatsAdvFilterTab := NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-6 CONFIGURE\_ADVISOR\_FILTER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>task_name</code>	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
<code>stats_adv_opr_type</code>	The type of operation to configure. Possible values are EXECUTE, REPORT, SCRIPT, and IMPLEMENT. The function permits you to specify a combination of operation types by using the plus (+) operator, for example, EXECUTE +REPORT. If this parameter is null, then the filter applies to all types of advisor operations.
<code>configuration_type</code>	The type of configuration. Possible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SET: Sets the specified filter list values. The submitted filter overrides existing filter values.</li> <li>• CLEAR: Clears the existing values for the specified filter.</li> <li>• SHOW: Shows the current values of the specified filter.</li> </ul>
<code>filter</code>	The list of filter items for the script.

## Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

## Return Values

This function returns a CLOB that contains the configuration of the provided filter in XML format.

## Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values
- `ORA-20012`: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

## Usage Notes

To provide fine-grained control and a unified interface across all procedures, `DBMS_STATS` provides the `StatsAdvFilter` type. You can use this data type to instantiate and construct a table of filters. You can then pass a parameter of type `StatsAdvFilter` to `CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER` along with a Boolean variable that specifies either of the following:

- Inclusion list  
Only include these objects in the check.
- Exclusion list  
Do not include these objects in the check.

You can also pass in a parameter specifying whether to replace the existing list. This list only filters object-level and operation-level items. The advisor always checks system-level rules.

You can create the following types of filters:

- **Rule filter**  
This filter takes a rule name as input. Obtain rule names from the V\$STATS\_ADVISOR\_RULES view.
- **Operation filter**  
This filter is an exact match filter that takes in the name of the operation and an XML string representation of all the parameter values in the call. To obtain the XML, see the notes section of the DBA\_OPTSTAT\_OPERATIONS view. To obtain the filter for an operation, use DBMS\_STATS.GET\_ADVISOR\_OPR\_FILTER.
- **Object filter**  
This filter accept an owner name and an object name. Wildcards (%) are supported in the owner name and object name. When an object name is null or %, it means a filter for all the objects in the specified schema. If the owner name is also null or %, it means a default filter for all objects in the system.

If none of the filters is specified, then the function recognizes the filter as setting the global default value of filtering (include or exclude). During the check, if no filter has been specified for a rule, operation, or object, then the function uses the default value to determine whether to include or exclude it.

### Example 165-2 Enabling and Disabling Rules

You may want to turn off checks for all rules except for a specific rule. In this example, you want to check whether SQL plan directives have been disabled.

```
DECLARE
  v_task_name    VARCHAR2(128)           := 'my_task';
  v_ret          VARCHAR2(128);
  filter         DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilter := null;
  filterTab     DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab := null;
  v_counter     NUMBER                   := 0;
  v_filterReport CLOB;
BEGIN
  -- Create the advisor task
  v_ret := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);

  -- Initialize the filter table
  filterTab := DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab();

  -- First filter: set filters to be FALSE by default
  filter.include := FALSE;

  -- Add this filter to the filter table
  v_counter := v_counter + 1;
  filterTab.extend;
  filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

  -- Second filter: turn on filter for one rule
  filter.include := TRUE;
```

```

filter.rulename := 'TurnOnSQLPlanDirective';

-- Add the SQL plan directive filter to the filter table
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

v_filterReport := DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER(
    task_name          => v_task_name,
    stats_adv_opr_type => NULL,
    configuration_type => 'SET',
    filter             => filterTab);

-- Drop the task
DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);
END;

```

### Example 165-3 Configuring an Operations Filter

In this example, your shop uses customized scripts to gather statistics for a table. If you do not want to see a specific statistics operation in the report, then you can specify an operations filter.

```

DECLARE
    v_task_name    VARCHAR2(128)          := 'my_task';
    v_ret          VARCHAR2(128);
    filter         DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilter := null;
    filterTab     DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab := null;
    opr           DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvOpr;
    oprTab       DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvOprTab;
    v_oprCnt      NUMBER                  := 0;
    TYPE numTab IS TABLE OF NUMBER;
    opr_tab      numTab;
    v_filterReport CLOB;

BEGIN
    -- Create the advisor task
    v_ret := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);

    -- Initialize filter table
    filterTab := DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab();

    -- Initialize operations filter
    oprTab := DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvOprTab();

    SELECT ID
        BULK COLLECT INTO opr_tab
    FROM   WRI$_OPTSTAT_OPR
    WHERE  OPERATION = 'set_table_stats'
    AND    TARGET = 'HR.EMPLOYEES';

    -- Populate the operations table
    FOR i IN 1..opr_tab.count LOOP

        -- Use the procedure GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER to construct
        -- an operation filter

```

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER(opr_tab(i), opr);

v_oprCnt := v_oprCnt + 1;
oprTab.extend;
oprTab(v_oprCnt) := opr;

END LOOP;

filter.include := FALSE;
filter.oprlist := oprTab;

-- Add to filter table
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(1) := filter;

v_filterReport := DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER(
    task_name      => v_task_name,
    stats_adv_opr_type => NULL,
    configuration_type => 'SET',
    filter         => filterTab);

-- Drop the task
DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);

END;
```

#### Example 165-4 Reporting on a Specific Schema

In this example, you want to generate a report only for the `sh` schema. Also, you want to skip the `sh.products` table. You create an object filter as follows:

```
DECLARE
    v_task_name    VARCHAR2(128)           := 'my_task';
    v_ret          VARCHAR2(128);
    filter         DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilter := null;
    filterTab     DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab := null;
    v_filterReport CLOB;
    v_counter     NUMBER                   := 0;
    obj           DBMS_STATS.ObjectElem;
    objTab        DBMS_STATS.ObjectTab;
    v_objCnt      NUMBER                   := 0;
BEGIN
    -- Create the advisor task
    v_ret := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);

    -- Initialize filter table
    filterTab := DBMS_STATS.StatsAdvFilterTab();

    -- Set object filter to be off by default
    filter.include := FALSE;

    objTab := DBMS_STATS.ObjectTab();

    obj.ownname := NULL;
    obj.objname := NULL;
```



```
-- Add to the object table

v_objCnt := v_objCnt + 1;
objTab.extend;
objTab(v_objCnt) := obj;

filter.objlist := objTab;

-- Add the object filter to the filter table
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

-- In filter 1, turn on the check only for schema SH

filter.include := TRUE;

objTab := DBMS_STATS.ObjectTab();
v_objCnt := 0;

obj.ownname := 'SH';
obj.objname := NULL;

-- add to the object table
v_objCnt := v_objCnt + 1;
objTab.extend;
objTab(v_objCnt) := obj;

filter.objlist := objTab;

-- Add the object filter to the filter table
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

-- In filter 2, exclude the check for object sh.products

filter.include := FALSE;

objTab := dbms_stats.ObjectTab();
v_objCnt := 0;

-- Specify another object filter for sh.products
obj.ownname := 'SH';
obj.objname := 'PRODUCTS';

-- Add to the object table
v_objCnt := v_objCnt + 1;
objTab.extend;
objTab(v_objCnt) := obj;

filter.objlist := objTab;
```

```

-- Add the object filter to the filter table
v_counter := v_counter + 1;
filterTab.extend;
filterTab(v_counter) := filter;

v_filterReport :=
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_FILTER(
    task_name          => v_task_name,
    stats_adv_opr_type => NULL,
    configuration_type => 'SET',
    filter             => filterTab);

-- Drop the task
DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK(v_task_name);
END;

```

## 165.7.4 CONFIGURE\_ADVISOR\_OBJ\_FILTER Function

This function configures an object filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OBJ_FILTER (
    task_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_type IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    ownname            IN VARCHAR2,
    tablename          IN VARCHAR2,
    action             IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;

```

### Parameters

**Table 165-7 CONFIGURE\_ADVISOR\_OBJ\_FILTER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
stats_adv_opr_type	The type of operation to configure. Possible values are EXECUTE, REPORT, SCRIPT, and IMPLEMENT. See " <a href="#">CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function</a> ".
rule_name	The name of the rule to configure. If null, the function applies the filter to all operation-level rules.
ownname	The owner name of the operation target. If null, the function applies the filter to all owner names.
tablename	The table name of the operation target.
action	The configuration action to take for the specified rule. See " <a href="#">CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function</a> ".

**Security Model**

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

**Return Values**

This function returns an XML CLOB that contains the updated values of the filter.

**Exceptions**

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values
- `ORA-20012`: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

## 165.7.5 CONFIGURE\_ADVISOR\_OPR\_FILTER Functions

This overloaded function configures an operation filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER (
    task_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_type  IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    action              IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER (
    task_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_type  IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    ownname             IN VARCHAR2,
    tabname             IN VARCHAR2,
    action              IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER (
    task_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_type  IN VARCHAR2,
    rule_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    operation_id        IN NUMBER,
    action              IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-8 CONFIGURE\_ADVISOR\_OPR\_FILTER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
stats_adv_opr_type	The type of operation to configure. Possible values are EXECUTE, REPORT, SCRIPT, and IMPLEMENT. See " <a href="#">CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function</a> ".
rule_name	The name of the rule to configure. If null, the function applies the filter to all operation-level rules.
operation_name	The name of the operation. For example, an operation name could be gather_table_stats. This value cannot be null.
operation_id	The ID of the operation to configure. The filter applies to any operation with the same signature as the specified operation ID. If two operations have the same signature, then they have the same value for every parameter. View the operation ID in DBA_OPSTAT_OPERATIONS.ID. This value cannot be null.
ownname	The owner name of the operation target. This value cannot be null.
tabname	The table name of the operation target.
action	The configuration action to take for the specified rule. See " <a href="#">CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER Function</a> ".

## Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the ADVISOR privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

## Return Values

This function returns an XML CLOB that contains the updated values of the filter.

## Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

## Example 165-5 Excluding Operations for Gathering Table Statistics

In this example, your goal is to exclude operations that gather table statistics in the hr schema. User account stats has been granted the DBA role, ADVISOR privilege, and SELECT ON DBA\_OPSTAT\_OPERATIONS privilege. You perform the following steps:

1. Log in to the database as stats.

2. Drop any existing task named `opt_adv_task1`.

```
DECLARE
  v_tname VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  v_tname := 'opt_adv_task1';
  DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
/
```

3. Create a procedure named `opr_filter` that configures a task to advise on all operations *except* those that gather statistics for tables in the `hr` schema.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE opr_filter(p_tname IN VARCHAR2) IS
  v_retc CLOB;
BEGIN
  -- For all rules, prevent the advisor from operating
  -- on the operations selected in the following query
  FOR rec IN
    (SELECT ID FROM DBA_OPTSTAT_OPERATIONS WHERE OPERATION =
'gather_table_stats' AND TARGET LIKE 'HR.%')
  LOOP
    v_retc := DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER(
      task_name      => p_tname
    , stats_adv_opr_type => NULL
    , rule_name      => NULL
    , operation_id   => rec.id
    , action         => 'DISABLE');
  END LOOP;
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS
```

4. Create a task named `opt_adv_task1`, and then execute the `opr_filter` procedure for this task.

```
DECLARE
  v_tname VARCHAR2(32767);
  v_ret VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  v_tname := 'opt_adv_task1';
  v_ret := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
  opr_filter(v_tname);
END;
/
```

5. Execute the task `opt_adv_task1`.

```
DECLARE
  v_tname VARCHAR2(32767);
  v_ret VARCHAR2(32767);
begin
  v_tname := 'opt_adv_task1';
  v_ret := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
```

```
END;
/
```

## 6. Print the report.

```
SPOOL /tmp/rep.txt
SET LONG 1000000
COLUMN report FORMAT A200
SET LINESIZE 250
SET PAGESIZE 1000

SELECT DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(
        task_name      => 'opt_adv_task1'
        , execution_name => NULL
        , type          => 'TEXT'
        , section       => 'ALL'
        ) AS report
FROM   DUAL;
SPOOL OFF
```

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Reference* to learn more about DBA\_OPTSTAT\_OPERATIONS
- *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage Optimizer Statistics Advisor

## 165.7.6 CONFIGURE\_ADVISOR\_RULE\_FILTER Function

This function configures a rule filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONFIGURE_ADVISOR_RULE_FILTER (
    task_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    stats_adv_opr_Type IN   VARCHAR2,
    rule_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    action             IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-9** SCRIPT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

**Table 165-9 (Cont.) SCRIPT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stats_adv_opr_type	The type of operation to configure. Possible values are EXECUTE, REPORT, SCRIPT, and IMPLEMENT. You can specify a combination of operation types, for example, EXECUTE +REPORT. If this parameter is null, then the filter applies to all types of Optimizer Statistics Advisor operations.
rule_name	The name of the rule to configure. If null, the function applies the filter to all rules.
action	The configuration action to take for the specified rule. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENABLE: Enables the filter</li> <li>• DISABLE: Disables the filter</li> <li>• DELETE: Deletes the filter</li> <li>• SHOW: Shows the current filter value</li> </ul>

### Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the ADVISOR privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

### Return Values

This function returns an XML CLOB that contains the updated values of the filter.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

## 165.7.7 CONVERT\_RAW\_VALUE Procedures

This procedure converts the internal representation of a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram endpoint actual value into a datatype-specific value.

The minval, maxval, and eavals fields of the StatRec structure as filled in by GET\_COLUMN\_STATS or PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES are appropriate values for input.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT BINARY_FLOAT);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT BINARY_DOUBLE);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT DATE);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-10 CONVERT\_RAW\_VALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rawval	Raw representation of a column minimum, maximum, histogram end point actual value
resval	Converted, type-specific value

### Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

## 165.7.8 CONVERT\_RAW\_VALUE\_NVARCHAR Procedure

This procedure converts the internal representation of a a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram end point actual value.

The `minval`, `maxval` and `eavals` fields of the `StatRec` structure as filled in by `GET_COLUMN_STATS` or `PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES` are appropriate values for input.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_NVARCHAR (
    rawval    RAW,
    resval OUT NVARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-11 CONVERT\_RAW\_VALUE\_NVARCHAR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rawval	The raw representation of a column minimum or maximum datatype-specific output parameters
resval	The converted, type-specific value

### Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.



## 165.7.9 CONVERT\_RAW\_VALUE\_ROWID Procedure

This procedure converts the internal representation of a a minimum value, maximum value, or histogram end point actual value.

The `minval`, `maxval` and `eavals` fields of the `StatRec` structure as filled in by `GET_COLUMN_STATS` or `PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES` are appropriate values for input.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CONVERT_RAW_VALUE_ROWID (
    rawval      RAW,
    resval OUT ROWID);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(convert_raw_value_rowid, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-12 CONVERT\_RAW\_VALUE\_ROWID Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rawval</code>	The raw representation of a column minimum or maximum datatype-specific output parameters
<code>resval</code>	The converted, type-specific value

### Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

## 165.7.10 COPY\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure copies statistics of all dependent object such as columns and local indexes. If the statistics for source are not available then nothing is copied. It can optionally scale the statistics (such as the number of `blks`, or number of rows) based on the given `scale_factor`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.COPY_TABLE_STATS (
    ownname      VARCHAR2,
    tabname      VARCHAR2,
    srcpartname  VARCHAR2,
    dstpartname  VARCHAR2,
    scale_factor VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 1,
    flags        NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    force        BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-13 COPY\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Schema of the table of source and destination [sub] partitions
tabname	Table name of source and destination [sub] partitions
srcpartname	Source [sub] partition
dstpartname	Destination [sub] partition
scale_factor	Scale factor to scale nblks, nrows etc. in dstpartname
flags	For internal Oracle use (should be left as NULL)
force	When value of this argument is TRUE copy statistics even if the destination [sub]partition is locked

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Invalid [sub]partition name

ORA-20001: Bad input value

## Usage Notes

This procedure updates the minimum and maximum values of destination partition for the first partitioning column as follows:

- If the partitioning type is `HASH`, then the minimum and maximum values of the destination partition are same as that of the source partition.
- If the partitioning type is `LIST`, then the behavior depends on the setting of the destination partition:
  - If the destination partition is a `NOT DEFAULT` partition, then the following statements are true:
    - \* The minimum value of the destination partition is set to the minimum value of the value list that describes the destination partition.
    - \* The maximum value of the destination partition is set to the maximum value of the value list that describes the destination partition.
  - Alternatively, if the destination partition is a `DEFAULT` partition, then the following statements are true:
    - \* The minimum value of the destination partition is set to the minimum value of the source partition.
    - \* The maximum value of the destination partition is set to the maximum value of the source partition.
- If the partitioning type is `RANGE`, then the following statements are true:

- The minimum value of the destination partition is set to the high bound of previous partition unless the destination partition is the first partition. For the first partition, the minimum value is set to the high bound of the destination partition.
- The maximum value of the destination partition is set to the high bound of the destination partition unless the high bound of the destination partition is MAXVALUE, in which case the maximum value of the destination partition is set to the high bound of the previous partition.
- If the source partition column's minimum value is equal to its maximum value, and if both are equal to the source partition's lower bound, and if it has a single distinct value, then the destination partition column's minimum and maximum values are both set to the destination partition's lower bound. This is done for all partitioning columns.

If the above condition does not apply, second and subsequent partitioning columns are updated as follows. The destination partition column's maximum value is set to the greater of the destination partition upper bound and the source partition column's maximum value, with one exception. If the destination partition is  $D$  and its preceding partition is  $D-1$  and the key column to be adjusted is  $C_n$ , the maximum value for  $C_n$  is set to the upper bound of  $D$  (ignoring the maximum value of the source partition column) provided that the upper bounds of the previous key column  $C_{n-1}$  are the same in partitions  $D$  and  $D-1$ .

- If the minimum and maximum values are different for a column after modifications, and if the number of distinct values is less than 1, then the number of distinct values is updated as 2.
- If the source or destination is a partition of a composite partitioned table, then this procedure does not copy statistics of the underlying subpartitions.

## 165.7.11 CREATE\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function

This function creates an advisor task for the Optimizer Statistics Advisor.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name    IN    VARCHAR2    := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-14** CREATE\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the task. If the task name is already specified, then the function uses the specified task name. Otherwise, the function generates a new task name automatically.

### Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

### Return Values

This function returns the unique name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges / creating extension is not supported

ORA-20001: Error when processing extension

ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Example 165-6 Creating and Executing a Task

This example creates an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task named `my_task`, and then executes it.

```
DECLARE
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
  -- execute the task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
```

#### Note:

Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide to learn how manage Optimizer Statistics Advisor

## 165.7.12 CREATE\_EXTENDED\_STATS Function

This function creates a column statistics entry in the system for a user-specified column group or an expression in a table.

The database gathers statistics for this extension when a user-initiated or automatic statistics gathering job gathers statistics for the table. Statistics for such an extension are called *extended statistics*. This function returns the name of this newly created entry for the extension.

This second form of this function creates statistics extensions based on the column group usage recorded by the [SEED\\_COL\\_USAGE Procedure](#). This function returns a report of extensions created.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS (
  ownname  VARCHAR2,
  tabname  VARCHAR2,
  extension VARCHAR2)
```

```

RETURN VARCHAR2;

DBMS_STATS.CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS (
    ownname    VARCHAR2,
    tabname    VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-15 CREATE\_EXTENDED\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name of a table
tabname	Name of the table
extension	Can be either a column group or an expression. Suppose the specified table has two column c1, c2. An example column group is "(c1, c2)". An example expression is "(c1 + c2)".

## Return Values

This function returns the name of this newly created entry for the extension.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges / creating extension is not supported

ORA-20001: Error when processing extension

ORA-20007: Extension already exists

ORA-20008: Reached the upper limit on number of extensions

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

There are nine restrictions on the extension:

- The extension cannot contain a virtual column.
- Extensions cannot be created on tables owned by `SYS`.
- Extensions cannot be created on cluster tables, index organized tables, temporary tables or external tables.
- The total number of extensions in a table cannot be greater than a maximum of (20, 10% of number of non-virtual columns in the table).
- The number of columns in a column group must be in the range [2, 32].
- A column can not appear more than once in a column group.
- A column group can not contain expressions.
- An expression must contain at least one column.
- An expression can not contain a subquery.

- The COMPATIBLE parameter must be 11.0.0.0.0 or greater.

## 165.7.13 CREATE\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates a table with name `stattab` in `ownname`'s schema which is capable of holding statistics. The columns and types that compose this table are not relevant as it should be accessed solely through the procedures in this package.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.CREATE_STAT_TABLE (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  tblspace         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  global_temporary BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-16 CREATE\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ownname</code>	Name of the schema
<code>stattab</code>	Name of the table to create. This value should be passed as the <code>stattab</code> parameter to other procedures when the user does not want to modify the dictionary statistics directly.
<code>tblspace</code>	Tablespace in which to create the statistics tables. If none is specified, then they are created in the user's default tablespace.
<code>global_temporary</code>	Whether or not the table should be created as a global temporary table

### Security Model

To invoke this procedure you need whichever privileges are required for creating a table in the specified schema.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Table already exists or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Tablespace does not exist

## 165.7.14 DELETE\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes column-related statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename        VARCHAR2,
  colname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
cascade_parts  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                    get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
col_stat_type  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL';

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-17 DELETE\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
tabname	Name of the table to which this column belongs
colname	Name of the column or extension
partname	Name of the table partition for which to delete the statistics. If the table is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then global column statistics are deleted.
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the statistics are deleted directly from the dictionary.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab (Only pertinent if stattab is not NULL).
cascade_parts	If the table is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then setting this to true causes the deletion of statistics for this column for all underlying partitions as well.
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname)
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	When value of this argument is TRUE, deletes column statistics even if locked
col_stat_type	Type of column statistics to be deleted. This argument takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HISTOGRAM - delete column histogram only</li> <li>ALL - delete base column statistics and histogram</li> </ul>

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## 165.7.15 DELETE\_DATABASE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure deletes the statistics preferences set for all non-system tables. You can include system tables by passing `TRUE` for the `add_sys` parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS (
    pname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    add_sys        IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-18 DELETE\_DATABASE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>pname</code>	<p>Preference name. The existing value for following preferences can be deleted and default preference values will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM</li> <li>• AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS</li> <li>• CASCADE</li> <li>• DEGREE</li> <li>• ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li> <li>• GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS</li> <li>• GRANULARITY</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</li> <li>• METHOD_OPT</li> <li>• NO_INVALIDATE</li> <li>• OPTIONS</li> <li>• PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER</li> <li>• PUBLISH</li> <li>• STALE_PERCENT</li> <li>• STAT_CATEGORY</li> <li>• TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS</li> </ul>
<code>add_sys</code>	Determines whether <code>SYS</code> tables will be included.



**Table 165-19 Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM	<p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content.</li> <li>• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option.</li> <li>• HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to dynamic sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm.</li> <li>– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS	<p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload.</li> <li>• OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default.</li> </ul>
CASCADE	Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics.
DEGREE	Determines degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.
ESTIMATE_PERCENT	Determines the percentage of rows to estimate.

**Table 165-19 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

<b>Preference</b>	<b>Description</b>
GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS	Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics.
GRANULARITY	Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This value is only relevant for partitioned tables.
INCREMENTAL	Determines whether the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan.
INCREMENTAL_LEVEL	Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE.

**Table 165-19 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL_STALENESS	<p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>USE_STALE_PERCENT</b>—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> preference.</p> <p>For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics.</p> <p>Assume a different case in which <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>USE_LOCKED_STATS</b>—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes.</p> <p>For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</b>—Adaptive sampling synopsis and HyperLogLog synopsis are permitted to coexist.</p> </li> <li> <p><b>NULL</b>—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes.</p> <p>For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</p> </li> </ul>

**Table 165-19 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
	Note that the following two executions are different:  <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p>
METHOD_OPT	Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preference on global, schema, database or dictionary level, only 'FOR ALL' syntax is allowed.
NO_INVALIDATE	Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered.
OPTIONS	Determines the options parameter used in the <a href="#">GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a> .
PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER	Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference.</li> <li>FALSE — Obeys input parameter values.</li> </ul> Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.
PUBLISH	Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes. You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them.
STALE_PERCENT	Determines the percentage of rows in a table that have to change before the statistics on that table are deemed stale and should be regathered.

**Table 165-19 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
STAT_CATEGORY	<p>Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default)</li> <li>• SYNOPSIS - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> <p>The value 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p>
TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS	<p>Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor.</p>

### Security Model

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

### Usage Notes

All pname arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

### Example 165-7 Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS('CASCADE', FALSE);
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DATABASE_PREFS('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', TRUE);
```

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.16 DELETE\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes statistics for all the tables in a database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DATABASE_STATS (
    stattab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                    get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
stat_category  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_DEL_STAT_CATEGORY);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-20 DELETE\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the statistics are deleted directly in the dictionary.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab (Only pertinent if stattab is not NULL)
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema)
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	When the value of this argument is TRUE, deletes statistics of tables in a database even if they are locked
stat_category	Statistics to delete. It accepts multiple values separated by comma: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics</li> <li>SYNOPSIS - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> The default is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS'

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

## 165.7.17 DELETE\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes statistics for all dictionary schemas ('SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas).

## Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.DELETE_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (

```

```

                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
stattype      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
force         BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
stat_category VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_DEL_STAT_CATEGORY);

```

### Parameters

**Table 165-21 DELETE\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the statistics are deleted directly in the dictionary.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab (Only pertinent if stattab is not NULL)
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema)
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>
stattype	Statistics type
force	When the value of this argument is TRUE, deletes statistics of tables in a database even if they are locked
stat_category	Statistics to delete. It accepts multiple values separated by comma: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics</li> <li>SYNOPSISSES - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> The default is 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSISSES'

### Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege to execute this procedure.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

## 165.7.18 DELETE\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes statistics of all fixed tables.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.DELETE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,

```

```

no_invalidate    BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force           BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

### Parameters

**Table 165-22 DELETE\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattab	The user statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the current statistics. If <code>stattab</code> is NULL, the statistics will be deleted directly in the dictionary.
statid	The (optional) identifier to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> . This only applies if <code>stattab</code> is not NULL.
statown	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema)
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>
force	Ignores the statistics lock on objects and deletes the statistics if set to TRUE

### Usage Notes

You must have the `SYSDBA` or `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` system privilege to execute this procedure.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

## 165.7.19 DELETE\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes index-related statistics.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.DELETE_INDEX_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    indname          VARCHAR2,
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    stattab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cascade_parts    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    stattype         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',

```



```

force          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
stat_category  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_DEL_STAT_CATEGORY);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-23 DELETE\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
indname	Name of the index
partname	Name of the index partition for which to delete the statistics. If the index is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then index statistics are deleted at the global level.
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing from where to delete the statistics. If <code>stattab</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the statistics are deleted directly from the dictionary.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> (Only pertinent if <code>stattab</code> is not <code>NULL</code> )
cascade_parts	If the index is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then setting this to <code>TRUE</code> causes the deletion of statistics for this index for all underlying partitions as well
statown	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to <code>TRUE</code> . The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to <code>FALSE</code> . Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
stattype	Statistics type
force	When value of this argument is <code>TRUE</code> , deletes index statistics even if locked
stat_category	Statistics to delete. It accepts multiple values separated by comma: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>OBJECT_STATS</code> - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics</li> <li>• <code>SYNOPSIS</code> - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> The default is ' <code>OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS</code> '

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## 165.7.20 DELETE\_PENDING\_STATS Procedure

This procedure is used to delete the pending statistics that have been collected but have not been published.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_PENDING_STATS (  
    ownname    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT USER,  
    tabname    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-24** DELETE\_PENDING\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name
tabname	Table name

### Security Model

To run this procedure, you need to have the same privilege for gathering statistics on the tables that will be affected by this procedure. The default owner is the user who runs the procedure.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

If the parameter `tabname` is `NULL` delete applies to all tables of the specified schema.

### Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_PENDING_STATS('SH', 'SALES');
```

## 165.7.21 DELETE\_PROCESSING\_RATE Procedure

This procedure deletes the processing rate of a given statistics source. If the source is not specified, it deletes the statistics of all the sources.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_PROCESSING_RATE (  
    stat_source    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-25 DELETE\_PROCESSING\_RATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stat_source	Source of processing rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'MANUAL': values set by the user manually using the <a href="#">SET_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure</a></li> <li>'CALIBRATION' : values collected by the calibration <a href="#">GATHER_PROCESSING_RATE Procedure</a> run explicitly by the user</li> <li>'FEEDBACK': values obtained by time feedback</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

You require the `OPTIMIZER_PROCESSING_RATE` role to run this procedure since `AUTO DOP` uses processing rates to determine the optimal degree of parallelism for a SQL statement.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

## 165.7.22 DELETE\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to delete the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS (
    ownname    IN    VARCHAR2,
    pname      IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-26 DELETE\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name

**Table 165-26 (Cont.) DELETE\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	<p>Preference name. The existing value for following preferences can be deleted and default preference values will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM</li> <li>• AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS</li> <li>• CASCADE</li> <li>• DEGREE</li> <li>• ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li> <li>• GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS</li> <li>• GRANULARITY</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</li> <li>• METHOD_OPT</li> <li>• NO_INVALIDATE</li> <li>• OPTIONS</li> <li>• PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER</li> <li>• PUBLISH</li> <li>• STALE_PERCENT</li> <li>• TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS</li> </ul>

**Table 165-27 Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM	<p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. You can consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG <p>This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format.</p> </li> <li>• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING <p>The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses.</p> </li> <li>• HYPERLOGLOG <p>The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses.</p> </li> </ul>

Table 165-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS	<p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ON</b> — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload.</li> <li>• <b>OFF</b>— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the <code>CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS</code> function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the <code>METHOD_OPT</code> clause of <code>DBMS_STATS</code>. This is the default.</li> </ul>
CASCADE	Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics.
COORDINATOR_TRIGGER_SHARD	<p>User of each shard uses this preference to determine whether to allow shard coordinator to interact with the statistics gathering in each shards.</p> <p>While gathering the statistics in shard coordinator, if the statistics in one of the shards are not up to date, the shard coordinator will try to trigger the statistics gathering in that shard. By using this preference, user can execute or ignore that command from the shard coordinator.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>TRUE</b>—Allows the shard coordinator trigger the statistics gathering on sharded table in local shard if the statistics on local shard are stale.</li> <li>• <b>FALSE</b>—Ignores the statistics gathering command triggered from the shard coordinator.</li> </ul> <p>The default value is <b>FALSE</b>.</p>
DEGREE	Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.
ESTIMATE_PERCENT	The value determines the percentage of rows to estimate.
METHOD_OPT	Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preferences at the global, schema, database, or dictionary level, only <code>FOR ALL</code> syntax is allowed.
NO_INVALIDATE	The value controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered.
GRANULARITY	The value determines granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned)
PUBLISH	This value determines whether or not newly gathered statistics will be published once the gather job has completed.
INCREMENTAL	This value determines whether or not the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan.


**Table 165-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

<b>Preference</b>	<b>Description</b>
INCREMENTAL_LEVEL	This value controls what synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE.

Table 165-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL_STALENESS	<p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>USE_STALE_PERCENT</b>—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> preference. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</li> <li>• <b>USE_LOCKED_STATS</b>—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</li> <li>• <b>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</b>—Adaptive sampling synopsis and HyperLogLog synopsis are permitted to coexist.</li> <li>• <b>NULL</b>—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</li> </ul>

**Table 165-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
	<p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p>
ROOT_TRIGGER_PDB	<p>The application PDB user, uses this preference to determine whether to allow the application root to interact with the statics gathering in PDB.</p> <p>During the statistics gathering of a metadata linked table in the application root, if the statistics in a PDB are in stale state, the application root triggers the statistics gathering for the particular PDB. Using this preference, the user can either execute or ignore the command from the application root.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRUE—Allows the application root trigger the statistics gathering on metadata linked table in application PDB if the statistics on PDB are stale.</li> <li>• FALSE—Ignores the statistics gathering command triggered from application root.</li> </ul> <p>The default value is FALSE.</p>
	<div style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; background-color: #E6F2FF;"> <p> <b>Note:</b></p> <p>CDB root, different from application root, never triggers statistics gathering on the PDBs and it is not controlled by this preference.</p> </div>
STALE_PERCENT	<p>This value determines the percentage of rows in a table that have to change before the statistics on that table are deemed stale and should be regathered.</p>
GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS	<p>This controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics.</p>



**Table 165-27 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS	The average number of blocks cached in the buffer cache for any table we can assume when gathering the index clustering factor.
OPTIONS	Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <a href="#">GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a> .

**Security Model**

To run this procedure, you must be the object owner, or have the SYSDBA privilege, or have the ANALYZE ANY system privilege.

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges / Schema "<schema>" does not exist

ORA-20001: Invalid or Illegal input values

**Usage Notes**

All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

**Examples**

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'ESTIMATE_PERCENT');
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'DEGREE');
```

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.23 DELETE\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes statistics for an entire schema.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SCHEMA_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  stattab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
```

```
force          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
stat_category  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-28 DELETE\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Specifies the name of the schema.
stattab	Identifies the table where statistics are stored. If <code>stattab</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure deletes statistics directly from the data dictionary.
statid	Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> . This parameter is only relevant if <code>stattab</code> is not <code>NULL</code> .
statown	Specifies the schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> ).
no_invalidate	Indicates whether to invalidate dependent cursors. If this parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure does not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to let Oracle Database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.  You can change the default using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Indicates whether to force the deletion for locked statistics. When the value is <code>TRUE</code> , this procedure deletes table statistics even if locked.
stat_category	Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>OBJECT_STATS</code> — Specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics.</li> <li><code>SYNOPSIS</code> — Specifies metadata for incremental statistics.</li> <li><code>REALTIME_STATS</code> — Specifies only real-time statistics.</li> </ul> You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, <code>'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS'</code> specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses. The default value is <code>'OBJECT_STATS, REALTIME_STATS'</code> .

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

## 165.7.24 DELETE\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes workload statistics (collected using the `'INTERVAL'` or `'START'` and `'STOP'` options) and resets the default to `noworkload` statistics (collected using

'NOWORKLOAD' option), if `stattab` is not specified. If `stattab` is specified, the subprogram deletes all system statistics with the associated `statid` from the `stattab`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_SYSTEM_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-29 DELETE\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>stattab</code>	Identifier of the user statistics table where the statistics will be saved
<code>statid</code>	Optional identifier associated with the statistics saved in the <code>stattab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema)

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the `GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS` role.

## 165.7.25 DELETE\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure deletes the optimizer statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_TABLE_PREFS (
  ownname      IN VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN VARCHAR2,
  pname        IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-30 DELETE\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ownname</code>	Owner name
<code>tablename</code>	Table name

**Table 165-30 (Cont.) DELETE\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	<p>Preference name. The existing value for following preferences can be deleted and default preference values will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM</li> <li>• AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS</li> <li>• CASCADE</li> <li>• DEGREE</li> <li>• ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li> <li>• GRANULARITY</li> <li>• GLOBAL_TEMP_STATS</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</li> <li>• METHOD_OPT</li> <li>• NO_INVALIDATE</li> <li>• OPTIONS</li> <li>• PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER</li> <li>• PUBLISH</li> <li>• STALE_PERCENT</li> <li>• STAT_CATEGORY</li> <li>• TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS</li> </ul>

**Table 165-31 Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM	<p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content.</li> <li>• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option.</li> <li>• HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to dynamic sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm.</li> <li>– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS	<p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload.</li> <li>• OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default.</li> </ul>
CASCADE	Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics.
DEGREE	Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.
ESTIMATE_PERCENT	Determines the percentage of rows to estimate.

**Table 165-31 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

<b>Preference</b>	<b>Description</b>
GRANULARITY	Determines granularity of statistics to collect. This value is only relevant for partitioned tables.
GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS	Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics.
INCREMENTAL	This value determines whether or not the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan.
INCREMENTAL_LEVEL	This value controls what synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE.

Table 165-31 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL_STALENESS	<p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>USE_STALE_PERCENT</b>—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> preference. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</li> <li>• <b>USE_LOCKED_STATS</b>—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</li> <li>• <b>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</b>—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist.</li> <li>• <b>NULL</b>—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</li> </ul>

**Table 165-31 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
	<p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p>
METHOD_OPT	Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preference at the global, schema, database, or dictionary level, only 'FOR ALL' syntax is allowed.
NO_INVALIDATE	The value controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered.
OPTIONS	Determines the options parameter used in the <a href="#">GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a> .
PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER	<p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference.</li> <li>FALSE — Obeys input parameter values.</li> </ul> <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p>
PUBLISH	Determines whether newly gathered statistics will be published after the statistics gathering job has completed.
STALE_PERCENT	Determines the percentage of rows in a table that have to change before the statistics on that table are deemed stale and should be regathered.
STAT_CATEGORY	<p>Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default)</li> <li>SYNOPSISSES - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> <p>The value 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSISSES' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopsis.</p>



**Table 165-31 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS	Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor.

**Exceptions**


- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

**Usage Notes**

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner of the table, be granted ANALYZE privilege on the table, or ANALYZE ANY system privilege.
- All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

**Examples**

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'DEGREE');
```

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.26 DELETE\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure deletes table-related statistics.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.DELETE_TABLE_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    tablename        VARCHAR2,
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    stattab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cascade_parts    BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    cascade_columns  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    cascade_indexes  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate    BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force            BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

## Parameters

Table 165-32 DELETE\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Specifies the name of the schema.
tabname	Specifies the name of the table to which this column belongs.
partname	Specifies the name of the table partition or subpartition from which to get the statistics. If the table is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then the statistics are retrieved from the global table level.
stattab	Identifies the user statistics table where statistics will be retrieved. If stattab is NULL, then the procedure retrieves statistics directly from the dictionary.
statid	Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within stattab. This parameter is only relevant if stattab is not NULL.
cascade_parts	Specifies whether the procedure should operate on underlying partitions. If the table is partitioned, and if partname is NULL, then specifying TRUE deletes statistics for underlying partitions.
cascade_columns	Indicates whether to invoke the DELETE_COLUMN_STATS procedure. If TRUE, then this procedure calls DELETE_COLUMN_STATS for all underlying columns.
cascade_indexes	Indicates whether to invoke the DELETE_INDEX_STATS procedure. If TRUE, then this procedure calls DELETE_INDEX_STATS for all underlying columns.
statown	Specifies the schema containing stattab (if different than ownname).
no_invalidate	Indicates whether to invalidate dependent cursors. If this parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure does not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE to let Oracle Database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.  You can change the default using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Indicates whether to force the deletion for locked statistics. When the value is TRUE, this procedure deletes table statistics even if locked.
stat_category	Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS — Specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics.</li> <li>SYNOPSIS — Specifies metadata for incremental statistics.</li> <li>REALTIME_STATS — Specifies only real-time statistics.</li> </ul> You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses. The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, REALTIME_STATS'.

### Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

## 165.7.27 DIFF\_TABLE\_STATS\_IN\_HISTORY Function

This function compares statistics for a table as of two specified timestamps.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_HISTORY(
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN  VARCHAR2,
  time1        IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  time2        IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  pctthreshold IN  NUMBER                DEFAULT 10)
RETURN DiffRepTab pipelined;
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-33 DIFF\_TABLE\_STATS\_IN\_HISTORY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ownname</code>	Specifies the owner of the table. Specify <code>NULL</code> for current schema.
<code>tablename</code>	Specifies the table for which statistics are to be compared.
<code>time1</code>	Specifies the first timestamp for comparison.
<code>time2</code>	Specifies the second timestamp for comparison.
<code>pctthreshold</code>	Specifies the threshold limit. The function reports differences in statistics only if the change percentage exceeds this limit. The default value is 10.

### Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

### Usage Notes

If the second timestamp is `NULL`, then the function compares the current statistics in the data dictionary with the statistics as of the first timestamp.

## 165.7.28 DIFF\_TABLE\_STATS\_IN\_PENDING Function

This function compares pending statistics to either the current statistics in the data dictionary, or user-specified historical statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_PENDING(
    ownname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    tabname          IN  VARCHAR2,
    timestamp        IN  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    pctthreshold     IN  NUMBER  DEFAULT 10)
RETURN DiffRepTab pipelined;
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-34** DIFF\_TABLE\_STATS\_IN\_PENDING Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner of the table. Specify <code>NULL</code> for the current schema.
tabname	Table for which statistics are to be compared.
timestamp	Timestamp in the statistics history that corresponds to the desired statistics. If the timestamp is <code>NULL</code> , then this function compares the current statistics in the dictionary with the pending statistics (default).
pctthreshold	Limit for reporting. The function reports difference in statistics only if it exceeds the specified limit. The default value is 10.

### Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you must have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or you must have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## 165.7.29 DIFF\_TABLE\_STATS\_IN\_STATTAB Function

This function compares table statistics from two sources.

The function can obtain statistics from the following sources:

- Two user statistics tables
- A single user statistics table containing two sets of statistics that can be identified using `statids`
- A user statistics table and dictionary

The function also compares the statistics of the dependent objects: indexes, columns, and partitions. It displays statistics of the objects from both sources when the difference between those statistics exceeds a certain threshold (%). You can specify this threshold as an argument to the function. The function uses the statistics corresponding to the first source (`stattab1` or `time1`) as the basis for computing the difference percentage.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DIFF_TABLE_STATS_IN_STATTAB(
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN  VARCHAR2,
  statab1      IN  VARCHAR2,
  statab2      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  pctthreshold IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT 10,
  statid1      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid2      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab1own   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab2own   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN DiffRepTab pipelined;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-35 DIFF\_TABLE\_STATS\_IN\_STATTAB Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Specifies the owner of the table. Specify NULL for current schema.
tablename	Specifies the table for which statistics are to be compared.
statab1	Specifies the user statistics table 1.
statab2	Specifies the user statistics table 2. If NULL, the function compares statistics in statab1 with current statistics in the data dictionary. This is the default. To compare two sets within the statistics table, specify the same table as statab1 (see statid below).
pctthreshold	Specifies the percent thresholds for comparison. The function reports difference in statistics only if it exceeds this limit. The default value is 10.
statid1	(optional) Identifies statistics set within statab1.
statid2	(optional) Identifies statistics set within statab2.
statab1own	Specifies the schema containing statab1 (if other than ownname).
statab2own	Specifies the schema containing statab2 (if other than ownname).

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.

## 165.7.30 DROP\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure

This procedure drops the specified Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK (
  task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-36 DROP\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

## Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

## Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

## Example 165-8 Dropping an Optimizer Statistics Advisor Task

This example drops the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task named `my_task`:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.DROP_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

## 165.7.31 DROP\_EXTENDED\_STATS Procedure

This function drops the statistics entry that is created for the user specified extension.

This cancels the effects of the [CREATE\\_EXTENDED\\_STATS Function](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.DROP_EXTENDED_STATS (
    ownname    VARCHAR2,
    tabname    VARCHAR2,
    extension  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-37 DROP\_EXTENDED\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name of a table
tabname	Name of the table

**Table 165-37 (Cont.) DROP\_EXTENDED\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
extension	Can be either a column group or an expression. Suppose the specified table has two column c1, c2. An example column group can be "(c1, c2)" and an example expression can be "(c1 + c2)".

**Exceptions**

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges or extension does not exist
- ORA-20001: Error when processing extension

**Usage Notes**

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.
- If no extended statistics set is created for the extension, this function throws an error.

## 165.7.32 DROP\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure drops a user statistics table.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.DROP_STAT_TABLE (
    ownname VARCHAR2,
    statab VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 165-38 DROP\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
statab	User statistics table identifier

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Table does not exists or insufficient privileges.

**Usage Notes**

To invoke this procedure you need the privileges for dropping the specified table.

## 165.7.33 EXECUTE\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function

This function executes a previously created Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    execution_name     IN   VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-39 EXECUTE\_ADVISOR\_TASK Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	Name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
execution_name	A name that qualifies and identifies an advisor execution. If not specified, then the advisor automatically generates it.  If the specified execution conflicts with the name of an existing execution, then the function returns an error.

## Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- You can execute this subprogram for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`, which is predefined.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

The results of performing this task depend on the privileges of the executing user:

- `SYSTEM` level  
Only users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task on system-level rules.

- Operation level

The results depend on the following privileges:

- Users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task for all statistics operations.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to any schema except `SYS`.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to their own schema and the `SYS` schema.
- Users with neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can only perform this operation for statistics operations relating to their own schema.



- Object level

Users can perform this task for any object for which they have statistics collection privileges.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Returns

This function returns the name of the new execution.

### Usage Notes

The results of the execution depend on user privileges and the type of rules:

- System

To perform the operation on system-level rules, you must have both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges.

- Operation

If you have the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges, then you can execute this function for all operations. If you have only the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege, then you can execute this function for operations related to any schemas except `SYS`. If you have only the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege, then you can execute this function for operations related to any schemas, including `SYS`. If you have neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege, then you can execute this function only for operations in your own schema.

- Object

If you have the privilege to collect statistics for an object, then you can execute this function for the object.

### Example 165-9 Creating and Executing a Task

This example creates an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task named `my_task`, and then executes it.

```
DECLARE
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
  -- execute the task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
```

## 165.7.34 EXPORT\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for a specified column and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_COLUMN_STATS (  
    ownname  VARCHAR2,  
    tabname  VARCHAR2,  
    colname  VARCHAR2,  
    partname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    stattab  VARCHAR2,  
    statid   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statown  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-40 EXPORT\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ownname</code>	Name of the schema
<code>tabname</code>	Name of the table to which this column belongs
<code>colname</code>	Name of the column or extension
<code>partname</code>	Name of the table partition. If the table is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then global and partition column statistics are exported.
<code>stattab</code>	User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics
<code>statid</code>	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )

### Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.35 EXPORT\_DATABASE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to export the statistics preferences of all the tables, excluding the tables owned by Oracle. These tables can be included by passing `TRUE` for the `add_sys` parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_DATABASE_PREFS (
  statab      IN  VARCHAR2,
  statid      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  add_sys     IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-41 EXPORT\_DATABASE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>statab</code>	Statistics table name to where statistics should be exported
<code>statid</code>	(Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within <code>statab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>statab</code> (if other than <code>ownname</code> )
<code>add_sys</code>	Value <code>TRUE</code> will include the Oracle-owned tables

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to have the `SYSDBA` role, or both `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY SYSTEM` privileges.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

### Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_DATABASE_PREFS('STATTAB', statown=>'SH');
```

## 165.7.36 EXPORT\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for all objects in the database and stores them in the user statistics tables identified by `statown.statab`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_DATABASE_STATS (
  statab      VARCHAR2,
  statid      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-42 EXPORT\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema)
stat_category	Specifies what statistics to import, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (Default)</li> <li>SYNOPSIS - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> If 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' is specified, table statistics, column statistics, index statistics and synopses are deleted.

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

## Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.37 EXPORT\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for all data dictionary schemas (`SYS`, `SYSTEM`, and `RDBMS` component schemas) and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-43 EXPORT\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema)
stat_category	Specifies what statistics to import, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (Default)</li> <li>SYNOPSIS - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> If 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' is specified, table statistics, column statistics, index statistics and synopses are deleted.

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

## Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.38 EXPORT\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for fixed tables and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
  stattab  VARCHAR2,
  statid   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-44 EXPORT\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema)

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

## Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.39 EXPORT\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves statistics for a particular index and stores them in the user statistics table identified by `stattab`.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_INDEX_STATS (
    ownname  VARCHAR2,
    indname  VARCHAR2,
    partname VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    stattab  VARCHAR2,
    statid   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-45 EXPORT\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
indname	Name of the index
partname	Name of the index partition. If the index is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then global and partition index statistics are exported.

**Table 165-45 (Cont.) EXPORT\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname)

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

**Usage Notes**

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.40 EXPORT\_PENDING\_STATS Procedure

This procedure is used to export the statistics gathered and stored as pending.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_PENDING_STATS (
  ownname   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT USER,
  tablename IN  VARCHAR2,
  stattab   IN  VARCHAR2,
  statid    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statown   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT USER);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 165-46 EXPORT\_PENDING\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name
tablename	Table name
stattab	Statistics table name to where to export the statistics
statid	(Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if other than ownname)

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

- If the parameter `tablename` is `NULL` then export applies to all tables of the specified schema.
- The default owner/schema is the user who runs the procedure.
- To run this procedure, you need to have the same privilege for gathering statistics on the tables that will be touched by this procedure.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

### Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_PENDING_STATS(NULL, NULL, 'MY_STAT_TABLE');
```

## 165.7.41 EXPORT\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to export the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS (
  ownname      IN VARCHAR2,
  stattab      IN VARCHAR2,
  statid       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-47 EXPORT\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ownname</code>	Owner name
<code>stattab</code>	Statistics table name to where to export the statistics
<code>statid</code>	(Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner, or have the `SYSDBA` privilege, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.



## Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'STAT');
```

## 165.7.42 EXPORT\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for all objects in the schema identified by `ownname` and stores them in the user statistics tables identified by `stattab`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_SCHEMA_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    stattab          VARCHAR2,
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-48 EXPORT\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ownname</code>	Specifies the name of the schema.
<code>stattab</code>	Identifies the user statistics table in which to store the exported statistics.
<code>statid</code>	Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> .
<code>statown</code>	Specifies the schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> ).
<code>stat_category</code>	<p>Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>OBJECT_STATS</code> — Specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics.</li> <li><code>SYNOPSIS</code> — Specifies metadata for incremental statistics.</li> <li><code>REALTIME_STATS</code> — Specifies only real-time statistics.</li> </ul> <p>You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, <code>'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS'</code> specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopsis. The default value is <code>'OBJECT_STATS, REALTIME_STATS'</code>.</p>

### Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

**Usage Notes**

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.43 EXPORT\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves system statistics and stores them in the user statistics table, identified by `stattab`.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_SYSTEM_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 165-49 EXPORT\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>stattab</code>	Identifier of the user statistics table that describes where the statistics will be stored
<code>statid</code>	Optional identifier associated with the statistics stored from the <code>stattab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema)

**Security Model**

To run this procedure, you must have the `GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS` role.

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to export system statistics

**Usage Notes**

Oracle Database does not support the export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.44 EXPORT\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to export the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema into the specified statistics table.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS (
  ownname      IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

tabname    IN  VARCHAR2,
stattab    IN  VARCHAR2,
statid     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statown    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 165-50 EXPORT\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name
tabname	Table name
stattab	Statistics table name where to export the statistics
statid	Optional identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if other than ownname)

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner of the table, or have the ANALYZE ANY system privilege.
- All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

### Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'STAT');
```

## 165.7.45 EXPORT\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure exports statistics for a specified table (including associated index statistics) and stores them in the user statistics table identified by stattab.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.EXPORT_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cascade          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-51 EXPORT\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Specifies the name of the schema.
tabname	Specifies the name of the table.
partname	Specifies the name of the table partition. If the table is partitioned, and if partname is NULL, then the procedure exports global and partition statistics.
stattab	Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within stattab.
statid	Specifies the identifier (optional) associated with these statistics within stattab.
cascade	Indicates whether to export column and index statistics. If TRUE, then the procedure exports column and index statistics for the specified table. This is the default.
statown	Specifies the schema containing stattab (if different than ownname).
stat_category	Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS — Specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics.</li> <li>SYNOPSIS — Specifies metadata for incremental statistics.</li> <li>REALTIME_STATS — Specifies only real-time statistics.</li> </ul> You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses. The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, REALTIME_STATS'.

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

## Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.46 FLUSH\_DATABASE\_MONITORING\_INFO Procedure

This procedure saves monitoring information for all tables in the dictionary. The database immediately updates corresponding entries in the \*\_TAB\_MODIFICATIONS, \*\_TAB\_STATISTICS and \*\_IND\_STATISTICS views.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.FLUSH_DATABASE_MONITORING_INFO;
```

### Security Model

The ANALYZE\_ANY system privilege is required to run this procedure.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

Starting in Oracle Database 12c Release 2 (12.2), you do not need to call FLUSH\_DATABASE\_MONITORING\_INFO to view the latest information in \*\_TAB\_STATISTICS and \*\_IND\_STATISTICS because these views show statistics cached in the SGA and stored on disk. Because the GATHER\_\*\_STATS procedures internally save monitoring information to disk, it is not necessary to run this procedure before gathering statistics.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.47 GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedures

This procedure gathers statistics for all objects in the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS (
    estimate_percent NUMBER    DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                                (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
    block_sample          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    method_opt            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
    degree                NUMBER  DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
    granularity           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
    cascade               BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
    stattab               VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid                VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    options               VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GATHER',
    objlist               OUT      ObjectTab,
    statown               VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    gather_sys            BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    no_invalidate         BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
```

```

obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DATABASE_STATS (
  estimate_percent NUMBER    DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                              (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample      BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
  granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade         BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
  stattab         VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  options         VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'GATHER',
  statown        VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  gather_sys      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                              get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-52 GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
estimate_percent	<p>Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default.</p> <p>You can change the default value using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
block_sample	<p>Determines whether the database uses random block sampling (<code>TRUE</code>) or random row sampling (<code>FALSE</code>). The default is <code>FALSE</code>. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then sample values may be somewhat correlated. This parameter is only relevant when estimating statistics.</p>

**Table 165-52 (Cont.) GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method_opt	<p>When setting preference on global, schema, database or dictionary level, only 'FOR ALL' syntax is allowed.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</li> </ul> <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms.</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
degree	<p>Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. The default for degree is NULL. NULL means to use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS, and SET_TABLE_PREFS procedures. NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement.</p> <p>Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. The degree is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters), according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=&gt;NULL, DEGREE=&gt;n, or DEGREE=&gt;DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution when the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p>

**Table 165-52 (Cont.) GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
granularity	<p>Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics</p>
cascade	<p>Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics.</p> <p>Specifying this option is equivalent to running the GATHER_INDEX_STATS procedure on each index of the table. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE to enable the database to determine whether index statistics need to be collected. This is the default. You can change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS, and SET_TABLE_PREFS procedures.</p>
stattab	<p>User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics.</p> <p>The statistics table is assumed to reside in the same schema as the object being analyzed, so there must be one such table in each schema to use this option.</p>
statid	<p>Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab.</p>



**Table 165-52 (Cont.) GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options	<p>Specifies which objects require statistics to be gathered. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GATHER</b> — Gathers statistics on all objects in the database. This is the default.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER AUTO</b> — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. The database implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When <b>GATHER AUTO</b> is specified, the only additional valid parameters are <code>comp_id</code>, <code>no_invalidate</code>, <code>stattab</code>, <code>statid</code>, and <code>statown</code>; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, the database returns a list of objects processed.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER STALE</b> — Gathers statistics on stale objects by querying the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to be stale.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER EMPTY</b> — Gathers statistics on objects that currently have no statistics. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to have no statistics.</li> <li>• <b>LIST AUTO</b> — Returns a list of objects to be processed with <b>GATHER AUTO</b>.</li> <li>• <b>LIST STALE</b> — Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views.</li> <li>• <b>LIST EMPTY</b> — Returns a list of objects that currently have no statistics.</li> </ul>
objlist	List of objects found to be stale or empty
statown	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema)
gather_sys	Gathers statistics on the objects owned by the <code>SYS</code> user.
no_invalidate	<p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered. The default is <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code>, which means the database decides when to invalidate dependent cursors.</p> <p>If set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p>
obj_filter_list	<p>A list of object filters. When provided, <code>GATHER_DATABASE_STATS</code> will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case- insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values <code>s1</code>, <code>s2</code>, ... are specified for attributes <code>a1</code>, <code>a2</code>, ... in one object filter. An object <code>o</code> is said to satisfy this object filter if <code>(o.a1 like s1)</code> or <code>(o.a2 like s2)</code> or ... is true.</p>

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

If the GATHER AUTO option is used then frequency histograms will be created using a sample rather than a full scan. The following scenario shows where GATHER AUTO is used:

- A table is created like this: `CREATE TABLE NEWTAB as SELECT * FROM .....`  
This will create statistics on NEWTAB but no histograms.
- Next, the DBA creates the histograms using GATHER AUTO on `gather_table_stats`.
- The FREQUENCY histograms on NEWTAB will be created using a sample rather than a full table scan.

## 165.7.48 GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers statistics for dictionary schemas SYS, SYSTEM and schemas of RDBMS components.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  comp_id          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                          (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample     BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
  granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade          BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  options          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GATHER AUTO',
  objlist         OUT   ObjectTab,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                          get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS (
  comp_id          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT
                          to_estimate_percent_type(GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample     BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(GET_PARAM('DEGREE')),
  granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade          BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_cascade_type(GET_PARAM('CASCADE')),
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  options          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GATHER AUTO',
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT
                          to_no_invalidate_type(get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

Table 165-53 GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
comp_id	Component id of the schema to analyze. NULL results in the analysis of schemas for all RDBMS components. Refer to the COMP_ID column of DBA_REGISTRY view. The procedure always gather statistics on SYS and SYSTEM schemas regardless of this argument.
estimate_percent	Percentage of rows to estimate (NULL means compute). The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
block_sample	Determines whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when performing estimate statistics.
method_opt	<p>The method options. This parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms.</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>

**Table 165-53 (Cont.) GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
degree	Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> . NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=>NULL, DEGREE=>n, or DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.
granularity	Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned). 'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics 'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. 'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'. 'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. 'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics 'SUBPARTITION' - gathers subpartition-level statistics
cascade	Gathers statistics on indexes also. Index statistics gathering will not be parallelized. Using this option is equivalent to running the <a href="#">GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure</a> on each of the indexes in the schema in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics
statid	The (optional) identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab

**Table 165-53 (Cont.) GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options	<p>Specifies which objects require statistics to be gathered. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GATHER AUTO</b> — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. This is the default. The database implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When <b>GATHER AUTO</b> is specified, the only additional valid parameters are <code>comp_id</code>, <code>no_invalidate</code>, <code>stattab</code>, <code>statid</code>, and <code>statown</code>; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, the database returns a list of objects processed.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER</b> — Gathers statistics on all objects in the relevant schema.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER STALE</b> — Gathers statistics on stale objects by querying the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to be stale.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER EMPTY</b> — Gathers statistics on objects that currently have no statistics. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to have no statistics.</li> <li>• <b>LIST AUTO</b> — Returns a list of objects to be processed with <b>GATHER AUTO</b>.</li> <li>• <b>LIST STALE</b> — Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views.</li> <li>• <b>LIST EMPTY</b> — Returns a list of objects that currently have no statistics.</li> </ul>
objlist	The list of objects found to be stale or empty.
statown	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> , if different from the current schema.
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to <b>TRUE</b> . The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to <b>FALSE</b> . Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
obj_filter_list	A list of object filters. When provided, this will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case-insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values <code>s1</code> , <code>s2</code> , ... are specified for attributes <code>a1</code> , <code>a2</code> , ... in one object filter. An object <code>o</code> is said to satisfy this object filter if ( <code>o.a1</code> like <code>s1</code> ) and ( <code>o.a2</code> like <code>s2</code> ) and ... is true. See <a href="#">Applying an Object Filter List</a> .

**Usage Notes**

You must have the `SYSDBA` or both `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY SYSTEM` privilege to execute this procedure.

If the `GATHER AUTO` option is used then frequency histograms will be created using a sample rather than a full scan. The following scenario shows where `GATHER AUTO` is used:

- A table is created like this: `CREATE TABLE NEWTAB as SELECT * FROM .....`  
This will create statistics on `NEWTAB` but no histograms.
- Next, the DBA creates the histograms using `GATHER AUTO` on `gather_table_stats`.
- The `FREQUENCY` histograms on `NEWTAB` will be created using a sample rather than a full table scan.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Index does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

## 165.7.49 GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers statistics for all fixed objects (dynamic performance tables).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
    statab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-54 GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>statab</code>	User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics
<code>statid</code>	Identifier to associate with these statistics within <code>statab</code> (optional)
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>statab</code> (if different from current schema)
<code>no_invalidate</code>	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to <code>TRUE</code> . The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to <code>FALSE</code> . Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .

### Usage Notes

You must have the `SYSDBA` or `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` system privilege to execute this procedure.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

## 165.7.50 GATHER\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers index statistics. It attempts to parallelize as much of the work as possible.

Restrictions are described in the individual parameters. This operation will not parallelize with certain types of indexes, including cluster indexes, domain indexes, and bitmap join indexes. The `granularity` and `no_invalidate` arguments are not relevant to these types of indexes.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  indname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                                     (GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  stattab          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
  granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                                     (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force            BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-55 GATHER\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ownname</code>	Schema of index to analyze
<code>indname</code>	Name of index
<code>partname</code>	Name of partition
<code>estimate_percent</code>	Percentage of rows to estimate (NULL means compute). The valid range is [0.000001, 100]. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
<code>stattab</code>	User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics
<code>statid</code>	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )

**Table 165-55 (Cont.) GATHER\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
degree	Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> . NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=>NULL, DEGREE=>n, or DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.
granularity	Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned). 'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics 'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. 'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'. 'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. 'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics 'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Gather statistics on object even if it is locked

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Index does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.



## 165.7.51 GATHER\_PROCESSING\_RATE Procedure

This procedure starts the job of gathering the processing rates which end after an interval defined in minutes.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_PROCESSING_RATE (
    gathering_mode    IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'START',
    interval          IN    NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-56 GATHER\_PROCESSING\_RATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
gathering_mode	Mode: 'START' or 'END'. The mode is based on the Active Session History (ASH) data when invoked with 'START' option. It stops gathering when invoked with 'END' option. When invoked with 'START', 'interval' option can be specified optionally. If interval is not specified, its default value is set to 60 minutes.
interval	Time interval (number of minutes) for which the processing must be gathered

### Usage Notes

- You require the OPTIMIZER\_PROCESSING\_RATE role to run this procedure.
- AUTO DOP uses processing rates to determine the optimal degree of parallelism for a SQL statement.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

## 165.7.52 GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedures

This procedure gathers statistics for all objects in a schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    estimate_percent NUMBER  DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                                (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
    block_sample     BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
    degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
    granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
    cascade          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
    stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    options          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GATHER',
```

```

objlist          OUT          ObjectTab,
statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                    get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS (
    ownname      VARCHAR2,
    estimate_percent NUMBER  DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                    (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
    block_sample BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    method_opt   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
    degree       NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
    granularity  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
    cascade      BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
    stattab     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    options      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GATHER',
    statown     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                    get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force       BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    obj_filter_list ObjectTab DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-57 GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Schema to analyze (NULL means current schema)
estimate_percent	Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default. You can change the default value using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
block_sample	Whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when doing an estimate statistics.

**Table 165-57 (Cont.) GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method_opt	<p>Accepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
degree	<p>Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>. NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=&gt;NULL, DEGREE=&gt;n, or DEGREE=&gt;DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p>

**Table 165-57 (Cont.) GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
granularity	<p>Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p>
cascade	<p>Gather statistics on the indexes as well. Using this option is equivalent to running the <a href="#">GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure</a> on each of the indexes in the schema in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab

**Table 165-57 (Cont.) GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options	<p>Specifies which objects require statistics to be gathered. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GATHER</b> — Gathers statistics on all objects in the schema. This is the default.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER AUTO</b> — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. The database implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When <b>GATHER AUTO</b> is specified, the only additional valid parameters are <code>comp_id</code>, <code>no_invalidate</code>, <code>stattab</code>, <code>statid</code>, and <code>statown</code>; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, the database returns a list of objects processed.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER STALE</b> — Gathers statistics on stale objects by querying the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to be stale.</li> <li>• <b>GATHER EMPTY</b> — Gathers statistics on objects that currently have no statistics. Also, the database returns a list of objects found to have no statistics.</li> <li>• <b>LIST AUTO</b> — Returns a list of objects to be processed with <b>GATHER AUTO</b>.</li> <li>• <b>LIST STALE</b> — Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_TAB_MODIFICATIONS</code> views.</li> <li>• <b>LIST EMPTY</b> — Returns a list of objects that currently have no statistics.</li> </ul>
objlist	List of objects found to be stale or empty
statown	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to <b>TRUE</b> . The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to <b>FALSE</b> . Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Gather statistics on objects even if they are locked
obj_filter_list	A list of object filters. When provided, <code>GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS</code> will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case-insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values <code>s1</code> , <code>s2</code> , ... are specified for attributes <code>a1</code> , <code>a2</code> , ... in one object filter. An object <code>o</code> is said to satisfy this object filter if ( <code>o.a1</code> like <code>s1</code> ) and ( <code>o.a2</code> like <code>s2</code> ) and ... is true.

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

If the `GATHER AUTO` option is used then frequency histograms will be created using a sample rather than a full scan. The following scenario shows where `GATHER AUTO` is used:

- A table is created like this: `CREATE TABLE NEWTAB as SELECT * FROM .....`  
This will create statistics on `NEWTAB` but no histograms.
- Next, the DBA creates the histograms using `GATHER AUTO` on `gather_table_stats`.
- The `FREQUENCY` histograms on `NEWTAB` will be created using a sample rather than a full table scan.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Schema does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

## Examples

### Applying an Object Filter List

The following example specifies that the tables `SH.SALES` and `SH.COSTS`, if stale, will have statistics gathered upon them.

```
DECLARE
    filter_lst DBMS_STATS.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_STATS.OBJECTTAB();
BEGIN
    filter_lst.extend(2);
    filter_lst(1).ownname := 'SH';
    filter_lst(1).objname := 'SALES';
    filter_lst(2).ownname := 'SH';
    filter_lst(2).objname := 'COSTS';
    DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(ownname=>'SH',obj_filter_list=>filter_lst);
END;
```

## 165.7.53 GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers system statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS (
    gathering_mode    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'NOWORKLOAD',
    interval          INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
    stattab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-58 GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
gathering_mode	<p>Specifies the mode in which the database gathers system statistics. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>NOWORKLOAD</b>            The database captures performance characteristics of the I/O system. Gathering may take a few minutes and depends on the size of the database. During this period, the database estimates the average read seek time and transfer speed for the I/O system. This mode is suitable for the all workloads.            To fine tune system statistics for the workload, use <code>START</code> and <code>STOP</code> or the <code>INTERVAL</code> option. If you gather both <code>NOWORKLOAD</code> and workload-specific statistics (statistics collected using <code>INTERVAL</code> or <code>START</code> and <code>STOP</code>), the optimizer uses the workload statistics. Collected components include <code>cpuspeednw</code>, <code>ioseektim</code>, and <code>iotfrspeed</code>.         </li> <li> <b>INTERVAL</b>            The database captures system activity during a specified interval in minutes. This parameter works in combination with the <code>interval</code> parameter. The database creates or updates system statistics in the dictionary or <code>stattab</code>. You can use <code>GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS (gathering_mode=&gt;'STOP')</code> to stop gathering earlier than scheduled. Collected components include <code>maxthr</code>, <code>slavethr</code>, <code>cpuspeed</code>, <code>sreadtim</code>, <code>mreadtim</code>, and <code>mbrc</code>.         </li> <li> <b>START   STOP</b>            The database captures system activity during specified start and stop times and refreshes the dictionary or <code>stattab</code> with statistics for the elapsed period. The database ignores the <code>INTERVAL</code> value. Collected components include <code>maxthr</code>, <code>slavethr</code>, <code>cpuspeed</code>, <code>sreadtim</code>, <code>mreadtim</code>, and <code>mbrc</code>.         </li> <li> <b>EXADATA</b>            In this mode, gathered system statistics take into account the unique capabilities of Oracle Exadata, such as large I/O size and high I/O throughput. The database sets multiblock read count and I/O throughput statistics along with CPU speed.         </li> </ul>
interval	Specifies the number of minutes in which to gather system statistics. This parameter applies only when <code>gathering_mode='INTERVAL'</code> .
stattab	Specifies the table in which the database stores the statistics.
statid	Specifies an optional identifier associated with the statistics saved in <code>stattab</code> .
statown	Specifies the schema containing <code>stattab</code> , if different from the current schema.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to gather system statistics

ORA-20004: Error in the INTERVAL mode: system parameter job\_queue\_processes must be >0

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you must have the GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATISTICS role.

### Examples

Assume that you want to perform database application processing OLTP transactions during the day and run reports at night.

To collect daytime system statistics, gather statistics for 720 minutes. Store the statistics in the MYSTATS table.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS (
    interval => 720,
    stattab  => 'mystats',
    statid   => 'OLTP');
END;
```

To collect nighttime system statistics, gather statistics for 720 minutes. Store the statistics in the MYSTATS table.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS (
    interval => 720,
    stattab  => 'mystats',
    statid   => 'OLAP');
END;
```

Update the dictionary with the gathered statistics.

```
VARIABLE  jobno  number;
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (:jobno, 'DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS
    (''mystats'', ''OLTP'');'
    sysdate, 'sysdate + 1');
  COMMIT;
END;
```

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT (:jobno, 'DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS
    (''mystats'', ''OLAP'');'
    sysdate + 0.5, 'sysdate + 1');
  COMMIT;
END;
```



## 165.7.54 GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure gathers table, column, and index statistics. It attempts to parallelize as much work as possible, but there are some restrictions, which are described in the individual parameters.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    tabname          VARCHAR2,
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    estimate_percent NUMBER   DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                        (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
    block_sample     BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
    degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
    granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
    cascade          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
    stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                        get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    stattype         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DATA',
    force            BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    context          DBMS_STATS.CCONTEXT DEFAULT NULL, -- non operative
    options          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('OPTIONS'));
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-59 GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Schema containing the table.
tabname	Name of the table.
partname	Name of the partition.
estimate_percent	Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default.  You can change the default value using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
block_sample	Determines whether the database uses random block sampling (TRUE) or random row sampling (FALSE). The default is FALSE. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then sample values may be somewhat correlated. This parameter is only relevant when estimating statistics.

**Table 165-59 (Cont.) GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method_opt	<p>METHOD_OPT - When setting preference on global, schema, database or dictionary level, only 'FOR ALL' syntax is allowed. Other than that, method_opt accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</li> <li>• FOR COLUMNS [column_clause] [size_clause]</li> </ul> <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</p> <p>column_clause is defined as column_clause := column_name   extension name   extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</li> <li>- column_name : Name of a column</li> <li>- extension : can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, Column_name [, ...]) or an expression</li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
degree	<p>Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics. The default for degree is NULL. NULL means to use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Change the default using the SET_DATABASE_PREFS, SET_GLOBAL_PREFS, SET_SCHEMA_PREFS, and SET_TABLE_PREFS procedures. NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement.</p> <p>Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. The degree is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters), according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=&gt;NULL, DEGREE=&gt;n, or DEGREE=&gt;DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution when the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p>

**Table 165-59 (Cont.) GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
granularity	<p>Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'APPROX_GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - similar to 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' but in this case the global statistics are aggregated from partition level statistics. This option will aggregate all statistics except the number of distinct values for columns and number of distinct keys of indexes. The existing histograms of the columns at the table level are also aggregated. The aggregation will use only partitions with statistics, so to get accurate global statistics, users should make sure to have statistics for all partitions. Global statistics are gathered if <code>partname</code> is NULL or if the aggregation cannot be performed (for example, if statistics for one of the partitions is missing).</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p>
cascade	<p>Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics.</p> <p>Specifying this option is equivalent to running the <code>GATHER_INDEX_STATS</code> procedure on each index of the table. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to enable the database to determine whether index statistics need to be collected. This is the default. You can change the default using the <code>SET_DATABASE_PREFS</code>, <code>SET_GLOBAL_PREFS</code>, <code>SET_SCHEMA_PREFS</code>, and <code>SET_TABLE_PREFS</code> procedures.</p>
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code>
statown	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )
no_invalidate	<p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered. The default is <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code>, which means the database decides when to invalidate dependent cursors.</p> <p>If set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p>

**Table 165-59 (Cont.) GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattype	Statistics type. The only value allowed is DATA.
force	Gather statistics of table even if it is locked
context	Not used.
options	Determines the options parameter used in the GATHER_TABLE_STATS procedure. The preference takes the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GATHER — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default.</li> <li>GATHER AUTO — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle recommends setting GATHER AUTO on tables that undergo bulk load operations that gather statistics. This option is only applicable to tables that do not have INCREMENTAL enabled. Running GATHER_TABLE_STATS procedure on these tables with the GATHER AUTO option skips regathering the already fresh statistics.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Index statistics collection can be parallelized except for cluster, domain and join indexes.

If the `GATHER AUTO` option is used then frequency histograms will be created using a sample rather than a full scan. The following scenario shows where `GATHER AUTO` is used:

- A table is created like this: `CREATE TABLE NEWTAB as SELECT * FROM .....`  
This will create statistics on `NEWTAB` but no histograms.
- Next, the DBA creates the histograms using `GATHER AUTO` on `gather_table_stats`.
- The `FREQUENCY` histograms on `NEWTAB` will be created using a sample rather than a full table scan.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Table does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

### Examples

An extension can be either a column group (see Example 1) or an expression (see Example 2).

#### Example 1

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(
  'SH', 'SALES', method_opt => 'FOR COLUMNS (empno, deptno)');
```

## Example 2

```
DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS(
  'SH', 'SALES', method_opt => 'FOR COLUMNS (sal+comm)');
```

## 165.7.55 GENERATE\_STATS Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** generates object statistics from previously collected statistics of related objects. The currently supported objects are b-tree and bitmap indexes.

 Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated and replaced by improved technology. It is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. As an alternative, use the `GATHER_INDEX_STAT` procedure. See "[GATHER\\_INDEX\\_STATS Procedure](#)".

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS (
  ownname    VARCHAR2,
  objname    VARCHAR2,
  organized  NUMBER DEFAULT 7,
  force      BOOLEAN default FALSE);
```

## Parameters

Table 165-60 GENERATE\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Schema of object
objname	Name of object
organized	Amount of ordering associated between the index and its underlying table. A heavily organized index would have consecutive index keys referring to consecutive rows on disk for the table (the same block). A heavily disorganized index would have consecutive keys referencing different table blocks on disk.  This parameter is only used for b-tree indexes. The number can be in the range of 0-10, with 0 representing a completely organized index and 10 a completely disorganized one.
force	If TRUE, generates statistics for the target object even if it is locked

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

For fully populated schemas, the gather procedures should be used instead when more accurate statistics are desired.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Unsupported object type of object does not exist

ORA-20001: Invalid option or invalid statistics

## 165.7.56 GET\_ADVISOR\_OPR\_FILTER Procedure

This procedure creates an operation filter for an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_ADVISOR_OPR_FILTER (  
  opr_id          IN          NUMBER,  
  opr_filter      IN OUT NOCOPY StatsAdvOpr);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-61 GET\_ADVISOR\_OPR\_FILTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
opr_id	The ID of the statistics operation stored in the DBA_OPTSTAT_OPERATIONS view.
opr_filter	The Optimizer Statistics Advisor filter that is generated based on the specified statistics operation.

### Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Usage Notes

You can specify the filter using either the operation ID or the filter ID, but not both at the same time.

## 165.7.57 GET\_ADVISOR\_RECS Function

This function generates a recommendation report for the specified item.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_ADVISOR_RECS(
  ownname   IN   VARCHAR2,
  tabname   IN   VARCHAR2,
  rec       IN   VARCHAR2,
  type      IN   VARCHAR2   := 'TEXT' )
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-62 GET\_ADVISOR\_RECS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	The owner of the table.
tabname	The name of the table.
rec	The Optimizer Statistics Advisor recommendation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INCREMENTAL When only a small number of range partitions are modified, this option improves the performance of statistics gathering dramatically. However, it requires additional space to store synopses for maintaining incremental statistics. The report analyzes this trade-off.</li> <li>CONCURRENT The report recommends either setting the CONCURRENT preference, or specifying AUTO_DEGREE for individual tables. If the system resources and usage satisfies the conditions, the advisor always recommends setting CONCURRENT first. The advisor only recommends AUTO_DEGREE when statistics gathering on an individual table take a long time and the CONCURRENT preference is already set.</li> </ul>
type	Type of the report: TEXT, HTML, or XML.

### Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must have the privileges to gather statistics for the objects for which recommendations are generated.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

## Usage Notes

The advisor does not make recommendations for manual statistics gathering. The database only make recommendations for automatic statistics gathering jobs, with the main goal of finishing the job within the maintenance window. As long as the automatic job finishes, the database does not make further recommendations.

## Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

## 165.7.58 GET\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedures

These overloaded procedures get column-related statistics. In the user-defined statistics version, the procedure returns the type of statistics stored.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_COLUMN_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    tabname          VARCHAR2,
    colname          VARCHAR2,
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    distcnt OUT      NUMBER,
    density OUT      NUMBER,
    nullcnt OUT      NUMBER,
    srec OUT         StatRec,
    avgclen OUT      NUMBER,
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    realtime_stats  BOOLEAN IDEFAULT TRUE);
```

Use the following for user-defined statistics:

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_COLUMN_STATS (
    ownname          VARCHAR2,
    tabname          VARCHAR2,
    colname          VARCHAR2,
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    ext_stats OUT    RAW,
    stattyown OUT    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    stattyname OUT   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 165-63 GET\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
tabname	Specifies the name of the table to which this column belongs.
colname	Specifies the name of the column or extension.
partname	Specifies the name of the table partition from which to get the statistics. If the table is partitioned, and if partname is NULL, then the procedure retrieves statistics at the global table level.
stattab	Specifies the statistics table ID describing where to retrieve the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the procedure retrieves statistics directly from the data dictionary.
statid	Specifies an optional identifier associated with these statistics within stattab. This parameter is only relevant when stattab is not NULL.
ext_stats	Specifies the user-defined statistics.
stattypown	Specifies the schema of the statistics type.
stattypname	Specifies the name of the statistics type.
distcnt	Specifies the number of distinct values.
density	Specifies the column density.
nullcnt	Specifies the number of NULL values.
srec	Specifies the structure holding the internal representation of the column minimum, maximum, and histogram values.
avgclen	Specifies the average length of the column (in bytes).
statown	Specifies the schema containing stattab (if different than ownname).
realtime_stats	Specifies whether to include real-time statistics. The default value is TRUE. When realtime_stats is FALSE, the database only includes optimizer statistics that were gathered by the GATHER_*_STATS procedures.

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be the owner of the table, or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges or no statistics have been stored for requested object

## Usage Notes

Before invoking this procedure, ensure that the table exists.

## 165.7.59 GET\_INDEX\_STATS Procedures

This overloaded procedure gets all index-related statistics. In the form of this procedure that deals with user-defined statistics, the statistics type returned is the type stored, in addition to the user-defined statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_INDEX_STATS (  
    ownname          VARCHAR2,  
    indname          VARCHAR2,  
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    numrows          OUT NUMBER,  
    numblks          OUT NUMBER,  
    numdist          OUT NUMBER,  
    avglblk          OUT NUMBER,  
    avgdblk          OUT NUMBER,  
    clstfct          OUT NUMBER,  
    indlevel         OUT NUMBER,  
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_INDEX_STATS (  
    ownname          VARCHAR2,  
    indname          VARCHAR2,  
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    numrows          OUT NUMBER,  
    numblks          OUT NUMBER,  
    numdist          OUT NUMBER,  
    avglblk          OUT NUMBER,  
    avgdblk          OUT NUMBER,  
    clstfct          OUT NUMBER,  
    indlevel         OUT NUMBER,  
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    guessq           OUT NUMBER);
```

Use the following form of the procedure for user-defined statistics:

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_INDEX_STATS (  
    ownname          VARCHAR2,  
    indname          VARCHAR2,  
    partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    ext_stats        OUT RAW,  
    stattyown        OUT VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    stattyname       OUT VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-64 GET\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
indname	Name of the index
partname	Name of the index partition for which to get the statistics. If the index is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then the statistics are retrieved for the global index level.
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the statistics are retrieved directly from the dictionary.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab (Only pertinent if stattab is not NULL)
ext_stats	User-defined statistics
stattypown	Schema of the statistics type
stattypname	Name of the statistics type
numrows	Number of rows in the index (partition)
numlblks	Number of leaf blocks in the index (partition)
numdist	Number of distinct keys in the index (partition)
avglblk	Average integral number of leaf blocks in which each distinct key appears for this index (partition)
avgdblk	Average integral number of data blocks in the table pointed to by a distinct key for this index (partition)
clstfct	Clustering factor for the index (partition)
indlevel	Height of the index (partition)
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname)
guessq	Guess quality for the index (partition)

## Security Model

Before invoking this procedure, ensure that the table exists. To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges or no statistics have been stored for requested object

## Usage Notes

- The optimizer uses the cached data to estimate number of cached blocks for index or statistics table access. The database calculates the total cost of the operation by combining the I/O cost of reading not cached blocks from disk, the CPU cost of

getting cached blocks from the buffer cache, and the CPU cost of processing the data.

- The database maintains `cachedblk` and `cachehit` at all times. However, the database uses the corresponding caching statistics for optimization as part of the table and index statistics only when the user calls the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_[TABLE/INDEX/SCHEMA/DATABASE]_STATS` procedure for automatic mode or `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS` for manual mode. To prevent the user from utilizing inaccurate and unreliable data, the optimizer computes a “confidence factor” for each `cachehit` and a `cachedblk` for each object. If the confidence factor for the value meets confidence criteria, then the database uses this value; otherwise, the database uses defaults.
- The automatic maintenance algorithm for object caching statistics assumes that only one major database workload exists. The algorithm adjusts statistics to this workload, ignoring other “minor” workloads. If this assumption is false, then you must use manual mode for maintaining object caching statistics.
- The object caching statistics maintenance algorithm for automatic mode prevents you from using statistics in the following situations:
  - When not enough data has been analyzed, such as when an object has been recently created
  - When the system does not have one major workload resulting in averages not corresponding to real values

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage optimizer statistics

## 165.7.60 GET\_PARAM Function

This function returns the default value of parameters of `DBMS_STATS` procedures.

 **Note:**

This subprogram has been replaced by improved technology and is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. In this case, use the [GET\\_PREFS Function](#).

See also [DBMS\\_STATS Deprecated Subprograms](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_PARAM (  
    pname      IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-65 GET\_PARAM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	Parameter name

## Exceptions

ORA-20001: Invalid input values

## 165.7.61 GET\_PREFS Function

This function returns the default value of the specified preference.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_PREFS (  
    pname      IN   VARCHAR2,  
    ownname   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    tabname   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-66 GET\_PREFS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	<p>Preference name. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM</li> <li>• AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS</li> <li>• AUTO_TASK_STATUS</li> <li>• AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME</li> <li>• AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL</li> <li>• CASCADE</li> <li>• CONCURRENT</li> <li>• DEGREE</li> <li>• ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li> <li>• GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS</li> <li>• GRANULARITY</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</li> <li>• METHOD_OPT</li> <li>• NO_INVALIDATE</li> <li>• OPTIONS</li> <li>• PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER</li> <li>• PUBLISH</li> <li>• STALE_PERCENT</li> <li>• STAT_CATEGORY</li> <li>• TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS</li> <li>• WAIT_TIME_TO_UPDATE_STATUS</li> </ul>
ownname	Owner name
tabname	Table name

Table 165-67 Preference Descriptions

Preference Name	Description
APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM	<p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG           <p>This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content.</p> </li> <li>• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING           <p>The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option.</p> </li> <li>• HYPERLOGLOG           <p>The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to dynamic sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm.</li> <li>– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS	<p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload.</li> <li>• OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default.</li> </ul>

Table 165-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

Preference Name	Description
AUTO_TASK_STATUS	Enables or disables the high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. Values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ON — Enables high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection.</li> <li>OFF — Disables high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. This is the default.</li> </ul>
AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME	Configures the maximum run time in seconds of an execution of high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. The maximum value is 3600 (equal to 1 hour), which is the default.
AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL	Specifies the interval in seconds between executions of high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. The minimum value is 60. The default is 900 (equal to 15 minutes).
CASCADE	Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics.
CONCURRENT	Determines whether statistics are gathered concurrently on multiple objects, or serially, one object at a time. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MANUAL — Concurrency is enabled only for manual statistics gathering.</li> <li>AUTOMATIC — Concurrency is enabled only for the automatic statistics gathering.</li> <li>ALL — Concurrency is enabled for both manual and automatic statistics gathering.</li> <li>OFF — Concurrency is disabled for both manual and automatic statistics.</li> </ul>
DEGREE	Determines degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.
ESTIMATE_PERCENT	Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default.
GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS	Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. This preference takes two values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHARED — All sessions see the same set of statistics</li> <li>SESSION — Statistics gathered by the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure on a global temporary table are session-specific. Thus, the database only uses them for queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. The database deletes session-specific statistics when a session terminates.</li> </ul>



Table 165-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

Preference Name	Description
GRANULARITY	<p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables.</p> <p>The following values are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALL — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global.</li> <li>• AUTO — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</li> <li>• DEFAULT — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use GLOBAL AND PARTITION for this functionality.</li> <li>• GLOBAL — Gathers global statistics.</li> <li>• GLOBAL AND PARTITION — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</li> <li>• PARTITION — Gathers partition-level statistics.</li> <li>• SUBPARTITION — Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</li> </ul>
INCREMENTAL	<p>Determines whether the global statistics for a partitioned table are maintained without performing a full table scan.</p> <p>When a table is partitioned, an application typically loads data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data is loaded, global table statistics must be kept up to date. If the following conditions are met, then the database updates the global table statistics by scanning only the changed partitions instead of the entire table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE.</li> <li>• The PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE.</li> <li>• The user specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table.</li> </ul> <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), then the database uses a full table scan to maintain the global statistics. This technique is a much more resource-intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p>

Table 165-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

Preference Name	Description
INCREMENTAL_LEVEL	<p>Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>PARTITION</b> — Gathers partition-level synopses. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a nonpartitioned table, then the database does not gather synopses.</li><li><b>TABLE</b> — Gathers table-level synopses. Specify this value when you want to exchange this table with a partition. Before the exchange, you can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL set to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE. The result is that the database gathers table-level synopses on this table. After the exchange, the partition has synopses that come from the table-level synopses of the table before the exchange. You can only use preference value in the SET_TABLE_PREFS procedure: this value is not allowed in the other SET_*_PREFS procedures.</li></ul>

Table 165-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

Preference Name	Description
INCREMENTAL_STALENESS	<p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT, USE_LOCKED_STATS, ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>USE_STALE_PERCENT</b>—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> preference.  <p>For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics.</p> <p>Assume a different case in which <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</p> </li> <li>• <b>USE_LOCKED_STATS</b>—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes.  <p>For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</p> </li> <li>• <b>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</b>—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist.</li> <li>• <b>NULL</b>—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes.  <p>For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</p> </li> </ul>

Table 165-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

Preference Name	Description
METHOD_OPT	<p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre data-bbox="824 407 1260 495">EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre data-bbox="824 569 1235 657">EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p> <p>Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preferences at the global, schema, database, or dictionary level, only FOR ALL syntax is allowed:</p> <ul data-bbox="824 972 1341 1031" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</li> </ul> <p>The size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</p> <p>integer — Specifies the number of histogram buckets. The number must be between 1 and 2048.</p> <p>REPEAT — Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms.</p> <p>AUTO — Determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</p> <p>SKEWONLY — Determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</p> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. You can change the value using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>

Table 165-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions

Preference Name	Description
NO_INVALIDATE	<p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered. The default is <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code>, which means the database decides when to invalidate dependent cursors.</p> <p>If set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>GATHER</code> — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default.</li> <li><code>GATHER AUTO</code> — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle recommends setting <code>GATHER AUTO</code> on tables that undergo bulk load operations that gather statistics. This option is only applicable to tables that do not have <code>INCREMENTAL</code> enabled. Running <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure on these tables with the <code>GATHER AUTO</code> option skips regathering the already fresh statistics.</li> </ul>
PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER	<p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>TRUE</code> — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference.</li> <li><code>FALSE</code> — Obeys input parameter values.</li> </ul> <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p>
PUBLISH	<p>Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes.</p> <p>You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them.</p>
STALE_PERCENT	<p>Determines the percentage of rows in a table that must change before the statistics on that table are stale and need to be regathered.</p> <p>The valid domain for <code>stale_percent</code> is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10, which means that a table having more than 10% of changes is considered stale.</p>

**Table 165-67 (Cont.) Preference Descriptions**

Preference Name	Description
STAT_CATEGORY	<p>Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default)</li> <li>• SYNOPSES - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> <p>The value 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSES' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p>
TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS	<p>Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor.</p>
WAIT_TIME_TO_UPDATE_STATS	<p>Specifies the number of minutes before timing out for locks and pins required for updating statistics. It accepts values in the range 0 to 65535. The default value is 15 minutes. The value 0 gets the locks and pins in no-wait mode.</p>

### Security Model

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure. To gather statistics concurrently, however, you must either have the DBA role, or have the following privileges in addition to privileges that are required for gathering statistics: CREATE JOB, MANAGE SCHEDULER, and MANAGE ANY QUEUE.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Unable to gather statistics concurrently: Resource Manager is not enabled.
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values

### Usage Notes

Note the following guidelines:

- The CONCURRENT preference determines whether statistics are gathered concurrently when the user issues GATHER\_\*\_STATS procedures. DBMS\_STATS can collect statistics for a single object in parallel based on the value of the DEGREE parameter. However, parallelism is limited to one object. The CONCURRENT preference extends the scope of parallelism to multiple database objects. This approach is primarily intended for multi-CPU systems, and may not be suitable for small databases on single-CPU computers.
 

To gather statistics concurrently, Resource Manager must be enabled, and the setting for the JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES initialization parameter must be at least 4.
- If the ownname and tablename are provided, and if a preference has been entered for the table, then the function returns the preference as specified for the table. In all other cases, it returns the global preference if it has been specified, otherwise it returns the default value.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to get optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.62 GET\_STATS\_HISTORY\_AVAILABILITY Function

This function returns oldest timestamp where statistics history is available. Users cannot restore statistics to a timestamp older than this one.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_STATS_HISTORY_AVAILABILITY  
RETURN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE;
```

### Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

## 165.7.63 GET\_STATS\_HISTORY\_RETENTION Function

This function returns the current statistics history retention value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

## 165.7.64 GET\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure

This procedure gets system statistics from `stattab`, or from the dictionary if `stattab` is `NULL`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_SYSTEM_STATS (  
    status    OUT  VARCHAR2,  
    dstart   OUT  DATE,  
    dstop    OUT  DATE,  
    pname    IN   VARCHAR2,  
    pvalue   OUT  NUMBER,  
    stattab  IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statid   IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    statown  IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-68 GET\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
status	Output is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COMPLETED:</li> <li>• AUTOGATHERING:</li> <li>• MANUALGATHERING:</li> <li>• BADSTATS:</li> </ul>
dstart	Date when statistics gathering started. If status = MANUALGATHERING, the start date is returned.
dstop	Date when statistics gathering stopped. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If status = COMPLETE, the finish date is returned.</li> <li>• If status = AUTOGATHERING, the future finish date is returned.</li> <li>• If status = BADSTATS, the must-finished-by date is returned.</li> </ul>
pname	The parameter name to get, which can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iotfrspeed - I/O transfer speed in bytes for each millisecond</li> <li>• ioseektim - seek time + latency time + operating system overhead time, in milliseconds</li> <li>• sreadtim - average time to read single block (random read), in milliseconds</li> <li>• mreadtim - average time to read an mbrc block at once (sequential read), in milliseconds</li> <li>• cpuspeed - average number of CPU cycles for each second, in millions, captured for the workload (statistics collected using 'INTERVAL' or 'START' and 'STOP' options)</li> <li>• cpuspeednw - average number of CPU cycles for each second, in millions, captured for the no-workload (statistics collected using 'NOWORKLOAD' option).</li> <li>• mbrc - average multiblock read count for sequential read, in blocks</li> <li>• maxthr - maximum I/O system throughput, in bytes/second</li> <li>• slavethr - average slave I/O throughput, in bytes/second</li> </ul>
pvalue	Parameter value to get
stattab	Identifier of the user statistics table where the statistics will be obtained. If stattab is NULL, the statistics will be obtained from the dictionary.
statid	Optional identifier associated with the statistics saved in the stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema)

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges



ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to gather system statistics

ORA-20004: Parameter does not exist

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATISTICS role.

## 165.7.65 GET\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This overloaded procedure gets all table-related statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows         OUT NUMBER,
  numblks         OUT NUMBER,
  avgrlen         OUT NUMBER,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  realtime_stats  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows         OUT NUMBER,
  numblks         OUT NUMBER,
  avgrlen         OUT NUMBER,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  im_imcu_count   OUT NUMBER,
  im_block_count  OUT NUMBER,
  scanrate        OUT NUMBER,
  realtime_stats  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.GET_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows         OUT NUMBER,
  numblks         OUT NUMBER,
  avgrlen         OUT NUMBER,
  cachedblk       OUT NUMBER,
```

```

cachehit      OUT NUMBER,
realtime_stats  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-69 GET\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Specifies the name of the schema.
tablename	Specifies the name of the table to which this column belongs.
partname	Specifies the name of the table partition from which to get the statistics. If the table is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is NULL, then the statistics are retrieved from the global table level.
stattab	Specifies the user statistics table ID. This ID describes where to retrieve the statistics. If <code>stattab</code> is NULL, then the procedure gathers statistics directly from the data dictionary.
statid	Specifies the optional ID associates with these statistics within <code>stattab</code> . This ID is only relevant when <code>stattab</code> is not NULL.
numrows	Specifies the number of rows in the table or partition.
numblks	Specifies the number of blocks in the table or partition.
avgrlen	Specifies the average row length for the table or partition.
statown	Specifies the schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from <code>ownname</code> ).
im_imcu_count	Specifies the number of In-Memory Compression Units (IMCUs) in the table or partition.
im_block_count	Specifies the number of In-Memory blocks in the table or partition. An In-Memory block corresponds to a specific data block on disk. If the table is fully populated in the IM column store, then the number of In-Memory blocks equals the number of data blocks.
scanrate	Specifies the rate, in MB/s, at which the database scans external tables. This parameter is relevant only for external tables.
realtime_stats	Specifies whether to include real-time statistics. The default value is TRUE. When <code>realtime_stats</code> is FALSE, the database only includes optimizer statistics that were gathered by the GATHER_*_STATS procedures.
cachedblk	For internal use only.
cachehit	For internal use only.

## Security Model

Before invoking this procedure, ensure that the table exists. To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` or `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges or no statistics have been stored for requested object

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to upgrade it

## Usage Notes

- The optimizer uses the cached data to estimate number of cached blocks for index or statistics table access. The database calculates the total cost of the operation by combining the I/O cost of reading not cached blocks from disk, the CPU cost of getting cached blocks from the buffer cache, and the CPU cost of processing the data.
- The database maintains `cachedblk` and `cachehit` at all times. However, the database uses the corresponding caching statistics for optimization as part of the table and index statistics only when the user calls the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_*_STATS` procedure for automatic mode or `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS` for manual mode. To prevent the user from utilizing inaccurate and unreliable data, the optimizer computes a “confidence factor” for each `cachehit` and a `cachedblk` for each object. If the confidence factor for the value meets confidence criteria, then the database uses this value; otherwise, the database uses defaults.
- The automatic maintenance algorithm for object caching statistics assumes that only one major database workload exists. The algorithm adjusts statistics to this workload, ignoring other “minor” workloads. If this assumption is false, then you must use manual mode for maintaining object caching statistics.
- The object caching statistics maintenance algorithm for automatic mode prevents you from using statistics in the following situations
  - When not enough data has been analyzed, such as when an object has been recently created
  - When the system does not have one major workload resulting in averages not corresponding to real values
- The database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.66 IMPLEMENT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function

This function implements the recommendations made by Optimizer Statistics Advisor.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK (  
    task_name          IN    VARCHAR2,
```

```

    execution_name    IN  VARCHAR2    := NULL,
    level            IN  VARCHAR2    := 'TYPICAL' )
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-70 IMPLEMENT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
execution_name	A name that qualifies and identifies an advisor execution. If not specified, then the advisor automatically generates it. If the specified execution conflicts with the name of an existing execution, then the function returns an error.
level	The level of the implementation. Possible values are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALL: Ignores the filters and implements all recommendations.</li> <li>• TYPICAL: Implements the recommendations according to the filters in place.</li> </ul>

## Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- You can execute this subprogram for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`, which is predefined.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

The results of performing this task depend on the privileges of the executing user:

- `SYSTEM` level  
Only users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task on system-level rules.
- `Operation` level  
The results depend on the following privileges:
  - Users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task for all statistics operations.
  - Users with the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to any schema except `SYS`.
  - Users with the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to their own schema and the `SYS` schema.
  - Users with neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can only perform this operation for statistics operations relating to their own schema.
- `Object` level

Users can perform this task for any object for which they have statistics collection privileges.

### Return Values

This function returns an XML CLOB that indicates which recommendations were successfully implemented.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Example 165-10 Implementing Optimizer Statistics Advisor Recommendations

This script illustrates a basic Optimizer Statistics Advisor session. It creates a task, executes it, generates a report, and then implements the recommendations.

```

DECLARE
  v_tname      VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
  v_ename      VARCHAR2(128) := NULL;
  v_report     CLOB := null;
  v_script     CLOB := null;
  v_imp_result CLOB;
BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- execute the task
  v_ename := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- view the task report
  v_report := DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_report);

  -- implement all recommendations
  v_imp_result := DBMS_STATS.IMPLEMENT_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;

```

## 165.7.67 IMPORT\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves statistics for a particular column from the user statistics table identified by `stattab` and stores them in the dictionary.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  tabname      VARCHAR2,
  colname      VARCHAR2,
  partname     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,

```

```

statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force        BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-71** IMPORT\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
tablename	Name of the table to which this column belongs
colname	Name of the column or extension
partname	Name of the table partition. If the table is partitioned and partname is NULL, then global and partition column statistics are imported.
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics
statid	Identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab (optional)
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname)
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	If set to TRUE, imports statistics even if statistics are locked

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

## Usage Notes

Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.68 IMPORT\_DATABASE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to import the statistics preferences of all the tables, excluding the tables owned by Oracle. These tables can be included by passing `TRUE` for the `add_sys` parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_DATABASE_PREFS (
  stattab   IN VARCHAR2,
  statid    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  add_sys   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-72** IMPORT\_DATABASE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>stattab</code>	Statistics table name where to import the statistics
<code>statid</code>	Optional identifier to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )
<code>add_sys</code>	Value <code>TRUE</code> will include the Oracle-owned tables

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges.

### Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to have the `SYSDBA` role, or both `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY system` privileges.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

### Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_DATABASE_PREFS('STATTAB', statown=>'SH');
```

## 165.7.69 IMPORT\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure imports statistics for all objects in the database from the user statistics table and stores them in the data dictionary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_DATABASE_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
```

```

                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
stat_category  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-73 IMPORT\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattab	Specifies the statistics table that contains the statistics to be imported.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code>
statown	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema)
no_invalidate	Indicates whether to invalidate dependent cursors. If this parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure does not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to let Oracle Database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.  The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Overrides statistics locked at the object (table) level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>TRUE</code> - Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics</li> <li>• <code>FALSE</code> - The statistics will be imported only if they are not locked</li> </ul>
stat_category	Specifies what statistics to import, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>OBJECT_STATS</code> - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (Default)</li> <li>• <code>SYNOPSIS</code> - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul>

## Security Model

You must have either the `SYSDBA` privilege or both the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY` system privileges.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

## Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.



## 165.7.70 IMPORT\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure

This procedure imports statistics for all data dictionary schemas (SYS, SYSTEM, and RDBMS component schemas) from the user statistics table and stores them in the dictionary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_DICTIONARY_STATS (
    statab          VARCHAR2,
    statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    no_invalidate   BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
    force           BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-74** IMPORT\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
statab	User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics
statid	The (optional) identifier to associate with these statistics within statab
statown	Schema containing statab (if different from current schema)
no_invalidate	Indicates whether to invalidate dependent cursors. If this parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure does not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE to let Oracle Database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.  The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Overrides statistics lock at the object (table) level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE - Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics.</li> <li>FALSE - The statistics will be imported only if there is no lock.</li> </ul>
stat_category	Specifies what statistics to import, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (Default)</li> <li>SYNOPSIS - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul>

### Security Model

You must have either the SYSDBA privilege or both the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

### Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.71 IMPORT\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure

This procedure imports statistics for fixed tables from the user statistics table and stores them in the data dictionary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS (
  statab      VARCHAR2,
  statid      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force       BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-75** IMPORT\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
statab	User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within statab
statown	Schema containing statab (if different from current schema)
no_invalidate	Indicates whether to invalidate dependent cursors. If this parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure does not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE to let Oracle Database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.  The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Overrides statistics lock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE - Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics</li> <li>FALSE - The statistics will be imported only if there is no lock</li> </ul>

## Security Model

You must have the SYSDBA or ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY system privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

## Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.72 IMPORT\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves statistics for a particular index from the user statistics table identified by `stattab` and stores them in the dictionary.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  indname      VARCHAR2,
  partname     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force        BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

### Parameters

**Table 165-76** IMPORT\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>ownname</code>	Name of the schema
<code>indname</code>	Name of the index
<code>partname</code>	Name of the index partition. If the index is partitioned and if <code>partname</code> is NULL, then global and partition index statistics are imported.
<code>stattab</code>	User statistics table identifier describing from where to retrieve the statistics
<code>statid</code>	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )

**Table 165-76 (Cont.) IMPORT\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Imports statistics even if index statistics are locked

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.73 IMPORT\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to import the statistics preferences of all the tables owned by the specified owner name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS (
    ownname    IN  VARCHAR2,
    stattab    IN  VARCHAR2,
    statid     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    statown    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-77 IMPORT\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name
stattab	Statistics table name from where to import the statistics
statid	(Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab

**Table 165-77 (Cont.) IMPORT\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
statown	Schema containing statab (if other than ownname)

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner, or have the SYSDBA privilege, or have the ANALYZE ANY system privilege.
- All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

### Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH', 'STAT');
```

## 165.7.74 IMPORT\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure

This procedure imports statistics for all objects in the schema identified by ownname from the user statistics table and stores them in the data dictionary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  statab           VARCHAR2,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force           BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  stat_category   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-78 IMPORT\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Specifies the name of the schema.
statab	Identifies the user table that stores the statistics to be imported.
statid	Specifies the ID associated with these statistics within statab.
statown	Specifies the schema containing statab (if different than ownname).

**Table 165-78 (Cont.) IMPORT\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
no_invalidate	<p>Indicates whether to invalidate dependent cursors. If this parameter is set to <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure does not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to let Oracle Database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.</p> <p>You can change the default using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
force	<p>Specifies whether to override statistics locked at the object level. The possible values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>TRUE</code> — Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics.</li> <li><code>FALSE</code> — Imports the statistics only if there is no lock. This is the default.</li> </ul>
stat_category	<p>Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>OBJECT_STATS</code> — Specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics.</li> <li><code>SYNOPSIS</code> — Specifies metadata for incremental statistics.</li> <li><code>REALTIME_STATS</code> — Specifies only real-time statistics.</li> </ul> <p>You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, <code>'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS'</code> specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses. The default value is <code>'OBJECT_STATS, REALTIME_STATS'</code>.</p>

### Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

### Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.75 IMPORT\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure

This procedure retrieves system statistics from the user statistics table, identified by `stattab`, and stores the statistics in the dictionary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SYSTEM_STATS (
  stattab      VARCHAR2,
  statid       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-79** IMPORT\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>stattab</code>	Identifier of the user statistics table where the statistics will be retrieved
<code>statid</code>	Optional identifier associated with the statistics retrieved from the <code>stattab</code>
<code>statown</code>	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different from current schema)

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to import system statistics

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the `GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS` role.

Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.76 IMPORT\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure is used to set the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_TABLE_PREFS (
  ownname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablename    IN  VARCHAR2,
  stattab      IN  VARCHAR2,
  statid       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-80** IMPORT\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name
tablename	Table name
stattab	Statistics table name from where to import the statistics
statid	(Optional) Identifier to associate with these statistics within stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if other than ownname)

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

## Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you need to connect as owner of the table, or have the ANALYZE ANY system privilege.
- All arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes.
- Oracle does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'STAT');
```

## 165.7.77 IMPORT\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure import statistics for a specified table from the user statistics table identified by stattab and stores them in the data dictionary.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename        VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab          VARCHAR2,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cascade          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                     get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force            BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  stat_category    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT DEFAULT_STAT_CATEGORY);
```



## Parameters

**Table 165-81 IMPORT\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Specifies the name of the schema.
tabname	Specifies the name of the table.
partname	Name of the table partition. If the table is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then global and partition table statistics are imported.
stattab	Identifies the user statistics table that describes where to retrieve the statistics.
statid	Specifies the ID associated with these statistics within stattab.
cascade	Indicates whether to import column and index statistics for this table. The default is TRUE.
statown	Specifies the schema containing stattab (if different than ownname).
no_invalidate	Indicates whether to invalidate dependent cursors. If this parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure does not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE to let Oracle Database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.  You can change the default using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>
force	Specifies whether to override statistics locked at the object level. The possible values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE — Ignores the statistics lock and imports the statistics.</li> <li>FALSE — Imports the statistics only if there is no lock. This is the default.</li> </ul>
stat_category	Specifies which statistics to process. The following values are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS — Specifies table statistics, column statistics, and index statistics.</li> <li>SYNOPSIS — Specifies metadata for incremental statistics.</li> <li>REALTIME_STATS — Specifies only real-time statistics.</li> </ul> You can specify a list of comma-delimited values. For example, 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses. The default value is 'OBJECT_STATS, REALTIME_STATS'.

## Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table or have either the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values in the user statistics table

### Usage Notes

Oracle Database does not support export or import of statistics across databases of different character sets.

## 165.7.78 INTERRUPT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure

This procedure interrupts a currently executing Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

The task ends its operations as it does when at a normal exit, at which point you can access intermediate results. You can also resume the task using the ["RESUME\\_ADVISOR\\_TASK Procedure"](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-82 INTERRUPT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

### Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Consider a case in which a task is executed by one user, interrupted, and then resumed by a different user. In this case, Optimizer Statistics Advisor bases its checks of the resumed execution on the privilege of the user who resumed the task.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Example 165-11 Interrupting an Optimizer Statistics Advisor Task

In this example, you start a SQL\*Plus session, and then create and execute an advisor task named `my_task`:

```
DECLARE
    v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
    v_ename  VARCHAR2(128) := NULL;
```

```

BEGIN
  -- create a task
  v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);

  -- execute the task
  v_ename := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
/

```

In a separate terminal, you start a second SQL\*Plus session, and then execute the following program:

```
XEC DBMS_STATS.INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

The first session returns an ORA-13632 to indicate the cancelation of the task:

```
ORA-13638: The user interrupted the current operation.
```

## 165.7.79 LOCK\_PARTITION\_STATS Procedure

This procedure enables the user to lock statistics for a partition.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.LOCK_PARTITION_STATS (
  ownname   VARCHAR2,
  tabname   VARCHAR2,
  partname  VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 165-83 LOCK\_PARTITION\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema to lock
tabname	Name of the table
partname	[Sub]Partition name

### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## 165.7.80 LOCK\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure

This procedure locks the statistics of all tables of a schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.LOCK_SCHEMA_STATS (  
    ownname    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-84 LOCK\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema to lock

### Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- When statistics on a table are locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.
- The `SET_*`, `DELETE_*`, `IMPORT_*`, `GATHER_*` procedures that modify statistics in the dictionary of an individual table, index or column will raise an error if statistics of the object is locked.
- Procedures that operates on multiple objects (such as `GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS`) will skip modifying the statistics of an object if it is locked. Many procedures have force argument to override the lock.
- This procedure either freezes the current set of the statistics or keeps the statistics empty (uncollected) to use dynamic statistics.
- The locked or unlocked state is not exported along with the table statistics when using `EXPORT_*_STATS` procedures.
- Neither the [UNLOCK\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#) nor the [UNLOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#) is designed to unlock statistics of corresponding partitions. When you invoke the [LOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#), it sets the statistics lock bit at the table level. In that case, you cannot gather statistics on dependent objects such as partitions and indexes. By the same token, if table statistics are locked, the dependents are locked and you do not need to explicitly invoke the [LOCK\\_PARTITION\\_STATS Procedure](#).

## 165.7.81 LOCK\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure locks the statistics on the table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.LOCK_TABLE_STATS (  
    ownname    VARCHAR2,  
    tabname    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-85** LOCK\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
tabname	Name of the table

### Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- When statistics on a table are locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.
- The `SET_*`, `DELETE_*`, `IMPORT_*`, `GATHER_*` procedures that modify statistics in the dictionary of an individual table, index or column will raise an error if statistics of the object is locked.
- Procedures that operates on multiple objects (such as `GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS`) will skip modifying the statistics of an object if it is locked. Many procedures have force argument to override the lock.
- This procedure either freezes the current set of the statistics or keeps the statistics empty (uncollected) to use dynamic statistics.
- The locked or unlocked state is not exported along with the table statistics when using `EXPORT_*_STATS` procedures.
- Neither the [UNLOCK\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#) nor the [UNLOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#) is designed to unlock statistics of corresponding partitions. When you invoke the [LOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#), it sets the statistics lock bit at the table level. In that case, you cannot gather statistics on dependent objects such as partitions and indexes. By the same token, if table statistics are locked, the dependents are locked and you do not need to explicitly invoke the [LOCK\\_PARTITION\\_STATS Procedure](#).

## 165.7.82 MERGE\_COL\_USAGE Procedure

This procedure merges column usage information from a source database by means of a `dblink` into the local database.

If column usage information already exists for a given table or column `MERGE_COL_USAGE` will combine both the local and the remote information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.MERGE_COL_USAGE (
    dblink    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-86 MERGE\_COL\_USAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>dblink</code>	Name of <code>dblink</code>

### Usage Notes

User must be `SYS` to execute this procedure. In addition, the user specified during the creation of the `dblink` is expected to have privileges to select from tables in the `SYS` schema.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Parameter `dblink` cannot be `NULL`

ORA-20002: Unable to create a `TEMP` table

## 165.7.83 PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES Procedures

These procedures convert user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint actual values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using `SET_COLUMN_STATS`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
    charvals  CHARARRAY);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
    datevals  DATEARRAY);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
    dblvals   DBLARRAY);
```

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
```

```

    fltvals          FLTARRAY);

DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec            IN OUT StatRec,
    numvals         NUMARRAY);

DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES (
    srec            IN OUT StatRec,
    rawvals         RAWARRAY);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-87 PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srec.epc	<p>Number of values specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. This value must be between 2 and 2050, inclusive, and it should be set to 2 for procedures which do not allow histogram information (nvarchar and rowid).</p> <p>The first corresponding array entry should hold the minimum value for the column, and the last entry should hold the maximum. If there are more than two entries, then all the others hold the remaining height-balanced or frequency histogram endpoint values (with in-between values ordered from next-smallest to next-largest). This value may be adjusted to account for compression, so the returned value should be left as is for a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.</p>
srec.bkvals	<p>If you want a frequency or hybrid histogram, this array contains the number of occurrences of each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output parameter, and it must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p>
srec.rpcnts	<p>If you want a hybrid histogram, this array contains the total frequency of values that are less than or equal to each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output argument and must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p> <p>As an example, for a given array numvals with numvals(i)=4, rpcnts(i)=13 means that there are 13 rows in the column which are less than or equal to 4.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whenever srec.rpcnts is populated, srec.bkvals must be populated as described above.</li> <li>Whenever bkvals and/or rpcnts are populated, there should not be any duplicates in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals.</li> </ul>

Datatype-specific input parameters (use one) are shown in [Table 165-88](#).

**Table 165-88 Datatype-Specific Input Parameters**

Type	Description
charvals	The array of values when the column type is character-based. Up to the first 64 bytes of each string should be provided. Arrays must have between 2 and 2050 entries, inclusive. If the datatype is fixed CHAR, the strings must be space-padded to 15 characters for correct normalization.
datevals	Array of values when the column type is date-based
dblvals	Array of values when the column type is double-based
fltvals	Array of values when the column type is float-based
numvals	Array of values when the column type is numeric-based
rawvals	Array of values when the column type is RAW. Up to the first 64 bytes of each value should be provided.
nvmin, nvmax	Minimum and maximum values when the column type is national character set based. No histogram information can be provided for a column of this type. If the datatype is fixed CHAR, the strings must be space-padded to 15 characters for correct normalization.
rwmin, rwmax	Minimum and maximum values when the column type is rowid. No histogram information is provided for a column of this type.

### Output Parameters

**Table 165-89 PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES Procedure Output Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srec.minval	Internal representation of the minimum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.maxval	Internal representation of the maximum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.bkvals	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.novals	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.eavals	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.rpcnts	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS

### Exceptions

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent input values

### Usage Notes

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.



## 165.7.84 PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES\_NVARCHAR Procedure

This procedure converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint actual values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using the SET\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedures.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_NVARCHAR (
    srec      IN OUT StatRec,
    nvmin     NVARCHAR2,
    nvmax     NVARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-90** PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES\_NVARCHAR Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
srec.epc	Number of values specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. This value must be between 2 and 2050, inclusive, and it should be set to 2 for procedures which do not allow histogram information (nvarchar and rowid). The first corresponding array entry should hold the minimum value for the column, and the last entry should hold the maximum. If there are more than two entries, then all the others hold the remaining height-balanced or frequency histogram endpoint values (with in-between values ordered from next-smallest to next-largest). This value may be adjusted to account for compression, so the returned value should be left as is for a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.
srec.bkvals	If you want a frequency or hybrid histogram, then this array contains the number of occurrences of each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output parameter, and it must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.
srec.rpcnts	If you want a hybrid histogram, this array contains the total frequency of values that are less than or equal to each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output argument and must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.  As an example, for a given array numvals with numvals(i)=4, rpcnts(i)=13 means that there are 13 rows in the column which are less than or equal to 4.  Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whenever srec.rpcnts is populated, srec.bkvals must be populated as described above.</li> <li>Whenever bkvals and/or rpcnts are populated, there should not be any duplicates in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals.</li> </ul>

Datatype-specific input parameters (use one) are shown in [Table 165-88](#).

**Table 165-91 PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES\_NVARCHAR Datatype-Specific Input Parameters**

Type	Description
nvmin, nvmax	The minimum and maximum values when the column type is national character set based. No histogram information can be provided for a column of this type. If the datatype is fixed CHAR, the strings must be space-padded to 15 characters for correct normalization.

**Output Parameters****Table 165-92 PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES\_NVARCHAR Procedure Output Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srec.minval	Internal representation of the minimum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.maxval	Internal representation of the maximum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.bkvals	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.
srec.novals	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.eavals	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS
srec.rpcnts	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS

**Exceptions**

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent input values

**Usage Notes**

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

**Related Topics**

- [SET\\_COLUMN\\_STATS Procedures](#)  
This procedure sets column-related information.

## 165.7.85 PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES\_ROWID Procedure

This procedure converts user-specified minimum, maximum, and histogram endpoint datatype-specific values into Oracle's internal representation for future storage using SET\_COLUMN\_STATS.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES_ROWID (
  srec IN OUT StatRec,
  rwmn      ROWID,
  rwmax     ROWID);
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(prepare_column_values_rowid, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-93 PREPARE\_COLUMN\_VALUES\_ROWID Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srec	<p>Values (IN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• epc</li> <li>• bkvals</li> <li>• rpents</li> </ul> <p>Values (OUT):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minval</li> <li>• maxval</li> <li>• bkvals</li> <li>• novals</li> <li>• eavals</li> <li>• rpents</li> </ul>
rwmin	Minimum value when the column type is rowid. No histogram information is provided for a column of this type.
rwmax	Maximum value when the column type is rowid. No histogram information is provided for a column of this type.

**Table 165-94 StatRec Record Type Fields**

Field	Description
epc (IN)	<p>Number of values specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. This value must be between 2 and 2050, inclusive, and it should be set to 2 for procedures which do not allow histogram information (nvarchar and rowid).</p> <p>The first corresponding array entry should hold the minimum value for the column, and the last entry should hold the maximum. If there are more than two entries, then all the others hold the remaining height-balanced or frequency histogram endpoint values (with in-between values ordered from next-smallest to next-largest). This value may be adjusted to account for compression, so the returned value should be left as is for a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.</p>
bkvals (IN)	<p>If you want a frequency or hybrid histogram, this array contains the number of occurrences of each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, dblvals, fltvals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output parameter, and it must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p>

**Table 165-94 (Cont.) StatRec Record Type Fields**

Field	Description
rpcnts (IN)	<p>If you want a hybrid histogram, this array contains the total frequency of values that are less than or equal to each distinct value specified in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals. Otherwise, it is merely an output argument and must be set to NULL when this procedure is called.</p> <p>As an example, for a given array numvals with numvals(i)=4, rpcnts(i)=13 means that there are 13 rows in the column which are less than or equal to 4.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whenever srec.rpcnts is populated, srec.bkvals must be populated as described above.</li> <li>• Whenever bkvals and/or rpcnts are populated, there should not be any duplicates in charvals, datevals, numvals, or rawvals.</li> </ul>
minval (OUT)	Internal representation of the minimum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.
maxval (OUT)	Internal representation of the maximum suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.
bkvals (OUT)	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.
novals (OUT)	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.
eavals (OUT)	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.
rpcnts (OUT)	Array suitable for use in a call to SET_COLUMN_STATS.

**Usage Notes**

No special privilege or role is needed to invoke this procedure.

## 165.7.86 PUBLISH\_PENDING\_STATS Procedure

This procedure is used to publish the statistics gathered and stored as pending.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS (
  ownname          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  tabname          IN  VARCHAR2,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN DEFAULT
    TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE(GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force            IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-95 PUBLISH\_PENDING\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name
tabname	Table name
no_invalidate	Do not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	If TRUE, will override the lock

## Security Model

To run this procedure, you must have the same privilege for gathering statistics on the tables that will be touched by this procedure.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

## Usage Notes

- If the parameter `tabname` is NULL then publish applies to all tables of the specified schema.
- The default owner/schema is the user who runs the procedure.

## Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.PUBLISH_PENDING_STATS ('SH', null);
```

## 165.7.87 PURGE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure purges old versions of statistics saved in the dictionary.

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.PURGE_STATS(
    before_timestamp    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-96 PURGE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
before_timestamp	Versions of statistics saved before this timestamp are purged. If NULL, it uses the purging policy used by automatic purge. The automatic purge deletes all history older than the older of (current time - statistics history retention) and (time of recent analyze in the system - 1). The statistics history retention value can be changed using ALTER_STATS_HISTORY_RETENTION Procedure. The default is 31 days.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege and the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege.

## 165.7.88 REMAP\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure remaps the names of objects in the user statistics table. It allows you to import the statistics to objects with same definition but with different names.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REMAP_STAT_TABLE (
  ownname    IN    VARCHAR2,
  statab     IN    VARCHAR2,
  src_own    IN    VARCHAR2,
  src_tab    IN    VARCHAR2,
  tgt_own    IN    VARCHAR2,
  tgt_tab    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-97 REMAP\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner of the statistics table. NULL means the current schema.
statab	User statistics table identifier
src_own	Owner of the table to be renamed. This argument cannot be NULL.
src_tab	Name of the table to be renamed. If NULL, all tables are owned by src_own.

**Table 165-97 (Cont.) REMAP\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tgt_own	New name of the owner of the table. The owner name is also updated for the dependent objects such as columns and indexes. Note that an index of src_tab not owned by src_own is not renamed. This argument cannot be NULL.
tgt_tab	New name of the table. This argument is valid only if src_tab is not NULL.

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input

**Examples**

The following statement remaps all objects of sh to shsave in user statistics table sh.ustat:

```
DBMS_STATS.REMAP_STAT_TABLE ('sh', 'ustat', 'sh', NULL, 'shsave', NULL);
```

The following statement can be used to import statistics into objects of shsave once the preceding remap procedure is completed:

```
DBMS_STATS.IMPORT_SCHEMA_STATS ('shsave', 'ustat', statown => 'sh');
```

The following statement remaps sh.customers to shsave.customers\_sav:

```
DBMS_STATS.REMAP_STAT_TABLE ('sh', 'ustat', 'sh', 'customers', 'shsave', 'customers_sav');
```

## 165.7.89 REPORT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function

This function reports the results of an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(
    task_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    execution_name     IN   VARCHAR2  := NULL,
    type               IN   VARCHAR2   := 'TEXT',
    section            IN   VARCHAR2   := 'ALL',
    level              IN   VARCHAR2   := 'TYPICAL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-98** REPORT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
execution_name	A name that qualifies and identifies an advisor task execution. If not specified, the function uses the latest execution of the specified task.
type	The type of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor report. Possible values are TEXT, HTML, and XML.
section	A section in the report. Possible values are SUMMARY, FINDINGS, ERRORS, and ALL. You can specify combinations of different values can be using the plus (+) and minus (-) operator, as in 'SUMMARY +FINDINGS +ERRORS', and 'ALL -ERRORS'.
level	The format of the report. Possible values are BASIC, TYPICAL, ALL, and SHOW_HIDDEN. You can specify SHOW_HIDDEN together with the other three input values, as in 'BASIC +SHOW_HIDDEN' and 'TYPICAL +SHOW_HIDDEN'.

## Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- You can execute this subprogram for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`, which is predefined.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

The results of performing this task depend on the privileges of the executing user:

- `SYSTEM` level  
Only users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task on system-level rules.

- `Operation` level

The results depend on the following privileges:

- Users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task for all statistics operations.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to any schema except `SYS`.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to their own schema and the `SYS` schema.
- Users with neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can only perform this operation for statistics operations relating to their own schema.



- Object level

Users can perform this task for any object for which they have statistics collection privileges.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: User input errors
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Returns

This function returns a CLOB that contains the report.

### Examples

(Optional) List and briefly describe the examples for using the API or subprogram here.

#### Example 165-12 Generating an HTML Report

This example creates a procedure named `myrep`, and then calls this procedure to generate an HTML report.

```
SET ECHO ON
SET FEEDBACK ON
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SET TRIMS ON
SET LINESIZE 300

EXECUTE DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (buffer_size => 10000000);

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE myrep(p_tname VARCHAR2, p_fctype VARCHAR2,
which VARCHAR2)
IS
    v_report CLOB          := null;
    v_script CLOB          := null;
    v_fctype VARCHAR2(400) := p_fctype;
    v_tname  VARCHAR2(400) := p_tname;
    v_len    NUMBER(10);
    v_ps     NUMBER(10) := 10000;
    v_pn     NUMBER(10) := 1;
    v_ret    VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
    IF which = 'REPORT'
    THEN
        -- generate a report
        v_report := DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(
            task_name => v_tname,
            type      => v_fctype,
            section  => 'ALL',
            level    => 'ALL');
        v_len := DBMS_LOB.getlength(v_report);
        WHILE (v_pn < v_len)
        LOOP
```

```

        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(v_report, v_ps, v_pn));
        v_pn := v_pn + v_ps;
    END LOOP;
ELSE
    -- generate a script
    v_script := DBMS_STATS.SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
    v_len := DBMS_LOB.getlength(v_script);
    WHILE (v_pn < v_len)
    LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR( v_script, v_ps, v_pn));
        v_pn := v_pn + v_ps;
    END LOOP;
END IF;
END;
/

SHOW ERRORS

SPOOL report.txt
EXECUTE myrep('my_task', 'HTML', 'REPORT');
SPOOL OFF

```

### Example 165-13 Generating a Textual Report for AUTO\_STATS\_ADVISOR\_TASK

The following example invokes the `myrep` procedure created in the preceding example for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`:

```
EXEC myrep('AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK', 'TEXT', 'REPORT');
```

The following sample output shows part of the report:

```

GENERAL INFORMATION
-----
----

Task Name       : AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK
Execution Name  : EXEC_97
Created         : 07-08-16 10:18:10
Last Modified   : 07-11-16 03:02:30

-----
----

SUMMARY
-----
----

For execution EXEC_97 of task AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK, the Statistics
Advisor
has 10 finding(s). The findings are related to the following rules:
COMPLETEAUTOJOB, MAINTAINSTATSHISTORY, USEDEFAULTPREFERENCE,
AVOIDSETPROCEDURES, USEDEFAULTPARAMS, USEGATHERSCHEMASTATS,
AVOIDSTALESTATS,
UNLOCKNONVOLATILETABLE, USEINCREMENTAL, AVOIDANALYZETABLE. Please refer
to the

```

finding section for detailed information.

-----  
FINDINGS  
-----

Rule Name: MaintainStatsHistory  
Rule Description: Maintain Statistics History

Finding: Statistics history tables are too big.

Recommendation: Check the other findings of this rule, as well as the

findings for the rules  
AvoidFrequentStatsCollection,  
UseDefaultPreference, UseDefaultParams for possible  
causes  
and  
recommendations.

Rationale: The size of the statistics history table could be big because of  
violations of other rules.

-----  
Rule Name: UseDefaultPreference  
Rule Description: Use Default Preference for Stats Collection  
Finding: Global preference SYS\_FLAGS is set to a non-default value '1'.

Recommendation: Set the value of preference SYS\_FLAGS to '0'.

Example:  
-- Setting preference cascade to default value:  
dbms\_stats.set\_global\_prefs('CASCADE', NULL);

Rationale: Preference SYS\_FLAGS is for Oracle internal use only, setting it  
to nondefault value '1' could cause unforeseen consequences.

.  
. .  
.

## 165.7.90 REPORT\_COL\_USAGE Function

This function reports the recorded column (group) usage information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_COL_USAGE (
    ownname    IN    VARCHAR2,
    tabname    IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-99** REPORT\_COL\_USAGE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name. If NULL it reports column usage information for tables in all schemas in the database.
tablename	Table name. If NULL it reports column usage information for all tables of ownname.

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA administrative privilege or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

## 165.7.91 REPORT\_GATHER\_AUTO\_STATS Function

This function runs the auto statistics gathering job in reporting mode. That is, statistics are not actually collected, but all the objects that will be affected when auto statistics gathering is invoked are reported.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_AUTO_STATS (  
    detail_level    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',  
    format         VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT')  
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

Table 165-100 REPORT\_GATHER\_AUTO\_STATS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
detail_level	<p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BASIC:</b> The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- operation ID</li> <li>- operation name</li> <li>- operation target object</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status (such as: succeeded, failed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>TYPICAL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>BASIC</b>, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- total number of target objects</li> <li>- total number of successfully completed objects</li> <li>- total number of failed objects</li> <li>- total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering)</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- owner and name of each target object</li> <li>- target object type (such as: table, index)</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>ALL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>TYPICAL</b>, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- session ID</li> <li>- parameter values</li> <li>- error message if the operation failed</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- batching details</li> <li>- estimated cost</li> <li>- rank in the target list</li> <li>- columns for which histograms were collected</li> <li>- list of collected extended statistics (if any)</li> <li>- reason for including the object in the target list</li> <li>- additional error details if the task has failed.</li> </ul> <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (<b>CONCURRENT</b> preference is turned on).</p> </li> </ul>

**Table 165-100 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_AUTO\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XML</li> <li>• HTML</li> <li>• TEXT (Default)</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

Only user SYS can run the REPORT\_GATHER\_AUTO\_STATS function.

## 165.7.92 REPORT\_GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Functions

This function runs the GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS function in reporting mode.

The database does not collect statistics, but reports all objects that would be affected when invoking GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS. The input set of parameters is the same as in GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS, with two extra parameters.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_DATABASE_STATS (
  estimate_percent      IN      NUMBER      DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type (
    GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample         IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt           IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT GET_PARAM('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree               IN      NUMBER      DEFAULT TO_DEGREE_TYPE(
    GET_PARAM('DEGREE')),
  granularity          IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade              IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT to_cascade_type (
    GET_PARAM('CASCADE')),
  stattab              IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  statid               IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  options              IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'GATHER',
  statown              IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
  gather_sys           IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT TRUE,
  no_invalidate        IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE (
    GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  gather_temp          IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  gather_fixed         IN      BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE,
  stattype             IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT DATA,
  obj_filter_list      IN      ObjectTab   DEFAULT NULL,
  detail_level         IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  format               IN      VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-101 REPORT\_GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
estimate_percent	<p>The percentage of rows to use for the sample size. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. The null value means to compute.</p> <p>Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
block_sample	<p>Whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. This parameter is only relevant when estimating statistics.</p>
method_opt	<p>Method options. This parameter accepts the following values: <code>FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</code>.</p> <p><code>size_clause</code> is defined as <code>size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</code></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>integer</code> : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- <code>REPEAT</code> : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms.</li> <li>- <code>AUTO</code> : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</li> <li>- <code>SKEWONLY</code> : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</li> </ul> <p>The default is <code>FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO</code>. The value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>

**Table 165-101 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
degree	Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> . NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=>NULL, DEGREE=>n, or DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.
granularity	Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables. The following values are valid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALL — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global.</li> <li>• AUTO — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</li> <li>• DEFAULT — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use GLOBAL AND PARTITION for this functionality.</li> <li>• GLOBAL — Gathers global statistics.</li> <li>• GLOBAL AND PARTITION — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</li> <li>• PARTITION — Gathers partition-level statistics.</li> <li>• SUBPARTITION — Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</li> </ul>
cascade	Gather statistics on the indexes as well. Using this option is equivalent to running the <a href="#">GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure</a> on each of the indexes in the database in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics. The database assumes that the statistics table resides in the same schema as the object being analyzed. Thus, to use this option, one such table must exist in each schema.



**Table 165-101 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics withinstattab.
options	Further specification of which objects to gather statistics for: GATHER: Gathers statistics on all objects in the schema. GATHER AUTO: Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle implicitly determines which objects need new statistics, and determines how to gather those statistics. When GATHER AUTO is specified, the only additional valid parameters arestattab, statid, objlist and statown; all other parameter settings are ignored. Returns a list of processed objects. GATHER STALE: Gathers statistics on stale objects as determined by looking at the *_tab_modifications views. Also, return a list of objects found to be stale. GATHER EMPTY: Gathers statistics on objects which currently have no statistics. Return a list of objects found to have no statistics. LIST AUTO: Returns a list of objects to be processed with GATHER AUTO LIST STALE: Returns a list of stale objects as determined by looking at the *_tab_modifications views LIST EMPTY: Returns a list of objects which currently have no statistics
statown	Schema containing stattab, if different from current schema.
gather_sys	Gathers statistics on the objects owned by the SYS user.
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
gather_temp	Gathers statistics on global temporary tables when TRUE. The default is FALSE.  The temporary table must be created with the ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS clause. Also, the statistics collected are based on the data in the session in which this procedure is run, but they are shared across all sessions.

**Table 165-101 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
gather_fixed	<p>Gather statistics on fixed tables when TRUE. The default is FALSE. Only user SYS can collect statistics for fixed tables. The ownname must be SYS or null. When gathering statistics for fixed tables, the database ignores specified values for the following arguments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• estimate_percent</li><li>• block_sample</li><li>• stattab</li><li>• statid</li><li>• statown</li></ul> <p>The database does not invalidate the dependent cursors on fixed tables on which stats is collected. This option is meant for internal use only.</p>
stattype	<p>The type of statistics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DATA — Data statistics only</li><li>• CACHE — Cache statistics only</li><li>• ALL — All statistics</li></ul>
obj_filter_list	<p>A list of object filters. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case-insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcards are allowed in the attribute values.</p> <p>When specified, GATHER_DATABASE_STATS gathers statistics only on objects that satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single-object filter, the database can specify the constraints on the object attributes. For example, non-NULL values s1 and s2 are specified for attributes a1 and a2 in one object filter. An object o is said to satisfy this object filter when (o.a1 LIKE s1) AND (o.a2 LIKE s2) is true.</p>

**Table 165-101 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
detail_level	<p>The level of detail for the content of the report. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BASIC:</b> The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- operation ID</li> <li>- operation name</li> <li>- operation target object</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status (such as: succeeded, failed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>TYPICAL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- total number of target objects</li> <li>- total number of successfully completed objects</li> <li>- total number of failed objects</li> <li>- total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering)</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- owner and name of each target object</li> <li>- target object type (such as: table, index)</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>ALL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- session ID</li> <li>- parameter values</li> <li>- error message if the operation failed</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- batching details</li> <li>- estimated cost</li> <li>- rank in the target list</li> <li>- columns for which histograms were collected</li> <li>- list of collected extended statistics (if any)</li> <li>- additional error details if the task has failed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (CONCURRENT preference is turned on).</p>

**Table 165-101 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_DATABASE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	The format of the report. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>XML</li> <li>HTML</li> <li>TEXT (Default)</li> </ul>

**Return Values**

A CLOB object that contains the report

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

**Usage Notes**

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

## 165.7.93 REPORT\_GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Functions

This function runs the GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS procedure in reporting mode.

The database does not collect statistics, but reports all objects affected when invoking GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS. The detail level for the report is defined by the detail\_level input parameter. See the descriptions of detail\_level and format in [REPORT\\_GATHER\\_DICTIONARY\\_STATS Functions](#). For all other input parameters, see [GATHER\\_DICTIONARY\\_STATS Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS (
    comp_id          IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    estimate_percent IN    NUMBER     DEFAULT TO_ESTIMATE_PERCENT_TYPE

    (GET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
    block_sample    IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
    method_opt      IN    VARCHAR2   DEFAULT GET_PARAM('METHOD_OPT'),
    degree          IN    NUMBER     DEFAULT TO_DEGREE_TYPE
                                (GET_PARAM('DEGREE')),
    granularity     IN    VARCHAR2   DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
    cascade         IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TO_CASCADE_TYPE
                                (GET_PARAM('CASCADE')),
    stattab        IN    VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
    options         IN    VARCHAR2   DEFAULT 'GATHER AUTO',
    no_invalidate  IN    BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE

    (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
```

```

    statype          IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'DATA' ,
    obj_filter_list  IN    ObjectTab    DEFAULT NULL,
    detail_level     IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TYPICAL' ,
    format           IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT 'TEXT' )
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-102 REPORT\_GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
comp_id	Component ID of the schema to analyze. NULL results in analyzing schemas of all RDBMS components. Refer refer to the COMP_ID column of the DBA_REGISTRY view. The procedure always gather statistics on SYS and SYSTEM schemas regardless of this argument.
estimate_percent	Percentage of rows to sample (NULL means compute). The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to let the database determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
block_sample	Determines whether to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when performing estimate statistics.
method_opt	<p>The method options. This parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms.</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>

**Table 165-102 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
degree	<p>Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>. NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement.</p> <p>Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=&gt;NULL, DEGREE=&gt;n, or DEGREE=&gt;DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p>
granularity	<p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables.</p> <p>The following values are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALL — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global.</li> <li>• AUTO — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</li> <li>• DEFAULT — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use GLOBAL AND PARTITION for this functionality.</li> <li>• GLOBAL — Gathers global statistics.</li> <li>• GLOBAL AND PARTITION — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</li> <li>• PARTITION — Gathers partition-level statistics.</li> <li>• SUBPARTITION — Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</li> </ul>
cascade	<p>Gathers statistics on indexes also. Index statistics gathering will not be parallelized. Using this option is equivalent to running the <a href="#">GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure</a> on each of the indexes in the schema in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
stattab	<p>User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics.</p>

**Table 165-102 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options	Further specification of objects for which to gather statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'GATHER' - Gathers statistics on all objects in the schema</li> <li>'GATHER AUTO' - Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When 'GATHER AUTO' is specified, the only additional valid parameters are <code>comp_id</code>, <code>stattab</code>, <code>statid</code> and <code>statown</code>; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, returns a list of objects processed.</li> <li>'GATHER STALE' - Gathers statistics on stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_tab_modifications</code> views. Also, returns a list of objects found to be stale.</li> <li>'GATHER EMPTY' - Gathers statistics on objects which currently have no statistics. Also, returns a list of objects found to have no statistics.</li> <li>'LIST AUTO' - Returns list of objects to be processed with 'GATHER AUTO'</li> <li>'LIST STALE' - Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_tab_modifications</code> views</li> <li>'LIST EMPTY' - Returns list of objects which currently have no statistics</li> </ul>
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to <code>TRUE</code> . The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to <code>FALSE</code> . Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
stattype	The type of statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DATA — Data statistics only</li> <li>CACHE — Cache statistics only</li> <li>ALL — All statistics</li> </ul>
obj_filter_list	A list of object filters. When provided, this will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case- insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values <code>s1</code> , <code>s2</code> , ... are specified for attributes <code>a1</code> , <code>a2</code> , ... in one object filter. An object <code>o</code> is said to satisfy this object filter if ( <code>o.a1</code> like <code>s1</code> ) and ( <code>o.a2</code> like <code>s2</code> ) and ... is true.
detail_level	See the description in <a href="#">REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Functions</a> .
format	See the description in <a href="#">REPORT_GATHER_DICTIONARY_STATS Functions</a> .

### Return Values

A CLOB object that contains the report

### Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege to execute this procedure.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Index does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

## 165.7.94 REPORT\_GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJ\_STATS Function

This function runs the GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure in reporting mode.

That is, statistics are not actually collected, but all the objects that will be affected when GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJ\_STATS is invoked are reported. The input set of parameters are exactly the same as in GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJ\_STATS with two extra parameters.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_FIXED_OBJ_STATS (
  statab          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statown         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate   IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE (
                                GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  detail_level    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  format          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-103 REPORT\_GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJ\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
statab	User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics
statid	Identifier to associate with these statistics within statab (optional)
statown	Schema containing statab (if different from current schema)



**Table 165-103 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJ\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .

**Table 165-103 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJ\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
detail_level	<p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BASIC:</b> The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- operation ID</li> <li>- operation name</li> <li>- operation target object</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status (such as: succeeded, failed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>TYPICAL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>BASIC</b>, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- total number of target objects</li> <li>- total number of successfully completed objects</li> <li>- total number of failed objects</li> <li>- total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering)</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- owner and name of each target object</li> <li>- target object type (such as: table, index)</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>ALL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>TYPICAL</b>, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- session ID</li> <li>- parameter values</li> <li>- error message if the operation failed</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- batching details</li> <li>- estimated cost</li> <li>- rank in the target list</li> <li>- columns for which histograms were collected</li> <li>- list of collected extended statistics (if any)</li> <li>- additional error details if the task has failed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (<b>CONCURRENT</b> preference is turned on).</p>

**Table 165-103 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_FIXED\_OBJ\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XML</li> <li>• HTML</li> <li>• TEXT (Default)</li> </ul>

### Return Values

A CLOB object that contains the report

### Usage Notes

You must have the SYSDBA or ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY system privilege to execute this procedure.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table, may need to upgrade it

### Related Topics

- [GATHER\\_FIXED\\_OBJECTS\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
This procedure gathers statistics for all fixed objects (dynamic performance tables).

## 165.7.95 REPORT\_GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Functions

This function runs the GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS procedure in reporting mode.

The database does not actually gather statistics, but reports all objects that would be affected when invoking GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS. The input set of parameters is exactly the same as in GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS, with two extra parameters.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS (
  ownname          IN  VARCHAR2,
  estimate_percent IN  NUMBER          DEFAULT TO_ESTIMATE_PERCENT_TYPE (
    GET_PARAM ('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample     IN  BOOLEAN         DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       IN  VARCHAR2       DEFAULT GET_PARAM ('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           IN  NUMBER          DEFAULT TO_DEGREE_TYPE (
    GET_PARAM('DEGREE')),
  granularity      IN  VARCHAR2       DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
  cascade          IN  BOOLEAN         DEFAULT TO_CASCADE_TYPE (
    GET_PARAM ('CASCADE')),
  stattab         IN  VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          IN  VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
  options         IN  VARCHAR2       DEFAULT 'GATHER',
  statown         IN  VARCHAR2       DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

no_invalidate      IN  BOOLEAN      DEFAULT TO_NO_INVALIDATE_TYPE (
                    GET_PARAM ('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force              IN  BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE,
obj_filter_list    IN  ObjectTab    DEFAULT NULL,
detail_level       IN  VARCHAR2     DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
format             IN  VARCHAR2     DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-104 REPORT\_GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Schema to analyze (NULL means current schema)
estimate_percent	Percentage of rows to estimate (NULL means compute): The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
block_sample	Whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when doing an estimate statistics.
method_opt	<p>Accepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause] size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>

**Table 165-104 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
degree	Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> . NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=>NULL, DEGREE=>n, or DEGREE=>DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.
granularity	Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned). 'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics 'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value. 'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'. 'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object. 'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics 'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.
cascade	Gather statistics on the indexes as well. Using this option is equivalent to running the <a href="#">GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure</a> on each of the indexes in the schema in addition to gathering table and column statistics. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE to have Oracle determine whether index statistics to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab

**Table 165-104 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
options	<p>Further specification of which objects to gather statistics for:</p> <p><b>GATHER:</b> Gathers statistics on all objects in the schema.</p> <p><b>GATHER AUTO:</b> Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle implicitly determines which objects need new statistics, and determines how to gather those statistics. When <b>GATHER AUTO</b> is specified, the only additional valid parameters are <code>ownname</code>, <code>stattab</code>, <code>statid</code>, <code>objlist</code> and <code>statown</code>; all other parameter settings are ignored. Returns a list of processed objects.</p> <p><b>GATHER STALE:</b> Gathers statistics on stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_tab_modifications</code> views. Also, return a list of objects found to be stale.</p> <p><b>GATHER EMPTY:</b> Gathers statistics on objects which currently have no statistics. also, return a list of objects found to have no statistics.</p> <p><b>LIST AUTO:</b> Returns a list of objects to be processed with <b>GATHER AUTO</b>.</p> <p><b>LIST STALE:</b> Returns list of stale objects as determined by looking at the <code>*_tab_modifications</code> views.</p> <p><b>LIST EMPTY:</b> Returns list of objects which currently have no statistics.</p>
objlist	List of objects found to be stale or empty
statown	Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code> )
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to <b>TRUE</b> . The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to <b>FALSE</b> . Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Gather statistics on objects even if they are locked
obj_filter_list	A list of object filters. When provided, <code>REPORT_GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS</code> will gather statistics only on objects which satisfy at least one object filter in the list as needed. In a single object filter, we can specify the constraints on the object attributes. The attribute values specified in the object filter are case- insensitive unless double-quoted. Wildcard is allowed in the attribute values. Suppose non-NULL values <code>s1</code> , <code>s2</code> , ... are specified for attributes <code>a1</code> , <code>a2</code> , ... in one object filter. An object <code>o</code> is said to satisfy this object filter if ( <code>o.a1 like s1</code> ) and ( <code>o.a2 like s2</code> ) and ... is true. See <a href="#">Applying an Object Filter List</a> .

**Table 165-104 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
detail_level	<p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BASIC:</b> The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- operation ID</li> <li>- operation name</li> <li>- operation target object</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status (such as: succeeded, failed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>TYPICAL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>BASIC</b>, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- total number of target objects</li> <li>- total number of successfully completed objects</li> <li>- total number of failed objects</li> <li>- total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering)</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- owner and name of each target object</li> <li>- target object type (such as: table, index)</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>ALL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>TYPICAL</b>, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- session ID</li> <li>- parameter values</li> <li>- error message if the operation failed</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- batching details</li> <li>- estimated cost</li> <li>- rank in the target list</li> <li>- columns for which histograms were collected</li> <li>- list of collected extended statistics (if any)</li> <li>- additional error details if the task has failed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (<b>CONCURRENT</b> preference is turned on).</p>

**Table 165-104 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_SCHEMA\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XML</li> <li>• HTML</li> <li>• TEXT (Default)</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Schema does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Bad input value

### Examples

#### Applying an Object Filter List

The following example specifies that any table with a "T" prefix in the `SAMPLE` schema or any table in the `SYS` schema, if stale, will have statistics gathered upon it.

```

DECLARE
  filter_lst DBMS_STATS.OBJECTTAB := DBMS_STATS.OBJECTTAB();
BEGIN
  filter_lst.extend(2);
  filter_lst(1).ownname := 'SAMPLE';
  filter_lst(1).objname := 'T%';
  filter_lst(2).ownname := 'SYS';
  DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS(NULL, obj_filter_list => filter_lst,
                                options => 'GATHER STALE');
END;
```

## 165.7.96 REPORT\_GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Function

This procedure runs the `GATHER_TABLE_STATS` Procedure in reporting mode.

That is, statistics are not actually collected, but all the objects that will be affected when `GATHER_TABLE_STATS` is invoked are reported.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.REPORT_GATHER_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  estimate_percent NUMBER  DEFAULT to_estimate_percent_type
                                (get_param('ESTIMATE_PERCENT')),
  block_sample     BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  method_opt       VARCHAR2 DEFAULT get_param('METHOD_OPT'),
  degree           NUMBER   DEFAULT to_degree_type(get_param('DEGREE')),
```



```

granularity      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT GET_PARAM('GRANULARITY'),
cascade          BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_cascade_type(get_param('CASCADE')),
stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
statown         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                    get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
stattype        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DATA',
force           BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE)
detail_level    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',  format          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT
'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-105 REPORT\_GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Schema of table to analyze
tablename	Name of table
partname	Name of partition
estimate_percent	Percentage of rows to estimate (NULL means compute) The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
block_sample	Whether or not to use random block sampling instead of random row sampling. Random block sampling is more efficient, but if the data is not randomly distributed on disk, then the sample values may be somewhat correlated. Only pertinent when doing an estimate statistics.

**Table 165-105 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method_opt	<p>Accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</li> <li>• FOR COLUMNS [column_clause] [size_clause]</li> </ul> <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</p> <p>column_clause is defined as column_clause := column_name   extension name   extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer : Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</li> <li>- column_name : Name of a column</li> <li>- extension : can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, Column_name [, ...]) or an expression</li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
degree	<p>Degree of parallelism. The default for degree is NULL. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>. NULL means use the table default value specified by the DEGREE clause in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE to specify the default value based on the initialization parameters. The AUTO_DEGREE value determines the degree of parallelism automatically. This is between 1 (serial execution) and DEFAULT_DEGREE (the system default value based on number of CPUs and initialization parameters) according to the size of the object. When using DEGREE=&gt;NULL, DEGREE=&gt;n, or DEGREE=&gt;DBMS_STATS.DEFAULT_DEGREE, the current implementation of DBMS_STATS may use serial execution if the size of the object does not warrant parallel execution.</p>

**Table 165-105 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
granularity	<p>Granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'APPROX_GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - similar to 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' but in this case the global statistics are aggregated from partition level statistics. This option will aggregate all statistics except the number of distinct values for columns and number of distinct keys of indexes. The existing histograms of the columns at the table level are also aggregated. The aggregation will use only partitions with statistics, so to get accurate global statistics, users should make sure to have statistics for all partitions. Global statistics are gathered if <code>partname</code> is <code>NULL</code> or if the aggregation cannot be performed (for example, if statistics for one of the partitions is missing).</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p>
cascade	<p>Gathers statistics on the indexes for this table. Using this option is equivalent to running the <a href="#">GATHER_INDEX_STATS Procedure</a> on each of the table's indexes. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE</code> to have Oracle determine whether index statistics are to be collected or not. This is the default. The default value can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
stattab	<p>User statistics table identifier describing where to save the current statistics</p>
statid	<p>Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within <code>stattab</code></p>
statown	<p>Schema containing <code>stattab</code> (if different than <code>ownname</code>)</p>
no_invalidate	<p>Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to <code>TRUE</code>. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to <code>FALSE</code>. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>

**Table 165-105 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stattype	Statistics type. The only value allowed is DATA.
force	Gather statistics of table even if it is locked
detail_level	<p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BASIC: The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- operation ID</li> <li>- operation name</li> <li>- operation target object</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status (such as: succeeded, failed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• TYPICAL: In addition to the information provided at level BASIC, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- total number of target objects</li> <li>- total number of successfully completed objects</li> <li>- total number of failed objects</li> <li>- total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering)</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- owner and name of each target object</li> <li>- target object type (such as: table, index)</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• ALL: In addition to the information provided at level TYPICAL, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- session ID</li> <li>- parameter values</li> <li>- error message if the operation failed</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- batching details</li> <li>- estimated cost</li> <li>- rank in the target list</li> <li>- columns for which histograms were collected</li> <li>- list of collected extended statistics (if any)</li> <li>- additional error details if the task has failed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (CONCURRENT preference is turned on).</p>

**Table 165-105 (Cont.) REPORT\_GATHER\_TABLE\_STATS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XML</li> <li>• HTML</li> <li>• TEXT (Default)</li> </ul>

**Return Values**

A CLOB object that contains the report

**Usage Notes**

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.

**Related Topics**

- [GATHER\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#)  
This procedure gathers table, column, and index statistics. It attempts to parallelize as much work as possible, but there are some restrictions, which are described in the individual parameters.

## 165.7.97 REPORT\_SINGLE\_STATS\_OPERATION Function

This function generates a report for the provided operation optionally in a particular pluggable database (PDB) in a multitenant environment.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_SINGLE_STATS_OPERATIONS (
  opid          NUMBER,
  detail_level  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  format        VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT'
  container_id  NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 165-106 REPORT\_SINGLE\_STATS\_OPERATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
opid	Operation ID

**Table 165-106 (Cont.) REPORT\_SINGLE\_STATS\_OPERATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
detail_level	<p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BASIC:</b> The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- operation ID</li> <li>- operation name</li> <li>- operation target object</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status (such as: succeeded, failed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>TYPICAL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>BASIC</b>, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- total number of target objects</li> <li>- total number of successfully completed objects</li> <li>- total number of failed objects</li> <li>- total number of timed-out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering)</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- owner and name of each target object</li> <li>- target object type (such as: table, index)</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>ALL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>TYPICAL</b>, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- session ID</li> <li>- parameter values</li> <li>- error message if the operation failed</li> </ul> <p>With regard to target objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name</li> <li>- batching details</li> <li>- estimated cost</li> <li>- rank in the target list</li> <li>- columns for which histograms were collected</li> <li>- list of collected extended statistics (if any)</li> <li>- reason for including the object in the target list (applies to only automatic statistics gathering operation tasks)</li> <li>- additional error details if the task has failed.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Note that several fields (such as job name, estimated task cost) in the report are populated only when an operation is executed concurrently (<b>CONCURRENT</b> preference is turned on).</p>

**Table 165-106 (Cont.) REPORT\_SINGLE\_STATS\_OPERATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	Report format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XML</li> <li>• HTML</li> <li>• TEXT (Default)</li> </ul>
container_id	ID of the pluggable database (PDB) on which this operation was performed. Note that in a multitenant environment, operation ID does not uniquely identify an operation. That is, different operations from distinct PDBs may have the same operation ID. Hence, in a multitenant environment, if a PDB ID is not provided, then the report may contain multiple operations. In a typical (non-CDB) database environment, operation ID is unique to each operation.

**Usage Notes**

To invoke this procedure you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege and the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege.

## 165.7.98 REPORT\_STATS\_OPERATIONS Function

This function generates a report of all statistics operations that take place between two timestamps which may or may not have been provided.

It allows the scope of the report to be narrowed down so that report will include only auto statistics gathering runs. Furthermore, in a multitenant environment, users may optionally provide a set of pluggable database (PDB) IDs so that only statistics operations from the specified pluggable databases will be reported.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_STATS.REPORT_STATS_OPERATIONS (
  detail_level      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  format            VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TEXT',
  latestN           NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  since             TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  until             TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_only         BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  container_ids     DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY DEFAULT DBMS_STATS.NULL_NUMTAB)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-107 REPORT\_STATS\_OPERATIONS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
detail_level	<p>Detail level for the content of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BASIC:</b> The report includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- operation ID</li> <li>- operation name</li> <li>- operation target object</li> <li>- start time</li> <li>- end time</li> <li>- completion status (such as: succeeded, failed)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>TYPICAL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>BASIC</b>, the report includes individual target objects for which statistics are gathered in this operation. Specifically, with regard to operation related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- total number of target objects</li> <li>- total number of successfully completed objects</li> <li>- total number of failed objects</li> <li>- total number of timed -out objects (applies to only auto statistics gathering)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>ALL:</b> In addition to the information provided at level <b>TYPICAL</b>, the report includes further information on each target object. Specifically, with regard to operation-related details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- job name (if the operation was run in a job)</li> <li>- session ID</li> <li>- parameter values</li> <li>- additional error details if the operation has failed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
format	<p>Report format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• XML</li> <li>• HTML</li> <li>• TEXT (Default)</li> </ul>
latestN	<p>Restricts the report to contain only the latest N operations that took place between the provided time points (since and until). The default value is <b>NULL</b>, meaning that all qualifying operations will be reported.</p>
since	<p>The report will include only statistics operations that started after this timestamp.</p>
until	<p>The report will include only statistics operations that before after this timestamp.</p>
auto_only	<p>When <b>TRUE</b>, the report will contain only auto statistics gathering job runs.</p>
container_ids	<p>A multitenant environment contains one or more pluggable databases (PDBs). <code>container_ids</code> represents a set of PDB IDs so that only statistics operations from the specified PDBs are reported (applies to only multitenant environments).</p>



### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege and the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege.

### Examples

Note that the type for `container_ids` input parameter is `DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY` which is an associative PL/SQL array collection. Although associative array type allows for more flexible `hash` table-like organization of entries, this function treats `container_ids` as a regular table collection with the first ID located at index 1 and the last id located at index `container_ids.count` without any empty array slot left between any two IDs. An example for 3 container ids is provided.

```
DECLARE
    conid_tab DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
    report clob;
BEGIN
    conid_tab(1) := 124;
    conid_tab(2) := 63;
    conid_tab(3) := 98;
    report := DBMS_STATS.REPORT_STATS_OPERATIONS (container_ids => conid_tab);
END;
```

## 165.7.99 RESET\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure

This procedure resets an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task execution to its initial state. Only reset a task that is not currently executing.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESET_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-108 RESET\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>task_name</code>	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

### Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

### Exceptions

- `ORA-20000`: Insufficient privileges
- `ORA-20001`: Invalid input values

- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

## 165.7.100 RESET\_COL\_USAGE Procedure

This procedure deletes the recorded column (group) usage information.

This procedure should only be used in very rare cases when the seed column usage needs to be initialized.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESET_COL_USAGE (  
    ownname    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    tabname    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-109** RESET\_COL\_USAGE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name. If NULL it deletes column usage information for tables in all schemas in the database.
tabname	Table name. If NULL it deletes column usage information for all tables of ownname. If both the owner and tabname is NULL, the seed column usage is stopped if applicable. See <a href="#">:SEED_COL_USAGE Procedure</a> for more information.

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need to have the SYSDBA administrative privilege, or both the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and the ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

## 165.7.101 RESET\_GLOBAL\_PREF\_DEFAULTS Procedure

This procedure sets global preference, such as CASCADE, ESTIMATE\_PERCENT and GRANULARITY, to default values.

This reverses the global preferences set by the [SET\\_GLOBAL\\_PREFS Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESET_GLOBAL_PREF_DEFAULTS;
```

### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege and the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege.

## 165.7.102 RESET\_PARAM\_DEFAULTS Procedure

This deprecated procedure resets the default values of all parameters to Oracle recommended values.

### Note:

This subprogram has been replaced by improved technology and is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. Instead of this procedure, use the [RESET\\_GLOBAL\\_PREF\\_DEFAULTS Procedure](#).

See also . [DBMS\\_STATS Deprecated Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESET_PARAM_DEFAULTS;
```

## 165.7.103 RESTORE\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of all tables of the database as of a specified timestamp (`as_of_timestamp`).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_DATABASE_STATS(  
  as_of_timestamp      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,  
  force                BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,  
  no_invalidate       BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type  
                      (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-110** RESTORE\_DATABASE\_STATS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>as_of_timestamp</code>	The timestamp to which to restore statistics
<code>force</code>	Restores statistics even if their statistics are locked
<code>no_invalidate</code>	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

## 165.7.104 RESTORE\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of all dictionary tables (tables of 'SYS', 'SYSTEM' and RDBMS component schemas) as of a specified timestamp (`as_of_timestamp`).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_DICTIONARY_STATS(
  as_of_timestamp    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  force              BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  no_invalidate     BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                    (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-111 RESTORE\_DICTIONARY\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>as_of_timestamp</code>	Timestamp to which to restore statistics
<code>force</code>	Restores statistics even if their statistics are locked
<code>no_invalidate</code>	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE</code> to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you must have the `SYSDBA` or both `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` and `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

## 165.7.105 RESTORE\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of all fixed tables as of a specified timestamp (`as_of_timestamp`).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_FIXED_OBJECTS_STATS(
  as_of_timestamp    TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  force              BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
```

```
no_invalidate          BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                      (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-112 RESTORE\_FIXED\_OBJECTS\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
as_of_timestamp	The timestamp to which to restore statistics
force	Restores statistics even if their statistics are locked
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA or ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY system privilege.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

## 165.7.106 RESTORE\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of all tables of a schema as of a specified timestamp (as\_of\_timestamp).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS(
  ownname              VARCHAR2,
  as_of_timestamp      TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  force                BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  no_invalidate        BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                      (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-113 RESTORE\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Schema of the tables for which the statistics are to be restored
as_of_timestamp	The timestamp to which to restore statistics

**Table 165-113 (Cont.) RESTORE\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	Restores statistics even if their statistics are locked
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.

## 165.7.107 RESTORE\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores system statistics as of a specified timestamp (as\_of\_timestamp).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_SCHEMA_STATS(
    as_of_timestamp          TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-114 RESTORE\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
as_of_timestamp	The timestamp to which to restore statistics

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

### Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATISTICS role.

## 165.7.108 RESTORE\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure restores statistics of a table as of a specified timestamp (as\_of\_timestamp). It also restores statistics of associated indexes and columns.

If the table statistics were locked at the specified timestamp the procedure will lock the statistics. The procedure will not restore user defined statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESTORE_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tablename        VARCHAR2,
  as_of_timestamp  TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  restore_cluster_index  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  force            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type
                                     (GET_PARAM('NO_INVALIDATE')));
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-115 RESTORE\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	The schema of the table for which the statistics are to be restored
tablename	The table name
as_of_timestamp	The timestamp to which to restore statistics
restore_cluster_index	If the table is part of a cluster, restore statistics of the cluster index if set to TRUE
force	Restores statistics even if the table statistics are locked. If the table statistics were not locked at the specified timestamp, it unlocks the statistics.
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent values

ORA-20006: Unable to restore statistics, statistics history not available

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## 165.7.109 RESUME\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure

This procedure resumes an interrupted task. It only resumes the execution that was most recently interrupted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK (
    task_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-116 RESUME\_ADVISOR\_TASK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.

### Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

Consider a case in which a task is executed by one user, interrupted, and then resumed by a different user. In this case, Optimizer Statistics Advisor bases its checks of the resumed execution on the privilege of the user who resumed the task.

### Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Example 165-14 Resuming an Interrupted Task

In this example, you start a SQL\*Plus session, and then create and execute an advisor task named `my_task`:

```
DECLARE
    v_tname  VARCHAR2(128) := 'my_task';
    v_ename  VARCHAR2(128) := NULL;
BEGIN
    -- create a task
    v_tname := DBMS_STATS.CREATE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
```



```
-- execute the task
v_ename := DBMS_STATS.EXECUTE_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
END;
/
```

In a separate terminal, you start a second SQL\*Plus session, and then execute the following program:

```
XEC DBMS_STATS.INTERRUPT_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

The first session returns an ORA-13632 to indicate the cancelation of the task:

```
ORA-13638: The user interrupted the current operation.
```

In the second SQL\*Plus session, you resume the task execution as follows:

```
XEC DBMS_STATS.RESUME_ADVISOR_TASK('my_task');
```

## 165.7.110 SCRIPT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function

Retrieves the script that implements the recommended actions for the problems found by Optimizer Statistics Advisor.

The generated script contains PL/SQL statements that you can choose to execute. Preceding the commands for each action are comments that list the potential side effects. You can review the comments, and choose to execute only the desired sections.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK (
  task_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  execution_name     IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  dir_name           IN  VARCHAR2  := NULL,
  level              IN  VARCHAR2  := 'TYPICAL' )
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-117** SCRIPT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
task_name	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
execution_name	A name that qualifies and identifies an advisor execution. If not specified, then the advisor automatically generates it. If the specified execution conflicts with the name of an existing execution, then the function returns an error.

**Table 165-117 (Cont.) SCRIPT\_ADVISOR\_TASK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>dir_name</code>	Directory name to which to write the generated script. If the name is not specified (NULL), then the function includes the script in the returned CLOB. If the name is specified, then the function returns the script as a CLOB and as a new file in the specified directory.
<code>level</code>	The level of the script to generate. Possible values are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALL: Ignores the filter and generates a script for all findings</li> <li>• TYPICAL: Generates a script according to the filters in place</li> </ul>

**Security Model**

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- You can execute this subprogram for `AUTO_STATS_ADVISOR_TASK`, which is predefined.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

The results of performing this task depend on the privileges of the executing user:

- SYSTEM level

Only users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task on system-level rules.

- Operation level

The results depend on the following privileges:

- Users with both the `ANALYZE ANY` and `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privileges can perform this task for all statistics operations.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to any schema except `SYS`.
- Users with the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege but *not* the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege can perform this task for statistics operations related to their own schema and the `SYS` schema.
- Users with neither the `ANALYZE ANY` nor the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege can only perform this operation for statistics operations relating to their own schema.

- Object level

Users can perform this task for any object for which they have statistics collection privileges.

**Return Values**

This function returns a CLOB that contains the script.

## Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### Example 165-15 Creating an Optimizer Statistics Advisor Script

This example creates a procedure named `myrep`, and then calls this procedure to print the script the implements the recommendations.

```
SET ECHO ON
SET FEEDBACK ON
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SET TRIMS ON
SET LINESIZE 300

EXECUTE DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (buffer_size => 10000000);

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE myrep(p_tname VARCHAR2, p_fctype VARCHAR2,
which VARCHAR2)
IS
  v_report CLOB          := null;
  v_script CLOB          := null;
  v_fctype VARCHAR2(400) := p_fctype;
  v_tname  VARCHAR2(400) := p_tname;
  v_len    NUMBER(10);
  v_ps     NUMBER(10)    := 10000;
  v_pn     NUMBER(10)    := 1;
  v_ret    VARCHAR2(32767);
BEGIN
  IF which = 'REPORT'
  THEN
    -- generate a report
    v_report := DBMS_STATS.REPORT_ADVISOR_TASK(
      task_name => v_tname,
      type      => v_fctype,
      section   => 'ALL',
      level     => 'ALL');
    v_len := DBMS_LOB.getlength(v_report);
    WHILE (v_pn < v_len)
    LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(v_report, v_ps, v_pn));
      v_pn := v_pn + v_ps;
    END LOOP;
  ELSE
    -- generate a script
    v_script := DBMS_STATS.SCRIPT_ADVISOR_TASK(v_tname);
    v_len := DBMS_LOB.getlength(v_script);
    WHILE (v_pn < v_len)
    LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR(v_script, v_ps, v_pn));
      v_pn := v_pn + v_ps;
    END LOOP;
  END IF;
END myrep;
```

```

        END IF;
    END;
/

SHOW ERRORS

SPOOL report.txt
EXECUTE myrep('my_task','-','SCRIPT');
SPOOL OFF

```



### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*

## 165.7.111 SEED\_COL\_USAGE Procedure

This procedure seeds column usage information from a statements in the specified SQL tuning set, or in the database.

The procedure iterates over the SQL statements, compiles them, and then seeds column usage information for the columns that appear in these statements. You can monitor the workload on the system for given amount of time and seed the and seed the column usage information based on the columns that appear in statements executed during the monitoring window.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (
    sqlset_name    IN    VARCHAR2,
    owner_name     IN    VARCHAR2,
    time_limit     IN    POSITIVE DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 165-118 SEED\_COL\_USAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Name of the SQL tuning set that contains the statements to be monitored.  If this parameter and owner_name are both null, then the procedure monitors all statements in the database for the specified time limit.
owner_name	Owner of the SQL tuning set that contains the statements to be monitored.  If this parameter and sqlset_name are both null, then the procedure monitors all statements in the database for the specified time limit.
time_limit	Time limit (in seconds).

### Security Model

To invoke this procedure you must have the ANALYZE ANY privilege and the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

### Usage Notes

This procedure also records group of columns. You can create extensions for the recorded group of columns using the [CREATE\\_EXTENDED\\_STATS Function](#) procedure. If `sqlset_name` and `owner_name` are `NULL`, then the procedure records the column (group) usage information for the statements executed in the system in next `time_limit` seconds.

This monitoring procedure records different information from the traditional column usage information that is visible in `SYS.COL_USAGE$`. The procedure stores information in `SYS.COL_GROUP_USAGE$`.

### Examples

The following example turns on monitoring for 5 minutes or 300 seconds.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_STATS.SEED_COL_USAGE (null,null,300);
END;
```

## 165.7.112 SET\_ADVISOR\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure updates the value of an Optimizer Statistics Advisor task parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_ADVISOR_TASK_PARAMETER (
  task_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  parameter      IN   VARCHAR2,
  value          IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-119 SET\_ADVISOR\_TASK\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>task_name</code>	The name of the Optimizer Statistics Advisor task.
<code>parameter</code>	The name of the parameter to set. The function returns an error if the specified parameter does not exist.
<code>value</code>	The new value of the parameter.

### Security Model

Note the following:

- To execute this subprogram, you must have the `ADVISOR` privilege.
- You must be the owner of the task.
- This subprogram executes using invoker's rights.

## Exceptions

- ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges
- ORA-20001: Invalid input values
- ORA-20012: Optimizer Statistics Advisor errors

### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to manage Optimizer Statistics Advisor

## 165.7.113 SET\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedures

This procedure sets column-related information.

In the version of this procedure that deals with user-defined statistics, the statistics type specified is the type to store in the dictionary, in addition to the actual user-defined statistics. If this statistics type is `NULL`, the statistics type associated with the index or column is stored.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  colname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  distcnt         NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  density         NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  nullcnt        NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  srec           StatRec DEFAULT NULL,
  avgclen        NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  flags          NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate  BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Use the following for user-defined statistics:

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_COLUMN_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  colname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  ext_stats       RAW,
  stattypown      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  stattypname     VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statown        VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate  BOOLEAN DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
```

```

                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
force          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-120 SET\_COLUMN\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema.
tablename	Name of the table to which this column belongs.
colname	Name of the column or extension
partname	Name of the table partition in which to store the statistics. If the table is partitioned and partname is NULL, then the statistics are stored at the global table level.
stattab	User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics. If stattab is NULL, then the statistics are stored directly in the dictionary.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within stattab (Only pertinent if stattab is not NULL)
ext_stats	User-defined statistics
stattypown	Schema of the statistics type
stattypname	Name of the statistics type
distcnt	Number of distinct values
density	Column density. If this value is NULL and if distcnt is not NULL, then density is derived from distcnt.
nullcnt	Number of NULLs
srec	StatRec structure filled in by a call to PREPARE_COLUMN_VALUES or GET_COLUMN_STATS
avgclen	Average length for the column (in bytes)
flags	For internal Oracle use (should be left as NULL)
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different than ownname)
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
force	Sets the values even if statistics of the column are locked

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or inconsistent input values

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## 165.7.114 SET\_DATABASE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure sets the statistics preferences of all the tables, excluding the tables owned by the database. These tables can be included by passing `TRUE` for the `add_sys` parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_DATABASE_PREFS (
  pname          IN  VARCHAR2,
  pvalue         IN  VARCHAR2,
  add_sys        IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-121 SET\_DATABASE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>pname</code>	<p>Preference name. The existing value for following preferences can be deleted and default preference values will be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM</li> <li>• AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS</li> <li>• CASCADE</li> <li>• DEGREE</li> <li>• ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li> <li>• GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS</li> <li>• GRANULARITY</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</li> <li>• INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</li> <li>• METHOD_OPT</li> <li>• NO_INVALIDATE</li> <li>• OPTIONS</li> <li>• PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER</li> <li>• PUBLISH</li> <li>• STALE_PERCENT</li> <li>• STAT_CATEGORY</li> <li>• TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS</li> </ul>
<code>pvalue</code>	Preference value. If <code>NULL</code> is specified, it will set the Oracle default values
<code>add_sys</code>	Value <code>TRUE</code> will include the Oracle-owned tables



**Table 165-122 Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM	<p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content.</li> <li>• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option.</li> <li>• HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to dynamic sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm.</li> <li>– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS	<p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload.</li> <li>• OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default.</li> </ul>
CASCADE	Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics.
DEGREE	Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.

Table 165-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
ESTIMATE_PERCENT	Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default.
GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS	Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. This preference takes two values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>SHARED</code> — All sessions see the same set of statistics</li><li>• <code>SESSION</code> — Statistics gathered by the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure on a global temporary table are session-specific. Thus, the database only uses them for queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. The database deletes session-specific statistics when a session terminates.</li></ul>
GRANULARITY	Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables. The following values are valid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>ALL</code> — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global.</li><li>• <code>AUTO</code> — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</li><li>• <code>DEFAULT</code> — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use <code>GLOBAL AND PARTITION</code> for this functionality.</li><li>• <code>GLOBAL</code> — Gathers global statistics.</li><li>• <code>GLOBAL AND PARTITION</code> — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</li><li>• <code>PARTITION</code> — Gathers partition-level statistics.</li><li>• <code>SUBPARTITION</code> — Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</li></ul>

**Table 165-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL	<p>Determines whether the global statistics for a partitioned table are maintained without performing a full table scan. When a table is partitioned, an application typically loads data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data is loaded, global table statistics must be kept up to date. If the following conditions are met, then the database updates the global table statistics by scanning only the changed partitions instead of the entire table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE.</li> <li>• The PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE.</li> <li>• The user specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table.</li> </ul> <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), then the database uses a full table scan to maintain the global statistics. This technique is a much more resource-intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p>
INCREMENTAL_LEVEL	<p>Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PARTITION — Gathers partition-level synopses. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a nonpartitioned table, then the database does not gather synopses.</li> <li>• TABLE — Gathers table-level synopses. Specify this value when you want to exchange this table with a partition. Before the exchange, you can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL set to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE. The result is that the database gathers table-level synopses on this table. After the exchange, the partition has synopses that come from the table-level synopses of the table before the exchange. You can only use preference value in the SET_TABLE_PREFS procedure: this value is not allowed in the other SET_*_PREFS procedures.</li> </ul>

Table 165-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL_STALENESS	<p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>USE_STALE_PERCENT</b>—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> preference. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</li> <li>• <b>USE_LOCKED_STATS</b>—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</li> <li>• <b>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</b>—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist.</li> <li>• <b>NULL</b>—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</li> </ul>

**Table 165-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
	<p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS  ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS',  'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS  ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS',  null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p>
METHOD_OPT	<p>Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. When setting preferences at the global, schema, database, or dictionary level, only FOR ALL syntax is allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</li> </ul> <p>The size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</p> <p>integer — Specifies the number of histogram buckets. The number must be between 1 and 2048.</p> <p>REPEAT — Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms.</p> <p>AUTO — Determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns.</p> <p>SKEWONLY — Determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns.</p> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO. You can change the value using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a>, <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>.</p>
NO_INVALIDATE	<p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered. The default is DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE, which means the database decides when to invalidate dependent cursors. If set to TRUE, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p>

**Table 165-122 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
OPTIONS	<p>Specifies which objects require statistics to be gathered. Valid values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GATHER — Gathers statistics on all objects in the database. This is the default.</li> <li>GATHER AUTO — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. This is the default.</li> </ul> <p>The database implicitly determines which objects need new statistics and determines how to gather those statistics. When GATHER AUTO is specified, the only additional valid parameters are comp_id, no_invalidate, stattab, statid, and statown; all other parameter settings will be ignored. Also, the database returns a list of objects processed.</p>
PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER	<p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference.</li> <li>FALSE — Obeys input parameter values.</li> </ul> <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p>
PUBLISH	<p>Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes. You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them.</p>
STALE_PERCENT	<p>Determines the percentage of rows in a table that must change before the statistics on that table are stale and need to be regathered.</p> <p>The valid domain for stale_percent is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10, which means that a table having more than 10% of changes is considered stale.</p>
STAT_CATEGORY	<p>Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OBJECT_STATS - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default)</li> <li>SYNOPSISSES - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> <p>The value 'OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSISSES' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p>
TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS	<p>Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor.</p>

### Security Model

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA role or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

### Usage Notes

Both arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

### Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_DATABASE_PREFS('CASCADE', 'DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.SET_DATABASE_PREFS('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', '9');
DBMS_STATS.SET_DATABASE_PREFS('DEGREE', '99');
```



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.115 SET\_GLOBAL\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure sets statistics preferences at the global level.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS (
  pname      IN   VARCHAR2,
  pvalue     IN   VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 165-123 SET\_GLOBAL\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	Preference name. The default value for the following preferences can be set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM</li><li>• AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS</li><li>• AUTO_TASK_STATUS</li><li>• AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME</li><li>• AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL</li><li>• AUTOSTATS_TARGET</li><li>• CASCADE</li><li>• CONCURRENT</li><li>• DEGREE</li><li>• ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li><li>• GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS</li><li>• GRANULARITY</li><li>• INCREMENTAL</li><li>• INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</li><li>• INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</li><li>• METHOD_OPT</li><li>• NO_INVALIDATE</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER</li><li>• PUBLISH</li><li>• STALE_PERCENT</li><li>• STAT_CATEGORY</li><li>• TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS</li><li>• WAIT_TIME_TO_UPDATE_STATS</li></ul>
pvalue	Preference value. If NULL is specified, it will set the Oracle default values



**Table 165-124 Global Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM	<p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG           <p>This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content.</p> </li> <li>• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING           <p>The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option.</p> </li> <li>• HYPERLOGLOG           <p>The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to dynamic sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm.</li> <li>– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS	<p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload.</li> <li>• OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default.</li> </ul>

**Table 165-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
AUTO_TASK_STATUS	<p>Enables or disables the high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. Values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ON — Enables high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection.</li> <li>OFF — Disables high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. This is the default.</li> </ul>
AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME	<p>Configures the maximum run time in seconds of an execution of high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. The maximum value is 3600 (equal to 1 hour), which is the default.</p>
AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL	<p>Specifies the interval in seconds between executions of high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. The minimum value is 60. The default is 900 (equal to 15 minutes).</p>
AUTOSTATS_TARGET	<p>Controls the objects considered for statistics collection. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'ALL' - Statistics collected for all objects in system</li> <li>'ORACLE' - Statistics collected for all Oracle owned objects</li> <li>'AUTO' - Oracle decides on which objects to collect statistics</li> </ul> <p>This preference is applicable only for automatic statistics collection.</p>
CASCADE	<p>Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics.</p>
CONCURRENT	<p>Determines whether statistics are gathered concurrently on multiple objects, or serially, one object at a time. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MANUAL — Concurrency is enabled only for manual statistics gathering.</li> <li>AUTOMATIC — Concurrency is enabled only for the automatic statistics gathering.</li> <li>ALL — Concurrency is enabled for both manual and automatic statistics gathering.</li> <li>OFF — Concurrency is disabled for both manual and automatic statistics.</li> </ul>
DEGREE	<p>Determines the degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.</p>
ESTIMATE_PERCENT	<p>Determines the percentage of rows to sample. The valid range is between 0.000001 and 100. Use the constant <code>DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE</code> to enable the database to determine the appropriate sample size for optimal statistics. This is the default.</p>

Table 165-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS	<p>Controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. This preference takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SHARED — All sessions see the same set of statistics</li><li>• SESSION — Statistics gathered by the GATHER_TABLE_STATS procedure on a global temporary table are session-specific. Thus, the database only uses them for queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. The database deletes session-specific statistics when a session terminates.</li></ul>
GRANULARITY	<p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect. This preference is only relevant for partitioned tables.</p> <p>The following values are valid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ALL — Gathers all statistics: subpartition, partition, and global.</li><li>• AUTO — Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</li><li>• DEFAULT — Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. Use GLOBAL AND PARTITION for this functionality.</li><li>• GLOBAL — Gathers global statistics.</li><li>• GLOBAL AND PARTITION — Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</li><li>• PARTITION — Gathers partition-level statistics.</li><li>• SUBPARTITION — Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</li></ul>

Table 165-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL	<p>Determines whether the global statistics for a partitioned table are maintained without performing a full table scan.</p> <p>When a table is partitioned, an application typically loads data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data is loaded, global table statistics must be kept up to date. If the following conditions are met, then the database updates the global table statistics by scanning only the changed partitions instead of the entire table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE.</li> <li>• The PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE.</li> <li>• The user specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table.</li> </ul> <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), then the database uses a full table scan to maintain the global statistics. This technique is a much more resource-intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p>
INCREMENTAL_LEVEL	<p>Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE. It takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PARTITION — Gathers partition-level synopses. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a nonpartitioned table, then the database does not gather synopses.</li> <li>• TABLE — Gathers table-level synopses. Specify this value when you want to exchange this table with a partition. Before the exchange, you can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL set to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE. The result is that the database gathers table-level synopses on this table. After the exchange, the partition has synopses that come from the table-level synopses of the table before the exchange. You can only use preference value in the SET_TABLE_PREFS procedure: this value is not allowed in the other SET_*_PREFS procedures.</li> </ul>

Table 165-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL_STALENESS	<p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>USE_STALE_PERCENT</b>—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference. <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics.</p> <p>Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</p> </li> <li>• <b>USE_LOCKED_STATS</b>—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</p> </li> <li>• <b>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</b>—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist.</li> <li>• <b>NULL</b>—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</p> </li> </ul>

**Table 165-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
	<p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p>
METHOD_OPT	<p>Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. It accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</li> </ul> <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns</li> <li>- column_name : name of a column</li> <li>- extension : can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, columne_name [, ...]) or an expression</li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO.</p>
NO_INVALIDATE	<p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered. The default is DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE, which means the database decides when to invalidate dependent cursors.</p> <p>If set to TRUE, then the database not invalidate dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates dependent cursors immediately.</p>

**Table 165-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
OPTIONS	<p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>GATHER</code> — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default.</li> <li><code>GATHER AUTO</code> — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle recommends setting <code>GATHER AUTO</code> on tables that undergo bulk load operations that gather statistics. This option is only applicable to tables that do not have <code>INCREMENTAL</code> enabled. Running <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure on these tables with the <code>GATHER AUTO</code> option skips regathering the already fresh statistics.</li> </ul>
PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER	<p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>TRUE</code> — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference.</li> <li><code>FALSE</code> — Obeys input parameter values.</li> </ul> <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p>
PUBLISH	<p>Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes.</p> <p>You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them.</p>
STALE_PERCENT	<p>Determines the percentage of rows in a table that must change before the statistics on that table are stale and need to be regathered.</p> <p>The valid domain for <code>stale_percent</code> is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10, which means that a table having more than 10% of changes is considered stale.</p>
STAT_CATEGORY	<p>Specifies which statistics to import or export, accepting multiple values separated by a comma. Values supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>OBJECT_STATS</code> - table statistics, column statistics and index statistics (default)</li> <li><code>SYNOPSIS</code> - information to support incremental statistics</li> </ul> <p>The value '<code>OBJECT_STATS, SYNOPSIS</code>' specifies table statistics, column statistics, index statistics, and synopses.</p>

**Table 165-124 (Cont.) Global Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS	Specifies the average number of blocks assumed to be cached in the buffer cache when calculating the index clustering factor.
WAIT_TIME_TO_UPDATE_STATS	Specifies the number of minutes before timing out for locks and pins required for updating statistics. It accepts values in the range 0 to 65535. The default value is 15 minutes. The value 0 gets the locks and pins in no-wait mode.

**Security Model**

To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA or both ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privilege.

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

**Usage Notes**

- This setting is honored only if there is no preference specified for the table to be analyzed.
- Both arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

**Example 165-16 Overriding Statistics Preferences at the Global Level**

You use the SET\_GLOBAL\_PREFS procedure to set the ESTIMATE\_PERCENT preference to 5 for every table in the database that does not have a table preference set. Because sh.costs does not have a preference set, the global setting applies to this table.

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS ('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', '5');
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

You use SET\_TABLE\_PREFS to set the PREFERENCE\_OVERRIDES\_PARAMETER preference to true for the sh.sales table only.

```
SQL> EXEC
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('sh', 'sales', 'PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER', 'TRUE');
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

A script attempts to set ESTIMATE\_PERCENT to 10 when gathering statistics for sh.sales. However, because PREFERENCE\_OVERRIDES\_PARAMETER is TRUE for this table,



and because a global preference is defined, Oracle Database gathers statistics using the global setting of 5 rather than the specified setting of 10:

```
SQL> EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS ('sh', 'costs',
ESTIMATE_PERCENT=>10);
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

### Example 165-17 Configuring High-Frequency Automatic Optimizer Statistics Collection

Oracle Database 19c introduces high-frequency automatic optimizer statistics collection. This lightweight task periodically gathers statistics for stale objects. The default interval is 15 minutes. In contrast to the automated statistics collection job, the high-frequency task does not perform actions such as purging statistics for non-existent objects or invoking Optimizer Statistics Advisor.

In this example, you enable high-frequency collection, set its maximum run time to a half hour, and then set the frequency interval to 10 minutes:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS('AUTO_TASK_STATUS','ON');
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS('AUTO_TASK_MAX_RUN_TIME','1800');
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_GLOBAL_PREFS('AUTO_TASK_INTERVAL','600');
```

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.116 SET\_INDEX\_STATS Procedures

These procedures set index-related statistics.

The version of this procedure that accepts `ext_stats` sets statistics for use with domain indexes. The statistics type specified is the type to store in the dictionary, in addition to the actual user-defined statistics. If this statistics type is null, then the database stores the statistics type associated with the index or column.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  indname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  stattab          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  numrows         NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  numlblks        NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  numdist         NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  avglblk         NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  avgdblk         NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

clstfct      NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
indlevel    NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
flags       NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
statown     VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
no_invalidate BOOLEAN    DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
guesssq     NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
cachedblk   NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
cachehit    NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
force       BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE);

```

Use the following syntax for user-defined domain index statistics:

```

DBMS_STATS.SET_INDEX_STATS (
  ownname      VARCHAR2,
  indname      VARCHAR2,
  partname     VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statab       VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statid       VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ext_stats    RAW,
  stattyrown   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  stattyname   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  statown     VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate BOOLEAN  DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type(
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  force       BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 165-125 SET\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
indname	Name of the index
partname	Name of the index partition in which to store the statistics. If the index is partitioned and if partname is NULL, then the statistics are stored at the global index level.
statab	User statistics table identifier describing where to store the statistics. If statab is NULL, then the statistics are stored directly in the dictionary.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within statab (Only pertinent if statab is not NULL)
ext_stats	User-defined statistics
stattyrown	Schema of the statistics type
stattyname	Name of the statistics type
numrows	Number of rows in the index (partition)
numlblks	Number of leaf blocks in the index (partition)
numdist	Number of distinct keys in the index (partition)

**Table 165-125 (Cont.) SET\_INDEX\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
avglblk	Average integral number of leaf blocks in which each distinct key appears for this index (partition). If not provided, then this value is derived from numlblks and numdist.
avgdblk	Average integral number of data blocks in the table pointed to by a distinct key for this index (partition). If not provided, then this value is derived from clstfct and numdist.
clstfct	See clustering_factor column of the all_indexes view for a description
indlevel	Height of the index (partition)
flags	For internal Oracle use (should be left as NULL)
statown	Schema containingstattab (if different than ownname)
no_invalidate	Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE. to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. The default can be changed using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
guessq	Guess quality. See the pct_direct_access column of the all_indexes view for a description.
cachedblk	Internal use only. Do not set.
cachehit	Internal use only. Do not set.
force	Sets the values even if statistics of the index are locked

**Security Model**

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input value

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

**Usage Notes**

- The Optimizer uses the cached data to estimate number of cached blocks for index or statistics table access. The total cost of the operation will be combined from the I/O cost of reading not cached blocks from disk, the CPU cost of getting cached blocks from the buffer cache, and the CPU cost of processing the data.
- Oracle maintains cachedblk and cachehit at all times but uses correspondent caching statistics for optimization as part of the table and index statistics only when the user calls DBMS\_STATS.GATHER\_[TABLE/INDEX/SCHEMA/DATABASE]\_STATS

procedure for auto mode or `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS` for manual mode. In order to prevent the user from utilizing inaccurate and unreliable data, the optimizer will compute a 'confidence factor' for each `cachehit` and a `cachedblk` for each object. If the 'confidence factor' for the value meets confidence criteria, this value will be used, otherwise the defaults will be used.

- The automatic maintenance algorithm for object caching statistics assumes that there is only one major workload for the system and adjusts statistics to this workload, ignoring other "minor" workloads. If this is not the case, you must use manual mode for maintaining object caching statistics.
- The object caching statistics maintenance algorithm for auto mode prevents you from using statistics in the following situations
  - When not enough data has been analyzed, such as when an object has been recently create
  - When the system does not have one major workload resulting in averages not corresponding to real values.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to set artificial statistics

## 165.7.117 SET\_PARAM Procedure

This deprecated procedure sets default values for parameters of `DBMS_STATS` procedures.



#### Note:

This subprogram has been replaced by improved technology and is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. In this case, use the [SET\\_GLOBAL\\_PREFS Procedure](#).

See also [DBMS\\_STATS Deprecated Subprograms](#).

You can use the `GET_PARAM` Function to get the current default value of a parameter.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM (  
  pname      IN   VARCHAR2,  
  pval       IN   VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-126 SET\_PARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>pname</code>	<p>The parameter name. The default value for following parameters can be set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CASCADE - The default value for CASCADE set by SET_PARAM is not used by export/import procedures. It is used only by gather procedures.</li> <li>DEGREE</li> <li>ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li> <li>METHOD_OPT</li> <li>NO_INVALIDATE</li> <li>GRANULARITY</li> <li>AUTOSTATS_TARGET - This parameter is applicable only for auto statistics collection. The value of this parameter controls the objects considered for statistics collection (see <code>pval</code>)</li> </ul>
<code>pval</code>	<p>The parameter value. If NULL is specified, it will set the default value determined by Oracle. When <code>pname</code> is AUTOSTATS_TARGET, the following are valid values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'ALL' - Statistics are collected for all objects in the system</li> <li>'ORACLE' - Statistics are collected for all Oracle owned objects</li> <li>'AUTO' - Oracle decides for which objects to collect statistics</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

- To run this procedure, you must have the SYSDBA or both the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY and ANALYZE ANY system privileges.
- Note that both arguments are of type VARCHAR2 and the values need to be enclosed in quotes even when they represent numbers.
- Note also the difference between NULL and 'NULL':
  - When NULL is unquoted, this sets the parameter to the value Oracle recommends.
  - In the case of the quoted 'NULL', this sets the value of the parameter to NULL.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

## Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM('CASCADE', 'DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', '5');
DBMS_STATS.SET_PARAM('DEGREE', 'NULL');
```

## 165.7.118 SET\_PROCESSING\_RATE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of rate of processing for a given operation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_PROCESSING_RATE (
    opname      IN   VARCHAR2,
    procrate    IN   NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-127 SET\_PROCESSING\_RATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
opname	Name of the operation.
procrate	Processing rate. Valid values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AGGR</li> <li>• ALL</li> <li>• CPU</li> <li>• CPU_ACCESS</li> <li>• CPU_AGGR</li> <li>• CPU_BYTES_PER_SEC</li> <li>• CPU_FILTER</li> <li>• CPU_GBY</li> <li>• CPU_HASH_JOIN</li> <li>• CPU_JOIN</li> <li>• CPU_NL_JOIN</li> <li>• CPU_RANDOM_ACCESS</li> <li>• CPU_SEQUENTIAL_ACCESS</li> <li>• CPU_SM_JOIN</li> <li>• CPU_SORT</li> <li>• HASH</li> <li>• IO</li> <li>• IO_ACCESS</li> <li>• IO_BYTES_PER_SEC</li> <li>• IO_RANDOM_ACCESS</li> <li>• IO_SEQUENTIAL_ACCESS</li> <li>• MEMCMP</li> <li>• MEMCPY</li> </ul>

### Security Model

You must have the OPTIMIZER\_PROCESSING\_RATE role to run this procedure.

### Usage Notes

AUTO DOP uses processing rates to determine the optimal degree of parallelism for a SQL statement.

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

## 165.7.119 SET\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure sets the statistics preferences of all tables owned by the specified user.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS (
    ownname IN VARCHAR2,
    pname   IN VARCHAR2,
    pvalue  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-128 SET\_SCHEMA\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name
pname	Preference name. You can set the default value for the following preferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS</li> <li>CASCADE</li> <li>DEGREE</li> <li>ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li> <li>GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS</li> <li>GRANULARITY</li> <li>INCREMENTAL</li> <li>INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</li> <li>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</li> <li>METHOD_OPT</li> <li>NO_INVALIDATE</li> <li>OPTIONS</li> <li>PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER</li> <li>PUBLISH</li> <li>STALE_PERCENT</li> <li>TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS</li> </ul>
pvalue	Preference value. If NULL is specified, it sets the database default value.

**Table 165-129 Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS	<p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. You can consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can set the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content.</li><li>• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option.</li><li>• HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to dynamic sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of the HyperLogLog algorithm over adaptive sampling are:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm.</li><li>– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size.</li></ul></li></ul>
CASCADE	Determines whether index statistics are collected as part of gathering table statistics.
DEGREE	Determines degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.
ESTIMATE_PERCENT	Determines the percentage of rows to estimate. The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default.



Table 165-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS	<p>This preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>SHARED</code> - All sessions see the same set of statistics</li><li>• <code>SESSION</code> - Statistics gathered by the <a href="#">GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a> on a global temporary table are session specific, and hence are only going to be used by the queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. Session-specific statistics are deleted when a session is ended.</li></ul>
GRANULARITY	<p>Determines the granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned). Possible values are:</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p>

Table 165-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL	<p>Determines whether the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan. With partitioned tables it is very common to load new data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data loaded, the global table statistics need to be kept up to date. Oracle will update the global table statistics by scanning only the partitions that have been changed instead of the entire table if the following conditions hold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE</li> <li>PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE;</li> <li>User specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table</li> </ul> <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), a full table scan is used to maintain the global statistics which is a much more resource intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p>
INCREMENTAL_LEVEL	<p>Controls which synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE It takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TABLE - table level synopses are gathered. This is used when you want to exchange this table with a partition. You can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE before the exchange. The result is that table level synopses are gathered on this table (currently Oracle supports only table level synopses on non-predestined tables). Once the exchange occurs, the partition will have synopses which come from the table level synopses of the table before exchange. This preference value can be only used in the <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>. It is not allowed in the SET_GLOBAL/DATABASE/SCHEMA_PREFS procedures.</li> <li>PARTITION - partition level synopses are gathered. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a non partitioned table, no synopses are gathered.</li> </ul>

**Table 165-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL_STALENESS	<p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT, USE_LOCKED_STATS, ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>USE_STALE_PERCENT</b>—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the STALE_PERCENT preference.  <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics.</p> <p>Assume a different case in which STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify USE_STALE_PERCENT for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</p> </li> <li>• <b>USE_LOCKED_STATS</b>—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes.  <p>Assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</p> </li> <li>• <b>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</b>—Partitions with synopses in adaptive sampling format are not considered stale, even when the APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM preference is set to HYPERLOGLOG. The database uses existing synopses to derive global NDV. This is the default setting.</li> <li>• <b>NULL</b>—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes.  <p>For example, assume that STALE_PERCENT is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for INCREMENTAL_STALENESS. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</p> </li> </ul> <p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales',</pre>

**Table 165-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
	<pre>'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL'); EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales',  'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre>
METHOD_OPT	<p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p> <p>Controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. It accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</li> </ul> <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT: Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms</li> <li>- AUTO: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns</li> <li>- SKEWONLY: Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns</li> <li>- column_name: name of a column</li> <li>- extension: can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, column_name [, ...]) or an expression</li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO.</p>
NO_INVALIDATE	<p>Controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are gathered. If set to TRUE, then this parameter does not invalidate the dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then this procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE to let the database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.</p>

**Table 165-129 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
OPTIONS	<p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>GATHER</code> — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default.</li> <li><code>GATHER AUTO</code> — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle recommends setting <code>GATHER AUTO</code> on tables that undergo bulk load operations that gather statistics. This option is only applicable to tables that do not have <code>INCREMENTAL</code> enabled. Running <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure on these tables with the <code>GATHER AUTO</code> option skips regathering the already fresh statistics.</li> </ul>
PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER	<p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>TRUE</code> — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference.</li> <li><code>FALSE</code> — Obeys input parameter values.</li> </ul> <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p>
PUBLISH	<p>Determines whether newly gathered statistics will be published after the statistics gathering job completes. In releases before Oracle Database 11g Release 1 (11.1), when a statistic gathering job completed, the new statistics were automatically published in the dictionary tables. In subsequent releases, you can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. Thus, you can test new statistics before publishing them.</p>
STALE_PERCENT	<p>Determines the percentage of rows in a table that have to change before the statistics on that table are deemed stale and should be regathered. The valid domain for <code>stale_percent</code> is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10%. Note that if you set <code>stale_percent</code> to zero the <code>AUTO STATS</code> gathering job will gather statistics for this table every time a row in the table is modified.</p>
TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS	<p>Specifies the average number of blocks cached in the buffer cache for any table when calculating the index clustering factor.</p>

**Security Model**

To run this procedure, you must be the schema owner, or have the `SYSDBA` privilege, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input value

## Usage Notes

Both arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

## Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH','CASCADE','DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE');  
DBMS_STATS.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH','ESTIMATE_PERCENT','9');  
DBMS_STATS.SET_SCHEMA_PREFS('SH','DEGREE','99');
```



### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences

## 165.7.120 SET\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure

This procedure sets systems statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_SYSTEM_STATS (  
  pname          VARCHAR2,  
  pvalue         NUMBER,  
  stattab       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  statid        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  statown       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-130 SET\_SYSTEM\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	The parameter name to get, which can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iotfrspeed—I/O transfer speed in bytes for each millisecond</li> <li>ioseektim - Seek time + latency time + operating system overhead time, in milliseconds</li> <li>sreadtim - Average time to read single block (random read), in milliseconds</li> <li>mreadtim - Average time to read an mbrc block at once (sequential read), in milliseconds</li> <li>cpuspeed - Average number of CPU cycles for each second, in millions, captured for the workload (statistics collected using 'INTERVAL' or 'START' and 'STOP' options)</li> <li>cpuspeednw - Average number of CPU cycles for each second, in millions, captured for the no-workload (statistics collected using 'NOWORKLOAD' option.</li> <li>mbrc - Average multiblock read count for sequential read, in blocks</li> <li>maxthr - Maximum I/O system throughput, in bytes/second</li> <li>slavethr - Average slave I/O throughput, in bytes/second</li> </ul>
pvalue	Parameter value to get
stattab	Identifier of the user statistics table where the statistics will be obtained. If stattab is null, the statistics will be obtained from the dictionary.
statid	Optional identifier associated with the statistics saved in the stattab
statown	Schema containing stattab (if different from current schema)

## Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to be upgraded

ORA-20003: Unable to set system statistics

ORA-20004: Parameter does not exist

## Usage Notes

To run this procedure, you need the GATHER\_SYSTEM\_STATISTICS role.

## 165.7.121 SET\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure

This procedure sets the statistics preferences of the specified table in the specified schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS (  
    ownname    IN VARCHAR2,  
    tabname    IN VARCHAR2,  
    pname      IN VARCHAR2,  
    pvalue     IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-131 SET\_TABLE\_PREFS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name
tabname	Table name
pname	Preference name. You can set the default value for following preferences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM</li><li>• AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS</li><li>• CASCADE</li><li>• DEGREE</li><li>• ESTIMATE_PERCENT</li><li>• GRANULARITY</li><li>• INCREMENTAL</li><li>• INCREMENTAL_LEVEL</li><li>• INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</li><li>• METHOD_OPT</li><li>• NO_INVALIDATE</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER</li><li>• PUBLISH</li><li>• STALE_PERCENT</li><li>• TABLE_CACHED_BLOCKS</li></ul>
pvalue	Preference value. If NULL is specified, it will set the Oracle default value.



Table 165-132 Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
APPROXIMATE_NDV_ALGORITHM	<p>Specifies the synopsis generation algorithm. A synopsis is special type of statistic that tracks the number of distinct values (NDV) for each column in a partition. Consider a synopsis as an internal management structure that samples distinct values.</p> <p>You can specify the following preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REPEAT OR HYPERLOGLOG This is the default. If INCREMENTAL is enabled on the table, then the database preserves the format of any existing synopses that use the adaptive sampling algorithm. However, the database creates any new synopses in HyperLogLog format. This approach is attractive when existing performance is acceptable, and you do not want to incur the performance cost of reformatting legacy content.</li> <li>• ADAPTIVE SAMPLING The database uses the adaptive sampling algorithm for all synopses. This is the most conservative option.</li> <li>• HYPERLOGLOG The database uses the HyperLogLog algorithm for all new and stale synopses. In contrast to dynamic sampling, the HyperLogLog algorithm uses a randomization technique. The advantages of HyperLogLog over adaptive sampling are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The accuracy of the new algorithm is similar to the original algorithm.</li> <li>– The memory required is significantly lower, which typically leads to huge reductions in synopsis size.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
AUTO_STAT_EXTENSIONS	<p>Controls the automatic creation of extensions when database statistics are gathered.</p> <p>You can set the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ON — When applicable, a SQL plan directive can trigger the creation of column group statistics based on usage of columns in the predicates in the workload.</li> <li>• OFF— The database does not create column group statistics automatically. The database creates them only when the CREATE_EXTENDED_STATS function is executed, or when extended statistics are specified explicitly in the METHOD_OPT clause of DBMS_STATS. This is the default.</li> </ul>
CASCADE	<p>Determines whether to collect index statistics as part of gathering table statistics.</p>

**Table 165-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
CONCURRENT	<p>This preference determines whether statistics will be gathered concurrently on multiple objects, or serially, one object at a time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 'MANUAL' - Concurrency will be turned on only for manual statistics gathering.</li><li>• 'AUTOMATIC': Concurrency will be turned on only for the automatic statistics gathering.</li><li>• 'ALL': Concurrency will be turned on for both manual and automatic statistics gathering.</li><li>• 'OFF': Concurrency will be turned off for both manual and automatic statistics</li></ul>
DEGREE	<p>Determines degree of parallelism used for gathering statistics.</p>
ESTIMATE_PERCENT	<p>Determines the percentage of rows to estimate. The valid range is [0.000001,100]. Use the constant DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE to have Oracle determine the appropriate sample size for good statistics. This is the default.</p>
GLOBAL_TEMP_TABLE_STATS	<p>This controls whether the statistics gathered for a global temporary table should be stored as shared statistics or session statistics. It takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SHARED - All sessions see the same set of statistics</li><li>• SESSION - Statistics gathered by the <a href="#">GATHER_TABLE_STATS Procedure</a> on a global temporary table are session specific, and hence are only going to be used by the queries issued in the same session as the statistics gathering process. Session-specific statistics are deleted when a session is ended.</li></ul>

Table 165-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
GRANULARITY	<p>Determines granularity of statistics to collect (only pertinent if the table is partitioned).</p> <p>'ALL' - Gathers all (subpartition, partition, and global) statistics</p> <p>'AUTO' - Determines the granularity based on the partitioning type. This is the default value.</p> <p>'DEFAULT' - Gathers global and partition-level statistics. This option is obsolete, and while currently supported, it is included in the documentation for legacy reasons only. You should use the 'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' for this functionality. Note that the default value is now 'AUTO'.</p> <p>'GLOBAL' - Gathers global statistics</p> <p>'GLOBAL AND PARTITION' - Gathers the global and partition level statistics. No subpartition level statistics are gathered even if it is a composite partitioned object.</p> <p>'PARTITION' - Gathers partition-level statistics</p> <p>'SUBPARTITION' - Gathers subpartition-level statistics.</p>
INCREMENTAL	<p>Determines whether or not the global statistics of a partitioned table will be maintained without doing a full table scan. With partitioned tables it is very common to load new data into a new partition. As new partitions are added and data loaded, the global table statistics need to be kept up to date. Oracle will update the global table statistics by scanning only the partitions that have been changed instead of the entire table if the following conditions hold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE;</li> <li>PUBLISH value for the partitioned table is set to TRUE;</li> <li>User specifies AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE for ESTIMATE_PERCENT and AUTO for GRANULARITY when gathering statistics on the table.</li> </ul> <p>If the INCREMENTAL value for the partitioned table was set to FALSE (default value), a full table scan is used to maintain the global statistics which is a much more resource intensive and time-consuming operation for large tables.</p>

Table 165-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL_LEVEL	<p>This value controls what synopses to collect when INCREMENTAL preference is set to TRUE It takes two values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• TABLE - table level synopses are gathered. This is used when you want to exchange this table with a partition. You can run GATHER_TABLE_STATS on this table with INCREMENTAL to TRUE and INCREMENTAL_LEVEL to TABLE before the exchange. The result is that table level synopses are gathered on this table (currently Oracle supports only table level synopses on non-predestined tables). Once the exchange occurs, the partition will have synopses which come from the table level synopses of the table before exchange. This preference value can be only used in the <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a>. It is not allowed in the SET_GLOBAL/DATABASE/SCHEMA_PREFS procedures.</li><li>• PARTITION - partition level synopses are gathered. This is the default value. If PARTITION is set on a non partitioned table, no synopses are gathered.</li></ul>

Table 165-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences

Preference	Description
INCREMENTAL_STALENESS	<p>Specifies when a partition or subpartition is considered stale. This parameter takes an enumeration of values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT' and 'USE_LOCKED_STATS'. You can also specify multiple values, such as 'USE_STALE_PERCENT,USE_LOCKED_STATS,ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT'.</p> <p>The parameter accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>USE_STALE_PERCENT</b>—A partition or subpartition is not considered stale when DML changes are below the threshold set by the <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> preference. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% DML changes. The database does not regather statistics. Assume a different case in which <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify <code>USE_STALE_PERCENT</code> for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. However, in this case the partition is locked and has 20% of DML changes. Because the partition is locked, the database does not regather statistics.</li> <li>• <b>USE_LOCKED_STATS</b>—Locked partitions or subpartitions statistics are never considered stale, regardless of DML changes. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify 'USE_LOCKED_STATS, USE_STALE_PERCENT'. The partition, which is locked, has 20% DML changes. The partition is not considered stale. The database uses existing statistics to derive global statistics.</li> <li>• <b>ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT</b>—Adaptive sampling synopses and HyperLogLog synopses are permitted to coexist.</li> <li>• <b>NULL</b>—A partition or subpartition is considered stale when it has any DML changes. For example, assume that <code>STALE_PERCENT</code> is 10. You specify the value 'NULL' for <code>INCREMENTAL_STALENESS</code>. The partition has 5% of DML changes. The database regathers statistics.</li> </ul>

**Table 165-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
	<p>Note that the following two executions are different:</p> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', 'NULL');</pre> <pre>EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'sales', 'INCREMENTAL_STALENESS', null);</pre> <p>The first execution uses single quotes to set the preference to the value NULL, whereas the second sets the preference to the default, which is ALLOW_MIXED_FORMAT.</p>
METHOD_OPT	<p>The value controls column statistics collection and histogram creation. It accepts either of the following options, or both in combination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOR ALL [INDEXED   HIDDEN] COLUMNS [size_clause]</li> </ul> <p>size_clause is defined as size_clause := SIZE {integer   REPEAT   AUTO   SKEWONLY}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- integer: Number of histogram buckets. Must be in the range [1,2048].</li> <li>- REPEAT : Collects histograms only on the columns that already have histograms</li> <li>- AUTO : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on data distribution and the workload of the columns</li> <li>- SKEWONLY : Oracle determines the columns on which to collect histograms based on the data distribution of the columns</li> <li>- column_name : name of a column</li> <li>- extension : can be either a column group in the format of (column_name, column_name [, ...]) or an expression</li> </ul> <p>The default is FOR ALL COLUMNS SIZE AUTO.</p>
NO_INVALIDATE	<p>The value controls the invalidation of dependent cursors of the tables for which statistics are being gathered. Does not invalidate the dependent cursors if set to TRUE. The procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately if set to FALSE. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE to have Oracle decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default.</p>

**Table 165-132 (Cont.) Statistics Preferences**

Preference	Description
OPTIONS	<p>Determines the <code>options</code> parameter used in the <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure. The preference takes the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>GATHER</code> — Gathers statistics for all objects in the table. This is the default.</li> <li><code>GATHER AUTO</code> — Gathers all necessary statistics automatically. Oracle recommends setting <code>GATHER AUTO</code> on tables that undergo bulk load operations that gather statistics. This option is only applicable to tables that do not have <code>INCREMENTAL</code> enabled. Running <code>GATHER_TABLE_STATS</code> procedure on these tables with the <code>GATHER AUTO</code> option skips regathering the already fresh statistics.</li> </ul>
PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER	<p>Determines whether to override the input value of a parameter with the preference value of that parameter for a statistics operation. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>TRUE</code> — Ignores input parameter values, and uses the value of the corresponding preference.</li> <li><code>FALSE</code> — Obeys input parameter values.</li> </ul> <p>Specifying this preference does not change the order of precedence of table, global, and default.</p>
PUBLISH	<p>Determines whether the database publishes newly gathered statistics after the gathering job completes.</p> <p>You can gather statistics without publishing them immediately. This technique enables you to test new statistics before publishing them.</p>
STALE_PERCENT	<p>Determines the percentage of rows in a table that must change before the statistics on that table are stale and need to be regathered.</p> <p>The valid domain for <code>stale_percent</code> is non-negative numbers. The default value is 10, which means that a table having more than 10% of changes is considered stale.</p>

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid or illegal input values

**Usage Notes**

- To run this procedure, you must connect as owner of the table or have the `ANALYZE ANY` system privilege.
- All arguments are of type `VARCHAR2` and values are enclosed in quotes, even when they represent numbers.

## Examples

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'CASCADE', 'DBMS_STATS.AUTO_CASCADE');
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'ESTIMATE_PERCENT', '9');
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS('SH', 'SALES', 'DEGREE', '99');
```

### Example 165-18 Overriding Statistics Preferences

In this example, legacy scripts set `ESTIMATE_PERCENT` explicitly rather than using the recommended `AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE`. Your goal is to prevent users from using these scripts to set preferences on the `sh.costs` table.

No preference for `ESTIMATE_PERCENT` is set for `sh.costs` or at the global level, so the preference defaults to `AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE`:

```
SELECT DBMS_STATS.GET_PREFS ('ESTIMATE_PERCENT', 'sh','costs') AS
"STAT_PREFS" FROM DUAL;
```

```
STAT_PREFS
-----
DBMS_STATS.AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE
```

By default, Oracle Database accepts preferences that are passed to the statistics gathering procedures. To override these parameters, use `SET_TABLE_PREFS` to set the `PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER` preference to `TRUE` for the `costs` table only:

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_PREFS ('sh', 'costs',
'PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER', 'TRUE');
```

A user-created script attempts to set `estimate_percent` to 100 when gathering statistics for `sh.costs`.

```
EXEC DBMS_STATS.GATHER_TABLE_STATS('sh', 'costs', ESTIMATE_PERCENT=>100);
```

However, because `PREFERENCE_OVERRIDES_PARAMETER` is `TRUE` for this table, Oracle Database gathers statistics using `AUTO_SAMPLE_SIZE`, which is the default, rather than the specified value of 100.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to set optimizer statistics preferences



## 165.7.122 SET\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure creates artificial table statistics for testing purposes.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SET_TABLE_STATS (
  ownname          VARCHAR2,
  tabname          VARCHAR2,
  partname         VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statab           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  statid           VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  numRows          NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  numblks          NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  avgrlen          NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  flags            NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  statown          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  no_invalidate    BOOLEAN   DEFAULT to_no_invalidate_type (
                                get_param('NO_INVALIDATE')),
  cachedblk        NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  cachehit         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  force            BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  im_imcu_count    NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  im_block_count   NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  scanrate         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-133 SET\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema.
tabname	Name of the table.
partname	Name of the table partition in which to store the statistics. If the table is partitioned and partname is NULL, then the statistics are stored at the global table level.
statab	Table in which to store the statistics. If statab is NULL, then the database stores the statistics in the data dictionary.
statid	Identifier (optional) to associate with these statistics within statab. This identifier is only relevant if statab is not NULL.
numrows	Number of rows in the table or partition.
numblks	Number of blocks that the table or partition occupies.
avgrlen	Average row length for the table or partition.
flags	For internal use only. Do not set.
statown	Schema containing statab (if different than ownname).

**Table 165-133 (Cont.) SET\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
no_invalidate	The validation setting for dependent cursors. If set to TRUE, then the procedure does not invalidate the dependent cursors. If set to FALSE, then the procedure invalidates the dependent cursors immediately. Use DBMS_STATS.AUTO_INVALIDATE to let the database decide when to invalidate dependent cursors. This is the default. You can change the default using the <a href="#">SET_DATABASE_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_GLOBAL_PREFS Procedure</a> , <a href="#">SET_SCHEMA_PREFS Procedure</a> and <a href="#">SET_TABLE_PREFS Procedure</a> .
cachedblk	For internal use only. Do not set.
cachehit	For internal use only. Do not set.
force	A flag that determines the behavior when statistics are locked. If TRUE, then the procedure sets the values even if the table statistics are locked. By default, the setting is FALSE.
im_imcu_count	The number of In-Memory Compression Units (IMCUs) in the table or partition.
im_block_count	The number of In-Memory blocks in the table or partition.
scanrate	The rate, in MB/s, at which the database scans external tables. This parameter is relevant only for external tables.

**Security Model**

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you must be either the owner of the table, or have the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

**Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Invalid input value

ORA-20002: Bad user statistics table; may need to upgrade it

ORA-20005: Object statistics are locked

**Usage Notes**

For testing purposes, you can manually create artificial statistics for a table, index, or the system using the `DBMS_STATS.SET_*_STATS` procedures. These procedures insert the artificial statistics into the data dictionary directly (when `stattab` is null) or into a user-created table.

 **Note:**

The `DBMS_STATS.SET*_STATS` procedures are intended for development testing only. Do not use them in a production database. If you set statistics in the data dictionary, then Oracle Database considers the set statistics as the “real” statistics, which means that statistics gathering jobs may not re-gather artificial statistics when they do not meet the criteria for staleness.

The most typical use cases for the `DBMS_STATS.SET*_STATS` procedures are showing how execution plans change as the numbers of rows or blocks in a table change, or creating realistic statistics for temporary tables.

- The optimizer uses the cached data to estimate number of cached blocks for index or statistics table access. The database calculates the total cost of the operation by combining the I/O cost of reading not cached blocks from disk, the CPU cost of getting cached blocks from the buffer cache, and the CPU cost of processing the data.
- The database maintains `cachedblk` and `cachehit` at all times. However, the database uses the corresponding caching statistics for optimization as part of the table and index statistics only when the user calls the `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_[TABLE/INDEX/SCHEMA/DATABASE]_STATS` procedure for automatic mode or `DBMS_STATS.GATHER_SYSTEM_STATS` for manual mode. To prevent the user from utilizing inaccurate and unreliable data, the optimizer computes a “confidence factor” for each `cachehit` and a `cachedblk` for each object. If the confidence factor for the value meets confidence criteria, then the database uses this value; otherwise, the database uses defaults.
- The automatic maintenance algorithm for object caching statistics assumes that only one major database workload exists. The algorithm adjusts statistics to this workload, ignoring other “minor” workloads. If this assumption is false, then you must use manual mode for maintaining object caching statistics.
- The object caching statistics maintenance algorithm for automatic mode prevents you from using statistics in the following situations:
  - When not enough data has been analyzed, such as when an object has been recently created
  - When the database does not have one major workload, resulting in averages that do not correspond to real values

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide* to learn how to set artificial statistics

## 165.7.123 SHOW\_EXTENDED\_STATS\_NAME Function

This function returns the name of the statistics entry that is created for the user-specified extension. It raises an error if no extension has been created.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.SHOW_EXTENDED_STATS_NAME (
    ownname    VARCHAR2,
    tabname    VARCHAR2,
    extension  VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-134** SHOW\_EXTENDED\_STATS\_NAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name of a table
tabname	Name of the table
extension	Can be either a column group or an expression. Suppose the specified table has two column c1, c2. An example column group can be "(c1, c2)" and an example expression can be "(c1 + c2)".

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Object does not exist or insufficient privileges

ORA-20001: Error when processing extension

### Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.

## 165.7.124 TRANSFER\_STATS Procedure

This procedure transfers statistics for specified table(s) from a remote database specified by `dblink` to the local database.

The statistics at the source database are retained. It likewise transfers statistics-related structures such as synopses and DML monitoring information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.TRANSFER_STATS (
    ownname    IN    VARCHAR2,
    tabname    IN    VARCHAR2,
    dblink     IN    VARCHAR2, options    IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-135 TRANSFER\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Owner name of a table. If NULL all schemas in the database. If NULL, the procedure will transfer global preferences as well.
tablename	Name of the table. If NULL, all tables in OWNNAME.
dblink	Database link name
options	By default the procedure does not transfer the global preferences. Specifying ADD_GLOBAL_PREFS copies global preferences.

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.

## 165.7.125 UNLOCK\_PARTITION\_STATS Procedure

This procedure enables the user to unlock statistics for a partition.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.UNLOCK_PARTITION_STATS (
  ownname   VARCHAR2,
  tablename VARCHAR2,
  partname  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-136 UNLOCK\_PARTITION\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema to unlock
tablename	Name of the table
partname	[Sub]Partition name

## Usage Notes

To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY privilege. For objects owned by SYS, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY privilege or the SYSDBA privilege.

## 165.7.126 UNLOCK\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure

This procedure unlocks the statistics on all the tables in schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.UNLOCK_SCHEMA_STATS (  
    ownname    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 165-137 UNLOCK\_SCHEMA\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema

### Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- When statistics on a table is locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.
- The `SET_*`, `DELETE_*`, `IMPORT_*`, `GATHER_*` procedures that modify statistics in the dictionary of an individual table, index or column will raise an error if statistics of the object is locked.
- Procedures that operates on multiple objects (such as `GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS`) will skip modifying the statistics of an object if it is locked. Many procedures have force argument to override the lock.
- Neither the [UNLOCK\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#) nor the [UNLOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#) is designed to unlock statistics of corresponding partitions. When you invoke the [LOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#), it sets the statistics lock bit at the table level. In that case, you cannot gather statistics on dependent objects such as partitions and indexes. By the same token, if table statistics are locked, the dependents are locked and you do not need to explicitly invoke the [LOCK\\_PARTITION\\_STATS Procedure](#).

## 165.7.127 UNLOCK\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure

This procedure unlocks the statistics on the table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.UNLOCK_TABLE_STATS (  
    ownname    VARCHAR2,  
    tabname    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-138 UNLOCK\_TABLE\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
tabname	Name of the table

## Usage Notes

- To invoke this procedure you must be owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY` privilege. For objects owned by `SYS`, you need to be either the owner of the table, or you need the `ANALYZE ANY DICTIONARY` privilege or the `SYSDBA` privilege.
- When statistics on a table is locked, all the statistics depending on the table, including table statistics, column statistics, histograms and statistics on all dependent indexes, are considered to be locked.
- The `SET_*`, `DELETE_*`, `IMPORT_*`, `GATHER_*` procedures that modify statistics in the dictionary of an individual table, index or column will raise an error if statistics of the object is locked.
- Procedures that operates on multiple objects (such as `GATHER_SCHEMA_STATS`) will skip modifying the statistics of an object if it is locked. Many procedures have force argument to override the lock.
- Neither the [UNLOCK\\_SCHEMA\\_STATS Procedure](#) nor the [UNLOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#) is designed to unlock statistics of corresponding partitions. When you invoke the [LOCK\\_TABLE\\_STATS Procedure](#), it sets the statistics lock bit at the table level. In that case, you cannot gather statistics on dependent objects such as partitions and indexes. By the same token, if table statistics are locked, the dependents are locked and you do not need to explicitly invoke the [LOCK\\_PARTITION\\_STATS Procedure](#).

## 165.7.128 UPGRADE\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure upgrades a user statistics table from an older version.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STATS.UPGRADE_STAT_TABLE (
    ownname    VARCHAR2,
    statab     VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 165-139 UPGRADE\_STAT\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ownname	Name of the schema
statab	Name of the table

### **Exceptions**

ORA-20000: Unable to upgrade table

### **Usage Notes**

To invoke this procedure you need the privileges to drop and create a table.



# DBMS\_STORAGE\_MAP

With the `DBMS_STORAGE_MAP` package, you can communicate with the Oracle background process `FMON` to invoke mapping operations that populate mapping views. `FMON` communicates with operating and storage system vendor-supplied mapping libraries.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of `DBMS\_STORAGE\_MAP` Subprograms](#)

## 166.1 `DBMS_STORAGE_MAP` Overview

This terminology and descriptions will help you understand the `DBMS_STORAGE_MAP` API.

- **Mapping libraries**

Mapping libraries help you map the components of I/O processing stack elements. Examples of I/O processing components include files, logical volumes, and storage array I/O targets. The mapping libraries are identified in `filemap.ora`.
- **Mapping files**

A mapping file is a mapping structure that describes a file. It provides a set of attributes, including file size, number of extents that the file is composed of, and file type.
- **Mapping elements and sub-elements**

A mapping element is the abstract mapping structure that describes a storage component within the I/O stack. Examples of elements include mirrors, stripes, partitions, `raid5`, concatenated elements, and disks—structures that are the mapping building blocks. A mapping sub-element describes the link between an element and the next elements in the I/O mapping stack
- **Mapping file extents**

A mapping file extent describes a contiguous chunk of blocks residing on one element. This includes the device offset, the extent size, the file offset, the type (data or parity), and the name of the element where the extent resides. In the case of a raw device or volume, the file is composed of only one file extent component. A mapping file extent is different from Oracle extents.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information
- *Oracle Database Reference* for V\$MAP views, including V\$MAP\_FILE, V\$MAP\_ELEMENT, V\$MAP\_SUBELEMENT, V\$MAP\_FILE\_EXTENT

## 166.2 DBMS\_STORAGE\_MAP Operational Notes

Invoking the MAP\_ELEMENT, MAP\_FILE, and MAP\_ALL functions when mapping information already exists will refresh the mapping, if configuration IDs are supported. If configuration IDs are not supported, invoking these functions again will rebuild the mapping.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for a discussion of the configuration ID, an attribute of the element or file that is changed.

## 166.3 Summary of DBMS\_STORAGE\_MAP Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_STORAGE\_MAP subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 166-1 DBMS\_STORAGE\_MAP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DROP_ALL Function</a>	Drops all mapping information in the shared memory of the instance
<a href="#">DROP_ELEMENT Function</a>	Drops the mapping information for the element defined by <code>elemname</code>
<a href="#">DROP_FILE Function</a>	Drops the file mapping information defined by <code>filename</code>
<a href="#">LOCK_MAP Procedure</a>	Locks the mapping information in the shared memory of the instance
<a href="#">MAP_ALL Function</a>	Builds the entire mapping information for all types of Oracle files (except archive logs), including all directed acyclic graph (DAG) elements
<a href="#">MAP_ELEMENT Function</a>	Builds mapping information for the element identified by <code>elemname</code>
<a href="#">MAP_FILE Function</a>	Builds mapping information for the file identified by <code>filename</code>
<a href="#">MAP_OBJECT Function</a>	Builds the mapping information for the Oracle object identified by the object name, owner, and type
<a href="#">RESTORE Function</a>	Loads the entire mapping information from the data dictionary into the shared memory of the instance
<a href="#">SAVE Function</a>	Saves information needed to regenerate the entire mapping into the data dictionary

**Table 166-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_STORAGE\_MAP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">UNLOCK_MAP Procedure</a>	Unlocks the mapping information in the shared memory of the instance.

## 166.3.1 DROP\_ALL Function

This function drops all mapping information in the shared memory of the instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.DROP_ALL(  
    dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 166-2 DROP\_ALL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dictionary_update	If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument.

## 166.3.2 DROP\_ELEMENT Function

This function drops the mapping information for the element defined by `elemname`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.DROP_ELEMENT(  
    elemname          IN VARCHAR2,  
    cascade           IN BOOLEAN,  
    dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 166-3 DROP\_ELEMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elemname	The element for which mapping information is dropped.
cascade	If TRUE, then <code>DROP_ELEMENT</code> is invoked recursively on all elements of the DAG defined by <code>elemname</code> , if possible.
dictionary_update	If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument.

### 166.3.3 DROP\_FILE Function

This function drops the file mapping information defined by `filename`.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.DROP_FILE(  
    filename          IN VARCHAR2,  
    cascade           IN BOOLEAN,  
    dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 166-4** DROP\_FILE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>filename</code>	The file for which file mapping information is dropped.
<code>cascade</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the mapping DAGs for the elements where the file resides are also dropped, if possible.
<code>dictionary_update</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> ; <code>dictionary_update</code> is an overloaded argument.

### 166.3.4 LOCK\_MAP Procedure

This procedure locks the mapping information in the shared memory of the instance.

This is useful when you need a consistent snapshot of the V\$MAP tables. Without locking the mapping information, V\$MAP\_ELEMENT and V\$MAP\_SUBELEMENT, for example, may be inconsistent.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.LOCK_MAP;
```

### 166.3.5 MAP\_ALL Function

This function builds the entire mapping information for all types of Oracle files (except archive logs), including all directed acyclic graph (DAG) elements. It obtains the latest mapping information because it explicitly synchronizes all mapping libraries.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.MAP_ALL(  
    max_num_fileext  IN NUMBER DEFAULT 100,  
    dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 166-5 MAP\_ALL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
max_num_fileext	Defines the maximum number of file extents to be mapped. This limits the amount of memory used when mapping file extents. The default value is 100; max_num_fileextent is an overloaded argument.
dictionary_update	If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument.

## Usage Notes

You must explicitly call MAP\_ALL in a cold startup scenario.

## 166.3.6 MAP\_ELEMENT Function

This function builds mapping information for the element identified by `elemname`. It may not obtain the latest mapping information if the element being mapped, or any one of the elements within its I/O stack (if `cascade` is TRUE), is owned by a library that must be explicitly synchronized.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.MAP_ELEMENT(
  elemname          IN VARCHAR2,
  cascade           IN BOOLEAN,
  dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 166-6 MAP\_ELEMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elemname	The element for which mapping information is built.
cascade	If TRUE, all elements within the elemname I/O stack DAG are mapped.
dictionary_update	If TRUE, mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is TRUE; dictionary_update is an overloaded argument.

## 166.3.7 MAP\_FILE Function

This function builds mapping information for the file identified by `filename`. Use this function if the mapping of one particular file has changed. The Oracle database server does not have to rebuild the entire mapping.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.MAP_FILE(
  filename          IN VARCHAR2,
  filetype          IN VARCHAR2,
  cascade           IN BOOLEAN,
  max_num_fileextent IN NUMBER DEFAULT 100,
  dictionary_update IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 166-7** MAP\_FILE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>filename</code>	The file for which mapping information is built.
<code>filetype</code>	Defines the type of the file to be mapped. It can be "DATAFILE", "SPFILE", "TEMPFILE", "CONTROLFILE", "LOGFILE", or "ARCHIVEFILE".
<code>cascade</code>	Should be <code>TRUE</code> only if a storage reconfiguration occurred. For all other instances, such as file resizing (either through an <code>ALTER SYSTEM</code> command or DML operations on extended files), <code>cascade</code> can be set to <code>FALSE</code> because the mapping changes are limited to the file extents only.  If <code>TRUE</code> , mapping DAGs are also built for the elements where the file resides.
<code>max_num_fileextent</code>	Defines the maximum number of file extents to be mapped. This limits the amount of memory used when mapping file extents. The default value is 100; <code>max_num_fileextent</code> is an overloaded argument.
<code>dictionary_update</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , mapping information in the data dictionary is updated to reflect the changes. The default value is <code>TRUE</code> ; <code>dictionary_update</code> is an overloaded argument.

### Usage Notes

This function may not obtain the latest mapping information if the file being mapped, or any one of the elements within its I/O stack (if `cascade` is `TRUE`), is owned by a library that must be explicitly synchronized.

## 166.3.8 MAP\_OBJECT Function

This function builds the mapping information for the Oracle object identified by the object name, owner, and type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.MAP_OBJECT(  
  objname IN VARCHAR2,  
  owner   IN VARCHAR2,  
  objtype IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 166-8** MAP\_OBJECT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
objname	The name of the object.
owner	The owner of the object.
objtype	The type of the object.

## 166.3.9 RESTORE Function

This function loads the entire mapping information from the data dictionary into the shared memory of the instance.

You can invoke `RESTORE` only after a `SAVE` operation. You must explicitly call `RESTORE` in a warm startup scenario.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.RESTORE;
```

## 166.3.10 SAVE Function

This function saves information needed to regenerate the entire mapping into the data dictionary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.SAVE;
```

## 166.3.11 UNLOCK\_MAP Procedure

This procedure unlocks the mapping information in the shared memory of the instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_STORAGE_MAP.UNLOCK_MAP;
```

# DBMS\_SYNC\_REFRESH

The `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH` package provides an interface to perform a synchronous refresh of materialized views.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for more information on using `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH`

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_SYNC\\_REFRESH Subprograms](#)

## 167.1 DBMS\_SYNC\_REFRESH Overview

Synchronous refresh is a refresh method introduced in Oracle Database Release 12c, which enables you to keep a set of tables and the materialized views defined on them to be always in sync.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide* for more information about using synchronous refresh

## 167.2 DBMS\_SYNC\_REFRESH Security Model

The execute privilege for this package is granted to `PUBLIC`, so all users can execute the procedures in this package to perform synchronous refresh on objects owned by them. The database administrator can perform synchronous refresh operations on all tables and materialized views in the database.

In general, if a user without the `DBA` privilege wants to use synchronous refresh on another user's table, he must complete privileges to read from and write to that table, that is, the user must have the `SELECT` or `READ`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` privileges on that table or materialized view. A couple of exceptions are:

- `PURGE_REFRESH_STATS` and `ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION` Functions



These two functions implement the purge policy and can be used to change the default retention period. These functions can be only be executed by the database administrator.

- The `CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE` Function

This is an advisory function which examines the eligibility for sync refresh of all the materialized views associated with a specified table. Hence, this function requires the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on all materialized views associated with the specified table.

## 167.3 Summary of DBMS\_SYNC\_REFRESH Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH` package subprograms.

**Table 167-1 DBMS\_SYNC\_REFRESH Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ABORT_REFRESH Procedure</a>	Aborts a refresh.
<a href="#">ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION Procedure</a>	Alters the refresh history retention value, specified in days.
<a href="#">CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE Procedure</a>	Advises on whether a table and its dependent materialized views are eligible for synchronous refresh.
<a href="#">EXECUTE_REFRESH Procedure</a>	Executes synchronous refresh on the synchronous refresh groups.
<a href="#">GET_ALL_GROUP_IDS Function</a>	Returns the group IDs of all the synchronous refresh groups in the database.
<a href="#">GET_GROUP_ID Function</a>	Returns the group ID of a table or materialized view.
<a href="#">GET_GROUP_ID_LIST Function</a>	Returns the group IDs of the tables in a given list of objects (tables or materialized views).
<a href="#">PREPARE_REFRESH Procedure</a>	Prepares the sync refresh groups for refresh.
<a href="#">PREPARE_STAGING_LOG Procedure</a>	Validates and collects statistics on the data in the staging log.
<a href="#">PURGE_REFRESH_STATS Procedure</a>	Purges the refresh history of sync refreshes that took place within a time specified by a timestamp parameter.
<a href="#">REGISTER_MVIEWS</a>	Registers materialized views for synchronous refresh.
<a href="#">REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION Procedure</a>	Registers a partition maintenance operation on a partition of a base table.
<a href="#">UNREGISTER_MVIEWS</a>	Unregisters materialized views from synchronous refresh.
<a href="#">UNREGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION Procedure</a>	Unregisters a partition maintenance operation on a partition of a base table.

### 167.3.1 ABORT\_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure undoes all the changes made by `PREPARE_REFRESH` or `EXECUTE_REFRESH` for the specified sync refresh groups. It helps you to recover to a state where the tables and materialized views are usable and consistent in case they encounter unexpected errors.

This procedure is overloaded.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ABORT_REFRESH (
    group_id      IN NUMBER);

DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ABORT_REFRESH (
    group_id_list IN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY);
```

**Parameters****Table 167-2 ABORT\_REFRESH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
group_id	The group ID of a sync refresh group.
group_id_list	An array of group IDs of the sync refresh groups to be aborted for sync refresh.

**Usage Notes**

If called after `PREPARE_REFRESH`, this procedure drops the outside tables created by it and unlocks the tables and materialized views in the sync refresh group.

If called after `EXECUTE_REFRESH` fails, this procedure restores the state of tables to before `EXECUTE_REFRESH` by undoing any partition exchanges which successfully finished.

This procedure releases the locks placed on the tables in the sync refresh group which were placed on them by the `PREPARE_REFRESH` procedure. See "[PREPARE\\_REFRESH Procedure](#)" for a description of these locks.

`ABORT_REFRESH` will work only if a `PREPARE_REFRESH` or `EXECUTE_REFRESH` statement has failed. It cannot be used after successful runs of those commands, and throws an error in such cases.

## 167.3.2 ALTER\_REFRESH\_STATS\_RETENTION Procedure

This procedure alters the refresh history retention value, specified in days. It is intended for use in conjunction with `PURGE_REFRESH_HISTORY`. It also requires the `SYSDBA` privilege in addition to the privilege to execute it.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION (
    retention  IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 167-3 ALTER\_REFRESH\_STATS\_RETENTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
retention	<p>The retention time in days. The refresh history will be retained for at least these many number of days. The valid range is 1 to 365,000.</p> <p>You can use the following values for special purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -1 - Refresh history is never purged by PREPARE_REFRESH.</li> <li>• 0 - Old refresh history is never saved. PREPARE_REFRESH will delete all refresh history.</li> <li>• NULL - Change refresh history retention to default value.</li> </ul>

## 167.3.3 CAN\_SYNCREF\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure advises on whether a table and its dependent materialized views are eligible for sync refresh. It provides an explanation of its analysis. If not eligible, you can examine the reasons and take appropriate action if possible.

This procedure lists all of the table's dependent materialized views and whether they qualify for sync refresh. Note that a materialized view may qualify for sync refresh even though the base table may not.

The eligibility rules for materialized views for synchronous refresh are discussed in detail in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

You can invoke CAN\_SYNCREF\_TABLE in two ways. The first is to use a table, while the second is to create a VARRAY.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE (
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    statement_id   IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE (
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    output_array   IN OUT Sys.CanSyncRefTypeArray);
```

Note that only one of `statement_id` or `output_array` need be provided to CAN\_SYNCREF\_TABLE.

## Parameters

**Table 167-4 CAN\_SYNCREF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema of the base table.
table_name	The name of the base table.

**Table 167-4 (Cont.) CAN\_SYNCREF\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
statement_id	A string (VARCHAR2(30)) to identify the rows pertaining to an invocation of CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE when the output is directed to a table named SYNCREF_TABLE in the user's schema.
output_array	The output array into which CAN_SYNCREF_TABLE records the information on the eligibility of the base table and its dependent materialized views for synchronous refresh.

### Using SYNCREF\_TABLE

The output of CAN\_SYNCREF\_TABLE can be directed to a table named SYNCREF\_TABLE. The user is responsible for creating the SYNCREF\_TABLE; it can be dropped when it is no longer needed. Its structure is as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE SYNCREF_TABLE (
  statement_id  VARCHAR2(30),
  schema_name  VARCHAR2(30),
  table_name    VARCHAR2(30),
  mv_schema_name VARCHAR2(30),
  mv_name      VARCHAR2(30),
  eligible     VARCHAR2(1),
  seq_num      NUMBER,
  msg_number   NUMBER,
  message      VARCHAR2(4000));
```

### Using a VARRAY

You can save the output of CAN\_SYNCREF\_TABLE in a PL/SQL VARRAY. The elements of this array are of type CanSyncRefMessage, which is predefined in the SYS schema, as shown in the following:

```
TYPE CanSyncRefMessage IS OBJECT (
  schema_name  VARCHAR2(30),
  table_name    VARCHAR2(30),
  mv_schema_name VARCHAR2(30),
  mv_name      VARCHAR2(30),
  eligible     VARCHAR2(1),
  seq_num      NUMBER,
  msg_number   NUMBER,
  message      VARCHAR2(4000));
```

The array type CanSyncRefArrayType, which is a varray of CanSyncRefMessage objects, is predefined in the SYS schema as follows:

```
TYPE CanSyncRefArrayType AS VARRAY(256) OF CanSyncRefMessage;
```

Each CanSyncRefMessage record provides a message concerning the eligibility of the base table or a dependent materialized view for synchronous refresh. The semantics of the fields is the same as that of the corresponding fields in the SYNCREF\_TABLE. However, the SYNCREF\_TABLE has a statement\_id field which is absent in CanSyncRefMessage because no statement\_id is supplied (because it is not required) when CAN\_SYNCREF\_TABLE is called with a VARRAY parameter.

## 167.3.4 EXECUTE\_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure executes sync refresh on the sync refresh groups prepared by `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.PREPARE_REFRESH`. These groups are identified by their group IDs.

Note this procedure will only perform the refresh on those materialized views that have been registered for synch refresh; any other materialized views will become stale once this procedure completes.

For more information on how to monitor the status of the two synchronous refresh operations, `PREPARE_REFRESH` and `EXECUTE_REFRESH` and how to troubleshoot errors that might occur using the information in the catalog views, refer to "Trouble-Shooting Synchronous Refresh Operations" in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

This procedure is overloaded.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.EXECUTE_REFRESH (
    group_id    IN NUMBER);

DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.EXECUTE_REFRESH (
    group_id_list IN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY);
```

### Parameters

**Table 167-5 EXECUTE\_REFRESH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>group_id</code>	The group ID of a sync refresh group.
<code>group_id_list</code>	An array of group IDs of the sync refresh groups to be executed for sync refresh.

### Usage Notes

This procedure also releases the locks placed on the tables in the sync refresh group that were placed on them by the `PREPARE_REFRESH` procedure. See "[PREPARE\\_REFRESH Procedure](#)" for a description of these locks and *Oracle Database Reference* for information regarding the status of the refresh operation after `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.EXECUTE_REFRESH`.

## 167.3.5 GET\_ALL\_GROUP\_IDS Function

This function returns the group IDs of all the sync refresh groups in the database.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.GET_ALL_GROUP_IDS
    RETURN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
```

## Parameters

**Table 167-6 GET\_ALL\_GROUP\_IDS Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
get_all_group_ids	Returns the group IDs of all the sync refresh groups in the database.

## 167.3.6 GET\_GROUP\_ID Function

This function returns the group ID of a materialized view. The group ID identifies the sync refresh group the table belongs to. A sync refresh group is a group of related tables and their dependent materialized views which must be all refreshed together jointly to ensure consistency and correctness.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.GET_GROUP_ID (
    object_name_list IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
```

## Parameters

**Table 167-7 GET\_GROUP\_ID Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
object_name_list	The name of the materialized view. The name can be schema-qualified.

## 167.3.7 GET\_GROUP\_ID\_LIST Function

This function returns the group IDs of the tables in a given list of objects (materialized views).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.GET_GROUP_ID_LIST (
    object_name_list IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
```

## Parameters

**Table 167-8 GET\_GROUP\_ID\_LIST Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
object_name_list	A comma-separated list of object names (materialized views). Each name can be schema-qualified.

## 167.3.8 PREPARE\_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure prepares for refresh the sync refresh groups identified by the group ID in the input.

A sync refresh group consists of a set of related tables and all materialized views dependent on those base tables. Note this procedure will only prepare for refresh those dependent materialized views that have been registered for synchronous refresh.

For more information on how to monitor the status of the two synchronous refresh operations, `PREPARE_REFRESH` and `EXECUTE_REFRESH` and how to troubleshoot errors that might occur using the information in the catalog views, refer to "Trouble-Shooting Synchronous Refresh Operations" in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.PREPARE_REFRESH (
    group_id IN NUMBER)
RETURN DBMS_UTILITY.NUMBER_ARRAY;
```

### Parameters

**Table 167-9 PREPARE\_REFRESH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
group_id	The group ID of the sync refresh group to be prepared for sync refresh.

### Usage Notes

This procedure plans the three phases of the sync refresh operation and executes the steps associated with the prepare phase itself. These steps include identifying the partitions of the fact tables and materialized views that have been changed, and computing their new values as a result of the changes. The new values of the partitions are stored in tables called outside tables that are exchanged into their corresponding partitions at the time of the `EXECUTE_REFRESH`.

Before running this procedure, the user must run `PREPARE_STAGING_LOG` on all tables in the group. This is required even for staging logs that do not have changes in them. The user must also register any partition operations on the tables in the group using the `REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION`.

One of the side effects of this procedure is that the tables being prepared are locked in this sense: the staging logs of the tables will be locked to prevent any DMLs from occurring and the registration of partition operations will be disabled. These locks will be in effect until you issue an `EXECUTE_REFRESH` statement. Alternatively, you can issue an `ABORT_REFRESH` operation to release these locks. Another side effect of this procedure is that it purges from the catalog records of earlier sync refresh operations; if they are older than the retention period, they are purged.

The degree of parallelism of the prepare refresh job is inherited from the session parameters which you can control with an `ALTER SESSION` statement.

The group ID of a table can be found using `GET_GROUP_ID(table_name)`. The group IDs of a list of tables can be found with `GET_GROUP_ID_LIST(table_name_list)`. The group IDs of all the lists of tables can be retrieved with `GET_ALL_GROUP_IDS`.

By default, synchronous refresh does not maintain global indexes belonging to the tables and materialized views in the sync refresh group. If you wish to do so, you can set event 31904, level 64 before executing `PREPARE_REFRESH`. This will cause the partition exchange DDL statements generated by `PREPARE_REFRESH` to have the `UPDATE INDEXES` clause appended to them, and when they are executed by `EXECUTE_REFRESH`, the global indexes will be maintained.

## 167.3.9 PREPARE\_STAGING\_LOG Procedure

This procedure collects statistics on the data in the staging log of the base table and validates the data in the log.

It can be run in several different modes ranging from the enforced mode in which strict checking of the data is done to trusted mode in which no checking is done. You should run this procedure after loading the staging log and before running `PREPARE_REFRESH`.

In the enforced mode, which is the default, this procedure will fill in the missing values of the columns of the rows being deleted or updated. An error is thrown if any violations of the staging-log rules are found. You can query the view `USER_SR_STLOG_EXCEPTIONS` to get details on the exceptions.

The notion of the staging log key is described in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*.

In the enforced mode, this procedure processes each delete/update row in the staging log as follows:

- It verifies the existence of the row in the base table using the key.
- For the rows being deleted (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'D'), it verifies a row with this key exists in the base table; if non-null non-key values are supplied in the staging log, it verifies the values match the corresponding columns in the base table; else an exception is logged in the exceptions table. If the values of any of the non-key columns are missing, it fills in those values from the row in the base table.
- For the rows being updated (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'UO' or 'UN'), it verifies a row with this key exists in the base table. In the old values row (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'UO'), it makes the same check and does the same processing as with rows being deleted. In the new values row (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'UN'), it checks that at least the value of one the columns differs from its old value; else an exception is logged.
- In the new values row (`DMLTYPE$$` is 'UN'), a null value in a column is interpreted as having the same value as the old value of the column except if the old value is non-null and the new value is null in which case, the new value of the column is interpreted as being null. This requires that the user must provide the old value of columns which are being updated to `NULL`.

In the default enforced mode, this procedure verifies that each key is specified for at most once for a delete or update operation. This means that the user, when doing the change consolidation, must consolidate delete-insert of the same row into an update operation with rows 'UO' and 'UN,' multiple updates must be consolidated into a single update; and null changes such as an insert-update-delete of the same row must not appear in the staging log.



The checking done in the enforced mode can be time-consuming. If you are confident in the integrity of the data, you can choose a lower level of checking. You can choose to:

- trust all the insert rows (DMLTYPE\$\$ is 'I') by choosing the `psl_mode` of `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.INSERT_TRUSTED`
- trust all the delete rows (DMLTYPE\$\$ is 'D') by choosing the `psl_mode` of `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.DELETE_TRUSTED`
- trust all the update rows (DMLTYPE\$\$ is 'UO' or 'UN') by choosing the `psl_mode` of `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.UPDATE_TRUSTED`
- trust all three types of DMLs by choosing the `psl_mode` of `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.TRUSTED`.

In addition, you can specify the `psl_mode` as a bitmask of the flags described above. For example, `DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.INSERT_TRUSTED + DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.DELETE_TRUSTED` will treat inserts and deletes to be trusted but not updates.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.PREPARE_STAGING_LOG (
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    base_table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    psl_mode         IN NUMBER DEFAULT
    DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ENFORCED);
```

### Parameters

**Table 167-10 PREPARE\_STAGING\_LOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schema_name</code>	The name of the schema of the base table.
<code>base_table_name</code>	The name of the base table.
<code>psl_mode</code>	The mode in which staging log preparation should be done. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.ENFORCED</code> (the default)</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.INSERT_TRUSTED</code></li> <li>• <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.DELETE_TRUSTED</code></li> <li>• <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.UPDATE_TRUSTED</code></li> <li>• <code>DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.TRUSTED</code></li> </ul>

## 167.3.10 PURGE\_REFRESH\_STATS Procedure

This procedure purges the refresh history of sync refreshes that took place before the value specified by the `BEFORE_TIMESTAMP` parameter.

This procedure requires the `SYSDBA` privilege in addition to the privilege to execute it.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.PURGE_REFRESH_STATS (
    before_timestamp IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 167-11 PURGE\_REFRESH\_STATS Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
before_timestamp	Records of sync refreshes saved before this timestamp are purged. If NULL, it uses the purging policy used by automatic purge. The automatic purge deletes all history older than (current time - refresh - history retention). The refresh history retention value can be changed using ALTER_REFRESH_STATS_RETENTION. The default is 31 days.

## 167.3.11 REGISTER\_MVIEWS

This procedure registers a list of materialized views for synchronous refresh.

It checks each materialized view in the list for eligibility and places it in the sync refresh group it belongs to. A sync refresh group is a set of related tables and materialized views defined on top of them. Two tables are considered related if there is a referential constraint between them.

The eligibility rules of materialized views for synchronous refresh are described in detail in *Oracle Database Data Warehousing Guide*. The principal requirements are that the materialized view must be partitioned and its partition key must be derivable from the partition key of its fact table. The materialized view definition must specify the USING TRUSTED CONSTRAINTS clause because sync refresh trusts the foreign key and primary key relationships to perform various refresh optimizations. The materialized view's refresh policy must be specified as ON DEMAND.

You have an option to register only some of the materialized views associated with a table, and leave some unregistered. Oracle Corporation does not recommend this, and in such a case, the user has to maintain the unregistered ones using the PCT or complete refresh methods.

A staging table must have been created for each base table of each materialized view in the materialized view list (mv\_list), or else an error is thrown.

If any of the materialized views are not eligible for sync refresh, an error is thrown and the registration of all materialized views in the materialized view list fails.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.REGISTER_MVIEWS (
    mv_list IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameter

**Table 167-12 REGISTER\_MVIEWS Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
mv_list	A comma-delimited list of materialized views to register. These names are optionally schema-qualified.

## 167.3.12 REGISTER\_PARTITION\_OPERATION Procedure

This procedure registers a partition-maintenance operation (PMOP) on a partition of a base table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.REGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION (
    partition_op          IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    base_table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name       IN VARCHAR2,
    outside_partn_table_schema IN VARCHAR2,
    outside_partn_table_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 167-13 REGISTER\_PARTITION\_OPERATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
partition_op	The name of the partition operation (DROP, EXCHANGE, or TRUNCATE).
schema_name	The name of the schema of the base table.
base_table_name	The name of the base table.
partition_name	The name of the partition to be changed; either exchanged with the outside partition table or dropped or truncated.
outside_partn_table_schema	The name of the schema of the outside partition table (required for EXCHANGE only).
outside_partn_table_name	The name of the outside partition table (required for EXCHANGE only).

### Usage Notes

The three kinds of change operations that may be specified on partitions are DROP, TRUNCATE, and EXCHANGE.

If DROP is specified, then the partition will be dropped from the base table at the time of EXECUTE\_REFRESH. If TRUNCATE is specified, then the data from the partition will be deleted but the partition itself will not be dropped. These operations provide a more efficient way of specifying the deletes of all the rows in a partition than specifying them individually in the staging log.

If EXCHANGE is specified, then the contents of the outside table is exchanged with contents of the specified partition of EXECUTE\_REFRESH. This provides an alternative method to the user of providing the changes to the base tables instead of populating the staging log.

## 167.3.13 UNREGISTER\_MVIEWS

This procedure unregisters a list of materialized views from synchronous refresh. Once a materialized view is unregistered, it can be maintained by the user with any of the traditional refresh methods, such as complete or PCT, refresh.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.UNREGISTER_MVIEWS (
    mv_list    IN VARCHAR20;
```

### Parameter

**Table 167-14 UNREGISTER\_MVIEWS Parameter**

Parameter	Description
mv_list	A comma-delimited list of materialized views to unregister. These names are optionally schema-qualified.

## 167.3.14 UNREGISTER\_PARTITION\_OPERATION Procedure

This procedure unregisters a partition-maintenance operation (PMOP) that had been previously registered with REGISTER\_PARTITION\_OPERATION on a base table. The three kinds of change operations that can be specified on partitions are DROP, TRUNCATE, and EXCHANGE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_SYNC_REFRESH.UNREGISTER_PARTITION_OPERATION (
    partition_op    IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name     IN VARCHAR2,
    base_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    partition_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 167-15 UNREGISTER\_PARTITION\_OPERATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
partition_op	The name of the partition operation (DROP, EXCHANGE, or TRUNCATE).
schema_name	The name of the schema of the base table.
base_table_name	The name of the base table.
partition_name	The name of the partition to be changed; either exchanged with the outside partition table or dropped or truncated.

## DBMS\_TDB

The `DBMS_TDB` package reports whether a database can be transported between platforms using the `RMAN CONVERT DATABASE` command.

The package verifies that databases on the current host platform are of the same endian format as the destination platform, and that the state of the current database does not prevent transport of the database.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide* regarding database transport using `CONVERT DATABASE`

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_TDB Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TDB Subprograms](#)

### 168.1 DBMS\_TDB Overview

In many cases, Oracle supports transporting databases between platforms which have the same endian format. However, even when the endian formats are the same, a database must undergo a conversion process to move from one platform to another. There are also preconditions required for the process of transporting a database, such as having the database to be transported open read-only.

The `DBMS_TDB` package serves two purposes:

- Confirming that Oracle supports transporting a database from a given source platform to a given target platform
- Determining whether a database to be transported has been properly prepared for transport, and if not, identifying the condition that prevents database transport

The actual conversion is performed using the Recovery Manager `CONVERT DATABASE` command. For a complete discussion of the requirements for transporting a database, the process of converting a database for transport across platforms, and examples of the use of the `DBMS_TDB` subprograms in the conversion process, see *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide*.

## 168.2 DBMS\_TDB Security Model

Use of this package requires the DBA privilege.

## 168.3 DBMS\_TDB Constants

The DBMS\_TDB package defines several enumerated constants that should be used for specifying parameter values. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name, for example, DBMS\_TDB.SKIP\_NONE.

The DBMS\_TDB package uses the constants shown in [Table 168-1](#).

**Table 168-1 DBMS\_TDB Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
SKIP_NONE	NUMBER	0	Check all files when checking whether a database is ready for transport.
SKIP_OFFLINE	NUMBER	2	Skip files in offline tablespaces when checking whether a database is ready for transport.
SKIP_READONLY	NUMBER	3	Skip files in read-only tablespaces when checking whether a database is ready for transport.

## 168.4 DBMS\_TDB Views

The DBMS\_TDB package uses the V\$DB\_TRANSPORTABLE\_PLATFORM view.

This view is described in *Oracle Database Reference*.

- V\$DB\_TRANSPORTABLE\_PLATFORM, which specifies which combinations of source and target platforms support database transport

## 168.5 DBMS\_TDB Operational Notes

The following notes apply to DBMS\_TDB.

- The subprograms in this package are useful both in determining whether the desired cross-platform database conversion is possible, and in checking whether the database is ready for conversion. See *Oracle Database Backup and Recovery User's Guide* for details on the different uses of these subprograms are used in the conversion process.
- The subprograms in this package return simple TRUE or FALSE results to indicate whether database transport is possible. Use the subprograms with SERVEROUTPUT ON for informative messages about why transport is not possible.

## 168.6 Summary of DBMS\_TDB Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_TDB subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 168-2 DBMS\_TDB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CHECK_DB Function</a>	Checks whether a database can be transported to a target platform
<a href="#">CHECK_EXTERNAL Function</a>	Checks whether a database has external tables, directory or BFILEs

## 168.6.1 CHECK\_DB Function

This function checks whether a database can be transported to a target platform. It tests whether transport is supported at all for a given source and destination platform, and whether the database is currently in the correct state for transport.

You can specify whether to skip checking parts of the database that are read-only or offline, if you do not plan to transport them.

The function is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TDB.CHECK_DB (
    target_platform_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    skip_option           IN NUMBER)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

DBMS_TDB.CHECK_DB (
    target_platform_name  IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

DBMS_TDB.CHECK_DB
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 168-3 CHECK\_DB Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
target_platform_name	The name of the destination platform, as it appears in V\$DB_TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM.
skip_option	Specifies which, if any, parts of the database to skip when checking whether the database can be transported. Supported values are listed in <a href="#">Table 168-1</a> .

### Return Values

If the database cannot be transported to the target platform or is not ready to be transported, returns `FALSE`. If the database is ready for transport, returns `TRUE`.

## Usage Notes

- If `SERVEROUTPUT` is `ON`, then the output will contain the reasons why the database cannot be transported and how to fix the problems. For details on possible reasons and fixes, see [Table 168-4](#).

**Table 168-4 Reasons for CHECK\_DB Function to Return FALSE**

Cause	Action
Unrecognized target platform name.	Check <code>V\$DB_TRANSPORTABLE_PLATFORM</code> for recognized platform names.
Target platform has a different endian format.	Conversion is not supported.
Database is not open read-only.	Open database read-only and retry.
There are active or in-doubt transactions in the database.	Open the database read-write. After the active transactions are rolled back, open the database read-only and retry the operation. This situation can occur if users flash back the database and open it read only. The active transactions will be rolled back when the database is opened read-write.
Deferred transaction rollback needs to be done.	Open the database read-write and bring online the necessary tablespaces. Once the deferred transaction rollback is complete, open the database read-only and retry the operation.
Database compatibility version is below 10.0.0.	Change the <code>COMPATIBLE</code> initialization parameter to 10.0.0 or higher, open the database read-only, and retry the operation.
Some tablespaces have not been open read-write with compatibility version is 10.0.0 or higher.	Change the <code>COMPATIBLE</code> initialization parameter to 10.0.0 or higher, then open the affected tablespaces read-write. Shut down the database, open it read-only, and retry the operation.

## Examples

This example illustrates the use of `CHECK_DB` with a database that is open read-write:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
SQL> DECLARE
    db_ready BOOLEAN;
BEGIN
    db_ready := DBMS_TDB.CHECK_DB('Microsoft Windows IA (32-bit)');
END;
/
```

Database is not open READ ONLY. Please open database READ ONLY and retry.

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.



## 168.6.2 CHECK\_EXTERNAL Function

This function determines whether a database has external tables, directories, or BFILEs.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TDB.CHECK_EXTERNAL  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Return Values

If the database has external tables, directories, or BFILEs, return `TRUE`. Otherwise, return `FALSE`.

### Usage Notes

- If `SERVEROUTPUT` is `ON`, then the function will output the names of the external tables, directories, and BFILEs in the database.
- The database must be open read-write.

### Examples

This example illustrates the use of `CHECK_EXTERNAL` with a database that has several external tables, directories, and BFILEs:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON  
SQL> DECLARE  
    external BOOLEAN;  
BEGIN  
    external := DBMS_TDB.CHECK_EXTERNAL;  
END;  
/
```

The following external tables exist in the database:

```
SH.SALES_TRANSACTIONS_EXT
```

The following directories exist in the database:

```
SYS.MEDIA_DIR, SYS.DATA_FILE_DIR, SYS.LOG_FILE_DIR, SYS.DATA_PUMP_DIR
```

The following BFILEs exist in the database:

```
PM.PRINT_MEDIA
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

# DBMS\_TF

The DBMS\_TF package contains utilities for Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF) implementation. You can use DBMS\_TF subprograms to consume and produce data, and get information about its execution environment.

You must be familiar with the Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) concepts, syntax and semantics.

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for an overview of Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) concepts
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about `CREATE FUNCTION PIPELINED` clause syntax and semantics

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_TF Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_TF Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_TF Constants](#)
- [DBMS\\_TF Operational Notes](#)
- [DBMS\\_TF Execution Flow](#)
- [DBMS\\_TF Restrictions](#)
- [DBMS\\_TF Examples](#)
- [DBMS\\_TF Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TF Subprograms](#)

## 169.1 DBMS\_TF Overview

The DBMS\_TF package contains types, constants, and subprograms that can be used by Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs).

Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) need various services from the database to implement their functionality. PTFs need a mechanism to get rows from the database and send back new rows, for instance. The DBMS\_TF package provides these server and client interfaces utilities.

## 169.2 DBMS\_TF Security Model

PUBLIC is granted the EXECUTE privilege on package DBMS\_TF. Its subprograms execute with invoker's rights privileges.

## 169.3 DBMS\_TF Constants

This topic describes useful constants defined in the DBMS\_TF package.

The DBMS\_TF package defines several enumerated constants that should be used for specifying parameter values or types. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name, for example, DBMS\_TF.TYPE\_DATE.

**Table 169-1 DBMS\_TF Supported Types**

Name	Description
TYPE_BINARY_DOUBLE	Type code for BINARY_DOUBLE
TYPE_BINARY_FLOAT	Type code for BINARY_FLOAT
TYPE_BLOB	Type code for BLOB
TYPE_CHAR	Type code for CHAR
TYPE_CLOB	Type code for CLOB
TYPE_DATE	Type code for DATE
TYPE_INTERVAL_DS	Type code for INTERVAL_DS
TYPE_INTERVAL_YM	Type code for INTERVAL_YM
TYPE_NUMBER	Type code for NUMBER
TYPE_ROWID	Type code for ROWID
TYPE_RAW	Type code for RAW
TYPE_TIMESTAMP	Type code for TIMESTAMP
TYPE_TIMESTAMP_TZ	Type code for TIMESTAMP_TZ
TYPE_VARCHAR2	Type code for VARCHAR2

Additional constants are defined for use with specific subprograms.



### See Also:

- [Table 169-3](#) for more information about CSTORE related constants
- [Table 169-4](#) for more information about predefined PTF method names
- [Table 169-6](#) for more information about XSTORE related constants
- [Supported Types Collections](#) for more information about predefined collections of supported types

## 169.4 DBMS\_TF Operational Notes

These operational notes describe the client and the server-side interfaces, and detail the compilation and execution statement management of Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF).

### 169.4.1 PTF Client Interface

The Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) implementation client interface is a set of subprograms with fixed names that every PTF must provide.

The PTF client interface can have up to four subprograms as follow :

- DESCRIBE function (Required)
- OPEN procedure (Optional)
- FETCH\_ROWS procedure (Optional)
- CLOSE procedure (Optional)

The function DESCRIBE is invoked during SQL cursor compilation.

The procedures OPEN, FETCH\_ROWS, and CLOSE are invoked during query execution.

The arguments to the implementation functions must match the PTF function with the following modifications:

1. Arguments of the type TABLE and COLUMNS are skipped for the execution procedures OPEN, FETCH\_ROWS, and CLOSE.
2. The TABLE and COLUMNS arguments have descriptor types for the DESCRIBE function.
3. Scalar arguments that are not available during compilation are passed as NULL values (when using bind variables for instance). During execution, the actual values are passed in.

#### DESCRIBE Function

The DESCRIBE function is invoked to determine the type of rows (row shape) produced by the Polymorphic Table Function (PTF). It returns a DBMS\_TF.DESCRIBE\_T table.

The function DESCRIBE is invoked during SQL cursor compilation when a SQL query references a PTF. The SQL compiler locates the DESCRIBE function defined in the PTF implementation package. All the argument values from the query calling the PTF are passed to the DESCRIBE function. Like any PLSQL function, the DESCRIBE function can be overloaded and can have arguments default values.

The arguments of the PTF function and DESCRIBE function must match, but with the type of any TABLE argument replaced with the DBMS\_TF.TABLE\_T descriptor type, and the type of any COLUMNS argument replaced with DBMS\_TF.COLUMN\_T descriptor.

The DESCRIBE function indicates which columns must be kept by the database and passed unchanged as the PTF output (Pass-Through columns). In addition, the DESCRIBE function indicates any input columns that the PTF will use for its computation (Read columns).

Finally, the `DESCRIBE` function returns the list of any new columns that the PTF will create (or `NULL` if no new columns are being produced) using the `DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T` descriptor.

### OPEN Procedure

The `OPEN` procedure purpose is to initialize and allocate any execution specific state. The `OPEN` procedure is most useful when you implement a Table Semantics PTF. The function typically calls the `GET_XID` function to get a unique ID for managing the execution state.

`OPEN` procedure is generally invoked before calling the `FETCH_ROWS` procedure.

### FETCH\_ROWS Procedure

The `FETCH_ROWS` procedure produces an output rowset that it sends to the database. The number of invocations of this function and the size of each rowset are data dependent and determined during query execution.

### CLOSE Procedure

The `CLOSE` procedure is called at the end of the PTF execution. The procedure releases resources associated with the PTF execution state.

### Example 169-1 Noop Polymorphic Table Function Example

This example creates a PTF called `noop`. This PTF returns the input rows as the output rows without any modification or filtering. `Noop` is one of the smallest PTF you can write.

#### Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Noop Polymorphic Table Function](#)

To implement the `noop` PTF, you first create the implementation package `noop_package`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE noop_package AS
    FUNCTION describe(t IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows;
END noop_package;
```

The `DESCRIBE` function does not produce any new columns and hence, returns `NULL`. Executing `FETCH_ROWS` also results in `NULL`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY noop_package AS
    FUNCTION describe(t IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T AS
    BEGIN
        RETURN NULL;
    END;
```

```

END;

PROCEDURE fetch_rows AS
BEGIN
RETURN;
END;
END noop_package;

```

The noop PTF is defined to execute the noop\_package when it is invoked.

```

CREATE FUNCTION noop (t TABLE)
RETURN TABLE PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING noop_package;

```

The PTF can be invoked in queries. For example:

```

SELECT *
FROM NOOP(emp)
WHERE deptno = 10;

```

7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-NOV-81	5000	10
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	10

```

WITH e
AS (SELECT *
FROM emp
NATURAL JOIN dept
WHERE dname = 'SALES')
SELECT t.*
FROM NOOP(e) t;

```

30	7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300
SALES		CHICAGO					
30	7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500
SALES		CHICAGO					
30	7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400
SALES		CHICAGO					
30	7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850	
SALES		CHICAGO					
30	7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0
SALES		CHICAGO					
30	7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950	
SALES		CHICAGO					

### 169.4.1.1 DESCRIBE Only Polymorphic Table Function

A Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) can have a DESCRIBE function only.

A PTF which does not have any runtime methods (Open/Fetch\_Rows/Close) is used only at cursor compilation time with no runtime row source allocated. The explain plan output of a Describe-Only PTF will not show any rows for the PTF.

## 169.4.2 PTF Server Side Interface

The `DBMS_TF` package provides the server side interface needed for Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) implementation to read and write information in the database.

This topic contains a partial list of types and subprograms used for the PTF server side implementation.

**Table 169-2 Summary of Commonly Used Types and Subprograms in PTF Server Side Interface**

NAME	DESCRIPTION
<code>COLUMN_METADATA_T</code>	Column metadata record
<code>COLUMN_T</code>	Column descriptor record
<code>TABLE_T</code>	Table descriptor record
<code>COLUMNS_T</code>	Collection containing column names
<code>COLUMNS_NEW_T</code>	Collection for new columns
<code>TAB_&lt;typ&gt;_T</code>	Collection for each supported types, where <typ> is described in " <a href="#">Supported Types Collections</a> "
<code>ROW_SET_T</code>	Data for a rowset record
<code>GET_COL</code> Procedure	Fetches data for a specified (input) column
<code>PUT_COL</code> Procedure	Returns data for a specified (new) column
<code>GET_ROW_SET</code> Procedure	Fetches the input rowset of column values
<code>PUT_ROW_SET</code> Procedure	Returns data for ALL (new) columns
<code>SUPPORTED_TYPE</code> Function	Verifies if a type is supported by <code>DBMS_TF</code> subprograms
<code>GET_XID</code> Function	Returns a unique execution ID to index PTF state in a session

### See Also:

- [DBMS\\_TF Data Structures](#) for the complete list of types
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TF Subprograms](#) for the complete list of subprograms

## 169.4.3 Read Columns

Read columns are a set of table columns that the Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) processes when executing the `FETCH_ROWS` procedure.

The PTF indicates the read columns inside `DESCRIBE` by annotating them in the input table descriptor, `TABLE_T`. Only the indicated read columns will be fetched and thus available for processing during `FETCH_ROWS`.

The PTF invocation in a query will typically use the `COLUMNS` operator to indicate which columns the query wants the PTF to read, and this information is passed to the `DESCRIBE` function which then in turn sets the `COLUMN_T.FOR_READ` boolean flag.

Only scalar SQL data types are allowed for the read columns.

The [Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example](#) takes a table and a list of columns and produces new columns with the same values.

## 169.4.4 Pass-Through Columns

Pass-through columns are passed from the input table of the Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) to the output, without any modifications.

The `DESCRIBE` function indicates the pass-through columns by setting the `COLUMN_T.PASS_THROUGH` boolean flag on the input table descriptor, `DBMS_TF.TABLE_T`.

All columns in the `Row Semantics` PTF are marked as pass-through by default. For `Table Semantics` PTF, the default value for pass-through is set to false. For the `Table Semantics` PTF, the partitioning columns are always pass-through and this cannot be changed by the `DESCRIBE` function.

Note, the notions of Pass-Through and Read are orthogonal, and indicating a column as one has no implication for the other.

## 169.4.5 State Management

The database manages the compilation and execution states of the polymorphic table functions (PTF).

The database fulfills the PTF conductor role. As such, it is responsible for the PTF compilation state and execution state.

1. **Compilation State** : This is the immutable state that is generated by `DESCRIBE` which is needed before execution.
2. **Execution State**: This is the state used by the execution time procedures (`OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS`, and `CLOSE`) of a `Table semantics` PTF.

The most common use of compilation state is to keep track of the columns to be read and the new columns that are to be produced. The PTF Server interface provides functions that can be used to achieve this: `GET_ENV`, and `GET_ROW_SET`. The PTF author who defines, documents, and implements the PTF can rely on the database to manage the PTF states. The PTF author should not attempt to use the session state (such as PL/SQL package global variables) to store any compilation state. Problems can arise because in a given session all cursors using the PTF will share that state, and other sessions executing the PTF cursor will not see the original compilation state.

Since the execution state is session and cursor private, a `Table Semantics` PTF can use package globals for storing execution state, but with the provision that the PTF uses the database provided unique execution ID to identify that state. The `GET_XID` function guarantees to provide an execution unique ID for the PTF's execution procedures, where this ID remains constant for all the execution functions of a PTF.

### 169.4.5.1 CSTORE Compilation State Management

The CSTORE is the PTF compilation state management interface.

The CSTORE enables Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF) to store the compilation state in the SQL cursor.



The CSTORE interface is used to store key-value pairs during cursor compilation through the `DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T` record.

The compilation state information is retrieved during execution procedures such as `OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS` and `CLOSE`.

### CSTORE Subprograms

The CSTORE interface consists of the following subprograms.

Name	Description
CSTORE_GET procedure	Fetches item of specified type. If not found, the OUT value remains unchanged.
CSTORE_EXISTS function	If an item with the given key exists in the CSTORE, this function returns TRUE.

### CSTORE Supported Types

The `DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T` supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: `VARCHAR2`, `NUMBER`, `DATE`, `BOOLEAN`.

**Table 169-3 DBMS\_TF CSTORE Scalar Supported Types**

Name	Description
CSTORE_TYPE_VARCHAR2	CSTORE VARCHAR2 type code
CSTORE_TYPE_NUMBER	CSTORE NUMBER type code
CSTORE_TYPE_DATE	CSTORE DATE type code
CSTORE_TYPE_BOOLEAN	CSTORE BOOLEAN type code

### Collections For Compilation Storage

These predefined collection types are used for compilation state management.

```
TYPE CSTORE_CHR_T IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32767);
TYPE CSTORE_NUM_T IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32767);
TYPE CSTORE_BOL_T IS TABLE OF BOOLEAN INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32767);
TYPE CSTORE_DAT_T IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY VARCHAR2(32767);
```

### DBMS\_TF Method Names

The method names are also stored in the `DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T` record. These predefined values for the method names can be customized by the PTF author.

See [Method Name Overrides](#) for more information about changing the default method names

**Table 169-4 DBMS\_TF Method Names Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
CLOSE	DBMS_QUOTED_ID	'CLOSE'	Predefined index value for the method named CLOSE
FETCH_ROWS	DBMS_QUOTED_ID	'FETCH_ROWS'	Predefined index value for the method named FETCH_ROWS
OPEN	DBMS_QUOTED_ID	'OPEN'	Predefined index value for the method named OPEN

## 169.4.5.2 XSTORE Execution State Management

XSTORE is the PTF execution state management interface.

The XSTORE key-value interface simplifies the implementation of Table Semantics PTFs by providing automatic state management capabilities when the keys are strings and values are of commonly used scalar types.

The database automatically manages the deletion of all execution states allocated using this interface.

### XSTORE Subprograms

The execution state management interface consists of the following subprograms.

**Table 169-5 DBMS\_TF XSTORE Subprograms**

Name	Description
XSTORE_CLEAR procedure	Removes all key-value pairs from the XSTORE execution state
XSTORE_EXISTS function	Returns TRUE if an item with a given key exists in the XSTORE
XSTORE_GET procedure	Gets the associated value for a given key stored in the XSTORE
XSTORE_REMOVE procedure	Removes an item associated with the given key and key_type
XSTORE_SET procedure	Sets the value for the given key for PTF Execution State Management

### XSTORE Predefined Types

The XSTORE supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, and BOOLEAN.

**Table 169-6 DBMS\_TF XSTORE Scalar Supported Types**

Name	Description
XSTORE_TYPE_VARCHAR2	XSTORE VARCHAR2 type code
XSTORE_TYPE_NUMBER	XSTORE NUMBER type code
XSTORE_TYPE_DATE	XSTORE DATE type code
XSTORE_TYPE_BOOLEAN	XSTORE BOOLEAN type code

## 169.4.6 Method Name Overrides

When multiple polymorphic table function (PTF) implementations are in the same package, you can override the default runtime method names (`OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS`, and `CLOSE`) with your PTF specific names.

To override a method name, the application can specify the new method names using `DBMS_TF.METHOD_NAMES` collection ( see [DESCRIBE\\_T Record Type](#)).

### See Also:

[Table 169-4](#)

### **Example 169-2 DBMS\_TF Method Name Overrides**

This example shows how to change the default method name of the `noop_p` PTF `fetch_rows` method to `noop_fetch`.

### Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [DBMS\\_TF Method Name Overrides](#)

Create the PTF implementation package `noop_p`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE noop_p AS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t)
    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t;
  PROCEDURE noop_fetch;
END noop_p;
```

To provide a method name override, you can specify the new method names using `DBMS_TF.Method_Names` collection. The `FETCH_ROWS` method name is changed

to 'Noop\_Fetch'. The procedure `noop_fetch` to implement this method is defined in the package.

```
CREATE OR replace PACKAGE BODY noop_p
AS
    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t AS
        methods DBMS_TF.methods_t := DBMS_TF.methods_t(DBMS_TF.fetch_rows =>
'Noop_Fetch');
    BEGIN
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(method_names => methods);
    END;
    PROCEDURE noop_fetch AS
    BEGIN
        RETURN;
    END;
END noop_p;
```

The `noop` PTF is defined to execute the `noop_p` when it is invoked.

```
CREATE FUNCTION noop (t TABLE) RETURN TABLE PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC
USING noop_p;
```

The PTF is invoked in the `FROM` clause of a query block.

```
SELECT *
FROM noop(scott.emp)
WHERE deptno =10;
```

## 169.4.7 Using the COLUMNS Pseudo-Operator

The `COLUMNS` pseudo-operator is an addition to the SQL expression language.

Use the `COLUMNS` pseudo-operator to specify the arguments when invoking a Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) in the `FROM` clause. The `COLUMNS` pseudo-operator arguments specify the list of column names, or the list of column names with associated types.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about the `COLUMNS` pseudo-operator syntax and semantics

## 169.4.8 Query Transformations

About predicate, projection and partitioning.

The pass-through columns of a Row Semantics PTF, and the `PARTITION BY` key columns of a Table Semantics PTF can be used for projection and predicate pushdown.

**Example 169-3 Query Transformations**

This example illustrates the predicate and projection pushdown for a Row Semantics PTF.

This query calls the echo PTF created in [Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example](#).

```
SELECT empno, ename, sal, comm, echo_sal
FROM echo(emp, COLUMNS(sal,comm))
WHERE deptno = 30
      AND echo_sal > 1000;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	SAL	COMM	ECHO_SAL
7499	ALLEN	1600	300	1600
7521	WARD	1250	500	1250
7654	MARTIN	1250	1400	1250
7698	BLAKE	2850		2850
7844	TURNER	1500	0	1500

Conceptually, this query will get rewritten as:

```
WITH t AS (SELECT empno, ename, sal, comm
FROM emp
WHERE deptno=30)
SELECT empno, ename, sal, comm, echo_sal
FROM echo(t, COLUMNS(sal, comm))
WHERE echo_sal > 1000;
```

## 169.4.9 Parallel Execution

A key benefit of Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) is that their execution can be parallelized.

Row and table semantic PTFs execute in parallel differently.

**Row Semantics PTF**

Under Row Semantics PTF, the parallel query executes with the same degree of parallelism (DOP) as it would if the PTF were not present. The DOP is driven by the child row source.

Provided that the DOP on table emp has been set to 5, the following is an example that shows this parallelization:

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT * FROM echo(emp, COLUMNS(ename, job))
WHERE deptno != 20;
```

Id	Operation	Name
0	SELECT STATEMENT	
1	PX COORDINATOR	
2	PX SEND QC (RANDOM)	:TQ10000
3	POLYMORPHIC TABLE FUNCTION	ECHO
6	PX BLOCK ITERATOR	
* 7	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP

```
-----  
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):  
-----
```

```
5 - filter("EMP"."DEPTNO"<>20)
```

### Table Semantics PTF

Table Semantics PTF requires its input table rows to be redistributed using the `PARTITION BY` key. The parallel execution is determined by the `PARTITION BY` clause specified in the query.

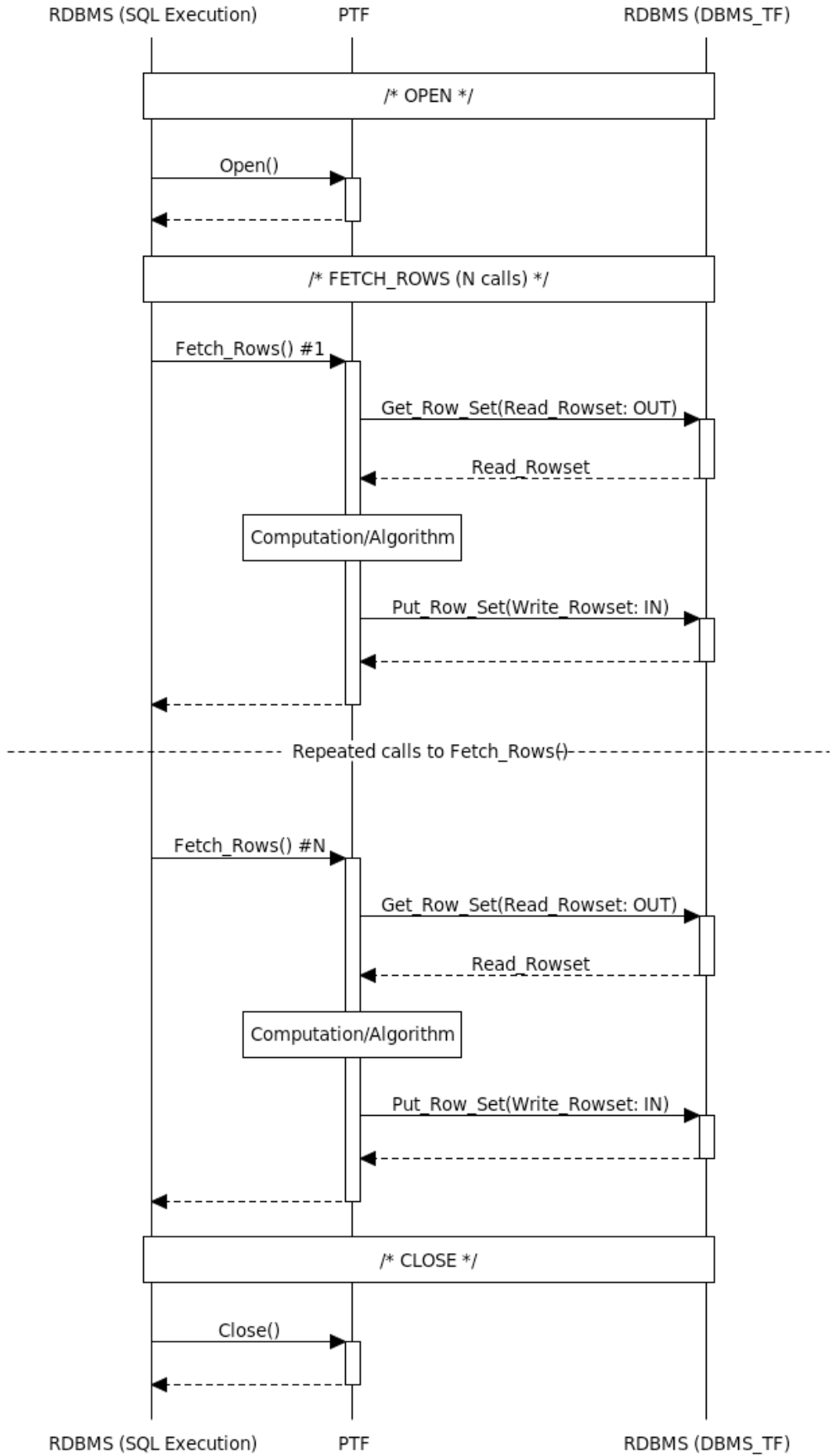
## 169.5 DBMS\_TF Execution Flow

Query executions invoking Polymorphic Table Functions (PTF) follow this execution model and data transfers flow.

The PTF execution procedures (`OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS` and `CLOSE`) are called by the database during query execution.

The PTF execution follows this flow :

1. `OPEN` (if present)
2. `FETCH_ROWS` (can be invoked multiple times)
3. `CLOSE` (if present)



The `FETCH_ROWS` procedure reads the data for a rowset (collection of rows), and produces an output rowset.

Each call to `FETCH_ROWS` is associated with a rowset which is a data collection of input rows that is expected to be processed by the PTF.

The `GET_ROW_SET` or `GET_COL` is used to read the input rowset.

The `PUT_ROW_SET` or `PUT_COL` is used to produce an output rowset, that is written back to the database.

`PUT_ROW_SET` is used to set all the new columns in a single call.

The `ROWSET_T` record holds data for multiple columns. When the PTF algorithm is more suited toward producing a single output column at a time, you can use `PUT_COL` to produce a single column. A given column can only be produced once within a call to `FETCH_ROWS`.

For a Row Semantics PTF, the `FETCH_ROWS` procedure will return the new rows using the PTF Server interface before returning back to the database.

## 169.6 DBMS\_TF Restrictions

These restrictions apply to Polymorphic Table Functions (PTFs) and using the `DBMS_TF` package.

### Type Restrictions

A Polymorphic Table Function (PTF) can operate on a table with columns of any SQL types. However, read and new columns are restricted to scalar types. The read and new columns are used in the `PUT_ROW_SET`, `PUT_COL`, `GET_ROW_SET` and `GET_COL` procedures. All SQL types can be used with pass-through columns. The `DESCRIBE` function can determine the supported types using the `DBMS_TF.SUPPORTED_TYPE` function.

### PTF Invocation and Execution Restrictions

Polymorphic table functions cannot be nested in the `FROM` clause of a query. Nesting PTF is only allowed using `WITH` clause.

Nesting table function with polymorphic table function is only allowed using `CURSOR` expressions. A PTF cannot be specified as an argument of a table function.

You cannot select a rowid from a Polymorphic Table Function (PTF).

The `PARTITION BY` and the `ORDER BY` clause can only be specified on an argument of a Table Semantics PTF.

The PTF execution methods `OPEN`, `FETCH_ROWS`, and `CLOSE` must be invoked in the polymorphic table function execution context only.

You cannot invoke the `DESCRIBE` method directly.

This example shows ten PTF nested invocation.

```
WITH t0
  AS (SELECT /*+ parallel */ *
```



```
        FROM  noop(dept)),
t1
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t0)),
t2
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t1)),
t3
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t2)),
t4
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t3)),
t5
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t4)),
t6
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t5)),
t7
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t6)),
t8
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t7)),
t9
AS (SELECT *
   FROM  noop(t8))
SELECT *
FROM  noop(t9)
WHERE deptno = 10;
```

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## 169.7 DBMS\_TF Examples

These examples use DBMS\_TF subprograms.

### Summary of DBMS\_TF Examples

These examples are incomplete and for demonstration purpose only.

- [Example 169-1](#), "Noop Polymorphic Table Function"
- [Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example](#)
- [Example 169-2](#), "DBMS\_TF Method Name Overrides"
- [Example 169-3](#), "Query Transformations"
- [Example 169-5](#) , "DBMS\_TF.COLUMN\_TYPE\_NAME Example"
- [Example 169-6](#) , "DBMS\_TF.COL\_TO\_CHAR Example"
- [Example 169-7](#), "DBMS\_TF.CSTORE\_EXISTS Example"
- [Example 169-8](#), "DBMS\_TF.GET\_COL Example"
- [Example 169-9](#), "DBMS\_TF.GET\_ENV Example"

- [Example 169-10](#), "DBMS\_TF.GET\_ROW\_SET Example"
- [Example 169-12](#), "DBMS\_TF.GET\_XID Example"
- [Rand\\_col Polymorphic Table Function Example](#), ( DBMS\_TF.PUT\_COL Example)
- [Stack Polymorphic Table Function Example](#)
- [Split Polymorphic Table Function Example](#), (DBMS\_TF.GET\_ROW\_SET and PUT\_ROW\_SET Example)
- [Example 169-14](#), "DBMS\_TF.PUT\_ROW\_SET Example"
- [Example 169-16](#), "Replicate : DBMS\_TF.ROW\_REPLICATION Example"
- [Example 169-17](#), "DBMS\_TF.ROW\_TO\_CHAR Example"
- [Example 169-18](#), "DBMS\_TF.TRACE Example"
- [Row\\_num Polymorphic Table Function Example](#), (DBMS\_TF.XSTORE\_GET and XSTORE\_SET Example)

In other books :

- *Oracle PL/SQL Language Reference* , "Skip\_col Polymorphic Table Function Example"
- *Oracle PL/SQL Language Reference*, "To\_doc Polymorphic Table Function Example"

## 169.7.1 Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example

The echo PTF takes in a table and a list of columns and produces new columns with same values.

This PTF returns all the columns in the input table `tab`, and adds to it the columns listed in `cols` but with the column names prefixed with "ECHO\_".

### Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Echo Polymorphic Table Function](#)

The echo PTF can appear in the FROM clause of the query. The COLUMNS operator is used to specify columns, for example:

```
SELECT *
FROM echo(scott.dept, COLUMNS(dname, loc));
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC	ECHO_DNAME	ECHO_LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

A PTF consists of the following :

- PTF implementation package specification : The specification must have the DESCRIBE method. The OPEN, FETCH\_ROWS and CLOSE methods are optional.
- PTF implementation package body: The DESCRIBE method may have a new-columns parameter (the additional columns created by this PTF), which is followed by the PTF functions parameters.
- PTF Function: The PTF function has a reference to the implementation package.

The echo\_package package specification defines the DESCRIBE and FETCH\_ROWS methods.

```
CREATE PACKAGE echo_package
AS
  prefix DBMS_ID := 'ECHO_';
  FUNCTION describe(
    tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T,
    cols IN DBMS_TF.COLUMNS_T)
  RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T;
  PROCEDURE fetch_rows;
END echo_package;
```

The echo\_package package body contains the PTF implementation.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY echo_package
AS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T,
    cols IN DBMS_TF.COLUMNS_T)
  RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T
  AS
    new_cols DBMS_TF.COLUMNS_NEW_T;
    col_id PLS_INTEGER := 1;
  BEGIN
    FOR I IN 1 .. tab.COLUMN.COUNT LOOP
      FOR J IN 1 .. cols.COUNT LOOP
        IF ( tab.COLUMN(i).description.name = cols(j) ) THEN
          IF ( NOT
            DBMS_TF.SUPPORTED_TYPE(tab.COLUMN(i).description.TYPE) )
          THEN
            RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20102, 'Unsupported column type
            [' ||
              TAB.COLUMN(i).description.TYPE||']');
          END IF;

          TAB.COLUMN(i).for_read := TRUE;
          NEW_COLS(col_id) := TAB.COLUMN(i).description;
          NEW_COLS(col_id).name := prefix ||
            TAB.COLUMN(i).description.name;
          col_id := col_id + 1;

          EXIT;
        END IF;
      END LOOP;
    END LOOP;
  END LOOP;
```

```

        /* Verify all columns were found */
        IF ( col_id - 1 != cols.COUNT ) THEN
            RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20101, 'Column mismatch ['||col_id -
1||'], ['||cols.COUNT||']');
        END IF;

        RETURN DBMS_TF.DESCRIBE_T(new_columns => new_cols);
    END;
    PROCEDURE FETCH_ROWS
    AS
        ROWSET DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
    BEGIN
        DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
        DBMS_TF.PUT_ROW_SET(rowset);
    END;
END echo_package;

```

The PTF echo references the implementation package echo\_package.

```

CREATE FUNCTION echo(tab TABLE,
                    cols COLUMNS)
    RETURN TABLE
    PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING echo_package;

```

#### Example 169-4 Using the Echo PTF in Queries

This example selects all employees in department 20. The resulting rows have three new columns ECHO\_ENAME, ECHO\_HIREDATE, and ECHO\_SAL.

```

SELECT *
FROM   echo(scott.emp, COLUMNS(ename, sal, hiredate))
WHERE  deptno = 20;

```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO	ECHO_ENAME	ECHO_HIRE	ECHO_SAL
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800		20	SMITH	17-DEC-80	800
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975		20	JONES	02-APR-81	2975
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000		20	SCOTT	19-APR-87	3000
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100		20	ADAMS	23-MAY-87	1100
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000		20	FORD	03-DEC-81	3000

Using subquery w, display ENAME, ECHO\_LOC and DNAME columns for all employees in department 30 with a salary greater than 1000.

```

WITH w
    AS (SELECT e.*,
              dname,
              loc
        FROM   scott.emp e,
              scott.dept d
        WHERE  e.deptno = d.deptno)
SELECT  ename,
        echo_loc,

```

```

        dname
FROM    echo(w, COLUMNS(sal, dname, loc, hiredate))
WHERE   deptno = 30
        AND echo_sal > 1000;

```

ENAME	ECHO_LOC	DNAME
ALLEN	CHICAGO	SALES
WARD	CHICAGO	SALES
MARTIN	CHICAGO	SALES
BLAKE	CHICAGO	SALES
TURNER	CHICAGO	SALES

Using subquery w, display ENAME and DNAME columns for all employees with a salary greater than 1000.

```

WITH w
    AS (SELECT e.*,
             dname,
             loc
        FROM   scott.emp e,
             scott.dept d
        WHERE  e.deptno = d.deptno)
SELECT echo_ename,
       dname
FROM   echo(w, COLUMNS(loc, deptno, dname, ename)) e
WHERE  ename IN (SELECT echo_ename
                FROM   echo(scott.emp, COLUMNS(sal, deptno, ename,
                hiredate))
                WHERE  deptno = e.echo_deptno
                AND   sal > 1000);

```

ECHO_ENAME	DNAME
ALLEN	SALES
MILLER	ACCOUNTING
CLARK	ACCOUNTING
WARD	SALES
ADAMS	RESEARCH
TURNER	SALES
SCOTT	RESEARCH
BLAKE	SALES
JONES	RESEARCH
KING	ACCOUNTING
FORD	RESEARCH
MARTIN	SALES

## 169.8 DBMS\_TF Data Structures

The DBMS\_TF package defines these RECORD types, TABLE types and subtype.

### RECORD Types

- [COLUMN\\_DATA\\_T Record Type](#)
- [COLUMN\\_METADATA\\_T Record Type](#)

- COLUMN\_T Record Type
- DESCRIBE\_T Record Type
- ENV\_T Record Type
- PARALLEL\_ENV\_T Record Type
- TABLE\_T Record Type

### TABLE Types

- Supported Types Collections (TAB\_<typ>\_T)
- COLUMNS\_NEW\_T Table Type
- COLUMNS\_T Table Type
- COLUMNS\_WITH\_TYPE\_T Table Type
- TABLE\_COLUMNS\_T Table Type
- ROW\_SET\_T Table Type

### Types

- XID\_T Subtype

### CSTORE and XSTORE Data Structures

The compilation and execution state management interfaces use data structures internally.

See [Collections For Compilation Storage](#) for more information.

## 169.8.1 Supported Types Collections

Each supported type has a corresponding predefined collection defined.

### Syntax

```

TYPE TAB_BOOLEAN_T      IS TABLE OF BOOLEAN      INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_BINARY_FLOAT_T IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_BINARY_DOUBLE_T IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_BLOB_T         IS TABLE OF BLOB         INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_CHAR_T         IS TABLE OF CHAR(32767)  INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_CLOB_T         IS TABLE OF CLOB         INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_DATE_T         IS TABLE OF DATE         INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_INTERVAL_YM_T  IS TABLE OF YMININTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_INTERVAL_DS_T  IS TABLE OF DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_NATURALN_T     IS TABLE OF NATURALN     INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
TYPE TAB_NUMBER_T       IS TABLE OF NUMBER       INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

```

```

TYPE TAB_RAW_T          IS TABLE OF RAW(32767)    INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE TAB_ROWID_T       IS TABLE OF ROWID         INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE TAB_VARCHAR2_T    IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE TAB_TIMESTAMP_T   IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE TAB_TIMESTAMP_TZ_T IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_TZ_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;

TYPE TAB_TIMESTAMP_LTZ_T IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_LTZ_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY
PLS_INTEGER;

```



### See Also:

[Table 169-1](#) for more information about the DBMS\_TF supported types

## 169.8.2 COLUMN\_DATA\_T Record Type

Data for a single column (variant record).

Exactly one variant field is active in the record. The description includes information about the column type that is active.

See [Table 169-1](#) for the list of supported types.

### Syntax

```

TYPE COLUMN_DATA_T IS RECORD
( description          COLUMN_METADATA_T,
  tab_varchar2        TAB_VARCHAR2_T,
  tab_number          TAB_NUMBER_T,
  tab_date            TAB_DATE_T,
  tab_binary_float    TAB_BINARY_FLOAT_T,
  tab_binary_double   TAB_BINARY_DOUBLE_T,
  tab_raw             TAB_RAW_T,
  tab_char            TAB_CHAR_T,
  tab_clob            TAB_CLOB_T,
  tab_blob            TAB_BLOB_T,
  tab_timestamp       TAB_TIMESTAMP_T,
  tab_timestamp_tz    TAB_TIMESTAMP_TZ_T,
  tab_interval_ym     TAB_INTERVAL_YM_T,
  tab_interval_ds     TAB_INTERVAL_DS_T,
  tab_timestamp_ltz   TAB_TIMESTAMP_LTZ_T,
  tab_rowid           TAB_ROWID_T);

```

### Fields

**Table 169-7** COLUMN\_DATA\_T Fields

Field	Description
description	The tag defines the metadata for the column indicating which variant field is active.

**Table 169-7 (Cont.) COLUMN\_DATA\_T Fields**

Field	Description
tab_varchar2	Variant field
tab_number	Variant field
tab_date	Variant field
tab_binary_float	Variant field
tab_binary_double	Variant field
tab_raw	Variant field
tab_char	Variant field
tab_clob	Variant field
tab_blob	Variant field
tab_timestamp	Variant field
tab_timestamp_tz	Variant field
tab_interval_ym	Variant field
tab_interval_ds	Variant field
tab_timestamp_ltz	Variant field
tab_rowid	Variant field

### 169.8.3 COLUMN\_METADATA\_T Record Type

This type contains metadata about an existing table column or a new column produced by PTF.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE COLUMN_METADATA_T IS RECORD
( type          PLS_INTEGER,
  max_len      PLS_integer DEFAULT -1,
  name         VARCHAR2(32767),
  name_len     PLS_INTEGER,
  precision    PLS_INTEGER,
  scale        PLS_INTEGER,
  charsetid    PLS_INTEGER,
  charsetform  PLS_INTEGER,
  collation    PLS_INTEGER );
```

#### Fields

**Table 169-8 COLUMN\_METADATA\_T Fields**

Field	Description
type	Internal Oracle typecode for the column's type



**Table 169-8 (Cont.) COLUMN\_METADATA\_T Fields**

Field	Description
max_len	Maximum length of a column. If it is less than the maximum allowed length then that value will be used, if it is NULL or zero, zero will be used. If it is less than zero, then maximum allowed length will be used. If types (like date,float), does not care about length, then this value will be ignored.
name	Name of the column
name_len	Length of the name
precision	The precision, or the maximum number of significant decimal digits (for numeric data types)
scale	Scale, or the number of digits from the decimal point to the least significant digit (for numeric data types)
charsetid	Character set id (internal Oracle code, applies to string types)
charsetform	Character set form (internal Oracle code, applies to string types)
collation	Collation id (internal Oracle code, applies to string types)

## 169.8.4 COLUMN\_T Record Type

The column descriptor record for the type COLUMN\_METADATA\_T that contains PTF specific attributes.

### Syntax

```
TYPE column_t IS RECORD (
    description          COLUMN_METADATA_T,
    pass_through        BOOLEAN,
    for_read            BOOLEAN);
```

### Fields

**Table 169-9 COLUMN\_T Fields**

Field	Description
description	Column metadata
pass_through	Is this a pass through column
for_read	Is this column read by the PTF

## 169.8.5 DESCRIBE\_T Record Type

The return type from the DESCRIBE method of PTF.

### Syntax

```
TYPE DESCRIBE_T          IS RECORD
( NEW_COLUMNS          COLUMNS_NEW_T DEFAULT COLUMNS_NEW_T(),
  CSTORE_CHR           CSTORE_CHR_T   DEFAULT CSTORE_CHR_T(),
  CSTORE_NUM           CSTORE_NUM_T   DEFAULT CSTORE_NUM_T(),
```

```

CSTORE_BOL      CSTORE_BOL_T  DEFAULT CSTORE_BOL_T(),
CSTORE_DAT      CSTORE_DAT_T  DEFAULT CSTORE_DAT_T(),
METHOD_NAMES    METHODS_T    DEFAULT METHODS_T();

```

**Fields****Table 169-10 DESCRIBE\_T Fields**

Field	Description
NEW_COLUMNS	New columns description that will be produced by the PTF
CSTORE_CHR	CStore array key type : VARCHAR2 (optional)
CSTORE_NUM	CStore array key type : NUMBER (optional)
CSTORE_BOL	CStore array key type : BOOLEAN (optional)
CSTORE_DAT	CStore array key type : DATE (optional)
METHOD_NAMES	Method names, if user wants to override OPEN, FETCH_ROWS, CLOSE methods

## 169.8.6 ENV\_T Record Type

This record contains metadata about the polymorphic table function execution state.

**Syntax**

```

TYPE ENV_T IS RECORD (
  get_columns      TABLE_METADATA_T,
  put_columns      TABLE_METADATA_T,
  ref_put_col      REFERENCED_COLS_T,
  parallel_env     PARALLEL_ENV_T,
  query_optim     BOOLEAN,
  row_count        PLS_INTEGER,
  row_replication  BOOLEAN,
  row_insertion    BOOLEAN);

```

**Fields****Table 169-11 ENV\_T Fields**

Field	Description
get_columns	Metadata about the columns read by PTF GET_COL procedure
put_columns	Metadata about columns sent back to database by PUT_COL procedure
ref_put_col	TRUE if the put column was referenced in the query
parallel_env	Parallel execution information (when a query runs in parallel)
query_optim	Is this execution for query optimization? TRUE, if the query was running on behalf of optimizer
row_count	Number of rows in current row set
row_replication	Is Row Replication Enabled?
row_insertion	Is Row Insertion Enabled?

## 169.8.7 PARALLEL\_ENV\_T Record Type

The record contains metadata specific to polymorphic table functions parallel execution.

### Syntax

```
TYPE PARALLEL_ENV_T          IS RECORD
( instance_id      PLS_INTEGER,
  session_id      PLS_INTEGER,
  slave_svr_grp   PLS_INTEGER,
  slave_set_no    PLS_INTEGER,
  no_slocal_slaves PLS_INTEGER,
  global_slave_no PLS_INTEGER,
  no_local_slaves PLS_INTEGER,
  local_slave_no  PLS_INTEGER );
```

### Fields

**Table 169-12** PARALLEL\_ENV\_T Fields

Field	Description
instance_id	QC instance ID
session_id	QC session ID
slave_svr_grp	Slave server group
slave_set_no	Slave server set number
no_slocal_slaves	Number of sibling slaves (including self)
global_slave_no	Global slave number (base 0)
no_local_slaves	Number of sibling slaves running on instance
local_slave_no	Local slave number (base 0)

## 169.8.8 TABLE\_T Record Type

The DESCRIBE function input table descriptor argument is of TABLE\_T record type.

### Syntax

```
TYPE TABLE_T IS RECORD(
  column          TABLE_COLUMNS_T,
  schema_name     DBMS_id,
  package_name    DBMS_id,
  ptf_name        DBMS_id);
```

### Fields

**Table 169-13** TABLE\_T Fields

Field	Description
column	Column information

**Table 169-13 (Cont.) TABLE\_T Fields**

Field	Description
schema_name	The PTF schema name
package_name	The PTF implementation package name
ptf_name	The PTF name invoked

## 169.8.9 COLUMNS\_NEW\_T Table Type

Collection for new columns

### Syntax

```
TYPE COLUMNS_NEW_T IS TABLE OF COLUMN_METADATA_T INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

## 169.8.10 COLUMNS\_T Table Type

Collection containing column names

### Syntax

```
TYPE COLUMNS_T IS TABLE OF DBMS_QUOTED_ID;
```

## 169.8.11 COLUMNS\_WITH\_TYPE\_T Table Type

Collection containing columns metadata

### Syntax

```
TYPE COLUMNS_WITH_TYPE_T IS TABLE OF COLUMN_METADATA_T;
```

## 169.8.12 TABLE\_COLUMNS\_T Table Type

A collection of columns(COLUMN\_T)

### Syntax

```
TYPE TABLE_COLUMNS_T IS TABLE OF COLUMN_T;
```

## 169.8.13 ROW\_SET\_T Table Type

Data for a rowset

### Syntax

```
TYPE ROW_SET_T IS TABLE OF COLUMN_DATA_T INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

## 169.8.14 XID\_T Subtype

The XID\_T subtype is defined to store the execution unique ID returned by function GET\_XID.

**Syntax**

```
SUBTYPE XID_T IS VARCHAR2(1024);
```

## 169.9 Summary of DBMS\_TF Subprograms

This summary briefly describes the DBMS\_TF package subprograms.

**Table 169-14 DBMS\_TF Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
COLUMN_TYPE_NAME Function	Returns the type name of the specified column type
COL_TO_CHAR Function	Returns the string representation of the specified column
CSTORE_EXISTS Function	Returns TRUE if an item with a given key exists in the PTF Compilation State management Store
CSTORE_GET Procedure	Gets item(s) of specified type from the PTF Compilation State management Store
GET_COL Procedure	Gets read column values
GET_ENV Function	Returns information about the PTF runtime environment
GET_ROW_SET Procedure	Gets read set of column values in the collection
GET_XID Function	Returns a unique execution id that can be used by the PTF to index any cursor execution specific runtime state
PUT_COL Procedure	Puts column values in the database
PUT_ROW_SET Procedure	Puts the collection read set of column values in the database
ROW_REPLICATION Procedure	Sets the row replication factor
ROW_TO_CHAR Function	Returns the string representation of a row in a rowset
SUPPORTED_TYPE Function	Returns TRUE if a specified type is supported by PTF infrastructure
TRACE Procedure	Prints data structures to help development and problem diagnosis
XSTORE_CLEAR Procedure	Removes all key-value pairs from XStore
XSTORE_EXISTS Procedure	Returns TRUE if the key has an associated value
XSTORE_GET Procedure	Gets a key-value store for PTF Execution State Management
XSTORE_REMOVE Procedure	Removes any value associated with the given key
XSTORE_SET Procedure	Sets the value for the given key store for PTF Execution State Management

## 169.9.1 COLUMN\_TYPE\_NAME Function

Returns the type name for the specified column type.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION COLUMN_TYPE_NAME(
  col COLUMN_METADATA_T)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 169-15 DBMS\_TF.COLUMN\_TYPE\_NAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
col	The column metadata. See <a href="#">COLUMN_METADATA_T Record Type</a>

### Return Values

Returns the column type converted as text.

### Example 169-5 DBMS\_TF.COLUMN\_TYPE\_NAME Example

This example shows an application type check that invokes `COLUMN_TYPE_NAME` to compare the column type and raise an application error if the column type is not `VARCHAR2`.

```
FUNCTION describe(
  tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t,
  cols IN DBMS_TF.columns_t)
RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t
AS
  new_cols DBMS_TF.columns_new_t;
  col_id PLS_INTEGER := 1;
BEGIN
  FOR i IN 1 .. tab.count LOOP
    FOR j IN 1 .. cols.count LOOP
      IF (tab(i).description.name = cols(j)) THEN
        IF (DBMS_TF.column_type_name(tab(i).description.type) != 'VARCHAR2')
THEN
          raise_application_error(-20102,
            'Unsupported column type ['||tab(i).description.type||']');
        END IF;
        tab(i).for_read := true;
        new_cols(col_id) := tab(i).description;
        new_cols(col_id).name := 'ECHO_'|| tab(i).description.name;
        col_id := col_id + 1;
      END IF;
    END LOOP;
  END LOOP;

  -- Verify all columns were found
  IF (col_id - 1 != cols.count) THEN
    raise_application_error(-20101,
      'Column mismatch ['||col_id-1||'], ['||cols.count||']');
```

```

        END IF;

        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(new_columns => new_cols);
    END;

```

## 169.9.2 COL\_TO\_CHAR Function

Returns the string representation of the specified column.

### Syntax

```

FUNCTION COL_TO_CHAR(
    col    COLUMN_DATA_T,
    rid    PLS_INTEGER,
    quote  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '')
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 169-16 DBMS\_TF.COL\_TO\_CHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
col	The column whose value is to be converted
rid	Row number
quote	Quotation mark to use for non-numeric values

### Return Values

The string representation of a column data value.

### Example 169-6 DBMS\_TF.COL\_TO\_CHAR Example

```

PROCEDURE Fetch_Rows AS
    rowset DBMS_TF.rROW_SET_T;
    str    VARCHAR2(32000);
BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
    str := DBMS_TF.COL_TO_CHAR(rowset(1), 1)
END;

```

## 169.9.3 CSTORE\_EXISTS Function

Returns TRUE if an item with a given key exists in the Store PTF Compilation State.

### Syntax

```

FUNCTION CSTORE_EXISTS
(key        IN VARCHAR2,
 key_type  IN PLS_INTEGER default NULL)
return BOOLEAN;

```

## Parameters

**Table 169-17 CSTORE\_EXISTS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	A unique character key
key_type	The type of key (optional) Default : NULL

## Return Values

Returns TRUE if the key has an associated value. When the key\_type is NULL (default), it returns TRUE if the key has an associated value of any of the supported type.

When a key\_type parameter value is passed, it returns TRUE if the key and specified type of key has an associated value. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.

### Example 169-7 DBMS\_TF.CSTORE\_EXISTS Example

This code excerpt checks if an item with the key exists before reading it from the compilation store.

```
IF (DBMS_TF.CSTORE_EXISTS('min' || j)) THEN
    DBMS_TF.CSTORE_GET('min' || j, min_col);
END IF;
```

## 169.9.4 CSTORE\_GET Procedure

You can use the CSTORE\_GET procedure to get the associated value for a given key stored for PTF Compilation State.

CSTORE is the PTF compilation state management interface. The CSTORE interface is used to set and store key-value pairs during cursor compilation through the DBMS\_TF.DESCRIBE function.

You can get the PTF compilation state during runtime procedures such as OPEN, FETCH\_ROWS and CLOSE.

This procedure is overloaded. The DESCRIBE\_T supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, BOOLEAN.

See [Table 169-3](#) for more information.

### Syntax

Get the value associated with the key in the value out variable. The value type returned is one of the supported scalar types.

```
PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(
    key    IN    VARCHAR2,
    value  IN OUT VARCHAR2);
```

```
PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(
```



```

key    IN    VARCHAR2,
value  IN OUT NUMBER);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(
key    IN    VARCHAR2,
value  IN OUT DATE);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(
key    IN    VARCHAR2,
value  IN OUT BOOLEAN);

```

When no specific key is passed as an input parameter, the entire collection of key values for that type that exist in the CSTORE is returned.

```

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(key_value OUT CSTORE_CHR_T);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(key_value OUT CSTORE_NUM_T);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(key_value OUT CSTORE_BOL_T);

PROCEDURE CSTORE_GET(key_value OUT CSTORE_DAT_T);

```

### Parameters

**Table 169-18 DBMS\_TF.CSTORE\_GET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	A unique character key
value	Value corresponding to the key for supported types
key_value	Key value

## 169.9.5 GET\_COL Procedure

Get Read Column Values

### Syntax

```

PROCEDURE GET_COL(
columnId NUMBER,
collection IN OUT NOCOPY <datatype>);

```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the supported types.

See [Table 169-1](#) for the list of supported types.

### Parameters

**Table 169-19 GET\_COL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
columnid	The id for the column

**Table 169-19 (Cont.) GET\_COL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
collection	The data for the column

**Usage Notes**

This procedure is used to get the read column values in the collection of scalar type.

The column numbers are in the get column order as created in DESCRIBE method of PTF.

For the same ColumnId, GET\_COL and PUT\_COL may correspond to different column.

**Example 169-8 DBMS\_TF.GET\_COL Example**

This example is an excerpt of a fetch\_rows procedure defined in the PTF implementation package.

```
PROCEDURE fetch_rows
IS
  col1 DBMS_TF.TAB_CLOB_T;
  col2 DBMS_TF.TAB_CLOB_T;
  out1 DBMS_TF.TAB_CLOB_T;
  out2 DBMS_TF.TAB_CLOB_T;
BEGIN
  DBMS_TF.GET_COL(1, col1);
  DBMS_TF.GET_COL(2, col2);

  FOR I IN 1 .. col1.COUNT LOOP
    out1(i) := 'ECHO-' || col1(i);
  END LOOP;

  FOR I IN 1 .. col2.COUNT LOOP
    out2(i) := 'ECHO-' || col2(i);
  END LOOP;

  DBMS_TF.PUT_COL(1, out1);
  DBMS_TF.PUT_COL(2, out2);
END;
```

Note, invoking the DBMS\_TF APIs directly is not allowed. An error is raised if an attempt is made to execute these procedures out of context.

```
exec fetch_rows
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-62562: The API Get_Col can be called only during execution time of a polymorphic
table function.
```

## 169.9.6 GET\_ENV Function

Returns information about the PTF runtime environment

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION GET_ENV
    RETURN ENV_T;
```

### Return Values

Returns information about the PTF runtime environment.

#### Example 169-9 DBMS\_TF.GET\_ENV Example

This line shows how you could initialize a local variable env of type ENV\_T with the PTF execution information in a FETCH\_ROWS implementation procedure.

```
env          DBMS_TF.ENV_T  := DBMS_TF.GET_ENV();
```

## 169.9.7 GET\_ROW\_SET Procedure

### Get Read Column Values

The FETCH\_ROW procedure can call the GET\_ROW\_SET procedure to read the input rowset set of column values in the collection of supported scalar type. This procedure is overloaded.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE GET_ROW_SET(
    rowset      OUT NOCOPY ROW_SET_T);

PROCEDURE GET_ROW_SET(
    rowset      OUT NOCOPY ROW_SET_T,
    row_count  OUT          PLS_INTEGER);

PROCEDURE GET_ROW_SET(
    rowset      OUT NOCOPY ROW_SET_T,
    row_count  OUT          PLS_INTEGER,
    col_count  OUT          PLS_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 169-20 GET\_ROW\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rowset	The collection of data and metadata
row_count	The number of rows in the columns
col_count	The number of columns

#### Example 169-10 DBMS\_TF.GET\_ROW\_SET Example

This example is an excerpt from a PTF implementation package for demonstration purpose.

```
PROCEDURE fetch_rows(new_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'PTF_CONCATENATE')
AS
```

```

rowset      DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
accumulator DBMS_TF.TAB_VARCHAR2_T;
row_count   PLS_INTEGER;

FUNCTION get_value(col  PLS_INTEGER,
                  row  PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2
AS
  col_type PLS_INTEGER := rowset(col).description.TYPE;
BEGIN
  CASE col_type
    WHEN DBMS_TF.TYPE_VARCHAR2 THEN
      RETURN NVL(rowset(col).TAB_VARCHAR2 (ROW), 'empty');
    ELSE
      RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR(-20201, 'Non-Varchar Type='||col_type);
  END CASE;
END;

BEGIN
  DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset, row_count);

  IF ( rowset.count = 0 ) THEN
    RETURN;
  END IF;

  FOR row_num IN 1 .. row_count LOOP
    accumulator(row_num) := 'empty';
  END LOOP;

  FOR col_num IN 1 .. rowset.count LOOP
    FOR row_num IN 1 .. row_count LOOP
      accumulator(row_num) := accumulator(row_num) ||
get_value(col_num, row_num);
    END LOOP;
  END LOOP;
  -- Pushout the accumulator
  DBMS_TF.PUT_COL(1, accumulator);
END;

```

### 169.9.7.1 Stack Polymorphic Table Function Example

The stack PTF example unpivots the non-null values of the specified numeric columns by converting each column value into a new row.

#### Example 169-11 Stack Polymorphic Table Function Example

##### Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Stack Polymorphic Table Function](#)

Create the PTF implementation package stack\_p.

The parameters are :

- tab - Input table
- col - The names of numeric (input) table columns to stack

```
CREATE PACKAGE stack_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT dbms_tf.table_t,
                     col      dbms_tf.columns_t)
        RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows;

END stack_p;
```

Create the PTF implementation package body stack\_p.

This PTF produces two new columns, COLUMN\_NAME and COLUMN\_VALUE, where the former contains the name of the unpivoted column and the latter contains the numeric value of that column. Additionally, the unpivoted columns are removed from the PTF's output.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY stack_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT dbms_tf.table_t,
                     col      dbms_tf.columns_t)
        RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t AS
    BEGIN
        FOR i IN 1 .. tab.column.count LOOP
            FOR j IN 1 .. col.count LOOP
                IF (tab.column(i).description.name = col(j) AND
                    tab.column(i).description.TYPE = dbms_tf.type_number) THEN
                    tab.column(i).pass_through := false;
                    tab.column(i).for_read    := true;
                END IF;
            END LOOP;
        END LOOP;

        RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t(
            new_columns => dbms_tf.columns_new_t(
                1 => dbms_tf.column_metadata_t(name => 'COLUMN_NAME',
                                               TYPE =>
dbms_tf.type_varchar2),
                2 => dbms_tf.column_metadata_t(name => 'COLUMN_VALUE',
                                               TYPE =>
dbms_tf.type_number)),
            row_replication => true);
    END;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows AS
        env      dbms_tf.env_t := dbms_tf.get_env();
        rowset   dbms_tf.row_set_t;
        colcnt   PLS_INTEGER;
        rowcnt   PLS_INTEGER;
```

```

    repfac dbms_tf.tab_naturaln_t;
    namcol dbms_tf.tab_varchar2_t;
    valcol dbms_tf.tab_number_t;
BEGIN
    dbms_tf.get_row_set(rowset, rowcnt, colcnt);

    FOR i IN 1 .. rowcnt LOOP
        repfac(i) := 0;
    END LOOP;

    FOR r IN 1 .. rowcnt LOOP
        FOR c IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
            IF rowset(c).tab_number(r) IS NOT NULL THEN
                repfac(r) := repfac(r) + 1;
                namcol(nvl(namcol.last+1,1)) :=
                    INITCAP(regex_replace(env.get_columns(c).name, '^"|'$'));
                valcol(NVL(valcol.last+1,1)) := rowset(c).tab_number(r);
            END IF;
        END LOOP;
    END LOOP;

    dbms_tf.row_replication(replication_factor => repfac);
    dbms_tf.put_col(1, namcol);
    dbms_tf.put_col(2, valcol);

END;

END stack_p;

```

Create the standalone PTF named `stack`. Specify exactly one formal argument of type `TABLE`, specify the return type of the PTF as `TABLE`, specify a Row Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is `stack_p`.

```

CREATE FUNCTION stack(tab TABLE,
                    col columns)
    RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING stack_p;

```

For all employees in departments 10 and 30, report values of columns `MGR`, `SAL`, and `COMM` ordered by department number and employee name.

```

SELECT deptno, ename, column_name, column_value
FROM stack(scott.emp, COLUMNS(mgr, sal, comm))
WHERE deptno IN (10, 30)
ORDER BY deptno, ename;

```

DEPTNO	ENAME	COLUMN_NAME	COLUMN_VALUE
10	CLARK	Mgr	7839
10	CLARK	Sal	2450
10	KING	Sal	5000
10	MILLER	Sal	1300
10	MILLER	Mgr	7782
30	ALLEN	Comm	300

30 ALLEN	Mgr	7698
30 ALLEN	Sal	1600
30 BLAKE	Mgr	7839
30 BLAKE	Sal	2850
30 JAMES	Sal	950
30 JAMES	Mgr	7698
30 MARTIN	Comm	1400
30 MARTIN	Mgr	7698
30 MARTIN	Sal	1250
30 TURNER	Comm	0
30 TURNER	Sal	1500
30 TURNER	Mgr	7698
30 WARD	Comm	500
30 WARD	Mgr	7698
30 WARD	Sal	1250

## 169.9.8 GET\_XID Function

Returns a unique execution id that can be used by the PTF to index any cursor-execution specific runtime state.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION GET_XID  
    RETURN XID_T;
```

### Return Values

A unique execution id that can be used by the PTF to index any cursor-execution specific runtime state.

### Example 169-12 DBMS\_TF.GET\_XID Example

This is an excerpt of code showing an invocation of GET\_XID to initialize a local variable indexed using the execution id to a zero value.

```
PROCEDURE open IS  
BEGIN  
    xst(DBMS_TF.GET_XID()) := 0;  
END;
```

## 169.9.9 PUT\_COL Procedure

Put Column Values

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PUT_COL(  
    columnid NUMBER,  
    collection IN <datatype>);
```

Where <datatype> can be any one of the supported types.

See [Table 169-1](#) for the list of supported types.

## Parameters

**Table 169-21 PUT\_COL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
columnid	The id for the column
collection	The data for the column

## Usage Notes

This procedure is used to put the read column values in the collection of scalar type.

The collection of scalar type should be of supported type only.

The column numbers are in the get column order as created in DESCRIBE method of PTF.

For the same columnid, GET\_COL and PUT\_COL may correspond to different column.

### 169.9.9.1 Rand\_col Polymorphic Table Function Example

The rand\_col PTF appends specified number of random-valued columns to the output.

#### Example 169-13 Rand\_col Polymorphic Table Function Example

##### Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Rand\\_col Polymorphic Table Function](#)

This rand\_col PTF example appends col\_count number of random-valued columns to the output. Optionally, the caller can restrict the random values to a numeric range by specifying [low, high]. The new columns are named "RAND\_<n>"

Create the PTF implementation package rand\_col\_p.

The parameters are :

- tab : Input table
- col\_count (optional) : Number of random-valued columns to generate [Default = 1]
- low (optional) : Lower bound for the random numbers [Default = Null]
- high (optional) : Upper bound for the random numbers [Default = Null]

```
CREATE PACKAGE rand_col_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab          IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t,
                     col_count    NATURALN DEFAULT 1,
                     low          NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
                     high         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t;
```



```

PROCEDURE fetch_rows(col_count NATURALN DEFAULT 1,
                    low        NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
                    high       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL);

END rand_col_p;

```

Create the PTF implementation package body rand\_col\_p.

The parameter col\_count is a 'shape-determining' parameter and thus must be a constant (no binds, correlations, or expressions). By defining the type of col\_count to be NATURALN, which has an implicit NOT NULL constraint, we guarantee that a cursor with non-constant value for this parameter will get a compilation error.

```

CREATE PACKAGE BODY rand_col_p AS
  col_name_prefix CONSTANT dbms_id := 'RAND_';

  FUNCTION describe(tab          IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t,
                   col_count    NATURALN DEFAULT 1,
                   low          NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
                   high         NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL)
    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t
  AS
    cols DBMS_TF.columns_new_t;
  BEGIN
    FOR i IN 1 .. col_count LOOP
      cols(i) := DBMS_TF.column_metadata_t(name=>col_name_prefix||i,
TYPE=>DBMS_TF.type_number);
    END LOOP;

    RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(new_columns => cols);
  END;

  PROCEDURE fetch_rows(col_count NATURALN DEFAULT 1,
                      low        NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
                      high       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL)
  AS
    row_count CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_TF.get_env().row_count;
    col       DBMS_TF.tab_number_t;
  BEGIN
    FOR c IN 1 .. col_count LOOP
      FOR i IN 1 .. row_count LOOP
        col(i) := CASE WHEN (low IS NULL OR high IS NULL)
                      THEN dbms_random.VALUE
                      ELSE dbms_random.VALUE(low,
high)
        END;
      END LOOP;
      DBMS_TF.put_col(c, col);
    END LOOP;
  END;

END rand_col_p;

```

Create the standalone rand\_col PTF. Specify exactly one formal argument of type TABLE, specify the return type of the PTF as TABLE, specify a Row Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is rand\_col\_p.

```
CREATE FUNCTION rand_col(tab TABLE,
                        col_count NATURALN DEFAULT 1,
                        low        NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
                        high       NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING rand_col_p;
```

Invoke the rand\_col PTF to display all columns of table SCOTT.DEPT with one produced RAND\_1 column.

```
SELECT *
FROM rand_col(scott.dept);
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC	RAND_1
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK	.738666262
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS	.093256312
30	SALES	CHICAGO	.992944835
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON	.397948124

Invoke the rand\_col PTF to display all columns of table SCOTT.DEPT with two produced RAND\_1 and RAND\_2 columns.

```
SELECT *
FROM rand_col(scott.dept, col_count => 2);
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC	RAND_1	RAND_2
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK	.976521361	.209802028
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS	.899577891	.10050334
30	SALES	CHICAGO	.277238362	.110736583
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON	.989839995	.164822363

For all employees for which their job is not being a SALESMAN, display the employee name, job, and produce three RAND columns generating random values between — 10 and 10.

```
SELECT ename, job, rand_1, rand_2, rand_3
FROM   rand_col(scott.emp, col_count => 3, low => -10, high => +10)
WHERE  job != 'SALESMAN';
```

ENAME	JOB	RAND_1	RAND_2	RAND_3
SMITH	CLERK	8.91760464	6.67366638	-9.2789076
JONES	MANAGER	6.78612961	-1.8617958	6.5282227
BLAKE	MANAGER	7.59545803	5.22269017	-2.7966401
CLARK	MANAGER	-6.4747304	-7.3650276	3.28388872
SCOTT	ANALYST	6.80492435	-3.2271045	-.97099797
KING	PRESIDENT	-9.3161177	6.27762154	-1.8184785
ADAMS	CLERK	-1.6618848	3.13119089	8.06363075
JAMES	CLERK	2.86918245	-3.5187936	-.72913809

```
FORD      ANALYST    6.67038328 -7.4989893 1.99072598
MILLER    CLERK        -2.1574578 -8.5082989 -.56046716
```

## 169.9.10 PUT\_ROW\_SET Procedure

Writes a collection of new column values in the database.

You can use this procedure to write all new columns in a collection of rows in the database.

This procedure is overloaded. Rows are not replicated by default. You can use the ROW\_REPLICATION procedure to set the replication factor.

### Syntax

This syntax is used when rows are not replicated.

```
PROCEDURE PUT_ROW_SET(
    rowset IN ROW_SET_T);
```

This syntax is used when the replication factor is a constant.

```
PROCEDURE PUT_ROW_SET(
    rowset          IN  ROW_SET_T,
    replication_factor IN NATURALN);
```

This syntax is used when the replication factor is specified as an array with multiple values.

```
PROCEDURE PUT_ROW_SET(
    rowset          IN  ROW_SET_T,
    replication_factor IN TAB_NATURALN_T);
```

### Parameters

**Table 169-22** PUT\_ROW\_SET Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
rowset	The collection of data and metadata
replication_factor	The replication factor per row

### Example 169-14

 DBMS\_TF.PUT\_ROW\_SET Example

This code excerpt fetches a collection of rows and writes all new columns back to the database without any processing.

```
PROCEDURE fetch_rows
AS
    rowset DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
    DBMS_TF.PUT_ROW_SET(rowset);
END;
```

## 169.9.10.1 Split Polymorphic Table Function Example

The split PTF example splits each row of the input table into specified pieces.

### Example 169-15 Split Polymorphic Table Function Example

This PTF example splits each row of the input table into cnt pieces dividing the values of the split columns.

#### Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Split Polymorphic Table Function](#)

Create the PTF implementation package split\_p.

The parameters are :

- tab - Input table
- col - The names of numeric (input) table columns to split
- cnt - The number of times each input row is to be split

```
CREATE PACKAGE split_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.table_t,
                     col      DBMS_TF.columns_t,
                     cnt      NATURALN)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows(cnt NATURALN);

END split_p;
```

Create the PTF implementation package body split\_p. Each row of the input table is split into cnt pieces dividing the values of the split columns.

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY split_p AS

    FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.Table_t,
                     col      DBMS_TF.Columns_t,
                     cnt      NATURALN)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t

    AS
        new_cols DBMS_TF.columns_new_t;
        col_id   PLS_INTEGER := 1;
    BEGIN
        FOR i IN 1 .. tab.column.count LOOP
            FOR j IN 1 .. col.count LOOP
                IF (tab.column(i).description.name = col(j) AND
                    tab.column(i).description.TYPE = DBMS_TF.type_number) THEN
                    tab.column(i).pass_through := FALSE;
                END IF;
            END LOOP;
        END LOOP;
        new_cols := tab.column;
        col_id := col_id + 1;
    END describe;

    PROCEDURE fetch_rows(cnt NATURALN)
    BEGIN
        -- Implementation of fetch_rows
    END fetch_rows;

END split_p;
```

```

        tab.column(i).for_read      := TRUE;
        new_cols(col_id) := tab.column(i).description;
        col_id := col_id + 1;
    END IF;
END LOOP;
END LOOP;

RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(new_columns=>new_cols,
row_replication=>true);
END;
PROCEDURE fetch_rows(cnt NATURALN)
AS
    inp_rs DBMS_TF.row_set_t;
    out_rs DBMS_TF.row_set_t;
    rows   PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.get_row_set(inp_rs, rows);

    FOR c IN 1 .. inp_rs.count() LOOP
        FOR r IN 1 .. rows LOOP
            FOR i IN 1 .. cnt LOOP
                out_rs(c).tab_number((r-1)*cnt+i) := inp_rs(c).tab_number(r)/cnt;
            END LOOP;
        END LOOP;
    END LOOP;

    DBMS_TF.put_row_set(out_rs, replication_factor => cnt);
END;

END split_p;

```

Create the standalone PTF named `split`. Specify exactly one formal argument of type `TABLE`, specify the return type of the PTF as `TABLE`, specify a Row Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is `split_p`.

```

CREATE FUNCTION split(tab TABLE, col columns, cnt NATURALN)
    RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING split_p;

```

For all employees in department 30, display the `ENAME`, `SAL`, and `COMM` columns. Invoke the `split` PTF with the `COLUMNS` pseudo-operator to divide the value of `SAL` and `COMM` by 2 for each replicated row returned by the query. Each row is replicated twice.

```

SELECT ename, sal, comm
FROM   split(scott.emp, COLUMNS(sal, comm), cnt => 2)
WHERE  deptno=30;

```

ENAME	SAL	COMM
ALLEN	800	150
ALLEN	800	150
WARD	625	250
WARD	625	250
MARTIN	625	700

MARTIN	625	700
BLAKE	1425	
BLAKE	1425	
TURNER	750	0
TURNER	750	0
JAMES	475	
JAMES	475	

## 169.9.11 ROW\_REPLICATION Procedure

Sets the row replication factor either as a fixed value or as a value per row.

This procedure is overloaded. A `Row Semantics` polymorphic table function will either produce a single output row for a given input row (one-to-one), or it can produce more output rows for a given input rows (one-to-many), or it can produce no output rows (one-to-none).

### Syntax

Sets the row replication factor as a fixed value.

```
PROCEDURE ROW_REPLICATION(
    replication_factor IN NATURALN);
```

Sets the row replication factor as a value per row.

```
PROCEDURE ROW_REPLICATION(
    replication_factor IN TAB_NATURALN_T);
```

### Parameters

**Table 169-23** ROW\_REPLICATION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>replication_factor</code>	The replication factor per row

### Example 169-16 Replicate Polymorphic Table Function Example

This example creates a PTF that replicates each input row by the `replication_factor` that is given as a parameter.

#### Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Replicate Polymorphic Table Function](#)

Create the PTF implementation package `replicate_p`.

```
CREATE PACKAGE replicate_p
AS

    FUNCTION Describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.TABLE_T,
                    replication_factor NATURAL)
```

```

        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t;

    PROCEDURE Fetch_Rows(replication_factor NATURALN);

END replicate_p;

```

Create the PTF implementation package body `replicate_p`. The PTF replicates each input row by the `replication_factor` that is given as a parameter.

```

CREATE PACKAGE body replicate_p
AS

    FUNCTION Describe(tab IN OUT DBMS_TF.Table_t
        , replication_factor NATURAL)
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t AS
    BEGIN
        RETURN DBMS_TF.describe_t(row_replication => True);
    END;

    PROCEDURE Fetch_Rows(replication_factor NATURALN)
    AS
    BEGIN
        DBMS_TF.ROW_REPLICATION(replication_factor);
    END;
END replicate_p;

```

Create a standalone PTF named `replicate`. Specify exactly one formal argument of type `TABLE`, specify the return type of the PTF as `TABLE`, specify a Row Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is `replicate_p`.

```

CREATE FUNCTION replicate(tab TABLE,
        replication_factor NATURAL)
    RETURN TABLE PIPELINED ROW POLYMORPHIC USING replicate_p;

```

This example sets the `replication_factor` to 2 which results in doubling the number of rows.

```

SELECT *
FROM replicate(dept, replication_factor => 2);

```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

This example sets the replication\_factor to zero.

```
SELECT *
FROM replicate(dept, replication_factor => 0);
```

no rows selected

Count the number of employees in each department. Invoke the replicate PTF to report from the SCOTT.EMP table to set the replication\_factor to 1000000.

```
SELECT deptno, COUNT(*)
FROM replicate(scott.emp, 1e6)
GROUP BY deptno;
```

```
DEPTNO  COUNT(*)
-----
       30  6000000
       10  3000000
       20  5000000
```

This sets the replication\_factor to 1000000000.

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM replicate(dual, 1e9);
```

```
COUNT(*)
-----
1000000000
```

## 169.9.12 ROW\_TO\_CHAR Function

The ROW\_TO\_CHAR function converts a row data value to a string representation.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION ROW_TO_CHAR(
    rowset ROW_SET_T,
    rid    PLS_INTEGER,
    format PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT FORMAT_JSON)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 169-24 DBMS\_TF.ROW\_TO\_CHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rowset	The rowset whose value is to be converted
rid	Row number
format	The string format (default is FORMAT_JSON)

### Usage Notes

Only the JSON format is supported.



### Return Values

The string representation in JSON format.

#### Example 169-17 DBMS\_TF.ROW\_TO\_CHAR Example

```

PROCEDURE Fetch_Rows as
  rowset DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
  str    VARCHAR2(32000);
BEGIN
  DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
  str := DBMS_TF.ROW_TO_CHAR(rowset, 1)
END;

```

## 169.9.13 SUPPORTED\_TYPE Function

This function tests if a specified type is supported with polymorphic table functions.

### Syntax

```

FUNCTION SUPPORTED_TYPE(
  type_id PLS_INTEGER)
  RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

### Parameters

**Table 169-25 DBMS\_TF.SUPPORTED\_TYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
type_id	The type

### Return Values

Returns TRUE if the type\_id is a scalar supported by PUT\_COL and GET\_COL.



#### See Also:

[Echo Polymorphic Table Function Example](#) for an example of DBMS\_TF.SUPPORTED\_TYPE use.

## 169.9.14 TRACE Procedure

Prints data structures to help development and problem diagnosis.

This procedure is overloaded.

### Syntax

```

PROCEDURE TRACE(
  msg          VARCHAR2,
  with_id      BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  separator    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  prefix       VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

```

PROCEDURE TRACE(
    rowset      IN ROW_SET_T);

PROCEDURE TRACE(
    env         IN ENV_T);

PROCEDURE TRACE(
    columns_new IN COLUMNS_NEW_T);

PROCEDURE trace(
    cols        IN COLUMNS_T);

PROCEDURE trace(
    columns_with_type IN COLUMNS_WITH_TYPE_T);

PROCEDURE trace(
    tab         IN TABLE_T);

PROCEDURE trace(
    col         IN COLUMN_METADATA_T);

```

## Parameters

**Table 169-26 TRACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
msg	Custom user tracing message
with_id	Include the unique execution ID in the trace?
separator	Specify a string to use to separate values
prefix	Specify a string to prefix the actual values
rowset	Data for a rowset
env	Metadata about the polymorphic table function execution state
columns_new	Collection for new columns
cols	Collection containing column names
columns_with_type	Collection containing columns metadata
tab	Table descriptor
col	Metadata about an existing table column or a new column produced

### Example 169-18 DBMS\_TF.TRACE Example

This example adds tracing to a `fetch_rows` procedure.

```

PROCEDURE fetch_rows
AS
    rowset DBMS_TF.ROW_SET_T;
BEGIN
    DBMS_TF.TRACE('IDENTITY_PACKAGE.Fetch_Rows()', with_id => TRUE);
    DBMS_TF.TRACE(rowset);
    DBMS_TF.GET_ROW_SET(rowset);
    DBMS_TF.TRACE(rowset);

```

```

DBMS_TF.PUT_ROW_SET(rowset);
DBMS_TF.TRACE(DBMS_TF.GET_ENV);
END;

```

## 169.9.15 XSTORE\_CLEAR Procedure

Removes all key-value pairs from the XSTORE execution state.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_CLEAR;
```

## 169.9.16 XSTORE\_EXISTS Function

Returns TRUE if an item with a given key exists in the XSTORE.

### Syntax

```

FUNCTION XSTORE_EXISTS(
    key      IN VARCHAR2,
    key_type IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

### Parameters

**Table 169-27 DBMS\_TF.XSTORE\_EXISTS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	A unique character key
key_type	The type of key (optional). Default : NULL

### Return Values

Returns TRUE if the key has an associated value. When the `key_type` is NULL (default), it returns TRUE if the key has an associated value of any of the supported type.

When a `key_type` parameter value is passed, it returns TRUE if the key and specified type of key has an associated value. Otherwise, it returns FALSE.



### See Also:

[Table 169-6](#) for more information about supported key types.

## 169.9.17 XSTORE\_GET Procedure

You can use the `XSTORE_GET` procedure to get the associated value for a given key stored for PTF Execution State Management.

XStore is the PTF execution state management interface. The XStore interface is used to set and store key-value pairs during PTF execution.

This procedure is overloaded. The XStore supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, BOOLEAN.

See [Table 169-6](#) for more information about supported key types.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_GET(
  key   IN VARCHAR2,
  value IN OUT VARCHAR2);
```

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_GET(
  key   IN VARCHAR2,
  value IN OUT NUMBER);
```

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_GET(
  key   IN VARCHAR2,
  value IN OUT DATE);
```

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_GET(
  key   IN VARCHAR2,
  value IN OUT BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 169-28** DBMS\_TF.XSTORE\_GET Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
key	A unique character key
value	Value corresponding to the key for supported types

### Usage Notes

If the key is not found, the value is unchanged.

## 169.9.17.1 Row\_num Polymorphic Table Function Example

The row\_num PTF example appends a sequence column to a table.

### Example 169-19 Row\_num Polymorphic Table Function Example

#### Live SQL:

You can view and run this example on Oracle Live SQL at [Row\\_num Polymorphic Table Function](#)

Create the PTF implementation package row\_num\_p.

The parameters are :

- tab - The input table
- ini - The initial value (Default = 1)

- `inc` - The amount to increment (Default = 1)

```
CREATE PACKAGE row_num_p IS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT dbms_tf.table_t,
                   ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
                   inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1)
    RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t;

  PROCEDURE fetch_rows(ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1, inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1);
END;
```

This PTF accepts any input table and appends the sequence column `ROW_ID` to the table. The sequence values start with the specified value (`ini`) and each time it is incremented by the specified value (`inc`).

```
CREATE PACKAGE BODY row_num_p IS
  FUNCTION describe(tab IN OUT dbms_tf.table_t,
                   ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
                   inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1)
    RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t AS
  BEGIN
    RETURN dbms_tf.describe_t(new_columns =>
                              dbms_tf.columns_new_t(1 =>
                                                    dbms_tf.column_metadata_t(name => 'ROW_ID',
                                                                                TYPE => dbms_tf.type_number)));
  END;

  PROCEDURE fetch_rows(ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1, inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1) IS
    row_cnt CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := dbms_tf.get_env().row_count;
    rid      NUMBER              := ini;
    col      dbms_tf.tab_number_t;
  BEGIN
    dbms_tf.xstore_get('rid', rid);
    FOR i IN 1 .. row_cnt LOOP col(i) := rid + inc*(i-1); END LOOP;
    dbms_tf.put_col(1, col);
    dbms_tf.xstore_set('rid', rid + inc*row_cnt);
  END;

END;
```

Create a standalone polymorphic table function named `row_num`. Specify exactly one formal argument of type `TABLE`, specify the return type of the PTF as `TABLE`, specify a Table Semantics PTF type, and indicate the PTF implementation package to use is `row_num_p`.

```
CREATE FUNCTION row_num(tab TABLE,
                       ini NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
                       inc NUMBER DEFAULT 1)
  RETURN TABLE
PIPELINED TABLE POLYMORPHIC USING row_num_p;
```

The row\_num PTF invocation reporting from the SCOTT.DEPT table produces a new column ROW\_ID with value starting at 1 and incremented by 1 in the row set.

```
SELECT * FROM row_num(scott.dept);
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC	ROW_ID
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK	1
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS	2
30	SALES	CHICAGO	3
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON	4

The row\_num PTF invocation reporting from the SCOTT.DEPT table produces a new column ROW\_ID with value starting at 100 and incremented by 1 in the row set.

```
SELECT * FROM row_num(scott.dept, 100);
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC	ROW_ID
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK	100
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS	101
30	SALES	CHICAGO	102
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON	103

The row\_num PTF invocation reporting from the SCOTT.DEPT table produces a new column ROW\_ID with value starting at 0 and decremented by 1 in the row set.

```
SELECT * FROM row_num(scott.dept, ini => 0, inc => -1);
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC	ROW_ID
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK	0
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS	-1
30	SALES	CHICAGO	-2
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON	-3

The row\_num PTF invocation reporting from the SCOTT.EMP table produces a new column ROW\_ID with value starting at 0 and incremented by 0.25 in the row set which is partitioned by department number and ordered by employee name.

```
SELECT deptno, ename, job, sal, row_id
FROM row_num(scott.emp PARTITION BY deptno ORDER BY ename, ini => 0,
inc => 0.25)
WHERE deptno IN (10, 30);
```

DEPTNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL	ROW_ID
10	CLARK	MANAGER	2450	0
10	KING	PRESIDENT	5000	.25
10	MILLER	CLERK	1300	.5
30	ALLEN	SALESMAN	1600	0
30	BLAKE	MANAGER	2850	.25
30	JAMES	CLERK	950	.5
30	MARTIN	SALESMAN	1250	.75

30	TURNER	SALESMAN	1500	1
30	WARD	SALESMAN	1250	1.25

## 169.9.18 XSTORE\_REMOVE Procedure

Removes an item associated with the given key and key\_type.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_REMOVE(
    key      IN VARCHAR2,
    key_type IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 169-29 DBMS\_TF.XSTORE\_REMOVE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	A unique character key
key_type	The type of key to remove (optional)

### Usage Notes

When a key\_type parameter value is passed, it removes the associated item for the key and specified type of key.

## 169.9.19 XSTORE\_SET Procedure

Sets the value for the given key for PTF Execution State Management.

You can use this procedure to store an item key-value pair in the XStore. This procedure is overloaded. The XStore supports specifying key-value pairs for these scalar types: VARCHAR2, NUMBER, DATE, BOOLEAN.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_SET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_SET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN NUMBER);
```

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_SET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN DATE);
```

```
PROCEDURE XSTORE_SET (
    key   IN VARCHAR2,
    value IN BOOLEAN);
```

## Parameters

**Table 169-30 DBMS\_TF.XSTORE\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	A unique character key
value	Value corresponding to the key for supported types

## Usage Notes

If an item for a given key already exists, the value is replaced.



# 170

## DBMS\_TNS

The `DBMS_TNS` package provides the `RESOLVE_TNSNAME` function to resolve a TNS name and return the corresponding Oracle Net8 connection string.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_TNS Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_TNS Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TNS Subprograms](#)

### 170.1 DBMS\_TNS Overview

The `DBMS_TNS` package contains one function, `RESOLVE_TNSNAME`, which returns the resolved connect string from configured sources that have been defined in the `names.directory_path` parameter in the `sqlnet.ora` file.

The `RESOLVE_TNSNAME` function in this package helps you to identify interconnected databases and trace the system change number (SCN) flow across distributed databases.

#### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for more information about finding database link information
- *Oracle Database Reference* for information about the `ALL_DB_LINKS` data dictionary view

### 170.2 DBMS\_TNS Security Model

You must be granted the `EXECUTE` privilege on the `DBMS_TNS` package.

## 170.3 Summary of DBMS\_TNS Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_TNS subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 170-1 DBMS\_TNS Parameters**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">RESOLVE_TNSNAME Function</a>	Returns the resolved connect string from any configured source (tnsnames, LDAP, Easy Connect) as indicated in the <code>sqlnet.ora</code> <code>names.directory_path</code> parameter)

### 170.3.1 RESOLVE\_TNSNAME Function

This function returns the resolved connect string from any configured source (for example, TNS names, Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), or Oracle Easy Connect) as indicated in the `sqlnet.ora` `names.directory_path` parameter.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME (
    tns_name VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

#### RESOLVE\_TNSNAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>tns_name</code>	Database address for establishing the connection

#### Usage Notes

- Database administrators and system management tools can explicitly call the `DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME` function to resolve a `tns_name`:
- Because the resolved value can change over time, Oracle does not recommend storing or caching this value, because these kinds of values can become invalid over time.
- You can use the `DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME` function to resolve TNS names that were referred to by other data dictionary views such as `ALL_DB_LINKS` and `USER_DB_LINKS`. In addition, you can use it to find any TNS name entry in the `tnsnames.ora` file.

#### Example

```
SELECT DB_LINK, DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME(HOST) FROM DBA_DB_LINKS;
```

```
DB_LINK
```

```
-----
```

```
DBMS_TNS.RESOLVE_TNSNAME(HOST)
```

```
-----  
-----  
US.EXAMPLE.COM  
(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=ipc)(KEY=may))  
(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=us.example.com)(CID=(PROGRAM=oracle)(HOST=juno)  
(USER=psmith))  
))
```

# DBMS\_TRACE

The `DBMS_TRACE` package contains the interface to trace PL/SQL functions, procedures, and exceptions.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Restrictions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TRACE Subprograms](#)

## 171.1 DBMS\_TRACE Overview

`DBMS_TRACE` provides subprograms to start and stop PL/SQL tracing in a session. Oracle collects the trace data as the program executes and writes it to database tables.

A typical session involves:

1. (Optional) Limit tracing to specific subprograms and choose a tracing level.  
Tracing all subprograms and exceptions in a large program can produce huge amounts of data that are difficult to manage.
2. Starting PL/SQL tracing in session (`DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE`).
3. Running an application to be traced.
4. Stopping PL/SQL tracing in session (`DBMS_TRACE.CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE`).

After you have collected data with Trace, you can query the database tables that contain the performance data and analyze it in the same way that you analyze the performance data from Profiler.

## 171.2 DBMS\_TRACE Security Model

This package must be created under `sys`.

## 171.3 DBMS\_TRACE Constants

`DBMS_TRACE` defines constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

**Table 171-1 DBMS\_TRACE Event Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
TRACE_ALL_CALLS	INTEGER	1	Traces calls or returns
TRACE_ENABLED_CALLS	INTEGER	2	
TRACE_ALL_EXCEPTIONS	INTEGER	4	Traces exceptions
TRACE_ENABLED_EXCEPTIONS	INTEGER	8	Traces exceptions and handlers
TRACE_LIMIT	INTEGER	16	Save only the last few records. This allows tracing up to a problem area, without filling the database up with masses of irrelevant information. If event 10940 is set, the limit is 1023*(the value of event 10940). This can be overridden by the use of "TRACE_LIMIT" flag.
TRACE_ALL_SQL	INTEGER	32	Traces SQL statements
TRACE_ENABLED_SQL	INTEGER	64	Traces SQL statements at PL/SQL level. This does not invoke SQL Trace
TRACE_ALL_LINES	INTEGER	128	Traces each line
TRACE_ENABLED_LINES	INTEGER	256	
TRACE_PAUSE	INTEGER	4096	Pauses tracing
TRACE_RESUME	INTEGER	8192	Resume tracing
TRACE_STOP	INTEGER	16384	Stops tracing
NO_TRACE_ADMINISTRATIVE	INTEGER	32768	Prevents tracing of 'administrative events such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PL/SQL Trace Tool started</li> <li>• Trace flags changed</li> <li>• PL/SQL Virtual Machine started</li> <li>• PL/SQL Virtual Machine stopped</li> </ul>
NO_TRACE_HANDLED_EXCEPTIONS	INTEGER	65536	Prevents tracing of handled exceptions

**Table 171-2 DBMS\_TRACE Version Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
TRACE_MINOR_VERSION	INTEGER	0	
TRACE_MAJOR_VERSION	INTEGER	1	

Oracle recommends using the symbolic form for all these constants.

## 171.4 DBMS\_TRACE Restrictions

You cannot use PL/SQL tracing in a shared server environment.

## 171.5 DBMS\_TRACE Operational Notes

Certain operational notes apply to DBMS\_TRACE.

These are described in the following sections:

- [Controlling Data Volume](#)
- [Creating Database Tables to Collect DBMS\\_TRACE Output](#)
- [Collecting Trace Data](#)
- [Collected Data](#)
- [Trace Control](#)

### Controlling Data Volume

Profiling large applications may produce a large volume of data. You can control the volume of data collected by *enabling* specific program units for trace data collection.

You can enable a program unit by compiling it debug. This can be done in one of two ways:

```
alter session set plsql_debug=true;
create or replace ... /* create the library units - debug information will be
generated */
```

or:

```
/* recompile specific library unit with debug option */
alter [PROCEDURE | FUNCTION | PACKAGE BODY] <libunit-name> compile debug;
```

#### Note:

You cannot use the second method for anonymous blocks.

You can limit the amount of storage used in the database by retaining only the most recent 8,192 records (approximately) by including TRACE\_LIMIT in the TRACE\_LEVEL parameter of the SET\_PLSQL\_TRACE procedure.

### Creating Database Tables to Collect DBMS\_TRACE Output

You must create database tables into which the DBMS\_TRACE package writes output. Otherwise, the data is not collected. To create these tables, run the script TRACETAB.SQL. The tables this script creates are owned by SYS.

### Collecting Trace Data

The PL/SQL features you can trace are described in the script DBMSPBT.SQL. Some of the key tracing features are:

- Tracing Calls
- Tracing Exceptions
- Tracing SQL
- Tracing Lines

Additional features of DBMS\_TRACE also allow pausing and resuming trace, and limiting the output.

### Tracing Calls

Two levels of call tracing are available:

- Level 1: Trace all calls. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ALL_CALLS`.
- Level 2: Trace calls to enabled program units only. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ENABLED_CALLS`.

Enabling cannot be detected for remote procedure calls (RPCs); hence, RPCs are only traced with level 1.

### Tracing Exceptions

Two levels of exception tracing are available:

- Level 1: Trace all exceptions. This corresponds to `TRACE_ALL_EXCEPTIONS`.
- Level 2: Trace exceptions raised in enabled program units only. This corresponds to `TRACE_ENABLED_EXCEPTIONS`.

### Tracing SQL

Two levels of SQL tracing are available:

- Level 1: Trace all SQL. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ALL_SQL`.
- Level 2: Trace SQL in enabled program units only. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ENABLED_SQL`.

### Tracing Lines

Two levels of line tracing are available:

- Level 1: Trace all lines. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ALL_LINES`.
- Level 2: Trace lines in enabled program units only. This corresponds to the constant `TRACE_ENABLED_LINES`.

When tracing lines, Oracle adds a record to the database each time the line number changes. This includes line number changes due to procedure calls and returns.

 **Note:**

For all types of tracing, level 1 overrides level 2. For example, if both level 1 and level 2 are enabled, then level 1 takes precedence.

### Collected Data

If tracing is requested only for enabled program units, and if the current program unit is not enabled, then no trace data is written.

When tracing calls, both the call and return are traced. The check for whether tracing is "enabled" passes if either the called routine or the calling routine is "enabled".

Call tracing will always output the program unit type, program unit name, and line number for both the caller and the callee. It will output the caller's stack depth. If the caller is enabled, the caller's name will also be output. If the callee is enabled, the callee's name will also be output.

Exception tracing writes out the line number. Raising the exception shows information on whether the exception is user-defined or pre-defined. It also shows the exception number in the case of pre-defined exceptions. Both the place where the exceptions are raised and their handler is traced. The check for tracing being "enabled" is done independently for the place where the exception is raised and the place where the exception is handled. Enabling `NO_TRACE_HANDLED_EXCEPTIONS` limits data collection to unhandled exceptions

All calls to `DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE` and `DBMS_TRACE.CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE` place a special trace record in the database. Therefore, it is always possible to determine when trace settings were changed.

### Trace Control

As well as determining which items are collected, you can pause and resume the trace process. No information is gathered between the time that tracing is paused and the time that it is resumed. The constants `TRACE_PAUSE` and `TRACE_RESUME` are used to accomplish this. Trace records are generated to indicate that the trace was paused/resumed.

It is also possible to retain only the last 8,192 trace events of a run by using the constant `TRACE_LIMIT`. This allows tracing to be turned on without filling up the database. When tracing stops, the last 8,192 records are saved. The limit is approximate, since it is not checked on every trace record. At least the requested number of trace records will be generated; up to 1,000 additional records may be generated. At least the requested number of trace records will be generated; up to 1,000 additional records may be generated. The 8,192 record limit can be changed. Setting event 10940 to level  $n$  changes the record limit to  $1024 * n$ .

Enabling `NO_TRACE_ADMINISTRATIVE` prevents the generation of such administrative event records as PL/SQL Trace Tool started, Trace flags changed, PL/SQL Virtual Machine started, and PL/SQL Virtual Machine stopped.

## 171.6 Summary of DBMS\_TRACE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_TRACE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 171-3 DBMS\_TRACE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE Procedure</a>	Stops trace data dumping in session



**Table 171-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_TRACE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_PLSQL_TRACE_LEVEL Function</a>	Gets the trace level
<a href="#">PLSQL_TRACE_VERSION Procedure</a>	Gets the version number of the trace package
<a href="#">SET_PLSQL_TRACE Procedure</a>	Starts tracing in the current session

## 171.6.1 CLEAR\_PLSQL\_TRACE Procedure

This procedure disables trace data collection.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRACE.CLEAR_PLSQL_TRACE;
```

## 171.6.2 GET\_PLSQL\_TRACE\_LEVEL Function

This procedure returns the current trace level as the sum of one or more DBMS\_TRACE constants.

See [Table 171-1](#) for a list of the constants.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRACE.GET_PLSQL_TRACE_LEVEL  
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 171.6.3 PLSQL\_TRACE\_VERSION Procedure

This procedure gets the version number of the trace package. It returns the major and minor version number of the DBMS\_TRACE package.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRACE.PLSQL_TRACE_VERSION (  
    major OUT BINARY_INTEGER,  
    minor OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 171-4 PLSQL\_TRACE\_VERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
major	Major version number of DBMS_TRACE.
minor	Minor version number of DBMS_TRACE.

## 171.6.4 SET\_PLSQL\_TRACE Procedure

This procedure enables PL/SQL trace data collection.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRACE.SET_PLSQL_TRACE (  
    trace_level INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 171-5** *SET\_PLSQL\_TRACE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
trace_level	You must supply one or more of the constants as listed in <a href="#">Table 171-1</a> . By summing the constants, you can enable tracing of multiple PL/SQL language features simultaneously. The control constants "TRACE_PAUSE", "TRACE_RESUME" and "TRACE_STOP" should not be used in combination with other constants. Also see <a href="#">DBMS_TRACE Operational Notes: Collecting Trace Data</a> for more information.

# DBMS\_TRANSACTION

The DBMS\_TRANSACTION package provides access to SQL transaction statements from stored procedures.



## See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_TRANSACTION Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TRANSACTION Subprograms](#)

## 172.1 DBMS\_TRANSACTION Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of calling user, rather than the package owner SYS.

## 172.2 Summary of DBMS\_TRANSACTION Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_TRANSACTION subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 172-1 DBMS\_TRANSACTION Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADVISE_COMMIT Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE COMMIT
<a href="#">ADVISE_NOthing Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE NOTHING
<a href="#">ADVISE_ROLLBACK Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE ROLLBACK
<a href="#">COMMIT Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT
<a href="#">COMMIT_COMMENT Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT COMMENT <text>
<a href="#">COMMIT_FORCE Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT FORCE <text>, <number>"
<a href="#">LOCAL_TRANSACTION_ID Function</a>	Returns the local (to instance) unique identifier for the current transaction

**Table 172-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_TRANSACTION Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY Procedure</a>	Enables removal of incomplete transactions from the local site when the remote database is destroyed or re-created before recovery completes
<a href="#">PURGE_MIXED Procedure</a>	Deletes information about a given mixed outcome transaction
<a href="#">READ_ONLY Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY
<a href="#">READ_WRITE Procedure</a>	equivalent to the SQL statement: SET TRANSACTION READ WRITE
<a href="#">ROLLBACK Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: ROLLBACK
<a href="#">ROLLBACK_FORCE Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: ROLLBACK FORCE <text>
<a href="#">ROLLBACK_SAVEPOINT Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT <savepoint_name>
<a href="#">SAVEPOINT Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: SAVEPOINT <savepoint_name>
<a href="#">STEP_ID Function</a>	Returns local (to local transaction) unique positive integer that orders the DML operations of a transaction
<a href="#">USE_ROLLBACK_SEGMENT Procedure</a>	Equivalent to the SQL statement: SET TRANSACTION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT <rb_seg_name>

### 172.2.1 ADVISE\_COMMIT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE COMMIT

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ADVISE_COMMIT;
```

### 172.2.2 ADVISE\_NOTHING Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE NOTHING

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ADVISE_NOTHING;
```

## 172.2.3 ADVISE\_ROLLBACK Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: ALTER SESSION ADVISE ROLLBACK

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ADVISE_ROLLBACK;
```

## 172.2.4 COMMIT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT

This procedure is included for completeness, the functionality being already implemented as part of PL/SQL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.COMMIT;
```

## 172.2.5 COMMIT\_COMMENT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT COMMENT <text>

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.COMMIT_COMMENT (
    cmnt VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 172-2 COMMIT\_COMMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cmnt	Comment to associate with this commit.

## 172.2.6 COMMIT\_FORCE Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement: COMMIT FORCE <text>, <number>"

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.COMMIT_FORCE (
    xid VARCHAR2,
    scn VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 172-3 COMMIT\_FORCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xid	Local or global transaction ID.

**Table 172-3 (Cont.) COMMIT\_FORCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
scn	System change number.

## 172.2.7 LOCAL\_TRANSACTION\_ID Function

This function returns the local (to instance) unique identifier for the current transaction. It returns null if there is no current transaction.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.LOCAL_TRANSACTION_ID (
    create_transaction BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 172-4 LOCAL\_TRANSACTION\_ID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
create_transaction	If true, then start a transaction if one is not currently active.

## 172.2.8 PURGE\_LOST\_DB\_ENTRY Procedure

Procedure PURGE\_LOST\_DB\_ENTRY purges entries that control database recovery from a local site.

When a failure occurs during commit processing, automatic recovery consistently resolves the results at all sites involved in the transaction. However, if the remote database is destroyed or re-created before recovery completes, then the entries used to control recovery in DBA\_2PC\_PENDING and associated tables are never removed, and recovery will periodically retry. Procedure PURGE\_LOST\_DB\_ENTRY enables removal of such transactions from the local site.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (
    xid VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 172-5 PURGE\_LOST\_DB\_ENTRY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xid	Must be set to the value of the LOCAL_TRAN_ID column in the DBA_2PC_PENDING table.

## Usage Notes

### ⚠ WARNING:

PURGE\_LOST\_DB\_ENTRY should *only* be used when the other database is lost or has been re-created. Any other use may leave the other database in an unrecoverable or inconsistent state.

Before automatic recovery runs, the transaction may show up in DBA\_2PC\_PENDING as state "collecting", "committed", or "prepared". If the DBA has forced an in-doubt transaction to have a particular result by using "commit force" or "rollback force", then states "forced commit" or "forced rollback" may also appear. Automatic recovery normally deletes entries in any of these states. The only exception is when recovery finds a forced transaction which is in a state inconsistent with other sites in the transaction; in this case, the entry is left in the table and the MIXED column has the value 'yes'.

However, under certain conditions, it may not be possible for automatic recovery to run. For example, a remote database may have been permanently lost. Even if it is re-created, it gets a new database ID, so that recovery cannot identify it (a possible symptom is ORA-02062). In this case, the DBA may use the procedure PURGE\_LOST\_DB\_ENTRY to clean up the entries in any state other than "prepared". The DBA does not need to be in any particular hurry to resolve these entries, because they are not holding any database resources.

The following table indicates what the various states indicate about the transaction and what the DBA actions should be:

**Table 172-6 PURGE\_LOST\_DB\_ENTRY Procedure States**

State of Column	State of Global Transaction	State of Local Transaction	Normal DBA Action	Alternative DBA Action
Collecting	Rolled back	Rolled back	None	PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (See Note 1)
Committed	Committed	Committed	None	PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (See Note 1)
Prepared	Unknown	Prepared	None	FORCE COMMIT or ROLLBACK
Forced commit	Unknown	Committed	None	PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (See Note 1)
Forced rollback	Unknown	Rolled back	None	PURGE_LOST_DB_ENTRY (See Note 1)
Forced commit (mixed)	Mixed	Committed	(See Note 2)	
Forced rollback (mixed)	Mixed	Rolled back	(See Note 2)	

 **Note:**

Use only if significant reconfiguration has occurred so that automatic recovery cannot resolve the transaction. Examples are total loss of the remote database, reconfiguration in software resulting in loss of two-phase commit capability, or loss of information from an external transaction coordinator such as a TP monitor.

 **Note:**

Examine and take any manual action to remove inconsistencies; then use the procedure `PURGE_MIXED`.

## 172.2.9 PURGE\_MIXED Procedure

This procedure deletes information about a given mixed outcome transaction

When in-doubt transactions are forced to commit or rollback (instead of letting automatic recovery resolve their outcomes), there is a possibility that a transaction can have a mixed outcome; some sites commit, and others rollback. Such inconsistency cannot be resolved automatically by Oracle. However, Oracle flags entries in `DBA_2PC_PENDING` by setting the `MIXED` column to a value of 'yes'.

Oracle never automatically deletes information about a mixed outcome transaction. When the application or DBA is certain that all inconsistencies that might have arisen as a result of the mixed transaction have been resolved, this procedure can be used to delete the information about a given mixed outcome transaction.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.PURGE_MIXED (
    xid VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 172-7 PURGE\_MIXED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xid</code>	Must be set to the value of the <code>LOCAL_TRAN_ID</code> column in the <code>DBA_2PC_PENDING</code> table.

## 172.2.10 READ\_ONLY Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.READ_ONLY;
```



## 172.2.11 READ\_WRITE Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement:

```
SET TRANSACTION READ WRITE
```

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.READ_WRITE;
```

## 172.2.12 ROLLBACK Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `ROLLBACK`.

This procedure is included for completeness, the functionality being already implemented as part of PL/SQL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ROLLBACK;
```

## 172.2.13 ROLLBACK\_FORCE Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `ROLLBACK FORCE <text>`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ROLLBACK_FORCE (  
  xid VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 172-8 ROLLBACK\_FORCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xid	Local or global transaction ID.

## 172.2.14 ROLLBACK\_SAVEPOINT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT <savepoint_name>`.

This procedure is included for completeness, the functionality being already implemented as part of PL/SQL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.ROLLBACK_SAVEPOINT (  
  savept VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 172-9 ROLLBACK\_SAVEPOINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
savept	Savepoint identifier.

## 172.2.15 SAVEPOINT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `SAVEPOINT <savepoint_name> .`

This procedure is included for completeness, the feature being already implemented as part of PL/SQL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.SAVEPOINT (  
    savept VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 172-10 SAVEPOINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
savept	Savepoint identifier.

## 172.2.16 STEP\_ID Function

This function returns local (to local transaction) unique positive integer that orders the DML operations of a transaction.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.STEP_ID  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

## 172.2.17 USE\_ROLLBACK\_SEGMENT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to the SQL statement `SET TRANSACTION USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT <rb_seg_name>.`

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSACTION.USE_ROLLBACK_SEGMENT (  
    rb_name VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 172-11 USE\_ROLLBACK\_SEGMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rb_name	Name of rollback segment to use.

# 173

## DBMS\_TRANSFORM

The `DBMS_TRANSFORM` package provides an interface to the message format transformation features of Oracle Advanced Queuing.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_TRANSFORM Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for more on message format transformations.

## 173.1 Summary of DBMS\_TRANSFORM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_TRANSFORM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 173-1 DBMS\_TRANSFORM Package Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_TRANSFORMATION Procedure</a>	Creates a transformation that maps an object of the source type to an object of the destination type
<a href="#">DROP_TRANSFORMATION Procedure</a>	Drops the given transformation
<a href="#">MODIFY_TRANSFORMATION Procedure</a>	Modifies an existing transformation

### 173.1.1 CREATE\_TRANSFORMATION Procedure

This procedure creates a transformation that maps an object of the source type to an object of the target type. The transformation expression can be a SQL expression or a PL/SQL function. It must return an object of the target type.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSFORM.CREATE_TRANSFORMATION (  
  schema          VARCHAR2(30),  
  name            VARCHAR2(30),  
  from_schema     VARCHAR2(30),  
  from_type       VARCHAR2(30),  
  to_schema       VARCHAR2(30),  
  to_type         VARCHAR2(30),  
  transformation  VARCHAR2(4000));
```

## Parameters

**Table 173-2 CREATE\_TRANSFORM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	Specifies the schema of the transformation.
name	Specifies the name of the transformation.
from_schema	Specifies the schema of the source type.
from_type	Specifies the source type.
to_schema	Specifies the target type schema.
to_type	Specifies the target type.
transformation	Specifies the transformation expression, returning an object of the target type. The expression must be a function returning an object of the target type or a constructor expression for the target type. You can choose not to specify a transformation expression and instead specify transformations for attributes of the target type using <code>MODIFY_TRANSFORM</code> .

## Usage Notes

- The transformation expression must be a SQL expression or a PL/SQL function returning the type of the specified attribute of the target type.
- To create, modify or drop transformations, a user must be granted execute privileges on `DBMS_TRANSFORM`. The user must also have execute privileges on the user defined types that are the source and destination types of the transformation. In addition, the user must also have execute privileges on any PLSQL function being used in the transformation function.
- The transformation cannot write database state (perform DML) or commit or rollback the current transaction.
- The transformation must be a SQL function with source type as input type, returning an object of the target type. It could also be a SQL expression of target type, referring to a source type. All references to the source type must be of the form `source.user_data`.
- Both source and target types must be non-scalar database types. A null transformation expression maps to a null target object.

For using the transformation at enqueue and dequeue time, the login user invoking the operation must have execute privileges on the PLSQL functions used by the transformation. For propagation, the owning schema of the queue must have these privileges.

## 173.1.2 DROP\_TRANSFORM Procedure

This procedure drops the given transformation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TRANSFORM.DROP_TRANSFORM (
```

```

schema VARCHAR2(30),
      name      VARCHAR2(30));

```

### Parameters

**Table 173-3 DROP\_TRANSFORMATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	Specifies the schema of the transformation.
name	Specifies the name of the transformation.

## 173.1.3 MODIFY\_TRANSFORMATION Procedure

This procedure modifies the transformation expression for the given transformation.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_TRANSFORM.MODIFY_TRANSFORMATION (
  schema      VARCHAR2(30),
  name        VARCHAR2(30),
  attribute_number INTEGER,
  transformation VARCHAR2(4000));

```

### Parameters

**Table 173-4 MODIFY\_TRANSFORMATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	Specifies the schema of the transformation.
name	Specifies the name of the transformation.
attribute_number	The attribute of the target type for which the new transformation expression is being specified. When specifying the new transformation as a single expression of the target type, specify a value of 0.
transformation	The transformation expression must be a SQL expression or a PL/SQL function returning the type of the specified attribute of the target type. If the attribute_number is 0, then the expression must be a PL/SQL function returning an object of the target type or a constructor expression for the target type.

### Usage Notes

- If the new transformation is a single expression of the target type, it may be specified with an attribute\_number of 0. The new transformation may also be specified for each attribute of the target type.
- You can use this procedure to define the transformation as a separate expression for each attribute of the target type. For large transformations, this representation may be more readable and allow the application of fine grain control over the transformation. If the transformation expression was left unspecified for some of the attributes of the target type, they are evaluated to null when the transformation is applied.

# DBMS\_TSDP\_MANAGE

The `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package provides an interface to import and manage sensitive columns and sensitive column types in the database, and is used in conjunction with the `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package with regard to transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies.

`DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` is available with the Enterprise Edition only.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TSDP\\_MANAGE Subprograms](#)

## Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_TSDP\\_PROTECT](#)  
The `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package provides an interface to configure transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies in conjunction with the `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide*

## 174.1 DBMS\_TSDP\_MANAGE Overview

The `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package lets you manage sensitive columns and sensitive types in the Oracle database.

The identified sensitive columns are classified based on the sensitive types. By Using the [DBMS\\_TSDP\\_PROTECT](#) package to create a policy that protects data for a given class based on a column type rather than the data itself, you can then manage security for these types in a uniform fashion and modify the settings to accommodate changing compliance regulations.

You also can export the policies to other databases, when you perform a full export using Data Pump. You cannot export the policy itself, but an export of the database will include the TSDP policies.

## 174.2 DBMS\_TSDP\_MANAGE Security Model

All procedures are executed with invoker's rights. The `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package is owned by `SYS`.

The `EXECUTE` privilege on this package should be granted as appropriate. Typically, an application database administrator should be granted the `EXECUTE` privilege for this package, while the `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package would be governed by a security administrator.

## 174.3 Summary of DBMS\_TSDP\_MANAGE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 174-1 DBMS\_TSDP\_MANAGE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<code>ADD_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure</code>	Adds a column to the sensitive column list
<code>ADD_SENSITIVE_TYPE Procedure</code>	Creates and adds a sensitive column type to the list of sensitive column types in the database
<code>ALTER_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure</code>	Alters the sensitive type and/or the comment of a column in the sensitive column list.
<code>DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN Procedure</code>	Removes columns from the sensitive column list
<code>DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE Procedure</code>	Drops a sensitive column type from the list sensitive column types in the database
<code>DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE_SOURCE Procedure</code>	Drops sensitive column types corresponding to a source from the list sensitive column types in the database
<code>IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure</code>	Imports sensitive columns from an external source. This can be an Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance
<code>IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES Procedure</code>	Imports a list of sensitive column types from a source
<code>REMOVE_DISCOVERY_RESULT Procedure</code>	Removes sensitive columns corresponding to an Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance.

### 174.3.1 ADD\_SENSITIVE\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure adds a column to the sensitive column list.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ADD_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  sensitive_type   IN VARCHAR2,
  user_comment     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 174-2** *ADD\_SENSITIVE\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema to which the column belongs
table_name	Table containing the column
column_name	Sensitive column name
sensitive_type	Identifier of the sensitive column type
user_comment	User comment regarding the sensitive column

## Examples

Add a column SAL in SCOTT.EMP:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ADD_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name   => 'SCOTT',
  table_name    => 'EMP',
  column_name   => 'SAL',
  sensitive_type => 'SALARY_TYPE',
  user_comment  => 'Salary column');
```

## 174.3.2 ALTER\_SENSITIVE\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure alters the Sensitive Type and/or the Comment of a Column in the sensitive column list.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ALTER_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  sensitive_type IN VARCHAR2,
  user_comment  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 174-3** *ALTER\_SENSITIVE\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema to which the column belongs
table_name	Table containing the column
column_name	Sensitive column name
sensitive_type	Identifier of the sensitive column type
user_comment	User comment regarding the sensitive column

## Examples

Alter the column SAL in SCOTT.EMP that is listed in the sensitive column list:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ALTER_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
    schema_name      => 'SCOTT',
    table_name       => 'EMP',
    column_name      => 'SAL',
    sensitive_type   => 'FINANCE_Type',
    user_comment     => 'Finance Type. Earlier categorized as Salary Type');
```

### 174.3.3 ADD\_SENSITIVE\_TYPE Procedure

This procedure creates and adds a sensitive column type to the list sensitive column types in the database.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ADD_SENSITIVE_TYPE (
    sensitive_type   IN VARCHAR2,
    user_comment     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 174-4 ADD\_SENSITIVE\_TYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sensitive_type	Name of the sensitive column type
user_comment	User comment regarding the sensitive column

#### Examples

Add a sensitive column type called SALARY\_TYPE that is intended to be associated with columns containing salary data:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.ADD_SENSITIVE_TYPE (
    sensitive_type   => 'SALARY_TYPE',
    user_comment     => 'Salary data');
```

### 174.3.4 DROP\_SENSITIVE\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure removes columns from the sensitive column list.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    column_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%');
```

#### Parameters

**Table 174-5 DROP\_SENSITIVE\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema to which the column belongs
table_name	Table containing the column

**Table 174-5 (Cont.) DROP\_SENSITIVE\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
column_name	Sensitive column name

**Examples**

Remove column SAL in SCOTT.EMP from the sensitive column list:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_COLUMN (
  schema_name      => 'SCOTT',
  table_name       => 'EMP',
  column_name      => 'SAL');
```

## 174.3.5 DROP\_SENSITIVE\_TYPE Procedure

This procedure drops a sensitive column type from the list sensitive column types in the database.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE (
  sensitive_type   IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 174-6 DROP\_SENSITIVE\_TYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sensitive_type	Name of the sensitive column type to be dropped

**Examples**

To drop SALARY\_TYPE:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE (
  sensitive_type   => 'SALARY_TYPE');
```

## 174.3.6 DROP\_SENSITIVE\_TYPE\_SOURCE Procedure

This procedure drops sensitive column types corresponding to a source from the list sensitive column types in the database.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE_SOURCE (
  source          IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 174-7** *DROP\_SENSITIVE\_TYPE\_SOURCE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
source	Name of the source

## Examples

To drop all sensitive column types corresponding to an Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance, ADM\_DEMO:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.DROP_SENSITIVE_TYPE_SOURCE (
    source      => 'ADM_DEMO');
```

## 174.3.7 IMPORT\_DISCOVERY\_RESULT Procedure

This procedure can be used to import sensitive columns, along with the associated sensitive types, from an external source. The external source can be an Application Data Model (ADM) instance from Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT (
    discovery_result      IN CLOB,
    discovery_source      IN VARCHAR2,
    force                 IN FORCE DEFAULT FALSE);
```

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT (
    discovery_result      IN XMLTYPE,
    discovery_source      IN VARCHAR2,
    force                 IN FORCE DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 174-8** *IMPORT\_DISCOVERY\_RESULT Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
discovery_result	List of sensitive columns, along with the optional list of (the definitions of) the sensitive column types in XML format (possibly as a CLOB).
discovery_source	Source of the import. The discovery_sourcename identifies the list of imported sensitive columns. In case of ADM, this should be the ADM name.

**Table 174-8 (Cont.) IMPORT\_DISCOVERY\_RESULT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	<p>Specifies if the discovery result should be imported or not when the discovery result contains columns sensitive columns that are already identified as sensitive by another source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FALSE (default) - the discovery result will not be imported in case of conflicting columns. None of the columns and the sensitive types are imported.</li> <li>TRUE - the discovery result is imported and the attributes of the conflicting columns is set based on the incoming discovery result</li> </ul>

### Examples

Import the list of sensitive columns of ADM instance, ADM\_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_DISCOVERY_RESULT (
  discovery_results => xml_adm_result,
  discovery_source  => 'ADM_Demo');
```

## 174.3.8 IMPORT\_SENSITIVE\_TYPES Procedure

This procedure imports a list of sensitive column types from a source.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES (
  sensitive_types IN CLOB,
  source          IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES (
  sensitive_types IN XMLTYPE,
  source          IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 174-9 IMPORT\_SENSITIVE\_TYPES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sensitive_types	List of sensitive column types in XML Format (possibly as a CLOB)
source	Source of the import. The source identifies the list of imported sensitive column types. In case of Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance, this should be the ADM name.

### Examples

Import the list of sensitive column types of ADM instance, ADM\_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.IMPORT_SENSITIVE_TYPES (
  sensitive_types => xml_adm_result,
  source          => 'ADM_Demo');
```

## 174.3.9 REMOVE\_DISCOVERY\_RESULT Procedure

This procedure removes sensitive columns corresponding to an Application Data Model (ADM) from an Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.REMOVE_DISCOVERY_RESULT (
  discovery_source IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 174-10 REMOVE\_DISCOVERY\_RESULT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
discovery_source	Source of the import. In case of ADM, this should be the ADM name, the results of which is to be removed.

### Examples

Remove the sensitive columns corresponding to ADM instance, ADM\_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE.REMOVE_DISCOVERY_RESULT (
  discovery_source => 'ADM_Demo');
```

# DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT

The `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package provides an interface to configure transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies in conjunction with the `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package.

`DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` is available with the Enterprise Edition only.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TSDP\\_PROTECT Subprograms](#)

## Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_TSDP\\_MANAGE](#)  
The `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package provides an interface to import and manage sensitive columns and sensitive column types in the database, and is used in conjunction with the `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package with regard to transparent sensitive data protection (TSDP) policies.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Security Guide*

## 175.1 DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT Overview

Use the `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT` package to create transparent sensitive data protection policies, configure protection by associating the policies with sensitive types, and to enable and disable the configured protection.

Sensitive types can be added using the `DBMS_TSDP_MANAGE` package.

## 175.2 DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT Security Model

All procedures are executed with invoker's rights. Typically, a security administrator should have the `EXECUTE` privilege for this package.

## 175.3 DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT Constants

DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT defines the TSDP\_PARAM\_MAX constant for use when specifying parameter values.

This constant is described in the following table.

**Table 175-1 DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT Constants - Compression Types**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
TSDP_PARAM_MAX	INTEGER	4000	Maximum length of the parameter value that can be specified in FEATURE_OPTIONS

## 175.4 DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT Data Structures

The DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT package defines two TABLE types.

### Table Types

- [FEATURE\\_OPTIONS Table Type](#)
- [POLICY\\_CONDITIONS Table Type](#)

### 175.4.1 FEATURE\_OPTIONS Table Type

The following type is an associative array of VARCHAR2(TSDP\_PARAM\_MAX) that is indexed by VARCHAR2(M\_IDEN).

#### Syntax

```
TYPE FEATURE_OPTIONS IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(TSDP_PARAM_MAX)
INDEX BY VARCHAR2(M_IDEN);
```

### 175.4.2 POLICY\_CONDITIONS Table Type

The following type is an associative array of VARCHAR2(TSDP\_PARAM\_MAX) that is indexed by PLS\_INTEGER.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE POLICY_CONDITIONS IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(TSDP_PARAM_MAX)
INDEX BY PLS_INTEGER;
```

## 175.5 Summary of DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT subprograms and briefly describes them.



**Table 175-2 DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_POLICY Procedure</a>	Creates a TSDP policy
<a href="#">ALTER_POLICY Procedure</a>	Alters a TSDP policy
<a href="#">ASSOCIATE_POLICY Procedure</a>	Associates or disassociates a TSDP policy with a sensitive column type
<a href="#">DISABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN Procedure</a>	Disables protection for columns
<a href="#">DISABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE Procedure</a>	Disables protection based on the source of truth for the sensitive columns
<a href="#">DISABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE Procedure</a>	Disables protection for a sensitive column type
<a href="#">DROP_POLICY Procedure</a>	Removes a TSDP policy
<a href="#">ENABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN Procedure</a>	Enables protection for columns
<a href="#">ENABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE Procedure</a>	Enables protection based on the source of truth for the sensitive columns
<a href="#">ENABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE Procedure</a>	Enables protection for a sensitive column type

## 175.5.1 ADD\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure creates a TSDP policy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ADD_POLICY (
    policy_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    security_feature     IN PLS_INTEGER,
    policy_enable_options IN FEATURE_OPTIONS,
    policy_apply_condition IN POLICY_CONDITION DEFAULT TSDP$default_condition);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-3 ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
policy_name	Name of the policy being created. The maximum length for this identifier is M_IDEN. This follows the Oracle naming convention.
security_feature	Oracle security feature with which the policy is associated. Allowed values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.REDACT</li> <li>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.VPD</li> <li>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.UNIFIED_AUDIT</li> <li>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.FINE_GRAINED_AUDIT</li> <li>DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.COLUMN_ENCRYPTION</li> </ul>

**Table 175-3 (Cont.) ADD\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
policy_enable_options	Initialized with the parameter-value pairs corresponding to the security_feature setting
policy_apply_condition	<p>Initialized with the property-value pairs that must be satisfied in order to apply the corresponding policy_enable_options. This is an associative array with Property as the key (PLS_INTEGER).</p> <p>Example: example_policy_condition(Property)=property_value. Permissible values for Property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.DATATYPE</li> <li>• DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.LENGTH</li> <li>• DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.PARENT_SCHEMA</li> <li>• DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.PARENT_TABLE</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

To create the TDSP policy, you must include the procedure in an anonymous block that defines the type of security feature that will use the policy and conditions to test when the policy is enabled. For more information, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*.

### Examples

Create a policy PARTIAL\_MASK\_POLICY:

```

DECLARE
  redact_feature_options DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.FEATURE_OPTIONS;
  policy_conditions DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS;
BEGIN
  redact_feature_options ('expression') :=
    'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', ''SESSION_USER'')          = ''APPUSER'';
  redact_feature_options ('function_type')              := 'DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL';
  redact_feature_options ('function_parameters')        := 'STR, VVVVVVVVV, VVVVVVVVV, *,
1, 6';
  policy_conditions(DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DATATYPE)        := 'VARCHAR2';
  DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ADD_POLICY
    ('PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY', DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.REDACT, redact_feature_options,
policy_conditions);
END;

```

## 175.5.2 ALTER\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure alters an existing TDSP policy

### Syntax

```

DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ALTER_POLICY (
  policy_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  policy_enable_options IN FEATURE_OPTIONS,
  policy_apply_condition IN POLICY_CONDITION default TSDP$default_condition);

```

## Parameters

**Table 175-4 ALTER\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
policy_name	Name of the policy to alter
policy_enable_options	Initialized with the parameter-value pairs corresponding to the security feature
policy_apply_condition	<p>Initialized with the property-value pairs that must be satisfied in order to apply the corresponding policy_enable_options. This is an associative array with Property as the key (PLS_INTEGER).</p> <p>Example: example_policy_condition(Property)=property_value. Permissible values for Property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.DATATYPE</li> <li>• DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.LENGTH</li> <li>• DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.PARENT_SCHEMA</li> <li>• DBMS_TSDP_PROPERTY.PARENT_TABLE</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

- If the policy\_apply\_condition matches an existing condition for the policy, then the corresponding enable options are updated with policy\_enable\_options.
- If the policy\_apply\_condition does not match any existing condition for the policy, the combination of policy\_enable\_options and policy\_apply\_condition is added to the policy.

## Examples

Add a new combination of policy\_apply\_condition and policy\_enable\_options to an existing policy PARTIAL\_MASK\_POLICY:

```

DECLARE
  redact_feature_options DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.FEATURE_OPTIONS;
  policy_conditions DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS;
BEGIN
  redact_feature_options ('expression') :=
    'SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', 'SESSION_USER')='APPUSER'';
  redact_feature_options ('function_type') := 'DBMS_REDACT.PARTIAL';
  redact_feature_options ('function_parameters') := 'STR, VVVVVVVV, VVVVVVVV, *,
    1, 6';
  policy_conditions (DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DATATYPE) := 'VARCHAR2';
  DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ALTER_POLICY ('PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY', redact_feature_options,
  policy_conditions);
END;

```

## 175.5.3 ASSOCIATE\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure associates or disassociates a TSDP policy with a sensitive column type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ASSOCIATE_POLICY (
    policy_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    sensitive_type   IN  VARCHAR2,
    associate        IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-5 ASSOCIATE\_POLICY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
policy_name	Name of the TDSP policy
sensitive_type	Name of the sensitive column type:
associate	Associate or Disassociate. TRUE implies Associate

### Usage Notes

Both the policy and the sensitive column type should exist in the database.

### Examples

Associate PARTIAL\_MASK\_POLICY with SSN\_TYPE:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ASSOCIATE_POLICY ('PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY', 'SSN_TYPE');
```

## 175.5.4 DISABLE\_PROTECTION\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure disables protection for columns.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN (
    schema_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    table_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    column_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    policy_name      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-6 DISABLE\_PROTECTION\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of the schema containing the column
table_name	Table containing the column
column_name	Column name

**Table 175-6 (Cont.) DISABLE\_PROTECTION\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
policy_name	Optional policy name. If given, only this policy is disabled.

### Examples

Disable TSDP policies associated with the corresponding sensitive column types for columns that reside in schema with name like %PAYROLL%, table name like EMP%, and column name like SAL%:

```
EXEC DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN ('%PAYROLL%', 'EMP%', 'SAL%');
```

## 175.5.5 DISABLE\_PROTECTION\_SOURCE Procedure

This procedure disables protection based on the source of truth for the sensitive columns.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE (
    discovery_sourcename    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-7 DISABLE\_PROTECTION\_SOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
discovery_sourcename	Name of the discovery source. This could be the Application Data Model (ADM) name or the database user.

### Examples

Disable protection for all columns corresponding to ADM\_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE ('ADM_Demo');
```

## 175.5.6 DISABLE\_PROTECTION\_TYPE Procedure

This procedure disables protection for a sensitive column type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE (
    sensitive_type    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-8 DISABLE\_PROTECTION\_TYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sensitive_type	Name of the sensitive column type

## Examples

Disable protection for all columns identified by `SSN_TYPE`:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DISABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE ('SSN_TYPE');
```

## 175.5.7 DROP\_POLICY Procedure

This procedure removes a TSDP policy or one of its condition-enable\_options combinations.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY (
    policy_name           IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_apply_condition IN POLICY_CONDITIONS);
```

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY (
    policy_name           IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-9** *DROP\_POLICY Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>policy_name</code>	Name of the policy to drop
<code>policy_apply_condition</code>	To be initialized with the relevant condition

### Usage Notes

- The combination of `policy_conditions` and `policy_enable_options` can be dropped from a TSDP policy by giving the `policy_apply_condition` parameter. The default condition-default options combination can also be dropped (if it exists for the policy) by passing an empty associative array of type `DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITION`.
- If the condition-enable\_options combination that is being dropped is the last condition-enable\_options combination for the policy, the policy itself is dropped.
- A policy can be completely dropped by using the overloaded of the procedure that takes only `policy_name`.
- A policy or one of its conditions can be dropped only if the policy is not associated with any sensitive column type. This also means that a policy that is being dropped is not enabled on any column (object).

## Examples

Dropping the condition-enable\_options combination based on a specific condition:

```
DECLARE
    policy_conditions DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS;
BEGIN
    policy_conditions (DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DATATYPE) := 'VARCHAR2';
    DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY ('PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY', policy_conditions);
END;
```

The default condition-enable\_options combination can be dropped by passing an empty associative array of type DBMS\_TSDP\_PROTECT.POLICY\_CONDITIONS for the policy\_apply\_condition parameter:

```
DECLARE
    policy_conditions DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.POLICY_CONDITIONS;
BEGIN
    DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY ('redact_partial_cc', policy_conditions);
END;
```

Dropping a TSDP policy:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.DROP_POLICY(
        policy_name => 'PARTIAL_MASK_POLICY');
END;
```

## 175.5.8 ENABLE\_PROTECTION\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure enables protection for columns.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN (
    schema_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    table_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    column_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '%',
    policy_name      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-10** *ENABLE\_PROTECTION\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Name of the schema containing the column
table_name	Table containing the column
column_name	Column name
policy_name	Optional policy name. If given, only this policy is enabled.

### Usage Notes

- Only a TSDP Policy that is associated with the sensitive column type of the sensitive column can be enabled using this Procedure.
- LIKE condition is used for schema\_name, table\_name and column\_name. AND semantics is followed.

### Examples

Enable TSDP policies associated with the corresponding sensitive column types for columns that reside in schema with name like %PAYROLL%, table name like EMP%, and column name like SAL%:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_COLUMN ('%PAYROLL%', 'EMP%', 'SAL%');
```

## 175.5.9 ENABLE\_PROTECTION\_SOURCE Procedure

This procedure enables protection based on the source of truth for the sensitive columns.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE (  
    discovery_sourcename      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-11** *ENABLE\_PROTECTION\_SOURCE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
discovery_sourcename	Name of the discovery source. This could be the Application Data Model (ADM) name or the database user.

### Examples

Enable protection for all columns corresponding to ADM\_Demo:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_SOURCE ('ADM_Demo');
```

## 175.5.10 ENABLE\_PROTECTION\_TYPE Procedure

This procedure enables protection for a sensitive column type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE (  
    sensitive_type           IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 175-12** *ENABLE\_PROTECTION\_TYPE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
sensitive_type	Name of the sensitive column type

### Examples

Enable protection for all columns identified by SSN\_TYPE:

```
DBMS_TSDP_PROTECT.ENABLE_PROTECTION_TYPE ('SSN_TYPE');
```



# DBMS\_TTS

The DBMS\_TTS package checks if the transportable set is self-contained. All violations are inserted into a temporary table that can be selected from the view TRANSPORT\_SET\_VIOLATIONS.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_TTS Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide*

## 176.1 DBMS\_TTS Security Model

Only users having the `execute_catalog_role` can execute this procedure. This role is initially only assigned to user SYS.

## 176.2 DBMS\_TTS Exceptions

The DBMS\_TTS package creates exceptions for missing or invalid transportable tablespaces.

```
ts_not_found EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA exception_init(ts_not_found, -29304);
ts_not_found_num NUMBER := -29304;

invalid_ts_list EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA exception_init(invalid_ts_list, -29346);
invalid_ts_list_num NUMBER := -29346;

sys_or_tmp_ts EXCEPTION;
PRAGMA exception_init(sys_or_tmp_ts, -29351);
sys_or_tmp_ts_num NUMBER := -29351;
```

## 176.3 DBMS\_TTS Operational Notes

With respect to transportable tablespaces, disabled and enabled referential integrity constraints are handled differently.

- A disabled referential integrity constraint does not violate the transportability rules and is dropped during the import phase.
- An enabled referential integrity constraint violates the transportability rules if it references a table in a tablespace outside the transportable set.

## 176.4 Summary of DBMS\_TTS Subprograms

The two procedures listed in the table are designed to be called by database administrators.

**Table 176-1 DBMS\_TTS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DOWNGRADE Procedure</a>	Downgrades transportable tablespace-related data
<a href="#">TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK Procedure</a>	Checks if a set of tablespaces (to be transported) is self-contained

### 176.4.1 DOWNGRADE Procedure

This procedure downgrades transportable tablespace related data.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TTS.DOWNGRADE;
```

### 176.4.2 TRANSPORT\_SET\_CHECK Procedure

This procedure checks if a set of tablespaces (to be transported) is self-contained. After calling this procedure, the user may select from a view to see a list of violations, if there are any.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_TTS.TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK (
    ts_list          IN CLOB,
    incl_constraints IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    full_check       IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 176-2 TRANSPORT\_SET\_CHECK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ts_list	List of one or more tablespaces, separated by comma.

**Table 176-2 (Cont.) TRANSPORT\_SET\_CHECK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>incl_constraints</code>	TRUE if you want to count in referential integrity constraints when examining if the set of tablespaces is self-contained. (The <code>incl_constraints</code> parameter is a default so that <code>TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK</code> will work if it is called with only the <code>ts_list</code> argument.)
<code>full_check</code>	Indicates whether a full or partial dependency check is required. If TRUE, treats all IN and OUT pointers (dependencies) and captures them as violations if they are not self-contained in the transportable set. The parameter should be set to TRUE for TSPITR or if a strict version of transportable is desired. By default the parameter is set to FALSE. It will only consider OUT pointers as violations.

### Examples

If the view does not return any rows, then the set of tablespaces is self-contained. For example,

```
SQLPLUS> EXECUTE DBMS_TTS.TRANSPORT_SET_CHECK('foo,bar', TRUE);  
SQLPLUS> SELECT * FROM TRANSPORT_SET_VIOLATIONS;
```

# DBMS\_TYPES

The `DBMS_TYPES` package consists of constants, which represent the built-in and user-defined types.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)

## 177.1 DBMS\_TYPES Constants

The `DBMS_TYPES` package defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are listed in following table .

**Table 177-1** *DBMS\_TYPES Constants*

Constant	Description
<code>NO_DATA</code>	Is only relevant if PieceWise is called, for a collection or any dataset. Denotes the end of collection/any dataset when all the elements have been accessed
<code>SUCCESS</code>	The operation succeeded
<code>TYPECODE_BDOUBLE</code>	A <code>NUMBER</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_BFILE</code>	A <code>BFILE</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_BFLOAT</code>	A <code>NUMBER</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_BLOB</code>	A <code>BLOB</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_CFILE</code>	A <code>CFILE</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_CHAR</code>	A <code>CHAR</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_CLOB</code>	A <code>CLOB</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_DATE</code>	A <code>DATE</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_INTERVAL_DS</code>	An <code>INTERVAL_DS</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_INTERVAL_YM</code>	A <code>INTERVAL_YM</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_MLSLABEL</code>	An <code>MLSLABEL</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_NAMEDCOLLECTION</code>	A named collection ( <code>VARRAY/nested table</code> ) type
<code>TYPECODE_NCHAR</code>	A <code>NCHAR</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_NCLOB</code>	A <code>NCLOB</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_NUMBER</code>	A <code>NUMBER</code> type
<code>TYPECODE_NVARCHAR2</code>	A <code>NVARCHAR2</code> type

**Table 177-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_TYPES Constants**

Constant	Description
TYPECODE_OBJECT	An OBJECT type
TYPECODE_OPAQUE	An OPAQUE type
TYPECODE_RAW	A RAW type
TYPECODE_REF	A REF type
TYPECODE_TABLE	A nested table collection type
TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP	A TIMESTAMP type
TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP_LTZ	A TIMESTAMP_LTZ type
TYPECODE_TIMESTAMP_TZ	A TIMESTAMP_TZ type
TYPECODE_UROWID	A UROWID type
TYPECODE_VARCHAR2	A VARCHAR2 type
TYPECODE_VARCHAR	A VARCHAR type
TYPECODE_VARRAY	A VARRAY collection type

## 177.2 DBMS\_TYPES Exceptions

DBMS\_TYPES throws these exceptions.

- INVALID\_PARAMETERS
- INCORRECT\_USAGE
- TYPE\_MISMATCH

# DBMS\_UMF

The `DBMS_UMF` package provides an interface for deploying the Remote Management Framework (RMF) for an Oracle Database. The RMF is used for collecting performance statistics for an Oracle Database.

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* for more information about configuring the RMF for an Oracle Database.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of DBMS\\_UMF Subprograms](#)

## 178.1 Summary of DBMS\_UMF Subprograms

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

**Table 178-1 DBMS\_UMF Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CONFIGURE_NODE Procedure</a>	Configures a node in the RMF topology
<a href="#">CREATE_LINK Procedure</a>	Creates a database link between two nodes in the RMF topology
<a href="#">CREATE_TOPOLOGY Procedure</a>	Creates the RMF topology
<a href="#">DROP_LINK Procedure</a>	Removes a database link between two nodes in the RMF topology
<a href="#">DROP_TOPOLOGY Procedure</a>	Deletes the RMF topology
<a href="#">ENABLE_SERVICE Procedure</a>	Enables a service on a node in the RMF topology
<a href="#">GET_NODE_ID_LOCAL Function</a>	Returns the node ID of a node in the RMF topology
<a href="#">GET_NODE_NAME_LOCAL Function</a>	Returns the node name of a node in the RMF topology
<a href="#">GET_TARGET_ID Function</a>	Returns the destination ID in the RMF topology
<a href="#">GET_TOPOLOGY_NAME_LOCAL Function</a>	Returns the RMF topology name of the local node
<a href="#">QUERY_LINK_INFO Procedure</a>	Returns the information about a database link in the RMF topology

**Table 178-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_UMF Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">QUERY_NODE_INFO Procedures</a>	Returns the information about a node in the RMF topology
<a href="#">REGISTER_NODE Function and Procedure</a>	Registers a node in the RMF topology
<a href="#">SWITCH_DESTINATION Procedure</a>	Designates a source node as a destination node in the RMF topology
<a href="#">UNCONFIGURE_NODE Procedure</a>	Resets the configuration of a node in the RMF topology
<a href="#">UNREGISTER_NODE Procedure</a>	Removes the registration of a node in the RMF topology

## 178.1.1 CONFIGURE\_NODE Procedure

This procedure configures a node that needs to be registered with the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed on the node that needs to be configured.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.CONFIGURE_NODE(
    node_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    dblink_to_target  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 178-2 CONFIGURE\_NODE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
node_name	Name of the node. Each node in the RMF topology must be assigned a unique name. If a name is not provided for a node in this procedure, then the value of the initialization parameter DB_UNIQUE_NAME is assigned as the name for the node by default.
dblink_to_target	Database link from this node to the destination node.

### Security Model

Only the database users SYS and SYS\$UMF can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.2 CREATE\_LINK Procedure

This procedure creates database links between two nodes in the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.CREATE_LINK(
  topology_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  node_a_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  node_b_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  dblink_a_to_b      IN VARCHAR2,
  dblink_b_to_a      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 178-3 CREATE\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
topology_name	Name of the RMF topology.
node_a_name	Name of the first node.
node_b_name	Name of the second node.
dblink_a_to_b	Database link from the first node to the second node.
dblink_b_to_b	Database link from the second node to the first node.

### Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.3 CREATE\_TOPOLOGY Procedure

This procedure creates the RMF topology and designates the node on which it is executed as the destination node for that topology.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.CREATE_TOPOLOGY(
  topology_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 178-4 CREATE\_TOPOLOGY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
topology_name	Name of the RMF topology.



**Security Model**

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.4 DROP\_LINK Procedure

This procedure removes the database links between two nodes in the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_UMF.DROP_LINK(  
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    node_a_name   IN VARCHAR2,  
    node_b_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 178-5 DROP\_LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>topology_name</code>	Name of the RMF topology.
<code>node_a_name</code>	Name of the first node.
<code>node_b_name</code>	Name of the second node.

**Security Model**

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.5 DROP\_TOPOLOGY Procedure

This procedure deletes the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_UMF.DROP_TOPOLOGY(  
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 178-6 DROP\_TOPOLOGY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>topology_name</code>	Name of the topology to delete.

**Security Model**

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.6 ENABLE\_SERVICE Procedure

This procedure enables a service, such as the AWR service, on a node in the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.ENABLE_SERVICE(
  topology_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  node_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  service_type       IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 178-7** ENABLE\_SERVICE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
topology_name	Name of the RMF topology.
node_name	Name of the node on which a specific service needs to be enabled.
service_type	Numeric constant identifying the service. The only allowed value for this parameter is UMF_SERVICE_TYPE_AWR, which is Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) service.

### Security Model

Only the database users SYS and SYS\$UMF can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.7 GET\_NODE\_ID\_LOCAL Function

This function returns the node ID of the node in the RMF topology on which this function is executed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.GET_NODE_ID_LOCAL(
  topology_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 178-8** GET\_NODE\_ID\_LOCAL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
topology_name	Name of the RMF topology with which the node is registered.

**Return Value**

Returns the node ID of the node in the RMF topology on which this function is executed.

**Security Model**

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this function.

## 178.1.8 GET\_NODE\_NAME\_LOCAL Function

This function returns the name of the node in the RMF topology on which this function is executed.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_UMF.GET_NODE_NAME_LOCAL RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Return Value**

Returns the name of the node in the RMF topology on which this function is executed.

**Security Model**

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.9 GET\_TARGET\_ID Function

This function returns the ID of the destination node in the RMF topology. This function can be executed on any node in the RMF topology.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_UMF.GET_TARGET_ID(  
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 178-9 GET\_TARGET\_ID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>topology_name</code>	Name of the RMF topology.

**Return Value**

Returns the ID of the destination node in the RMF topology.

**Security Model**

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.10 GET\_TOPOLOGY\_NAME\_LOCAL Function

This function returns the name of the active RMF topology of the node on which this function is executed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.GET_TOPOLOGY_NAME_LOCAL RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Value

Returns the name of the active RMF topology of the node on which this function is executed.

### Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.11 QUERY\_LINK\_INFO Procedure

This procedure returns the name of the database link between two nodes in the RMF topology. This procedure can be executed on any node in the RMF topology.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.QUERY_LINK_INFO(  
    topology_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    from_node_id       IN  NUMBER,  
    to_node_id         IN  NUMBER,  
    link_name          OUT VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 178-10** QUERY\_LINK\_INFO Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>topology_name</code>	Name of the RMF topology.
<code>from_node_id</code>	Node ID of the first node.
<code>to_node_id</code>	Node ID of the second node.
<code>link_name</code>	Name of the database link from the first node to the second node returned by the procedure.

### Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.12 QUERY\_NODE\_INFO Procedures

This procedure returns information about a node in the RMF topology. This procedure can be executed on any node in the RMF topology.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.QUERY_NODE_INFO(
  topology_name      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  node_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  node_id            OUT  NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_UMF.QUERY_NODE_INFO(
  node_id            IN   NUMBER,
  topology_name      OUT  VARCHAR2,
  node_name          OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 178-11 QUERY\_NODE\_INFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
topology_name	Name of the RMF topology with which the node is registered.
node_name	Name of the node.
node_id	Identifier of the node.

### Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.13 REGISTER\_NODE Function and Procedure

This function and procedure registers a node with the RMF topology. This procedure and function must be executed only on the destination node in the RMF topology.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.REGISTER_NODE(
  topology_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  node_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  dblink_to_node     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dblink_from_node   IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  as_source           IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TRUE',
  as_candidate_target IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'FALSE');
```

```
DBMS_UMF.REGISTER_NODE(
  topology_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  node_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  dblink_to_node     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dblink_from_node   IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

as_source          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TRUE',
as_candidate_target IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FALSE');
node_id           OUT VARCHAR2);

DBMS_UMF.REGISTER_NODE(
  topology_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  node_name        IN VARCHAR2,
  dblink_to_node   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  dblink_from_node IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  as_source        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TRUE',
  as_candidate_target IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FALSE')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 178-12 REGISTER\_NODE Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
topology_name	Name of the RMF topology.
node_name	Name of the node to register.
dblink_to_node	Name for the database link from the destination to the node.
dblink_from_node	Name for the database link from the node to the destination.
as_source	Set to TRUE, if the node is a source, else set to FALSE.
as_candidate_target	Set to TRUE, if the node is a candidate destination, else set to FALSE.
node_id	Node ID returned by the procedure.

## Return Value

Returns the node ID of the registered node.

## Security Model

Only the database users SYS and SYS\$UMF can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.14 SWITCH\_DESTINATION Procedure

This procedure makes the candidate destination as the new destination in the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the candidate destination node.

## Syntax

```

DBMS_UMF.SWITCH_DESTINATION(
  topology_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  force_switch     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 178-13 SWITCH\_DESTINATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>topology_name</code>	Name of the RMF topology.
<code>force_switch</code>	<p>If set to <code>FALSE</code>, the execution of this procedure fails in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidate destination is a read-only database, and hence it cannot become the new destination.</li> <li>• Candidate destination does not have database links to one or more sources in the topology.</li> <li>• Candidate destination is unable to get the latest AWR data from the old destination.</li> </ul> <p>If set to <code>TRUE</code>, the execution of this procedure fails in the following situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidate destination is a read-only database, and hence it cannot become the new destination.</li> </ul>

### Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.15 UNCONFIGURE\_NODE Procedure

This procedure removes the configuration details of the node on which this procedure is executed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.UNCONFIGURE_NODE;
```

### Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.

## 178.1.16 UNREGISTER\_NODE Procedure

This procedure removes a node for the RMF topology. This procedure must be executed only on the destination node.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UMF.UNREGISTER_NODE(
  topology_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  node_name      IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 178-14 UNREGISTER\_NODE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
topology_name	Name of the RMF topology.
node_name	Name of the node which needs to be removed from the topology.

## Security Model

Only the database users `SYS` and `SYS$UMF` can execute this procedure.



# DBMS\_UTILITY

The `DBMS_UTILITY` package provides various utility subprograms.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_UTILITY Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_UTILITY Subprograms](#)

## 179.1 DBMS\_UTILITY Deprecated Subprograms

These `DBMS_UTILITY` subprograms are deprecated in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.

 **Note:**

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

- [GET\\_PARAMETER\\_VALUE Function](#)  
Query `v$_parameter` directly to find the value of an `init.ora` parameter.
- [ANALYZE\\_PART\\_OBJECT Procedure](#)  
Use `DBMS_STATS` to gather statistics.
- [GET\\_DEPENDENCY Procedure](#)  
There is no replacement for this subprogram. However, you can directly query the dictionary views.

There are no replacements for these subprograms.

## 179.2 DBMS\_UTILITY Security Model

`DBMS_UTILITY` runs with the privileges of the calling user for the `NAME_RESOLVE` procedure and the `COMPILE_SCHEMA` procedure. This is necessary so that the SQL works correctly.

The package does not run as `SYS`. The privileges are checked using `DBMS_DDL`.

**Related Topics**

- [NAME\\_RESOLVE Procedure](#)  
This procedure resolves the given name, including synonym translation and authorization checking as necessary.
- [COMPILE\\_SCHEMA Procedure](#)  
This procedure compiles all procedures, functions, packages, views and triggers in the specified schema.

## 179.3 DBMS\_UTILITY Constants

The `DBMS_UTILITY` package defines one constant to use when specifying parameter values.

This constant is shown in the following table.

**Table 179-1 DBMS\_UTILITY Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
<code>INV_ERROR_ON_RESTRICTIONS</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	1	This constant is the only legal value for the <code>p_option_flags</code> parameter of the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram

## 179.4 DBMS\_UTILITY Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by `DBMS_UTILITY`.

**Table 179-2 Exceptions Raised by DBMS\_UTILITY**

Exception	Error Code	Description
<code>INV_NOT_EXIST_OR_NO_PRIV</code>	-24237	Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram when the <code>object_id</code> argument is <code>NULL</code> or invalid, or when the caller does not have <code>CREATE</code> privileges on the object being invalidated
<code>INV_MALFORMED_SETTINGS</code>	-24238	Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram if a compiler setting is specified more than once in the <code>p_plsql_object_settings</code> parameter
<code>INV_RESTRICTED_OBJECT</code>	-24239	Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram when different combinations of conditions pertaining to the <code>p_object_id</code> parameter are contravened

## 179.5 DBMS\_UTILITY Data Structures

The DBMS\_UTILITY package defines a single RECORD type and TABLE types.

### Record Types

- [INSTANCE\\_RECORD Record Type](#)

### Table Types

- [DBLINK\\_ARRAY TABLE Type](#)
- [INDEX\\_TABLE\\_TYPE Table Type](#)
- [INSTANCE\\_TABLE Table Type](#)
- [LNAME\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [NAME\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [NUMBER\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)
- [UNCL\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)

### 179.5.1 DBMS\_UTILITY INSTANCE\_RECORD Record Type

This type describes a list of active instance number-name pairs.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE INSTANCE_RECORD IS RECORD (  
    inst_number    NUMBER,  
    inst_name      VARCHAR2(60));
```

#### Fields

**Table 179-3** INSTANCE\_RECORD Record Type Fields

Field	Description
inst_number	Active instance number
inst_name	Instance name

### 179.5.2 DBMS\_UTILITY DBLINK\_ARRAY TABLE Type

This type stores a list of database links.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE DBLINK_ARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(128) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### 179.5.3 DBMS\_UTILITY INDEX\_TABLE\_TYPE Table Type

This type describes the order in which generated objects are returned to a user.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE INDEX_TABLE_TYPE IS TABLE OF BINARY_INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### 179.5.4 DBMS\_UTILITY INSTANCE\_TABLE Table Type

This type describes a table of INSTANCE\_RECORD Record Type.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE INSTANCE_TABLE IS TABLE OF INSTANCE_RECORD INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

#### Usage Notes

The starting index of INSTANCE\_TABLE is 1; INSTANCE\_TABLE is Dense.

#### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_UTILITY INSTANCE\\_RECORD Record Type](#)  
This type describes a list of active instance number-name pairs.

### 179.5.5 DBMS\_UTILITY LNAME\_ARRAY Table Type

This type stores lists of LONG NAME including fully qualified attribute names.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE LNAME_ARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### 179.5.6 DBMS\_UTILITY NAME\_ARRAY Table Type

This type stores lists of NAME.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE NAME_ARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### 179.5.7 DBMS\_UTILITY NUMBER\_ARRAY Table Type

This type describes the order in which generated objects are returned to users.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE NUMBER_ARRAY IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 179.5.8 DBMS\_UTILITY UNCL\_ARRAY Table Type

This type stores lists of "user"."name"."column"@link

### Syntax

```
TYPE UNCL_ARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(227) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 179.6 Summary of DBMS\_UTILITY Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_UTILITY subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 179-4** DBMS\_UTILITY Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ACTIVE_INSTANCES Procedure</a>	Returns the active instance
<a href="#">ANALYZE_DATABASE Procedure</a>	Analyzes all the tables, clusters and indexes in a database
<a href="#">ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Analyzes the given tables and indexes This procedure is deprecated from the DBMS_UTILITY package with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2 and later. Use DBMS_STATS to gather statistics.
<a href="#">ANALYZE_SCHEMA Procedure</a>	Analyzes all the tables, clusters and indexes in a schema
<a href="#">CANONICALIZE Procedure</a>	Canonicalizes a given string
<a href="#">COMMA_TO_TABLE Procedures</a>	Converts a comma-delimited list of names into a PL/SQL table of names
<a href="#">COMPILE_SCHEMA Procedure</a>	Compiles all procedures, functions, packages, views and triggers in the specified schema
<a href="#">CREATE_ALTER_TYPE_ERROR_TABLE Procedure</a>	Creates an error table to be used in the EXCEPTION clause of the ALTER TYPE statement
<a href="#">CURRENT_INSTANCE Function</a>	Returns the current connected instance number
<a href="#">DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_BLOCK Function</a>	Gets the block number part of a data block address
<a href="#">DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_FILE Function</a>	Gets the file number part of a data block address
<a href="#">DB_VERSION Procedure</a>	Returns version information for the database
<a href="#">EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT Procedure</a>	Executes the DDL statement in parse_string
<a href="#">EXPAND_SQL_TEXT Procedure</a>	Recursively replaces any view references in the input SQL query with the corresponding view subquery
<a href="#">FORMAT_CALL_STACK Function</a>	Formats the current call stack
<a href="#">FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE Function</a>	Formats the backtrace from the point of the current error to the exception handler where the error has been caught
<a href="#">FORMAT_ERROR_STACK Function</a>	Formats the current error stack
<a href="#">GET_CPU_TIME Function</a>	Returns the current CPU time in 100th's of a second

**Table 179-4 (Cont.) DBMS\_UTILITY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_DEPENDENCY Procedure</a>	Shows the dependencies on the object passed in. This procedure is deprecated from the DBMS_UTILITY package with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2 and later. There is no replacement for this subprogram.
<a href="#">GET_ENDIANNESS Function</a>	Gets the endianness of the database platform
<a href="#">GET_HASH_VALUE Function</a>	Computes a hash value for the given string
<a href="#">GET_PARAMETER_VALUE Function</a>	Gets the value of specified init.ora parameter. This function is deprecated from the DBMS_UTILITY package with Oracle Database 12c release 12.2 and later. You can query v\$_parameter directly.
<a href="#">GET_SQL_HASH Function</a>	Computes a hash value for the given string using MD5 algorithm
<a href="#">GET_TIME Function</a>	Returns the current time in 100th's of a second
<a href="#">GET_TZ_TRANSITIONS Procedure</a>	Returns time zone transitions by regionid from the timezone.dat file
<a href="#">INVALIDATE Procedure</a>	Invalidates a database object and (optionally) modifies its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings
<a href="#">IS_BIT_SET Function</a>	Checks the bit setting for the given bit in the given RAW value
<a href="#">IS_CLUSTER_DATABASE Function</a>	Determines if the database is running in cluster database mode
<a href="#">MAKE_DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS Function</a>	Creates a data block address given a file number and a block number
<a href="#">NAME_RESOLVE Procedure</a>	Resolves the given name
<a href="#">NAME_TOKENIZE Procedure</a>	Calls the parser to parse the given name
<a href="#">OLD_CURRENT_SCHEMA Function</a>	Returns the session value from SYS_CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'CURRENT_SCHEMA')
<a href="#">OLD_CURRENT_USER Function</a>	Returns the session value from SYS_CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'CURRENT_USER')
<a href="#">PORT_STRING Function</a>	Returns a string that uniquely identifies the version of Oracle and the operating system
<a href="#">SQLID_TO_SQLHASH Function</a>	Converts a SQL ID into a hash value
<a href="#">TABLE_TO_COMMA Procedures</a>	Converts a PL/SQL table of names into a comma-delimited list of names
<a href="#">VALIDATE Procedure</a>	Makes invalid database objects valid
<a href="#">WAIT_ON_PENDING_DML Function</a>	Waits until all transactions (other than the caller's own) that have locks on the listed tables and began prior to the specified SCN have either committed or been rolled back

## 179.6.1 ACTIVE\_INSTANCES Procedure

This procedure returns the active instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.ACTIVE_INSTANCES (
    instance_table OUT INSTANCE_TABLE,
    instance_count OUT NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-5 ACTIVE\_INSTANCES Procedure Parameters**

Procedure	Description
instance_table	Contains a list of the active instance numbers and names. When no instance is up, the list is empty.
instance_count	Number of active instances

## 179.6.2 ANALYZE\_DATABASE Procedure

This procedure analyzes all the tables, clusters and indexes in a database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.ANALYZE_DATABASE (
    method          IN VARCHAR2,
    estimate_rows   IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    estimate_percent IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    method_opt      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-6 ANALYZE\_DATABASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
method	One of ESTIMATE, COMPUTE or DELETE. If ESTIMATE then either estimate_rows or estimate_percent must be nonzero.
estimate_rows	Number of rows to estimate
estimate_percent	Percentage of rows to estimate. If estimate_rows is specified ignore this parameter.
method_opt	Method options of the following format: [ FOR TABLE ] [ FOR ALL [INDEXED] COLUMNS] [SIZE n] [ FOR ALL INDEXES ]

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges for some object in this database

## 179.6.3 ANALYZE\_PART\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure is equivalent to SQL: "ANALYZE TABLE|INDEX [  
<schema>.<object\_name> PARTITION <pname> [<command\_type>]  
[<command\_opt>] [<sample\_clause>]"



### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated and replaced by improved technology. It is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. As an alternative, you can use [DBMS\\_STATS](#) to gather statistics.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT (
  schema          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_name     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  object_type     IN CHAR      DEFAULT 'T',
  command_type    IN CHAR      DEFAULT 'E',
  command_opt     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  sample_clause   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'sample 5 percent ');
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-7 ANALYZE\_PART\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	Schema of the object_name
object_name	Name of object to be analyzed, must be partitioned
object_type	Type of object, must be T (table) or I (index)
command_type	Must be V (validate structure)
command_opt	Other options for the command type. For C, E it can be FOR table, FOR all LOCAL indexes, FOR all columns or combination of some of the 'for' options of analyze statistics (table). For V, it can be CASCADE when object_type is T.
sample_clause	Sample clause to use when command_type is 'E'

### Usage Notes

For each partition of the object, run in parallel using job queues.

## 179.6.4 ANALYZE\_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure analyzes all the tables, clusters and indexes in a schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.ANALYZE_SCHEMA (
  schema          IN VARCHAR2,
```



```

method          IN  VARCHAR2,
estimate_rows   IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
estimate_percent IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
method_opt      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 179-8 ANALYZE\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	Name of the schema
method	One of ESTIMATE, COMPUTE or DELETE. If ESTIMATE then either estimate_rows or estimate_percent must be nonzero.
estimate_rows	Number of rows to estimate
estimate_percent	Percentage of rows to estimate. If estimate_rows is specified ignore this parameter.
method_opt	Method options of the following format: [ FOR TABLE ] [ FOR ALL [INDEXED] COLUMNS] [SIZE n] [ FOR ALL INDEXES ]

### Exceptions

ORA-20000: Insufficient privileges for some object in this schema

## 179.6.5 CANONICALIZE Procedure

This procedure canonicalizes the given string. The procedure handles a single reserved or key word (such as 'table'), and strips off white spaces for a single identifier so that ' table ' becomes TABLE.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_UTILITY.CANONICALIZE(
  name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  canon_name    OUT VARCHAR2,
  canon_len     IN  BINARY_INTEGER);

```

### Parameters

**Table 179-9 CANONICALIZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	String to be canonicalized
canon_name	Canonicalized string
canon_len	Length of the string (in bytes) to canonicalize

### Return Values

Returns the first canon\_len bytes in canon\_name.

### Usage Notes

- If `name` is NULL, `canon_name` becomes NULL.
- If `name` is not a dotted name, and if `name` begins and ends with a double quote, remove both quotes. Alternatively, convert to upper case with `NLS_UPPER`. Note that this case does not include a name with special characters, such as a space, but is not doubly quoted.
- If `name` is a dotted name (such as `a."b".c`), for each component in the dotted name in the case in which the component begins and ends with a double quote, no transformation will be performed on this component. Alternatively, convert to upper case with `NLS_UPPER` and apply begin and end double quotes to the capitalized form of this component. In such a case, each canonicalized component will be concatenated together in the input position, separated by ".".
- Any other character after `a[.b]*` will be ignored.
- The procedure does not handle cases like `'A B.'`

### Examples

- `a` becomes `A`
- `"a"` becomes `a`
- `"a".b` becomes `"a"."B"`
- `"a".b,c.f` becomes `"a"."B"` with `,c.f` ignored.

## 179.6.6 COMMA\_TO\_TABLE Procedures

These procedures convert a comma-delimited list of names into a PL/SQL table of names. The second version supports fully-qualified attribute names.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.COMMA_TO_TABLE (
  list  IN VARCHAR2,
  tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  tab    OUT uncl_array);
```

```
DBMS_UTILITY.COMMA_TO_TABLE (
  list  IN VARCHAR2,
  tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  tab    OUT lname_array);
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-10** COMMA\_TO\_TABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>list</code>	Comma separated list of list of 'names', where a name should have the following format for the first overloading: <code>a [. b [. c ]][ @ d ]</code> and the following format for the second overloading: <code>a [. b]*</code> where <code>a, b, c, d</code> are simple identifiers (quoted or unquoted).

**Table 179-10 (Cont.) COMMA\_TO\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tablen	Number of tables in the PL/SQL table
tab	PL/SQL table which contains list of names

**Return Values**

A PL/SQL table is returned, with values 1..n and n+1 is null.

**Usage Notes**

- The `list` must be a non-empty comma-delimited list: Anything other than a comma-delimited list is rejected. Commas inside double quotes do not count.
- Entries in the comma-delimited list cannot include multibyte characters.
- The values in `tab` are copied from the original list, with no transformations.
- The procedure fails if the string between separators is longer than 30 bytes.

## 179.6.7 COMPILE\_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure compiles all procedures, functions, packages, views and triggers in the specified schema.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_UTILITY.COMPILE_SCHEMA (
  schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  compile_all     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  reuse_settings  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 179-11 COMPILE\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	Name of the schema
compile_all	If TRUE, will compile everything within the schema regardless of whether it is VALID If FALSE, will compile only INVALID objects
reuse_settings	Indicates whether the session settings in the objects should be reused, or whether the current session settings should be adopted instead

## Exceptions

**Table 179-12 COMPILE\_SCHEMA Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-20000	Insufficient privileges for some object in this schema
ORA-20001	Cannot recompile SYS objects
ORA-20002	Maximum iterations exceeded. Some objects may not have been recompiled.

## Usage Notes

- Note that this subprogram is a wrapper for the [RECOMP\\_SERIAL Procedure](#) included with the [UTL\\_RECOMP](#) package.
- After calling this procedure, you should select from view `ALL_OBJECTS` for items with status of `INVALID` to see if all objects were successfully compiled.
- To see the errors associated with `INVALID` objects, you may use the Enterprise Manager command:

```
SHOW ERRORS <type> <schema>.<name>
```

## 179.6.8 CREATE\_ALTER\_TYPE\_ERROR\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure creates an error table to be used in the `EXCEPTION` clause of the `ALTER TYPE` statement.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.CREATE_ALTER_TYPE_ERROR_TABLE(
  schema_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name   IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-13 CREATE\_ALTER\_TYPE\_ERROR\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schema_name</code>	Name of the schema
<code>table_name</code>	Name of the table created

### Exceptions

An error is returned if the table already exists.

## 179.6.9 CURRENT\_INSTANCE Function

This function returns the current connected instance number. It returns NULL when connected instance is down.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.CURRENT_INSTANCE  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## 179.6.10 DATA\_BLOCK\_ADDRESS\_BLOCK Function

This function gets the block number part of a data block address.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_BLOCK (  
    dba NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-14 DATA\_BLOCK\_ADDRESS\_BLOCK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dba	Data block address

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(data_block_address_block, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Return Values

Block offset of the block.

### Usage Notes

This function should not be used with datablocks which belong to bigfile tablespaces.

## 179.6.11 DATA\_BLOCK\_ADDRESS\_FILE Function

This function gets the file number part of a data block address.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS_FILE (  
    dba NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-15 DATA\_BLOCK\_ADDRESS\_FILE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dba	Data block address

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (data_block_address_file, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Return Values

File that contains the block.

## Usage Notes

This function should not be used with datablocks which belong to bigfile tablespaces.

## 179.6.12 DB\_VERSION Procedure

This procedure returns version information for the database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.DB_VERSION (
    version      OUT VARCHAR2,
    compatibility OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-16 DB\_VERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
version	A string which represents the internal software version of the database (for example, 7.1.0.0.0). The length of this string is variable and is determined by the database version.
compatibility	The compatibility setting of the database determined by the "compatible" <code>init.ora</code> parameter. If the parameter is not specified in the <code>init.ora</code> file, then NULL is returned.

## 179.6.13 EXEC\_DDL\_STATEMENT Procedure

This procedure executes the DDL statement in `parse_string`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT (
    parse_string IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-17 EXEC\_DDL\_STATEMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parse_string	DDL statement to be executed

## 179.6.14 EXPAND\_SQL\_TEXT Procedure

This procedure recursively replaces any view references in the input SQL query with the corresponding view subquery.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.EXPAND_SQL_TEXT (
  input_sql_text      IN          CLOB,
  output_sql_text    OUT NOCOPY  CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-18 EXPAND\_SQL\_TEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
input_sql_text	Input SQL query text
output_sql_text	View-expanded query text

### Exceptions

**Table 179-19 EXPAND\_SQL\_TEXT Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-00942	Current user does not have select privileges on all the views and tables recursively referenced in the input_sql_text
ORA-24251	input_sql_text is not a SELECT statement
ORA-00900	Input is not valid
ORA-29477	Input LOB size exceeds maximum size of 4GB -1

### Usage Notes

The expanded and merged SQL statement text is copied to output\_sql\_text on successful completion. The resulting query text only contains references to underlying tables and is semantically equivalent with some caveats:

- If there are invoker rights functions called from any of the views, they may be called as a different user in the resulting query text if the view owner is different from the user who will eventually compile/run the expanded SQL text.
- The VPD policy expands differently if there is a function supplied to generate the dynamic WHERE clause. This function would return differently, for example, if the userid caused the expansion to be different.

- If there are references to remote objects, results are undetermined.

## 179.6.15 FORMAT\_CALL\_STACK Function

This function formats the current call stack. This can be used on any stored procedure or trigger to access the call stack. This can be useful for debugging.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_CALL_STACK
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(format_call_stack,WNDS);
```

### Return Values

This returns the call stack, up to 2000 bytes.

## 179.6.16 FORMAT\_ERROR\_BACKTRACE Function

This function displays the call stack at the point where an exception was raised, even if the subprogram is called from an exception handler in an outer scope.

The output is similar to the output of the `SQLERRM` function, but not subject to the same size limitation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

The backtrace string. A `NULL` string is returned if no error is currently being handled.

### Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Log_Errors ( i_buff in varchar2 ) IS
  g_start_pos integer := 1;
  g_end_pos integer;

  FUNCTION Output_One_Line RETURN BOOLEAN IS
  BEGIN
    g_end_pos := Instr ( i_buff, Chr(10), g_start_pos );

    CASE g_end_pos > 0
      WHEN true THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( Substr ( i_buff, g_start_pos,
          g_end_pos-g_start_pos ) );
        g_start_pos := g_end_pos+1;
        RETURN TRUE;

      WHEN FALSE THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( Substr ( i_buff, g_start_pos,
          (Length(i_buff)-g_start_pos)+1 ) );
        RETURN FALSE;
    END CASE;
  END FUNCTION;
END PROCEDURE;
```



```

        END Output_One_Line;

BEGIN
    WHILE Output_One_Line() LOOP NULL;
    END LOOP;
END Log_Errors;
/

Set Doc Off
Set Feedback off
Set Echo Off

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P0 IS
    e_01476 EXCEPTION; pragma exception_init ( e_01476, -1476 );
BEGIN
    RAISE e_01476;
END P0;
/
Show Errors

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P1 IS
BEGIN
    P0();
END P1;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P2 IS
BEGIN
    P1();
END P2;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P3 IS
BEGIN
    P2();
END P3;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P4 IS
    BEGIN P3(); END P4;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P5 IS
    BEGIN P4(); END P5;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Top_Naive IS
BEGIN
    P5();
END Top_Naive;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Top_With_Logging IS
    -- NOTE: SqlErrm in principle gives the same info as Format_Error_Stack.
    -- But SqlErrm is subject to some length limits,
    -- while Format_Error_Stack is not.
BEGIN

```

```
P5();
EXCEPTION
WHEN OTHERS THEN
    Log_Errors ( 'Error_Stack...' || Chr(10) ||
                DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_STACK() );
    Log_Errors ( 'Error_Backtrace...' || Chr(10) ||
                DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE() );
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( '-----' );
END Top_With_Logging;
/
SHOW ERRORS

-----

Set ServerOutput On
call Top_Naive()
/*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01476: divisor is equal to zero
ORA-06512: at "U.P0", line 4
ORA-06512: at "U.P1", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P2", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P3", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P4", line 2
ORA-06512: at "U.P5", line 2
ORA-06512: at "U.TOP_NAIVE", line 3
*/
;

Set ServerOutput On
call Top_With_Logging()
/*
Error_Stack...
ORA-01476: divisor is equal to zero
Error_Backtrace...
ORA-06512: at "U.P0", line 4
ORA-06512: at "U.P1", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P2", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P3", line 3
ORA-06512: at "U.P4", line 2
ORA-06512: at "U.P5", line 2
ORA-06512: at "U.TOP_WITH_LOGGING", line 6
-----
*/
;

/*
ORA-06512:
Cause:
    Backtrace message as the stack is
    unwound by unhandled exceptions.
Action:
    Fix the problem causing the exception
    or write an exception handler for this condition.
    Or you may need to contact your application administrator
    or database administrator.
*/
```

## 179.6.17 FORMAT\_ERROR\_STACK Function

This function formats the current error stack. This can be used in exception handlers to look at the full error stack.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_STACK  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

This returns the error stack, up to 2000 bytes.

## 179.6.18 GET\_CPU\_TIME Function

This function returns a measure of current CPU processing time in hundredths of a second. The difference between the times returned from two calls measures the CPU processing time (not the total elapsed time) between those two points.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_CPU_TIME  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Return Values

Time is the number of 100th's of a second from some arbitrary epoch.

### Usage Notes

The amount of work performed is calculated by measuring the difference between a start point and end point for a particular operation.

## 179.6.19 GET\_DEPENDENCY Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** shows the dependencies on the object passed in.

 **Note:**

This subprogram has been deprecated and replaced in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2 and later. Oracle recommends that you do not use deprecated subprograms. It is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_DEPENDENCY  
type      IN      VARCHAR2,  
schema    IN      VARCHAR2,  
name      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-20** GET\_DEPENDENCY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
type	Type of the object, for example if the object is a table give the type as 'TABLE'
schema	Schema name of the object
name	Name of the object

## Usage Notes

This procedure uses the [DBMS\\_OUTPUT](#) package to display results, and so you must declare `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` if you wish to view dependencies. Alternatively, any application that checks the `DBMS_OUTPUT` output buffers can invoke this subprogram and then retrieve the output by means of `DBMS_OUTPUT` subprograms such as `GET_LINES`.

## 179.6.20 GET\_ENDIANNES Function

This function gets the endianness of the database platform.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_ENDIANNES  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Return Values

A `NUMBER` value indicating the endianness of the database platform: 1 for big-endian or 2 for little-endian.

## 179.6.21 GET\_HASH\_VALUE Function

This function computes a hash value for the given string.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_HASH_VALUE (  
  name      VARCHAR2,  
  base      NUMBER,  
  hash_size NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-21** GET\_HASH\_VALUE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
name	String to be hashed.
base	Base value for the returned hash value at which to start

**Table 179-21 (Cont.) GET\_HASH\_VALUE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
hash_size	Desired size of the hash table

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(get_hash_value, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

**Return Values**

A hash value based on the input string. For example, to get a hash value on a string where the hash value should be between 1000 and 3047, use 1000 as the base value and 2048 as the `hash_size` value. Using a power of 2 for the `hash_size` parameter works best.

## 179.6.22 GET\_PARAMETER\_VALUE Function

This deprecated function gets the value of specified `init.ora` parameter.

 **Note:**

This subprogram has been deprecated and replaced by improved technology. It is maintained only for purposes of backward compatibility. As an alternative, you can query `v$_parameter` directly.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_PARAMETER_VALUE (
  parnam      IN      VARCHAR2,
  intval      IN OUT  BINARY_INTEGER,
  strval      IN OUT  VARCHAR2,
  listno      IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

**Parameters****Table 179-22 GET\_PARAMETER\_VALUE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parnam	Parameter name
intval	Value of an integer parameter or the value length of a string parameter
strval	Value of a string parameter
listno	List item number. If retrieving parameter values for a parameter that can be specified multiple times to accumulate values, use this parameter to get each individual parameter.

## Return Values

Parameter type:

- 0 if parameter is an INTEGER/BOOLEAN parameter
- 1 if parameter is a string/file parameter

## Usage Notes

- To execute the this function, you must have the SELECT privilege on the V\$PARAMETER dynamic view.

## Examples

```

DECLARE
  parnam VARCHAR2(256);
  intval BINARY_INTEGER;
  strval VARCHAR2(256);
  partyp BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  partyp := dbms_utility.get_parameter_value('max_dump_file_size',
                                             intval, strval);

  dbms_output.put('parameter value is: ');
  IF partyp = 1 THEN
    dbms_output.put_line(strval);
  ELSE
    dbms_output.put_line(intval);
  END IF;
  IF partyp = 1 THEN
    dbms_output.put('parameter value length is: ');
    dbms_output.put_line(intval);
  END IF;
  dbms_output.put('parameter type is: ');
  IF partyp = 1 THEN
    dbms_output.put_line('string');
  ELSE
    dbms_output.put_line('integer');
  END IF;
END;

```

## 179.6.23 GET\_SQL\_HASH Function

This function computes a hash value for the given string using MD5 algorithm.

### Syntax

```

Dbms_utility.get_sql_hash (
  name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  hash          OUT  RAW,
  pre10ihash   OUT  NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;

```

### Pragmas

Pragma Restrict\_references(Get\_sql\_hash, Wnds, Rnds, Wnps, Rnps);

## Parameters

**Table 179-23 GET\_SQL\_HASH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	String to be hashed
hash	Optional field to store all 16 bytes of returned hash value
pre10ihash	Optional field to store the pre 10i database version hash value

## Return Values

A hash value (last 4 bytes) based on the input string. The MD5 hash algorithm computes a 16 byte hash value, but we only return the last 4 bytes so that we can return an actual number. One could use an optional raw parameter to get all 16 bytes and to store the pre 10i hash value of 4 bytes in the pre10i hash optional parameter.

## 179.6.24 GET\_TIME Function

This function determines the current time in hundredths of a second. This subprogram is primarily used for determining elapsed time. The subprogram is called twice – at the beginning and end of some process – and then the first (earlier) number is subtracted from the second (later) number to determine the time elapsed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_TIME
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Return Values

Time is the number of hundredths of a second from the point in time at which the subprogram is invoked.

### Usage Notes

Numbers are returned in the range -2147483648 to 2147483647 depending on platform and machine, and your application must take the sign of the number into account in determining the interval. For instance, in the case of two negative numbers, application logic must allow that the first (earlier) number will be larger than the second (later) number which is closer to zero. By the same token, your application should also allow that the first (earlier) number be negative and the second (later) number be positive.

## 179.6.25 GET\_TZ\_TRANSITIONS Procedure

This procedure returns time zone transitions by regionid from the `timezone.dat` file.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_TZ_TRANSITIONS
regionid      IN      NUMBER,
transitions  OUT     MAXRAW);
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-24 GET\_TZ\_TRANSITIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
regionid	Number corresponding to the region
transitions	Raw bytes from the <code>timezone.dat</code> file

## Exceptions

**Table 179-25 GET\_TZ\_TRANSITIONS Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-6502: PL/SQL: NUMERIC OR VALUE ERROR	For an invalid <code>regionid</code>

## 179.6.26 INVALIDATE Procedure

This procedure invalidates a database object and (optionally) modifies its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings. It also invalidates any objects that (directly or indirectly) depend on the object being invalidated.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (
  p_object_id          NUMBER,
  p_plsql_object_settings VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_option_flags       PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-26 INVALIDATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_object_id	ID number of object to be invalidated. This is the same as the value of the <code>OBJECT_ID</code> column from <code>ALL_OBJECTS</code> . If the <code>object_id</code> argument is <code>NULL</code> or invalid then the exception <code>inv_not_exist_or_no_priv</code> is raised. The caller of this procedure must have create privileges on the object being invalidated else the <code>inv_not_exist_or_no_priv</code> exception is raised.



**Table 179-26 (Cont.) INVALIDATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_plsql_object_settings</code>	Optional parameter that ignored if the object specified by <code>p_object_id</code> is not a PL/SQL object. If no value is specified for this parameter then the PL/SQL compiler settings are left unchanged, that is, equivalent to <code>REUSE SETTINGS</code> . If a value is provided, it must specify the values of the PL/SQL compiler settings separated by one or more spaces. Each setting can be specified only once else <code>inv_malformed_settings</code> exception will be raised. The setting values are changed only for the object specified by <code>p_object_id</code> and do not affect dependent objects that may be invalidated. The setting names and values are case insensitive. If a setting is omitted and <code>REUSE SETTINGS</code> is specified, then if a value was specified for the compiler setting in an earlier compilation of this library unit, Oracle Database uses that earlier value. If a setting is omitted and <code>REUSE SETTINGS</code> was not specified or no value has been specified for the parameter in an earlier compilation, then the database will obtain the value for that setting from the session environment.
<code>p_option_flags</code>	Optional parameter defaults to zero (no flags). Option flags supported by <code>invalidate</code> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>inv_error_on_restrictions</code> (see <a href="#">Constants</a>): The subprogram imposes various restrictions on the objects that can be invalidated. For example, the object specified by <code>p_object_id</code> cannot be a table. By default, <code>invalidate</code> quietly returns on these conditions (and does not raise an exception). If the caller sets this flag, the exception <code>inv_restricted_object</code> is raised.</li> </ul>

### Exceptions

**Table 179-27 INVALIDATE Exceptions**

Exception	Description
<code>INV_NOT_EXIST_OR_NO_PRIV</code>	Raised when the <code>object_id</code> argument is <code>NULL</code> or invalid, or when the caller does not have <code>CREATE</code> privileges on the object being invalidated
<code>INV_MALFORMED_SETTINGS</code>	Raised if a compiler setting is specified more than once in the <code>p_plsql_object_settings</code> parameter
<code>INV_RESTRICTED_OBJECT</code>	Raised when different combinations of conditions pertaining to the <code>p_object_id</code> parameter are contravened

### Usage Notes

The object type (`object_type` column from `ALL_OBJECTS`) of the object specified by `p_object_id` must be a `PROCEDURE`, `FUNCTION`, `PACKAGE`, `PACKAGE BODY`, `TRIGGER`, `TYPE`, `TYPE BODY`, `LIBRARY`, `VIEW`, `OPERATOR`, `SYNONYM`, or `JAVA CLASS`. If the object is not one of these types and the flag `inv_error_on_restrictions` is specified in `p_option_flags` then the exception `inv_restricted_object` is raised, else no action is taken.

If the object specified by `p_object_id` is the package specification of `STANDARD`, `DBMS_STANDARD`, or specification or body of `DBMS_UTILITY` and the flag `inv_error_on_restrictions` is specified in `p_option_flags` then the exception `inv_restricted_object` is raised, else no action is taken.

If the object specified by `p_object_id` is an object type specification and there exist tables which depend on the type and the flag `inv_error_on_restrictions` is specified in `p_option_flags` then the exception `inv_restricted_object` is raised, else no action is taken.

## Examples

### Example 1

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (1232, 'PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL = 2 REUSE SETTINGS');
```

Assume that the `object_id` 1232 refers to the procedure `remove_emp` in the `HR` schema. Then the above call will mark the `remove_emp` procedure invalid and change its `PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL` compiler setting to 2. The values of other compiler settings will remain unchanged since `REUSE SETTINGS` is specified.

Objects that depend on `hr.remove_emp` will also get marked invalid. Their compiler parameters will not be changed.

### Example 2

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (40775, 'plsql_code_type = native');
```

Assume that the `object_id` 40775 refers to the type body `leaf_category_typ` in the `OE` schema. Then the above call will mark the type body invalid and change its `PLSQL_CODE_TYPE` compiler setting to `NATIVE`. The values of other compiler settings will be picked up from the current session environment since `REUSE SETTINGS` has not been specified.

Since no objects can depend on bodies, there are no cascaded invalidations.

### Example 3

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (40796);
```

Assume that the `object_id` 40796 refers to the view `oc_orders` in the `OE` schema. Then the above call will mark the `oc_orders` view invalid.

Objects that depend on `oe.oc_orders` will also get marked invalid.

## 179.6.27 IS\_BIT\_SET Function

This function checks the bit setting for the given bit in the given `RAW` value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.IS_BIT_SET (
    r      IN RAW, n      IN NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-28 IS\_BET\_SET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	RAW source
n	Bit in r to check

## Return Values

This function returns 1 if bit n in raw r is set, zero otherwise. Bits are numbered high to low with the lowest bit being bit number 1.

## 179.6.28 IS\_CLUSTER\_DATABASE Function

This function finds out if this database is running in cluster database mode.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.IS_CLUSTER_DATABASE
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Return Values

This function returns TRUE if this instance was started in cluster database mode; FALSE otherwise.

## 179.6.29 MAKE\_DATA\_BLOCK\_ADDRESS Function

This function creates a data block address given a file number and a block number.

A data block address is the internal structure used to identify a block in the database. This function is useful when accessing certain fixed tables that contain data block addresses.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.MAKE_DATA_BLOCK_ADDRESS (
    file NUMBER,
    block NUMBER)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-29 MAKE\_DATA\_BLOCK\_ADDRESS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file	File that contains the block
block	Offset of the block within the file in terms of block increments

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (make_data_block_address, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Return Values

Data block address.

## 179.6.30 NAME\_RESOLVE Procedure

This procedure resolves the given name, including synonym translation and authorization checking as necessary.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_RESOLVE (
    name          IN VARCHAR2,
    context       IN NUMBER,
    schema        OUT VARCHAR2,
    part1         OUT VARCHAR2,
    part2         OUT VARCHAR2,
    dblink        OUT VARCHAR2,
    part1_type    OUT NUMBER,
    object_number OUT NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-30 NAME\_RESOLVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the object.  This can be of the form [[a.]b.]c[@d], where a, b, c are SQL identifier and d is a dblink. No syntax checking is performed on the dblink. If a dblink is specified, or if the name resolves to something with a dblink, then object is not resolved, but the schema, part1, part2 and dblink OUT parameters are filled in.  a, b and c may be delimited identifiers, and may contain Globalization Support (NLS) characters (single and multibyte).
context	Must be an integer between 0 and 9. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 - table</li> <li>• 1 - PL/SQL (for 2 part names)</li> <li>• 2 - sequences</li> <li>• 3 - trigger</li> <li>• 4 - Java Source</li> <li>• 5 - Java resource</li> <li>• 6 - Java class</li> <li>• 7 - type</li> <li>• 8 - Java shared data</li> <li>• 9 - index</li> </ul>
schema	Schema of the object: c. If no schema is specified in name, then the schema is determined by resolving the name.
part1	First part of the name. The type of this name is specified part1_type (synonym or package).

**Table 179-30 (Cont.) NAME\_RESOLVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
part2	If this is non-NULL, then this is a subprogram name. If part1 is non-NULL, then the subprogram is within the package indicated by part1. If part1 is NULL, then the subprogram is a top-level subprogram.
dblink	If this is non-NULL, then a database link was either specified as part of name or name was a synonym which resolved to something with a database link. In this case, if further name translation is desired, then you must call the DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_RESOLVE procedure on this remote node.
part1_type	Type of part1 is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 - synonym</li> <li>• 7 - procedure (top level)</li> <li>• 8 - function (top level)</li> <li>• 9 - package</li> </ul>
object_number	Object identifier

### Exceptions

All errors are handled by raising exceptions. A wide variety of exceptions are possible, based on the various syntax error that are possible when specifying object names.

## 179.6.31 NAME\_TOKENIZE Procedure

This procedure calls the parser to parse the given name as a [. b [. c ]][@ dblink ].

It strips double quotes, or converts to uppercase if there are no quotes. It ignores comments of all sorts, and does no semantic analysis. Missing values are left as NULL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_TOKENIZE (
    name      IN VARCHAR2,
    a         OUT VARCHAR2,
    b         OUT VARCHAR2,
    c         OUT VARCHAR2,
    dblink    OUT VARCHAR2,
    nextpos   OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-31 NAME\_RESOLVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Input name, consisting of SQL identifiers (for example, scott.foo@dblink)
a	Output for the first token of the name
b	Output for the second token of the name (if applicable)

**Table 179-31 (Cont.) NAME\_RESOLVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	Output for the third token of the name (if applicable)
dblink	Output for the dblink of the name
nextpos	Next position after parsing the input name

## 179.6.32 OLD\_CURRENT\_SCHEMA Function

This function returns the session value from `sys_context ('userenv', 'current_schema')`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.OLD_CURRENT_SCHEMA  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 179.6.33 OLD\_CURRENT\_USER Function

This function returns the session value from `sys_context ('userenv', 'current_user')`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.OLD_CURRENT_USER  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 179.6.34 PORT\_STRING Function

This function returns a string that identifies the operating system and the TWO TASK PROTOCOL version of the database. For example, "VAX/VMX-7.1.0.0"

The maximum length is port-specific.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.PORT_STRING  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(port_string, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## 179.6.35 SQLID\_TO\_SQLHASH Function

This function converts a SQL ID into a hash value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.SQLID_TO_SQLHASH (  
    sql_id IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-32 SQLID\_TO\_SQLHASH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_id	SQL ID of a SQL statement. Must be VARCHAR2(13).

## 179.6.36 TABLE\_TO\_COMMA Procedures

This procedure converts a PL/SQL table of names into a comma-delimited list of names.

This takes a PL/SQL table, 1..n, terminated with n+1 null. The second version supports fully-qualified attribute names.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.TABLE_TO_COMMA (
    tab    IN  UNCL_ARRAY,
    tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    list   OUT VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_UTILITY.TABLE_TO_COMMA (
    tab    IN  lname_array,
    tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    list   OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-33 TABLE\_TO\_COMMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tab	PL/SQL table which contains list of table names
tablen	Number of tables in the PL/SQL table
list	Comma separated list of tables

### Return Values

A comma-delimited list and the number of elements found in the table.

## 179.6.37 VALIDATE Procedure

This procedure makes invalid database objects valid.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.VALIDATE(
    object_id    NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_UTILITY.VALIDATE(
    owner        VARCHAR2,
    objname      VARCHAR2,
```

```
namespace      NUMBER,  edition_name  := SYS_CONTEXT ('USERENV',
'CURRENT_EDITION');
```

## Parameters

**Table 179-34 VALIDATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	Name of the user who owns the object. Same as the OWNER field in ALL_OBJECTS.
objname	Name of the object to be validated. Same as the OBJECT_NAME field in ALL_OBJECTS.
namespace	Namespace of the object. Same as the namespace field in obj\$. Equivalent numeric values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 — TABLE/PROCEDURE/TYPE</li> <li>• 2 — BODY</li> <li>• 3 — TRIGGER</li> <li>• 4 — INDEX</li> <li>• 5 — CLUSTER</li> <li>• 8 — LOB</li> <li>• 9 — DIRECTORY</li> <li>• 10 — QUEUE</li> <li>• 11 — REPLICATION OBJECT GROUP</li> <li>• 12 — REPLICATION PROPAGATOR</li> <li>• 13 — JAVA SOURCE</li> <li>• 14 — JAVA RESOURCE</li> <li>• 58 — (Data Mining) MODEL</li> </ul>
edition_name	[Note: Currently not operable. Reserved for future use]

## Usage Notes

- No errors are raised if the object does not exist or is already valid or is an object that cannot be validated.
- If the object being validated is not actual in the specified edition, the subprogram automatically switches into the edition in which the object is actual prior to validation. That is, a call to VALIDATE will not actualize the object in the specified edition.
- The [INVALIDATE Procedure](#) invalidates a database object and optionally changes its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings. The object to be invalidated is specified by its object\_id. The subprogram automatically switches to the edition in which the object is actual prior to invalidation. That is, a call to INVALIDATE will not actualize the object in the current edition.



## 179.6.38 WAIT\_ON\_PENDING\_DML Function

This function waits until all transactions (other than the caller's own) that have locks on the listed tables and began prior to the specified `scn` have either committed or been rolled back.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.WAIT_ON_PENDING_DML (  
    tables      IN          VARCHAR2,  
    timeout     IN          BINARY_INTEGER,  
    scn         IN OUT     NUMBER)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 179-35** WAIT\_ON\_PENDING\_DML Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
tables	Comma-separated list of one or more table names. The list must be valid for <a href="#">COMMA_TO_TABLE Procedures</a> , and each item valid to the <a href="#">NAME_RESOLVE Procedure</a> . Neither column specifiers nor DBLINK (database link) specifiers are allowed in the names, and each name must resolve to an existing table in the local database.
timeout	Maximum number of seconds to wait, totalled across all tables/transactions. A NULL or negative value will cause a very long wait.
scn	SCN prior to which transactions must have begun to be considered relevant to this request. If the value is NULL or not recognized as a meaningful <code>scn</code> on input, the most current SCN across all instances will be used and will be set into the passed argument as an output. If a meaningful value is passed in, its value will be preserved in the output.

### Return Values

TRUE if all relevant transactions have committed or been rolled back, FALSE if the timeout occurred prior to all relevant transactions committing or being rolled back

# 180

## DBMS\_WARNING

The `DBMS_WARNING` package provides a way to manipulate the behavior of PL/SQL warning messages, in particular by reading and changing the setting of the `PLSQL_WARNINGS` initialization parameter to control what kinds of warnings are suppressed, displayed, or treated as errors. This package provides the interface to query, modify and delete current system or session settings.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_WARNING Subprograms](#)

### 180.1 DBMS\_WARNING Security Model

Note that for all the following interfaces, if value of the scope parameter is `SYSTEM`, then the user must have `ALTER SYSTEM` privilege.

### 180.2 Summary of DBMS\_WARNING Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_WARNING` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 180-1** *DBMS\_WARNING Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT Procedure</a>	Modifies the current session or system warning settings of the <code>warning_category</code> previously supplied
<a href="#">ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Procedure</a>	Modifies the current session or system warning settings of the or <code>warning_number</code> previously supplied
<a href="#">GET_CATEGORY Function</a>	Returns the category name, given the message number
<a href="#">GET_WARNING_SETTING_CAT Function</a>	Returns the specific warning category in the session
<a href="#">GET_WARNING_SETTING_NUM Function</a>	Returns the specific warning number in the session
<a href="#">GET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING Function</a>	Returns the entire warning string for the current session
<a href="#">SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING Procedure</a>	Replaces previous settings with the new value

#### 180.2.1 ADD\_WARNING\_SETTING\_CAT Procedure

You can modify the current session's or system's warning settings with the value supplied in this procedure. The value will be added to the existing parameter setting if

the value for the `warning_category` or `warning_value` has not been set, or override the existing value.

The effect of calling this function is same as adding the qualifier (`ENABLE/DISABLE/ERROR`) on the category specified to the end of the current session or system setting.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_CAT (
    warning_category    IN    VARCHAR2,
    warning_value       IN    VARCHAR2,
    scope               IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 180-2 ADD\_WARNING\_SETTING\_CAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>warning_category</code>	Name of the category. Allowed values are ALL, INFORMATIONAL, SEVERE and PERFORMANCE.
<code>warning_value</code>	Value for the category. Allowed values are ENABLE, DISABLE, and ERROR.
<code>scope</code>	Specifies if the changes are being performed in the session context or the system context. Allowed values are SESSION or SYSTEM.

## 180.2.2 ADD\_WARNING\_SETTING\_NUM Procedure

You can modify the current `session` or `system` warning settings with the value supplied in this procedure. If the value was already set, you will override the existing value.

The effect of calling this function is same as adding the qualifier (`ENABLE / DISABLE/ERROR`) on the category specified to the end of the current session or system setting.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM (
    warning_number      IN    NUMBER,
    warning_value       IN    VARCHAR2,
    scope               IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 180-3 ADD\_WARNING\_SETTING\_NUM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>warning_number</code>	The warning number. Allowed values are all valid warning numbers.
<code>warning_value</code>	Value for the category. Allowed values are ENABLE, DISABLE, and ERROR.

**Table 180-3 (Cont.) ADD\_WARNING\_SETTING\_NUM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
scope	Specifies if the changes are being performed in the session context or the system context. Allowed values are SESSION or SYSTEM.

**Example 180-1 Enabling the Deprecation Warnings**

This example shows how to enable the DEPRECATE pragma warnings using the DBMS\_WARNING package for the session.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM ( 6019,
                                         'ENABLE',
                                         'SESSION' );

  DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM ( 6020,
                                         'ENABLE',
                                         'SESSION' );

  DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM ( 6021,
                                         'ENABLE',
                                         'SESSION' );

  DBMS_WARNING.ADD_WARNING_SETTING_NUM ( 6022,
                                         'ENABLE',
                                         'SESSION' );

END;
```

### 180.2.3 GET\_CATEGORY Function

This function returns the category name, given the message number.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WARNING.GET_CATEGORY (
  warning_number IN pls_integer)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 180-4 GET\_CATEGORY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
warning_number	The warning message number.

## 180.2.4 GET\_WARNING\_SETTING\_CAT Function

This function returns the specific warning category setting for the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_CAT (  
    warning_category    IN    VARCHAR2)  
RETURN warning_value;
```

### Parameters

**Table 180-5** GET\_WARNING\_SETTING\_CAT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
warning_category	Name of the category. Allowed values are all valid category names (ALL, INFORMATIONAL, SEVERE and PERFORMANCE).

## 180.2.5 GET\_WARNING\_SETTING\_NUM Function

This function returns the specific warning number setting for the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_NUM (  
    warning_number    IN    NUMBER)  
RETURN warning_value;
```

### Parameters

**Table 180-6** GET\_WARNING\_SETTING\_NUM Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
warning_number	Warning number. Allowed values are all valid warning numbers.

## 180.2.6 GET\_WARNING\_SETTING\_STRING Function

This function returns the entire warning string for the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.GET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Usage Notes

Use this function when you do not have `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on `v$parameter` or `v$parameter2` fixed tables, or if you want to parse the warning string yourself and then modify and set the new value using `SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING`.

## 180.2.7 SET\_WARNING\_SETTING\_STRING Procedure

This procedure replaces previous settings with the new value.

The warning string may contain mix of category and warning numbers using the same syntax as used on the right hand side of '=' when issuing an ALTER SESSION or SYSTEM SET PLSQL\_WARNINGS command. This will have same effect as ALTER SESSION or ALTER SYSTEM command.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WARNING.SET_WARNING_SETTING_STRING (  
    warning_value  IN  VARCHAR2,  
    scope         IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 180-7 SET\_WARNING\_SETTING\_STRING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
warning_value	The new string that will constitute the new value.
scope	This will specify if the changes are being done in the session context, or system context. Allowed values are SESSION or SYSTEM.

# 181

## DBMS\_WM

The `DBMS_WM` package provides an interface to Oracle Database Workspace Manager (often referred to as Workspace Manager).

For a complete description of this package, see `DBMS_WM` in the *Oracle Database Workspace Manager Developer's Guide*.

# DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURE

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` package configures the Workload Capture system and produce the workload capture data.

Replay of this capture is implemented by way of the [DBMS\\_WORKLOAD\\_REPLAY](#) package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_WORKLOAD\\_CAPTURE Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Testing Guide* for more information about database replay

## 182.1 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURE Overview

Since the capture infrastructure is instance wide (and also within an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC)), only one workload capture is being produced at any point in time. Thus capture interfaces do not need a state object passed in as a parameter since there is one single state at any point in time. This means that all subprograms cannot be methods of an object but are package wide PL/SQL subprograms.

## 182.2 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURE Security Model

The security model describes the privileges needed for using `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE`.

The following code describes the minimal set of privileges required to:

- Create directory objects
- Operate the interface provided by the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` and `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` packages
- Act as a replay client user (`wrc someuser/somepassword` or `wrc USER=someuser PASSWORD=somepassword`)

```
DROP USER roml CASCADE;  
CREATE USER roml IDENTIFIED BY roml;  
  
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE TO roml;  
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY TO roml;  
  
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO roml;
```



```
GRANT CREATE ANY DIRECTORY TO roml;
GRANT SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE TO roml;
GRANT BECOME USER TO roml;
```

Appropriate OS permissions are required to access and manipulate files and directories on both the capture and replay system. This means that the Oracle process(es) and the OS user performing the capture or replay must be able to access and manipulate at least one common directory accessible from the host where the instance is running. Additionally, the OS user performing the replay should be able to execute wrc on hosts that are used for the replay clients and be able to access the file system appropriately to copy the capture to the replay clients' hosts if required.

## 182.3 Summary of DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURE package subprograms in alphabetical order.

**Table 182-1 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_FILTER Procedures</a>	Adds a specified filter
<a href="#">DECRYPT_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	This procedure decrypts sensitive data in workload capture that was encrypted using various advanced encryption standards such as AES128, AES192, or AES256.
<a href="#">DELETE_CAPTURE_INFO Procedure</a>	Deletes the rows in the DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES and DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS views that corresponds to the given workload capture ID
<a href="#">DELETE_FILTER Procedure</a>	Deletes a specified filter
<a href="#">ENCRYPT_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	This procedure encrypts sensitive data in workload capture using various advanced encryption standards such as AES128, AES192, or AES256.
<a href="#">EXPORT_AWR Procedure</a>	Exports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID
<a href="#">FINISH_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Finalizes the workload capture by signaling all connected sessions to stop capture, and stops future requests to the database from being captured
<a href="#">GET_CAPTURE_INFO Function</a>	Retrieves all the information regarding a workload capture present in the stipulated directory, imports the information into the DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES and DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS views, and returns the appropriate DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID
<a href="#">IMPORT_AWR Function</a>	Imports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID
<a href="#">REPORT Function</a>	Returns a report on the workload capture under consideration using one or more different sources
<a href="#">START_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Initiates workload capture on all instances

## 182.3.1 ADD\_FILTER Procedures

This procedure adds a filter to capture a subset of the workload.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER (
  fname          IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
  fattribute     IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
  fvalue        IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER (
  fname          IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
  fattribute     IN  VARCHAR2 NOT NULL,
  fvalue        IN  NUMBER NOT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 182-2 ADD\_FILTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
fname	Name for the filter to be added. Can be used to delete the filter later if it is not required. (Mandatory)
fattribute	Specifies the attribute on which the filter needs to be applied (Mandatory). The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INSTANCE_NUMBER - type NUMBER</li> <li>USER - type STRING</li> <li>MODULE - type STRING</li> <li>ACTION - type STRING</li> <li>PROGRAM - type STRING</li> <li>SERVICE - type STRING</li> <li>PDB_NAME - type STRING</li> </ul>
fvalue	Specifies the value to which the given attribute should be equal to for the filter to be considered active. Wildcards like '%' are acceptable for all attributes that are of type STRING. This means that the filter for a NUMBER attribute is parsed as "attribute = value", with the filter for a STRING attribute parsed as "attribute like value" (Mandatory).

### Usage Notes

- The workload capture filters work in either the `DEFAULT INCLUSION` or the `DEFAULT EXCLUSION` mode as determined by the `default_action` input to the [START\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#).
- `ADD_FILTER` adds a new filter that affects the next workload capture, and whether the filters are considered as `INCLUSION` filters or `EXCLUSION` filters depends on the value of the `default_action` input to [START\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#).
- Filters once specified are valid only for the next workload capture. If the same set of filters need to be used for subsequent capture, they need to be specified each time before the [START\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#) is executed.
- All the filters are listed in the `DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS` view.

- You can capture the workload for a particular PDB by specifying a filter of PDB type.

### Examples

- By default, a capture works in an INCLUSION mode, which records everything except for those requests that satisfy conditions of specified filters. For example, if you want to exclude all requests from SCOTT, you can add the following filter before starting a capture.

```
EXEC DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER ('filter user1', 'USER', 'SCOTT');
```

- Multiple filters are evaluated according to the logical disjunction operator OR. Therefore, if you want to record workload for both SCOTT and JOHN, you add an additional filter:

```
EXEC DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER ('filter user2', 'USER', 'JOHN');
```

- In a CDB, you exclude the workload of a particular PDB by the filter:

```
EXEC DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER ('filter pdb workload', 'PDB_NAME', 'CDB1_PDB1');
```

- To use [DBMS\\_APPLICATION\\_INFO](#) to identify workload that is issued to the database:

```
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_MODULE('ORDER_ENTRY', NULL);
-- run some SQL here
DBMS_APPLICATION_INFO.SET_ACTION('ORDER_ENTRY_LOG');
-- run logging SQL
```

- If having captured workload, you want to exclude the logging SQL from the captured, specify a filter for capture:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER('filter logging operations', 'ACTION', 'ORDER_ENTRY_LOG');
```

- To filter out the full order entry transaction, define a filter:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.ADD_FILTER('filter order entry', 'MODULE', 'ORDER_ENTRY');
```

## 182.3.2 DECRYPT\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure decrypts sensitive data in workload capture that was encrypted using various advanced encryption standards such as AES128, AES192, or AES256.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.DECRYPT_CAPTURE (
    src_dir          IN  VARCHAR2,
    dst_dir          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 182-3 DECRYPT\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
src_dir	A directory object pointing to the workload capture to be decrypted. This parameter is case sensitive.

**Table 182-3 (Cont.) DECRYPT\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dst_dir	A directory object pointing to an OS path that has write permissions. The decrypted capture files will be written to this directory  This parameter is case sensitive.

**Usage Notes**

This procedure relies on a software keystore. The identifier is `oracle.rat.database_replay.encryption` (case-sensitive).

### 182.3.3 DELETE\_CAPTURE\_INFO Procedure

This procedure deletes the rows in the `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES` and `DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS` views that corresponds to the given workload capture ID.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.DELETE_CAPTURE_INFO
(capture_id IN NUMBER);
```

**Parameters****Table 182-4 DELETE\_CAPTURE\_INFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_id	ID of the workload capture that needs to be deleted. Corresponds to <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID</code> . (Mandatory)

**Usage Notes**

Passing the ID of a capture that is in progress will first automatically stop that capture.

### 182.3.4 DELETE\_FILTER Procedure

This procedure deletes a specified filter.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.DELETE_FILTER (
  filter_name IN VARCHAR2(40) NOT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 182-5 DELETE\_FILTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
filter_name	Filter to be deleted

### Usage Notes

The `DELETE_FILTER` Procedure only affects filters that have not been used by any previous capture. Consequently, filters can be deleted only if they have been added using the [ADD\\_FILTER Procedures](#) after any capture has been completed. Filters that have been added using `ADD_FILTER` before a `START_CAPTURE` and `FINISH_CAPTURE` cannot be deleted anymore using this subprogram.

## 182.3.5 ENCRYPT\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure encrypts sensitive data in workload capture using various advanced encryption standards such as AES128, AES192, or AES256. To encrypt capture on the fly, use encryption parameter in `START_CAPTURE` procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE. ENCRYPT_CAPTURE
    src_dir      IN VARCHAR2,
    dst_dir      IN VARCHAR2,
    encryption   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'AES256');
```

### Parameters

**Table 182-6 ENCRYPT\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>src_dir</code>	A directory object pointing to the workload capture to be encrypted. The parameter value is case sensitive.
<code>dst_dir</code>	A directory object pointing to an OS path that has write permissions. The encrypted capture files will be written to this directory. The parameter value is case sensitive.
<code>encryption</code>	Specifies if sensitive data in workload capture is encrypted or not. The possible values are: AES128, AES192, and AES256. The default value is AES256.

### Usage Notes

For encrypted capture, the `ENCRYPT_CAPTURE` Procedure relies on a software keystore. The identifier is `oracle.rat.database_replay.encryption` (case-sensitive).

## 182.3.6 EXPORT\_AWR Procedure

This procedure exports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE. EXPORT_AWR (
    capture_id   IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 182-7 EXPORT\_AWR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_id	ID of the capture whose AWR snapshots are to be exported. (Mandatory)

## Usage Notes

This procedure works only if the corresponding workload capture was performed in the current database (meaning that the corresponding row in `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES` was not created by calling the [GET\\_CAPTURE\\_INFO Function](#)) and the AWR snapshots that correspond to the original capture time period are still available.

## 182.3.7 FINISH\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure signals all connected sessions to stop the workload capture and stops future requests to the database from being captured.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.FINISH_CAPTURE
  timeout      IN  NUMBER DEFAULT 30
  reason       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 182-8 FINISH\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
timeout	Specifies in seconds for how long the procedure should wait before it times out. Pass 0 if you want to cancel the current workload capture and not wait for any sessions to flush its capture buffers. Default value: 30 seconds
reason	Specifies a reason for calling the procedure. The reason appears in the column <code>ERROR_MESSAGE</code> of the view <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES</code> .

## Usage Notes

- By default, `FINISH_CAPTURE` waits for 30 seconds to receive a successful acknowledgement from all sessions in the database cluster before timing out.
- All sessions that either were in the middle of executing a user request or received a new user request, while `FINISH_CAPTURE` was waiting for acknowledgements, flush their buffers and send back their acknowledgement to `FINISH_CAPTURE`.
- If a database session remains idle (waiting for the next user request) throughout the duration of `FINISH_CAPTURE`, the session might have unflushed capture buffers and does not send its acknowledgement to `FINISH_CAPTURE`.

To avoid this, do not have sessions that remain idle (waiting for the next user request) while invoking `FINISH_CAPTURE`. Either close the database session(s)

before running `FINISH_CAPTURE` or send new database requests to those sessions during `FINISH_CAPTURE`.

## 182.3.8 GET\_CAPTURE\_INFO Function

This procedure retrieves all information regarding a workload capture present in the stipulated directory, imports the information into the `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES` and `DBA_WORKLOAD_FILTERS` views, and returns the appropriate `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID`

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.GET_CAPTURE_INFO
  (dir      IN  VARCHAR2)
  RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 182-9 GET\_CAPTURE\_INFO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>dir</code>	Name of the <code>DIRECTORY</code> object (case sensitive) where all the workload capture files are located (Mandatory)

### Usage Notes

If an appropriate row describing the capture in the stipulated directory already exists in `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES`, the [GET\\_CAPTURE\\_INFO Function](#) simply returns that row's `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID`. If no existing row matches the capture present in the stipulated directory a new row is inserted to `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES` and that row's `ID` is returned.

## 182.3.9 IMPORT\_AWR Function

This procedure imports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID provided those AWR snapshots were exported earlier from the original capture system using the `EXPORT_AWR` procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.IMPORT_AWR (
  capture_id      IN  NUMBER,
  staging_schema  IN  VARCHAR2,
  force_cleanup   IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
  RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 182-10 IMPORT\_AWR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>capture_id</code>	ID of the capture whose AWR snapshots should be imported. (Mandatory)

**Table 182-10 (Cont.) IMPORT\_AWR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
staging_schema	Name of a valid schema in the current database which can be used as a staging area while importing the AWR snapshots from the capture directory to the SYS AWR schema. The SYS schema is not a valid input. (Mandatory, Case sensitive).
force_cleanup	<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE - any AWR data present in the given staging_schema are removed before the actual import operation. All tables with names that match any of the tables in AWR are dropped before the actual import. This typically is equivalent to dropping all tables returned by the following SQL: <pre>SELECT table_name FROM dba_tables WHERE owner = staging_schema AND table_name like 'WR_\$%';</pre> <p>Use this option only if you are sure that there are no important data in any such tables in the staging_schema.</p> </li> <li>FALSE - (default) no tables dropped from the staging_schema prior to the import operation</li> </ul>

**Return Values**

Returns the new randomly generated database ID that was used to import the AWR snapshots. The same value can be found in the AWR\_DBID column in the DBA\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURES view.

**Usage Notes**

IMPORT\_AWR fails if the staging\_schema provided as input contains any tables with the same name as any of the AWR tables, such as WRM\$\_SNAPSHOT or WRH\$\_PARAMETER. Please drop any such tables in the staging\_schema before invoking IMPORT\_AWR.

**Related Topics**

- [EXPORT\\_AWR Procedure](#)  
This procedure exports the AWR snapshots associated with a given capture ID.

## 182.3.10 REPORT Function

This function generates a report on the stipulated workload capture.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.REPORT (
  capture_id      IN  NUMBER,
  format         IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```



## Parameters

**Table 182-11 REPORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_id	ID of the workload capture whose capture report is required. (Mandatory)  This relates to the directory that contains the workload capture on which the Report needs to be generated. Should be a valid DIRECTORY object that points to a valid directory in the host system that contains a workload capture.
format	Specifies the report format. Valid values are DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_TEXT and DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_HTML.(Mandatory)

## Return Values

The report body in the desired format returned as a CLOB.

**Table 182-12 Constants Used by Report Function**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
TYPE_HTML	VARCHAR2(4)	'HTML'	Generates the HTML version of the report
TYPE_TEXT	VARCHAR2(4)	'TEXT'	Used as input to the format argument to generate the text version of the report

## 182.3.11 START\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure initiates workload capture on all instances.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.START_CAPTURE (
    name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    dir           IN  VARCHAR2,
    duration      IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
    default_action IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'INCLUDE',
    auto_unrestrict IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    capture_sts   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    sts_cap_interval IN NUMBER  DEFAULT 300,
    plsqli_mode   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TOP_LEVEL',
    encryption    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

Table 182-13 START\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
name	Name of the workload capture. Allows the workload capture to be given a label, such as "Thanksgiving weekend" or "Christmas peak workload" for future reference. The workload capture's name is preserved along with the captured workload actions. (Mandatory)
dir	Name of the DIRECTORY object (case sensitive) where all the workload capture files are stored. Should contain enough space to hold all the workload capture files. (Mandatory)
duration	Optional input to specify the duration (in seconds) for which the workload needs to be captured. DEFAULT is NULL which means that workload capture continues until the user executes DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.FINISH_CAPTURE.
default_action	Can be either INCLUDE or EXCLUDE. Determines whether, by default, every user request should be captured or not. Also determines whether the workload filters specified should be considered as INCLUSION filters or EXCLUSION filters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If INCLUDE, by default all user requests to the database are captured, except for the part of the workload defined by the filters. In this case, all the filters specified using the <a href="#">ADD_FILTER Procedures</a> are treated as EXCLUSION filters, determining the workload that is not captured. (DEFAULT, and so all the filters specified are assumed to be EXCLUSION filters.)</li> <li>If EXCLUDE, by default no user request to the database is captured, except for the part of the workload defined by the filters. In this case, all the filters specified using the <a href="#">ADD_FILTER Procedures</a> are treated as INCLUSION filters, determining the workload that is captured.</li> </ul>
auto_unrestrict	Can be either TRUE or FALSE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If TRUE, all instances started up in RESTRICTED mode using STARTUP RESTRICT are automatically unrestricted upon a successful START_CAPTURE. (DEFAULT)</li> <li>If FALSE, no database instance is automatically unrestricted.</li> </ul>

**Table 182-13 (Cont.) START\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_sts	<p>If this parameter is TRUE, a SQL tuning set capture is also started in parallel with workload capture. The resulting SQL tuning set can be exported using the <a href="#">EXPORT_AWR Procedure</a> along with the AWR data. Currently, parallel STS capture is not supported in an Oracle RAC environment, so this parameter has no effect if used in that context. Capture filters defined using the DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY interface do not apply to the SQL tuning set capture. The calling user must have the appropriate privileges ('ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET').</p> <p>If starting SQL set capture fails, workload capture is stopped. The reason is stored in DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ERROR_MESSAGE. The default value is FALSE.</p>
sts_cap_interval	Specifies the capture interval of the SQL set capture from the cursor cache in seconds. The default value is 300.
plsql_mode	<p>Specifies the PL/SQL capture mode:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOP_LEVEL — only top-level PL/SQL calls are captured</li> <li>• EXTENDED — both top-level PL/SQL calls and SQL called from PL/SQL are captured</li> </ul>
encryption	<p>Specify if sensitive data in workload capture is encrypted or not.</p> <p>The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NULL — capture files are not encrypted</li> <li>• AES128 — capture files are encrypted using AES128</li> <li>• AES192 — capture files are encrypted using AES192</li> <li>• AES256 — capture files is encrypted using AES256</li> </ul> <p>The default value is NULL.</p>

### Usage Notes

- All user requests sent to database after a successful invocation of START\_CAPTURE are recorded in the given dir directory for the given duration provided that one was specified. If no duration was specified, the capture lasts indefinitely until the [FINISH\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#) is executed.
- A workload capture once started continues to record user requests across database instance shutdowns and startups for the specified duration, or until FINISH\_CAPTURE is executed, whichever occurs first.
- One can use workload filters (as described with regard to the [ADD\\_FILTER Procedures](#)) to capture only a subset of the user requests sent to the database. By default, when no workload filters are defined, all user requests are captured.
- Workload that is initiated from Oracle Database background processes (such as SMON, PMON, MMON) and Oracle Database Scheduler Jobs (as detailed in the [DBMS\\_SCHEDULER](#) package) is not captured, no matter how the workload filters are defined. These activities should happen automatically on an appropriately configured replay system.

- By default, all database instances that were started up in RESTRICTED mode using STARTUP RESTRICT are UNRESTRICTED upon a successful invocation of START\_CAPTURE. Use FALSE for the auto\_unrestrict input parameter, if you do not want this behavior.
- It is important to have a well-defined starting point for the workload so that the replay system can be restored to that point before initiating a replay of the captured workload. To have a well-defined starting point for the workload capture, it is preferable not to have any active user sessions when START\_CAPTURE is executed. If ongoing sessions have ongoing transactions, those transactions are not replayed properly in subsequent database replays, since only that part of the transaction whose calls were executed after START\_CAPTURE are replayed.
- For encrypted capture, the START\_CAPTURE Procedure relies on a software keystore. The identifier is oracle.rat.database\_replay.encrypted (case-sensitive).
- You must configure a software keystore in auto-login mode. Otherwise, if the database is bounced during capture, the capture is automatically terminated.

# DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAY

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package provides a interface to replay a workload capture.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_WORKLOAD\\_REPLAY Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Testing Guide* for more information about database replay

## 183.1 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAY Overview

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package provides an interface to replay a workload capture that was originally created by way of the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` package.

Typically, the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` package is used in the production system to capture a production workload, and the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package is subsequently used in a test system to replay the captured production workload for testing purposes.

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_WORKLOAD\\_CAPTURE](#)  
The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` package configures the Workload Capture system and produce the workload capture data.

## 183.2 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAY Security Model

The security model describes the privileges needed for using `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY`.

The following code sample shows the minimum set of privileges required to:

- Create directory objects
- Operate the interface provided by the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE` and `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` packages
- Act as a replay client user (`wrc someuser/somepassword` or `wrc USER=someuser PASSWORD=somepassword`)

```
DROP USER roml CASCADE;  
CREATE USER roml IDENTIFIED BY roml;
```

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE TO r0ml;
GRANT EXECUTE ON DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY TO r0ml;
```

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO r0ml;
GRANT CREATE ANY DIRECTORY TO r0ml;
GRANT SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE TO r0ml;
GRANT BECOME USER TO r0ml;
```

Appropriate OS permissions are required to access and manipulate files and directories on both the capture and replay system. The Oracle process(es) and the OS user performing the capture or replay must be able to access and manipulate at least one common directory accessible from the host where the instance is running.

The replay client is a multithreaded program (an executable named `wrc` located in the `$ORACLE_HOME/bin` directory) where each thread submits a workload from a captured session. The OS user performing the replay must be able to execute `wrc` on hosts that are used for the replay clients and be able to access the file system appropriately to be able to copy the capture to the replay clients' hosts if required.

## 183.3 Summary of DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAY Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY` package subprograms in alphabetical order.

**Table 183-1 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_CAPTURE</a> Function	Adds the given capture to the current schedule
<a href="#">ADD_FILTER</a> Procedure	Adds a filter to replay only a subset of the captured workload
<a href="#">ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING</a> Function	Adds a schedule order between two captures
<a href="#">ASSIGN_GROUP_TO_INSTANCE</a> Procedure	Modifies the view <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_GROUP_ASSIGNMENTS</code>
<a href="#">BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE</a> Procedure	Initiates the creation of a reusable replay schedule
<a href="#">CALIBRATE</a> Function	Operates on a processed workload capture directory to estimate the number of hosts and workload replay clients needed to faithfully replay the given workload
<a href="#">CANCEL_REPLAY</a> Procedure	Cancels the workload replay in progress
<a href="#">COMPARE_PERIOD_REPORT</a> Procedure	Generates a report comparing a replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture
<a href="#">COMPARE_SQLSET_REPORT</a> Function	Generates a report comparing a sqlset captured during replay to one captured during workload capture or to one captured during another replay of the same capture
<a href="#">CREATE_FILTER_SET</a> Procedure	Uses the replay filters added to create a set of filters to use against the replay in <code>replay_dir</code>
<a href="#">DELETE_FILTER</a> Procedure	Deletes the named filter

**Table 183-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DELETE_REPLAY_INFO Procedure</a>	Deletes the rows in <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS</code> that corresponds to the given workload replay ID
<a href="#">END_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure</a>	Wraps up the creation of the current schedule
<a href="#">EXPORT_AWR Procedure</a>	Exports the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots associated with a given replay ID
<a href="#">GENERATE_CAPTURE_SUBSET Procedure</a>	Creates a new capture from an existing workload capture
<a href="#">GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT Function</a>	Exports the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots associated with a given replay ID
<a href="#">GET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Function</a>	Returns the current replay directory set by the <a href="#">SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure</a> .
<a href="#">GET_REPLAY_INFO Function</a>	Retrieves information about the workload capture and the history of all the workload replay attempts from the related directory
<a href="#">GET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Retrieves the replay timeout setting
<a href="#">IMPORT_AWR Function</a>	Imports the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) snapshots associated with a given replay ID
<a href="#">INITIALIZE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure</a>	Puts the database state in <code>INIT</code> for a multiple-capture replay
<a href="#">INITIALIZE_REPLAY Procedure</a>	Initializes replay, and loads specific data produced during processing into the database
<a href="#">IS_REPLAY_PAUSED Function</a>	Reports whether the replay is currently paused
<a href="#">LOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT Procedure</a>	Loads the captured SQL statements that are longer than 1000 characters to the <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT</code> view
<a href="#">PAUSE_REPLAY Procedure</a>	Pauses the in-progress workload replay
<a href="#">POPULATE_DIVERGENCE Procedure</a>	Precomputes the divergence information for the given call, stream, or the whole replay so that the <a href="#">GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT Function</a> returns as quickly as possible for the precomputed calls
<a href="#">PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure</a>	Puts the database in a special "Prepare" mode for a multiple-capture replay
<a href="#">PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure</a>	Puts the database in a special "Prepare" mode
<a href="#">PROCESS_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Processes the workload capture found in <code>capture_dir</code> in place
<a href="#">REMAP_CONNECTION Procedure</a>	Remaps the captured connection to a new one so that the user sessions can connect to the database in a desired way during workload replay
<a href="#">REMOVE_CAPTURE Procedure</a>	Removes the given capture from the current schedule
<a href="#">REMOVE_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Procedure</a>	Removes an existing schedule order from the current replay schedule
<a href="#">REPORT Function</a>	Generates a report on the given workload replay
<a href="#">RESUME_REPLAY Procedure</a>	Resumes a paused workload replay

**Table 183-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REUSE_REPLAY_FILTER_SET Procedure</a>	Reuses filters in the specified filter set as if each were added using the <a href="#">ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function</a>
<a href="#">SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets an advanced parameter for replay besides the ones used with the <a href="#">PREPARE_REPLAY Procedure</a>
<a href="#">SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY Procedure</a>	Sets a directory that contains multiple workload captures as the current replay directory
<a href="#">SET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Sets the replay timeout setting
<a href="#">SET_SQL_MAPPING Procedure</a>	Specifies SQL statements to be skipped or replaced during a database replay operation
<a href="#">SET_USER_MAPPING Procedure</a>	Sets a new schema or user name to be used during replay instead of the captured user
<a href="#">START_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY Procedure</a>	Starts the replay of a multiple-capture capture
<a href="#">START_REPLAY Procedure</a>	Starts the workload replay
<a href="#">USE_FILTER_SET Procedure</a>	Uses the given filter set that has been created by calling the <a href="#">CREATE_FILTER_SET Procedure</a> to filter the current replay

### 183.3.1 ADD\_CAPTURE Function

This function adds the given capture to the current schedule. The directory has to be a valid capture processed in the current database's version. It returns a unique ID that identifies this capture within this schedule.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_CAPTURE (
    capture_dir_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    start_delay_seconds   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    stop_replay           IN    BOOLEAN FALSE,
    take_begin_snapshot   IN    BOOLEAN TRUE,
    take_end_snapshot     IN    BOOLEAN TRUE,
    query_only            IN    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_CAPTURE (
    capture_dir_name      IN    VARCHAR2,
    start_delay_seconds   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    stop_replay           IN    BOOLEAN FALSE,
    take_begin_snapshot   IN    BOOLEAN TRUE,
    take_end_snapshot     IN    BOOLEAN TRUE,
    query_only            IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'N')
RETURN NUMBER;
```



## Parameters

**Table 183-2 ADD\_CAPTURE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_dir_name	Name of the OS directory containing the capture under the replay top-level directory
start_delay_seconds	Delay time in seconds before the replay of this capture starts
stop_replay	Stop the replay after it finishes
take_begin_snapshot	Take an AWR snapshot when the replay of this capture starts
take_end_snapshot	Take an AWR snapshot when the replay of this capture finishes
query_only	Replay only the read-only queries of this workload capture

## Usage Notes

The [SET\\_REPLAY\\_DIRECTORY Procedure](#) must have already been called.

## 183.3.2 ADD\_FILTER Procedure

This procedure adds a filter to replay only a subset of the captured workload.

The procedure adds a new filter that is used in the next replay filter set created using the [CREATE\\_FILTER\\_SET Procedure](#). This filter will be considered an "INCLUSION" or "EXCLUSION" filter depending on the argument passed to `CREATE_FILTER_SET` when creating the filter set.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_FILTER (
  fname          IN VARCHAR2,
  fattribute     IN VARCHAR2,
  fvalue        IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_FILTER (
  fname          IN VARCHAR2,
  fattribute     IN VARCHAR2,
  fvalue        IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-3 ADD\_FILTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
fname	(Mandatory) Name of the filter. Can be used to delete the filter later if it is not required.

**Table 183-3 (Cont.) ADD\_FILTER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
fattribute	(Mandatory) Specifies the attribute on which the filter is defined as one of the following values of type STRING : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USER</li> <li>• MODULE</li> <li>• ACTION</li> <li>• PROGRAM</li> <li>• SERVICE</li> <li>• CONNECTION_STRING</li> </ul>
fvalue	(Mandatory) Specifies the value to which the given 'attribute' must be equal to for the filter to be considered active. Wildcards such as '%' are acceptable for all attributes that are of type STRING. Currently all the listed values of fattribute are of type STRING. INSTANCE_NUMBER is a NUMBER attribute. It is currently only supported for capture.

### 183.3.3 ADD\_SCHEDULE\_ORDERING Function

This function adds a schedule order between two captures.

Together, `schedule_capture_id` and `waitfor_capture_id` form a schedule ordering that previously added by the [ADD\\_SCHEDULE\\_ORDERING Function](#). The order is that replay of capture indicated by `schedule_capture_id` will not start unless the replay of capture indicated by `waiting_for_capture_id` finishes.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING (
    schedule_capture_id    IN VARCHAR2,
    waitfor_capture_id     IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 183-4 ADD\_SCHEDULE\_ORDERING Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schedule_capture_id</code>	Points to a capture that has been added to the current replay schedule. According to the new schedule ordering added by this subprogram, its replay will not start until the replay of another capture specified by <code>waitfor_capture_id</code> runs to completion.
<code>waitfor_capture_id</code>	Points to a capture that has been added to the current replay schedule. According to the new schedule ordering added by this subprogram, the replay of capture specified by <code>schedule_capture_id</code> will not start until the replay of this capture runs to completion.

**Return Values**

Returns a non-zero error code if the constraint cannot be added

**Usage Notes**

The two captures must have already been added to the replay schedule.

## 183.3.4 ASSIGN\_GROUP\_TO\_INSTANCE Procedure

This procedure modifies the view DBA\_WORKLOAD\_GROUP\_ASSIGNMENTS.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.ASSIGN_GROUP_TO_INSTANCE (
  group_id          IN INTEGER,
  instance_number  IN INTEGER);
```

**Parameters****Table 183-5** ASSIGN\_GROUP\_TO\_INSTANCE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
group_id	The identifier of the specified group of capture files
instance_number	The number used for instance registration. It is equivalent to the INSTANCE_NUMBER column in V\$INSTANCE.

**See Also:**

- DBA\_WORKLOAD\_GROUP\_ASSIGNMENTS in *Oracle Database Reference*
- V\$INSTANCE in *Oracle Database Reference*

## 183.3.5 BEGIN\_REPLAY\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure initiates the creation of a reusable replay schedule.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE (
  replay_dir_obj  IN  VARCHAR2,
  schedule_name  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-6 BEGIN\_REPLAY\_SCHEDULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_dir_obj	Directory object that points to the replay directory that contains all the capture directories involved in the schedule
schedule_name	Name of the schedule to be replayed

## Usage Notes

- Only one schedule can be in creation mode at a time. Calling the subprogram again before `end_replay_schedule` will raise an error.
- Prerequisites:
  - The workload capture was already processed using the [PROCESS\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#) in the same database version.
  - The user must have copied the capture directory appropriately.
  - The database is not in replay mode.
  - The [SET\\_REPLAY\\_DIRECTORY Procedure](#) has already been called.

## 183.3.6 CALIBRATE Function

This function operates on a processed workload capture directory to estimate the number of hosts and workload replay clients needed to faithfully replay the given workload. This function returns the results as an XML CLOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.CALIBRATE (
    capture_dir          IN VARCHAR2,
    process_per_cpu     IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 4,
    threads_per_process IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 50)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-7 CALIBRATE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_dir	Name of the directory object that points to the (case sensitive) OS directory that contains processed capture data
process_per_cpu	Maximum number of processes allowed for each CPU (default is 4)
threads_per_process	Maximum number of threads allowed for each process (default is 50)

## Return Values

Returns a CLOB formatted as XML that contains:

- Information about the capture
- Current database version
- Input parameters to this function
- Number of CPUs and replay clients needed to replay the given workload
- Information about the sessions captured (total number and maximum concurrency)

#### Usage Notes

- Prerequisite: The input workload capture was already processed using the [PROCESS\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#) in the same database version.
- This procedure will return the same results as the workload replay client in calibrate mode, which can be run as follows.

```
$ wrc mode=calibrate replaydir=
```

### 183.3.7 CANCEL\_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure cancels workload replay in progress. All the external replay clients (WRC) will automatically be notified to stop issuing the captured workload and exit.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.CANCEL_REPLAY (
    error_msg    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 183-8 CANCEL\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
error_msg	An optional reason for cancelling the replay can be passed which is recorded into DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS.ERROR_MESSAGE.

#### Usage Notes

Prerequisite: A call to the [INITIALIZE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#), or [PREPARE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#), or [START\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) was already issued.

### 183.3.8 COMPARE\_PERIOD\_REPORT Procedure

This procedure generates a report comparing a replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.COMPARE_PERIOD_REPORT (
    replay_id1    IN    NUMBER,
    replay_id2    IN    NUMBER,
    format        IN    VARCHAR2,
    result        OUT   CLOB );
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-9 COMPARE\_PERIOD\_REPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_id1	First ID of the workload replay whose report is requested
replay_id2	Second ID of the workload replay whose report is requested. If this is NULL, then the comparison is done with the capture.
format	Specifies the report format. Valid values are DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_HTML and DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_XML.
result	Output of the report (CLOB)

## 183.3.9 COMPARE\_SQLSET\_REPORT Function

This procedure generates a report comparing a sqlset captured during replay to one captured during workload capture or to one captured during another replay of the same capture.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.COMPARE_SQLSET_REPORT (
    replay_id1    IN NUMBER,
    replay_id2    IN NUMBER,
    format        IN VARCHAR2,
    r_level       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
    r_sections    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ALL',
    result        OUT CLOB )
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-10 COMPARE\_SQLSET\_REPORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_id1	First ID of the workload replay after a change
replay_id2	Second ID of the workload replay before a change. If this is NULL, then the comparison is done with the capture.
format	Specifies the report format. Valid values are DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_HTML, DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_XML and DBMS_WORKLOAD_CAPTURE.TYPE_TEXT.
r_level	See level parameter in the <a href="#">REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function</a> in the DBMS_SQLPA package
r_sections	See section parameter in the <a href="#">REPORT_ANALYSIS_TASK Function</a> in the DBMS_SQLPA package
result	Output of the report (CLOB)

## 183.3.10 CREATE\_FILTER\_SET Procedure

This procedure creates a new filter set for the replays at `replay_dir`.

It includes all the replay filters that have already been added by the [ADD\\_FILTER Procedure](#). After the procedure has completed and replay initiated, the newly-created filter set can be used to filter the replay in `replay_dir` by calling the [USE\\_FILTER\\_SET Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.CREATE_FILTER_SET(
    replay_dir      IN  VARCHAR2,
    filter_set      IN  VARCHAR2,
    default_action  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'INCLUDE');
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-11 CREATE\_FILTER\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>replay_dir</code>	Object directory of the replay to be filtered
<code>filter_set</code>	Name of the filter set to create (to use in <a href="#">USE_FILTER_SET Procedure</a> )
<code>default_action</code>	<p>Can be either <code>INCLUDE</code> or <code>EXCLUDE</code>. Determines whether, by default, every captured call must be replayed or not. Also determines whether the workload filters specified must be considered as <code>INCLUSION</code> filters or <code>EXCLUSION</code> filters.)</p> <p>If it is <code>INCLUDE</code>, then by default all captured calls are replayed, except for the part of the workload defined by the filters. In this case, all the filters that were specified using the <a href="#">ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function</a> are treated as <code>EXCLUSION</code> filters, and will determine the workload that will not be replayed.</p> <p>If it is <code>EXCLUDE</code>, then by default no captured call to the database is replayed, except for the part of the workload defined by the filters. In this case, all the filters that were specified using the <a href="#">ADD_SCHEDULE_ORDERING Function</a> are treated as <code>INCLUSION</code> filters, and will determine the workload that is replayed.</p> <p>Default: <code>INCLUDE</code> and all the filters specified are assumed to be <code>EXCLUSION</code> filters</p>

### Usage Notes

This operation must be invoked when no replay is initialized, prepared, or in progress.

## 183.3.11 DELETE\_FILTER Procedure

This procedure deletes the named filter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.DELETE_FILTER(  
    fname      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-12** DELETE\_FILTER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
fname	(Mandatory) Name of the filter that must be deleted

## 183.3.12 DELETE\_REPLAY\_INFO Procedure

This procedure deletes the rows in DBA\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAYS that correspond to the given workload replay ID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.DELETE_REPLAY_INFO (  
    replay_id  IN  NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-13** DELETE\_REPLAY\_INFO Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
replay_id	(Mandatory) ID of the workload replay that must be deleted. Corresponds to DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS.ID

## 183.3.13 END\_REPLAY\_SCHEDULE Procedure

This procedure wraps up the creation of the current schedule. The schedule is now saved and associated with the replay directory and can be used for a replay.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.END_REPLAY_SCHEDULE;
```

### Usage Notes

The [BEGIN\\_REPLAY\\_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) must have already been called.



## 183.3.14 EXPORT\_AWR Procedure

This procedure exports the AWR snapshots associated with a stipulated replay ID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.EXPORT_AWR (
    replay_id    IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-14 EXPORT\_AWR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_id	(Mandatory) ID of the replay whose AWR snapshots are to be exported

### Usage Notes

- At the end of each replay, the corresponding AWR snapshots are automatically exported. Consequently, there is no need to do this manually after a workload replay is complete, unless the automatic EXPORT\_AWR invocation failed.
- This procedure will work only if the corresponding workload replay was performed in the current database (meaning that the corresponding row in DBA\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAYS was not created by calling the [GET\\_REPLAY\\_INFO Function](#)) and the AWR snapshots that correspond to that replay time period are still available.

## 183.3.15 GENERATE\_CAPTURE\_SUBSET Procedure

This procedure creates a new capture from an existing workload capture.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GENERATE_CAPTURE_SUBSET (
    input_capture_dir    IN  VARCHAR2,
    output_capture_dir   IN  VARCHAR2,
    new_capture_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    begin_time           IN  NUMBER,
    begin_include_incomplete IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    end_time             IN  NUMBER,
    end_include_incomplete IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    parallel_level       IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-15 GENERATE\_CAPTURE\_SUBSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
input_capture_dir	(Mandatory) Name of the directory object that points to an existing workload capture

**Table 183-15 (Cont.) GENERATE\_CAPTURE\_SUBSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
output_capture_dir	(Mandatory) Name of the directory object that points to the new capture
new_capture_name	(Mandatory) Name of new capture
begin_time	Start of the time range - time offset in seconds from the start of a workload capture
begin_include_incomplete	Column to include incomplete calls caused by begin_time
end_time	End of the time range - time offset in seconds from the start of a workload capture. If end_time is zero or end_time is less or equal than begin_time, the time range is invalid. The new capture will use the whole duration of the input capture.
end_include_incomplete	Column to include incomplete calls caused by end_time
parallel_level	Number of Oracle processes used to process the input captures in a parallel fashion. The NULL default value will auto-compute the parallelism level based on number of CPUs, whereas a value of 1 will enforce serial execution.

### 183.3.16 GET\_DIVERGING\_STATEMENT Function

This function retrieves information about a diverging call, including the statement text, the SQL ID, and the binds. If the replay of a recorded user call has data or error divergence, it is a diverging call.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT (
    replay_id    IN NUMBER,
    stream_id    IN NUMBER,
    call_counter IN NUMBER)
RETURN CLOB;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 183-16 GET\_DIVERGING\_STATEMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_id	ID of the replay in which that call diverged
stream_id	Stream ID of the diverging call
call_counter	Call counter of the diverging call

#### Usage Notes

- Returns a CLOB formatted as XML that contains:
  - SQL ID
  - SQL Text

- Bind information: position, name and value
- This function will silently invoke the [POPULATE\\_DIVERGENCE Procedure](#) to read the information from the capture files. Therefore, if divergence has not been populated, then the first call to this function for a particular diverging call might take longer, especially in very large captures.

### 183.3.17 GET\_REPLAY\_DIRECTORY Function

This function returns the current replay directory set by the [SET\\_REPLAY\\_DIRECTORY Procedure](#). It returns `NULL` if no replay directory has been set.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

#### Related Topics

- [SET\\_REPLAY\\_DIRECTORY Procedure](#)  
This procedure sets a directory that contains multiple workload captures as the current replay directory.

### 183.3.18 GET\_REPLAY\_INFO Function

This function retrieves information about the workload capture and the history of all the workload replay attempts from the stipulated directory.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GET_REPLAY_INFO (
  replay_dir    IN VARCHAR2,
  load_details  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 183-17 GET\_REPLAY\_INFO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>replay_dir</code>	(Mandatory) Name of the workload replay directory object (case sensitive).
<code>load_details</code>	Load the divergence and tracked commits data. The default value is <code>FALSE</code> .

#### Return Values

The procedure returns the `CAPTURE_ID`, which can be associated with both `DBA_WORKLOAD_CAPTURES.ID` and `DBA_WORKLOAD_REPLAYS.CAPTURE_ID` to access the imported information.

### Usage Notes

- The procedure first imports a row into DBA\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURES which will contain information about the capture. It then imports a row for every replay attempt retrieved from the given replay directory into DBA\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAYS.
- The procedure will not insert new rows to DBA\_WORKLOAD\_CAPTURES and DBA\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAYS if these views already contain rows describing the capture and replay history present in the given directory.

## 183.3.19 GET\_REPLAY\_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure gets the replay timeout setting.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.GET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT (
    enabled      OUT  BOOLEAN,
    min_delay    OUT  NUMBER,
    max_delay    OUT  NUMBER,
    delay_factor OUT  NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-18** GET\_REPLAY\_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
enabled	TRUE if the timeout action is enabled, FALSE otherwise.
min_delay	Lower bound of call delay in minutes. The replay action is activated only when the delay is equal to or more than min_delay.
max_delay	Upper bound of call delay in minutes. The timeout action throws ORA-15569 when the delay is more than max_delay.
delay_factor	Factor for the call delay that is between min_delay and max_delay. The timeout action throws ORA-15569 when the current replay elapsed time is more than the product of capture elapsed time and delay_factor.

### Usage Notes

This procedure can be called anytime during replay.

## 183.3.20 IMPORT\_AWR Function

This procedure imports the AWR snapshots from a given replay.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.IMPORT_AWR (
    replay_id      IN  NUMBER,
    staging_schema IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-19** IMPORT\_AWR Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
replay_id	(Mandatory) ID of the replay whose AWR snapshots must be imported
staging_schema	(Mandatory) Name of a valid schema in the current database which can be used as a staging area while importing the AWR snapshots from the replay directory to the SYS AWR schema. The SYS schema is not a valid input.

## Return Values

Returns the new randomly generated database ID that was used to import the AWR snapshots. The same value can be found in the AWR\_DBID column in the DBA\_WORKLOAD\_REPLAYS view.

## Usage Notes

- This procedure will work provided those AWR snapshots were exported earlier from the original replay system using the [EXPORT\\_AWR Procedure](#).
- IMPORT\_AWR will fail if the staging\_schema provided as input contains any tables with the same name as any of the AWR tables, such as WRM\$\_SNAPSHOT or WRH\$\_PARAMETER. Drop any such tables in the staging\_schema before invoking IMPORT\_AWR.

## 183.3.21 INITIALIZE\_CONSOLIDATED\_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure puts the database state in INIT for a multiple-capture replay.

It uses the replay\_dir which has already been defined by the [SET\\_REPLAY\\_DIRECTORY Procedure](#), pointing to a directory that contains all the capture directories involved in the schedule. It reads data about schedule schedule\_name from the directory, and loads required connection data into the replay system.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.INITIALIZE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY (
  replay_name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  schedule_name    IN   VARCHAR2,
  plsqli_mode      IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TOP_LEVEL');
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-20** INITIALIZE\_CONSOLIDATED\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
replay_name	(Mandatory) Name of the workload replay. Every replay of a processed workload capture can be given a name.

**Table 183-20 (Cont.) INITIALIZE\_CONSOLIDATED\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_name	Name of the schedule to be replayed. It must have been created through the <a href="#">BEGIN_REPLAY_SCHEDULE Procedure</a> for the replay directory replay_dir.
plsql_mode	Specifies the replay options for PL/SQL calls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOP_LEVEL — only top-level PL/SQL calls are replayed</li> <li>• EXTENDED — SQL executed from PL/SQL or top-level SQL PL/SQL if there is no SQL recorded inside the PL/SQL are replayed. All captures must have been done in 'EXTENDED' PL/SQL mode.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

Prerequisites:

- Workload capture was already processed using the [PROCESS\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#) in the same database version.
- Database state has been logically restored to what it was at the beginning of the original workload capture.
- The [SET\\_REPLAY\\_DIRECTORY Procedure](#) has been called.

## 183.3.22 INITIALIZE\_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure puts the database state in INIT for REPLAY mode, and loads data into the replay system that is required before preparing for the replay (by executing the PAUSE\_REPLAY Procedure).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.INITIALIZE_REPLAY (
    replay_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    replay_dir       IN  VARCHAR2,
    plsql_mode       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TOP_LEVEL',
    rac_inst_list    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-21 INITIALIZE\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_name	(Mandatory) Name of the workload replay. Every replay of a processed workload capture can be given a name.
replay_dir	Name of the directory object that points to the OS directory (case sensitive) that contains processed capture data

**Table 183-21 (Cont.) INITIALIZE\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plsql_mode	Specifies the replay options for PL/SQL calls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TOP_LEVEL — only top-level PL/SQL calls are replayed</li> <li>• EXTENDED — SQL executed from PL/SQL or top-level SQL PL/SQL if there is no SQL recorded inside the PL/SQL are replayed. All captures must have been done in 'EXTENDED' PL/SQL mode.</li> </ul>
rac_inst_list	Specifies a list of Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) instances that will be used for replay. The parameter is a string of instance numbers that are separated by commas. For example:  rac_inst_list='1,3,5'

### Usage Notes

- Prerequisites:
  - Workload capture was already processed using the [PROCESS\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#) in the same database version.
  - Database state has been logically restored to what it was at the beginning of the original workload capture.

- The subprogram loads data into the replay system that is required before preparing for the replay by calling the PAUSE\_REPLAY Procedure.

For instance, during capture the user may record the connection string each session used to connect to the server. The INITIALIZE\_REPLAY Procedure loads this data and allows the user to re-map the recorded connection string to new connection strings or service points.

Elaborating on the example described in the PROCESS\_CAPTURE Procedure, the user could invoke the following:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.INITIALIZE_REPLAY('replay foo #1', 'rec_dir');
```

This command will load up the connection map and by default will set all replay time connection strings to be equal to NULL. A NULL replay time connection string means that the workload replay clients (WRCs) will connect to the default host as determined by the replay client's runtime environment settings. The user can change a particular connection string to a new one (or a new service point) for replay by using the REMAP\_CONNECTION Procedure.

- For encrypted capture, the INITIALIZE\_REPLAY Procedure relies on Oracle wallet. The identifier is oracle.rat.database\_replay.encrypted (case-sensitive).

### Related Topics

- [PAUSE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#)  
This procedure pauses the in-progress workload replay.
- [INITIALIZE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#)  
This procedure puts the database state in INIT for REPLAY mode, and loads data into the replay system that is required before preparing for the replay (by executing the PAUSE\_REPLAY Procedure).

- [PROCESS\\_CAPTURE Procedure](#)  
This procedure processes the workload capture found in `capture_dir` in place.
- [REMAP\\_CONNECTION Procedure](#)  
This procedure remaps the captured connection to a new one so that the user sessions can connect to the database in a desired way during workload replay.

### 183.3.23 IS\_REPLAY\_PAUSED Function

This function reports whether the replay is currently paused.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.IS_REPLAY_PAUSED
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

#### Return Values

Returns `TRUE` if the [PAUSE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) has been called successfully and the [RESUME\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) has not been called yet.

#### Usage Notes

A call to the [START\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) must have already been issued as a prerequisite.

### 183.3.24 LOAD\_LONG\_SQLTEXT Procedure

This procedure loads the captured SQL statements that are longer than 1000 characters to the `DBA_WORKLOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT` view.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.LOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT (
    capture_id    IN NUMBER);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 183-22** LOAD\_LONG\_SQLTEXT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>capture_id</code>	Internal key for the workload capture



#### Note:

This procedure is available starting with Oracle Database Release 18c.



#### See Also:

`DBA_WORKLOAD_LONG_SQLTEXT` in *Oracle Database Reference*



## 183.3.25 PAUSE\_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure pauses the in-progress workload replay.

All subsequent user calls from the replay clients will be stalled until either a call to the [RESUME\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) is issued or the replay is cancelled.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PAUSE_REPLAY;
```

### Usage Notes

- Prerequisite: A call to the [START\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) must have already been issued.
- User calls that were already in-progress when this procedure was invoked are allowed to run to completion. Only subsequent user calls, when issued, are paused.

## 183.3.26 POPULATE\_DIVERGENCE Procedure

This procedure precomputes the divergence information for the given call, stream, or the whole replay so that the `GET_DIVERGING_STATEMENT` Function returns as quickly as possible for the precomputed calls.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.POPULATE_DIVERGENCE (
    replay_id    IN    NUMBER,
    stream_id    IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    call_counter IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-23 POPULATE\_DIVERGENCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_id	ID of the replay
stream_id	Stream ID of the diverging call. If NULL is provided, then divergence information is precomputed for all diverging calls in the given replay.
call_counter	Call counter of the diverging call. If NULL is provided, then divergence information is precomputed for all diverging calls in the given stream.

### Related Topics

- [GET\\_DIVERGING\\_STATEMENT Function](#)  
This function retrieves information about a diverging call, including the statement text, the SQL ID, and the binds. If the replay of a recorded user call has data or error divergence, it is a diverging call.

## 183.3.27 PREPARE\_CONSOLIDATED\_REPLAY Procedure

Similar to the `PREPARE_REPLAY` Procedure, this procedure puts the database in a special "Prepare" mode for a multiple-capture replay. The difference is that this subprogram should be used only for consolidated replays.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY (
    synchronization          IN BOOLEAN,
    connect_time_scale      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_scale        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_auto_correct IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    capture_sts             IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    sts_cap_interval        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 300);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PREPARE_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY (
    synchronization          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'OBJECT_ID' , ,
    connect_time_scale      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_scale        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_auto_correct IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    capture_sts             IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    sts_cap_interval        IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 300);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-24 PREPARE\_CONSOLIDATED\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>synchronization</code>	<p>Sets the synchronization mode for replay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'TIME' — The synchronization will be based on the time the action took place during capture (clock-based time).</li> <li>'SCN' — The synchronization will be based on the capture-time commits; the commit order will be preserved during replay. This is the default mode.</li> <li>'OBJECT_ID' — Every replayed action will be executed only <i>after</i> the relevant commits have finished execution. The relevant commits are those that were issued before the given action in the captured workload and that modified at least one of the database objects the given action is referencing (either implicitly or explicitly). This synchronization mode makes sure that any replay action will see the same data that the action saw during capture, but allows greater concurrency for the actions that do not touch the same objects/tables.</li> </ul> <p>This value is deprecated.</p> <p>For compatibility, an overloaded version of this procedure uses <code>BOOLEAN</code> for this parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>TRUE</code> means 'SCN'</li> <li><code>FALSE</code> means 'TIME'</li> </ul>

**Table 183-24 (Cont.) PREPARE\_CONSOLIDATED\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
connect_time_scale	Scales the time elapsed between the instant the workload capture was started and the session connects with the given value. The input is interpreted as a % value. Can potentially be used to increase or decrease the number of concurrent users during the workload replay. DEFAULT VALUE is 100. See "Example 183-1".
think_time_scale	Scales the time elapsed between two successive user calls "Example 183-1" from the same session. The input is interpreted as a % value. Can potentially be used to increase or decrease the number of concurrent users during the workload replay. DEFAULT VALUE is 100. See "Example 183-2".
think_time_auto_correct	Auto corrects the think time between calls appropriately when user calls takes longer to complete during replay than during the original capture. DEFAULT is TRUE which is to reduce think time if replay goes slower than capture. See "Example 183-3".
capture_sts	If this parameter is TRUE, then a SQL tuning set capture is also started in parallel with workload replay. The resulting SQL tuning set can be exported using the <a href="#">EXPORT_AWR Procedure</a> along with the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) data. Currently, parallel SQL tuning set (STS) capture is not supported in an Oracle RAC environment. So, this parameter has no effect in that context. The calling user must have the appropriate privileges ('ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET'). The default value is FALSE.
sts_cap_interval	Specifies the capture interval of the SQL set capture from the cursor cache in seconds. The default value is 300.

### Usage Notes

A consolidated replay replays multiple captures in one replay. Each capture records different system change number (SCN) values. For this reason SCN-based sync is not supported for consolidated replays. Consolidated replays only support non-sync mode and the Object-ID based synchronization, and SCN-based synchronization is currently not supported.

### Related Topics

- [PREPARE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#)  
This procedure puts the database state in PREPARE FOR REPLAY mode.

## 183.3.28 PREPARE\_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure puts the database state in PREPARE FOR REPLAY mode.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PREPARE_REPLAY (
    synchronization          IN BOOLEAN          DEFAULT TRUE,
    connect_time_scale       IN NUMBER           DEFAULT 100,
    think_time_scale        IN NUMBER           DEFAULT 100,
```

```

think_time_auto_correct IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
scale_up_multiplier     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 1,
capture_sts            IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
sts_cap_interval       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 300,
rac_mode               IN NUMBER   DEFAULT GLOBAL_SYNC,
query_only             IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PREPARE_REPLAY (
synchronization        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'OBJECT_ID',
connect_time_scale     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 100,
think_time_scale       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 100,
think_time_auto_correct IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
scale_up_multiplier     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 1,
capture_sts            IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
sts_cap_interval       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 300),
rac_mode               IN NUMBER   DEFAULT GLOBAL_SYNC,
query_only             IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 183-25 PREPARE\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
synchronization	<p>Sets the synchronization mode for replay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'TIME' — The synchronization will be based on the time the action took place during capture (clock-based time).</li> <li>'SCN' — The synchronization will be based on the capture-time commits; the commit order will be preserved during replay. This is the default mode.</li> <li>'OBJECT_ID' — Every replayed action will be executed only <i>after</i> the relevant commits have finished execution. The relevant commits are those that were issued before the given action in the captured workload and that modified at least one of the database objects the given action is referencing (either implicitly or explicitly). This synchronization mode makes sure that any replay action will see the same data that the action saw during capture, but allows greater concurrency for the actions that do not touch the same objects/tables.</li> </ul> <p>This value is deprecated.</p> <p>For compatibility, an overloaded version of this procedure uses BOOLEAN for this parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE means 'SCN'</li> <li>FALSE means 'TIME'</li> </ul>
connect_time_scale	<p>Scales the time elapsed between the instant the workload capture was started and the session connects with the given value. The input is interpreted as a % value. Can potentially be used to increase or decrease the number of concurrent users during the workload replay. DEFAULT VALUE is 100. See "<a href="#">Example 183-1</a>".</p>
think_time_scale	<p>Scales the time elapsed between two successive user calls from the same session. The input is interpreted as a % value. Can potentially be used to increase or decrease the number of concurrent users during the workload replay. DEFAULT VALUE is 100. See "<a href="#">Example 183-2</a>".</p>

**Table 183-25 (Cont.) PREPARE\_REPLAY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>think_time_auto_correct</code>	Auto corrects the think time between calls appropriately when a user call takes longer to complete during replay than during the original capture. DEFAULT is TRUE which is to reduce think time if replay goes slower than capture. See "Example 183-3".
<code>scale_up_multiplier</code>	Defines the number of times the query workload is scaled up during replay. Each captured session is replayed concurrently as many times as the value of the <code>scale_up_multiplier</code> . However, only one of the sessions in each set of identical replay sessions executes both queries and updates. The remaining sessions only execute queries.
<code>capture_sts</code>	If this parameter is TRUE, then a SQL tuning set capture is also started in parallel with workload replay. The resulting SQL tuning set can be exported using the <a href="#">EXPORT_AWR Procedure</a> along with the AWR data. Currently, parallel SQL tuning set (STS) capture is not supported in an Oracle RAC environment. So, this parameter has no effect in that context. The calling user must have the appropriate privileges ('ADMINISTER SQL TUNING SET'). The default value is FALSE.
<code>sts_cap_interval</code>	Specifies the capture interval of the SQL set capture from the cursor cache in seconds. The default value is 300.
<code>rac_mode</code>	Specifies replay options in an Oracle Real Application Cluster (Oracle RAC) environment. This parameter accepts the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GLOBAL_SYNC — Synchronization across all Oracle RAC instances. This is the default value.</li> <li>PER_INSTANCE_CLIENT — Synchronization is global and each WRC client handles part of the workload that is sent to only one instance.</li> <li>PER_INSTANCE_SYNC — Synchronization is local (within each instance only) and each WRC client handles part of the workload that is sent to only one instance</li> </ul>
<code>query_only</code>	Replays only the read-only queries of the workload capture. The default value is FALSE.

**Usage Notes**

- Prerequisites:
  - The database has been initialized for replay using the [INITIALIZE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#).
  - Any capture time connection strings that require remapping have been already done using the [REMAP\\_CONNECTION Procedure](#).
- One or more external replay clients (WRC) can be started once the `PREPARE_REPLAY` procedure has been executed.
- With regard to `scale_up_multiplier`:
  - One replay session (base session) of each set of identical sessions will replay every call from the capture as usual.

- The remaining sessions (scale-up sessions) will only replay calls that are read-only. Thus, DDL, DML, and PL/SQL calls that modified the database is skipped. `SELECT FOR UPDATE` statements are also skipped.
- Read-only calls from the scale-up are synchronized appropriately and obey the timings defined by `think_time_scale`, `connect_time_scale`, and `think_time_auto_correct`. Also, the queries are made to wait for the appropriate commits.
- No replay data or error divergence records are generated for the scale-up sessions.
- All base or scale-up sessions that replay the same capture file will connect from the same workload replay client.

**Example 183-1 Application of the `connect_time_scale` Parameter**

If the following was observed during the original workload capture:

```
12:00 : Capture was started
12:10 : First session connect (10m after)
12:30 : Second session connect (30m after)
12:42 : Third session connect (42m after)
```

If the `connect_time_scale` is 50, then the session connects will happen as follows:

```
12:00 : Replay was started with 50% connect time scale
12:05 : First session connect ( 5m after)
12:15 : Second session connect (15m after)
12:21 : Third session connect (21m after)
```

If the `connect_time_scale` is 200, then the session connects will happen as follows:

```
12:00 : Replay was started with 200% connect time scale
12:20 : First session connect (20m after)
13:00 : Second session connect (60m after)
13:24 : Third session connect (84m after)
```

**Example 183-2 Application of the `think_time_scale` Parameter**

If the following was observed during the original workload capture:

```
12:00 : User SCOTT connects
12:10 : First user call issued (10m after completion of prevcall)
12:14 : First user call completes in 4mins
12:30 : Second user call issued (16m after completion of prevcall)
12:40 : Second user call completes in 10m
12:42 : Third user call issued ( 2m after completion of prevcall)
12:50 : Third user call completes in 8m
```

If the `think_time_scale` is 50 during the workload replay, then the user calls will look something like below:

```
12:00 : User SCOTT connects
12:05 : First user call issued 5 mins (50% of 10m) after the completion of
       previous call
12:10 : First user call completes in 5m (takes a minute longer)
12:18 : Second user call issued 8 mins (50% of 16m) after the completion of prev
       call
12:25 : Second user call completes in 7m (takes 3 minutes less)
12:26 : Third user call issued 1 min (50% of 2m) after the completion of prev
       call
12:35 : Third user call completes in 9m (takes a minute longer)
```

**Example 183-3 Application of the think\_time\_auto\_correct Parameter**

If the following was observed during the original workload capture:

```
12:00 : User SCOTT connects
12:10 : First user call issued (10m after completion of prevcall)
12:14 : First user call completes in 4m
12:30 : Second user call issued (16m after completion of prevcall)
12:40 : Second user call completes in 10m
12:42 : Third user call issued ( 2m after completion of prevcall)
12:50 : Third user call completes in 8m
```

If the think\_time\_scale is 100 and the think\_time\_auto\_correct is TRUE during the workload replay, then the user calls will look something like below:

```
12:00 : User SCOTT connects
12:10 : First user call issued 10 mins after the completion of prev call
12:15 : First user call completes in 5m (takes 1 minute longer)
12:30 : Second user call issued 15 mins (16m minus the extra time of 1m the prev
        call took) after the completion of prev call
12:44 : Second user call completes in 14m (takes 4 minutes longer)
12:44 : Third user call issued immediately (2m minus the extra time of 4m the prev
        call took) after the completion of prev call
12:52 : Third user call completes in 8m
```

## 183.3.29 PROCESS\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure processes the workload capture found in capture\_dir in place.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PROCESS_CAPTURE (
  capture_dir          IN  VARCHAR2,
  parallel_level       IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  synchronization     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'SCN',
  plsqli_mode         IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TOP_LEVEL');
```

**Parameters****Table 183-26 PROCESS\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_dir	(Mandatory) Name of the workload capture directory object (case sensitive). The directory object must point to a valid OS directory that has the appropriate permissions. New files are added to this directory.
parallel_level	Number of Oracle processes used to process the capture in parallel. The NULL default value will auto-compute the parallelism level, whereas a value of 1 will enforce serial execution.

**Table 183-26 (Cont.) PROCESS\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
synchronization	<p>Determines the synchronization mode that the user will be able to use for replay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'TIME' — When 'TIME' is selected, the replay can use 'TIME' synchronization mode only. When 'TIME' synchronization mode is used for replay, the synchronization will be based on the time the action took place during capture (clock-based time).</li> <li>'SCN' — When 'SCN' is selected, the replay can use the 'TIME' or 'SCN' synchronization mode. This is the default. When 'SCN' synchronization mode is used for replay, the synchronization will be based on the capture-time commits; the commit order will be preserved during replay. This is the default mode.</li> <li>'OBJECT_ID' — When 'OBJECT_ID' is selected, replay can use the 'TIME', 'SCN', or 'OBJECT_ID' synchronization mode. When 'OBJECT_ID' synchronization mode is used for replay, every replayed action will be executed only <i>after</i> the relevant commits have finished execution. The relevant commits are those that were issued before the given action in the captured workload and that modified at least one of the database objects the given action is referencing (either implicitly or explicitly). This synchronization mode makes sure that any replay action will see the same data that the action saw during capture, but allows greater concurrency for the actions that do not touch the same objects/tables. This synchronization mode is deprecated.</li> </ul>
plsql_mode	<p>Specifies the processing mode for PL/SQL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'TOP_LEVEL' — metadata is generated for top-level PL/SQL calls only; 'TOP_LEVEL' will be the only option for replay.</li> <li>'EXTENDED' — metadata is generated for both top-level PL/SQL calls and the SQL called from PL/SQL. A new directory ppe_X.X.X.X (where the Xs represent the current Oracle version) is created under the capture root directory. Capture must have been done with this same value for the plsql_mode parameter. Replay can use either 'TOP_LEVEL' or 'EXTENDED'.</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

- This subprogram analyzes the workload capture found in the capture\_dir and creates new workload replay specific metadata files that are required to replay the given workload capture. It only creates new files and does not modify any files that were originally created during the workload capture. Therefore, this procedure can be run multiple times on the same capture directory, such as when the procedure encounters unexpected errors or is cancelled by the user.



- Once this procedure runs successfully, the `capture_dir` can be used as input to the [INITIALIZE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) in order to replay the captured workload present in `capture_dir`.
- Before a workload capture can be replayed in a particular database version, the capture must be processed using `PROCESS_CAPTURE` in the same database version. Once created, a processed workload capture can be used to replay the captured workload multiple times in the same database version.

For example, suppose workload "foo" was captured in `rec_dir` in Oracle database version 10.2.0.5. In order to replay the workload "foo" in version 11.1.0.1 the workload must be processed in version 11.1.0.1. The following procedure must be executed in an 11.1.0.1 database in order to process the capture directory `rec_dir`:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.PROCESS_CAPTURE('rec_dir');
```

Now, `rec_dir` contains a valid 11.1.0.1 processed workload capture that can be used to replay the workload "foo" in 11.1.0.1 databases as many times as required.

- For encrypted capture, the `PROCESS_CAPTURE` procedure relies on Oracle wallet. The identifier is `oracle.rat.database_replay.encryption` (case-sensitive).

### 183.3.30 REMAP\_CONNECTION Procedure

This procedure remaps the captured connection to a new one so that the user sessions can connect to the database in a desired way during workload replay.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REMAP_CONNECTION (
  connection_id      IN NUMBER,
  replay_connection  IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REMAP_CONNECTION (
  capture_number     IN VARCHAR2,
  connection_id      IN NUMBER,
  replay_connection  IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 183-27 REMAP\_CONNECTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>capture_number</code>	Pointing to a capture of the current replay schedule
<code>connection_id</code>	ID of the connection to be remapped. Corresponds to <code>DBA_WORKLOAD_CONNECTION_MAP.CONN_ID</code> .
<code>replay_connection</code>	New connection string to be used during replay

#### Usage Notes

- Prior to calling `REMAP_CONNECTION` all replay connection strings are set to `NULL` by default. If a `replay_connection` is `NULL`, then the replay sessions will connect as determined by the replay client's runtime environment. For example, if the environment variable `TNS_ADMIN` is defined and the user does not call the

[REMAP\\_CONNECTION Procedure](#), then the `wrc` executable will connect to the server specified in the `tnsnames.ora` file pointed to by `TNS_ADMIN`.

- A valid `replay_connection` must specify a connect identifier or a service point. See the *Oracle Database Net Services Reference* for ways to specify connect identifiers (such as net service names, database service names, and net service aliases) and naming methods that can be used to resolve a connect identifier to a connect descriptor.
- An error is returned if no row matches the given `connection_id`.
- Use the `DBA_WORKLOAD_CONNECTION_MAP` view to review all the connection strings that are used by the subsequent workload replay, and also to examine connection string remappings used for previous workload replays.

### 183.3.31 REMOVE\_CAPTURE Procedure

This procedure removes the given capture from the current schedule.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REMOVE_CAPTURE (
    schedule_capture_number    IN    NUMBER);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 183-28 REMOVE\_CAPTURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schedule_capture_number</code>	Unique ID that identifies this capture within this schedule

### 183.3.32 REMOVE\_SCHEDULE\_ORDERING Procedure

This procedure removes an existing schedule order from the current replay schedule.

Together, `schedule_capture_id` and `waitfor_capture_id` form a schedule ordering that previously added by the [ADD\\_SCHEDULE\\_ORDERING Function](#) (`schedule_capture_id`, `waitfor_capture_id`). The order is that replay of capture indicated by `schedule_capture_id` will not start unless the replay of capture indicated by `waiting_for_capture_id` finishes.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REMOVE_SCHEDULE_ORDERING (
    schedule_capture_id    IN    NUMBER,
    waitfor_capture_id     IN    NUMBER);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 183-29 REMOVE\_SCHEDULE\_ORDERING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schedule_capture_id</code>	Points to a capture that has been added to the current replay schedule (see procedure description).

**Table 183-29 (Cont.) REMOVE\_SCHEDULE\_ORDERING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
waitfor_capture_id	Points to a capture that has been added to the current replay schedule.

**Usage Notes**

Prerequisites:

- The [BEGIN\\_REPLAY\\_SCHEDULE Procedure](#) must have been called.
- The replay schedule order should have already been added using the [ADD\\_SCHEDULE\\_ORDERING Function](#).

### 183.3.33 REPORT Function

This function generates a report on the stipulated workload replay.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REPORT (
    replay_id          IN NUMBER,
    format            IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

**Parameters****Table 183-30 REPORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_id	(Mandatory) Specifies the ID of the workload replay whose report is requested.
format	(Mandatory) Specifies the report format. Valid values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HTML - Generates the HTML version of the report</li> <li>• XML - Generates the XML version of the report</li> <li>• TEXT - Generates the text version of the report</li> </ul>

**Return Values**

The report body in the desired format returned as a CLOB

### 183.3.34 RESUME\_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure resumes a paused workload replay.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.RESUME_REPLAY;
```

## Usage Notes

Prerequisite: A call to the [PAUSE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) must have already been issued.

## 183.3.35 REUSE\_REPLAY\_FILTER\_SET Procedure

This procedure reuses filters in the specified filter set as if each were added using the [ADD\\_SCHEDULE\\_ORDERING Function](#).

Each call adds one filter set, which is a collection of individual filters on various attributes. Also, a new filter rule can be added, and an existing filter can be deleted before invoking the [CREATE\\_FILTER\\_SET Procedure](#) to create a new filter set.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.REUSE_REPLAY_FILTER_SET(  
    replay_dir IN VARCHAR2,  
    filter_set IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-31 REUSE\_REPLAY\_FILTER\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_dir	Capture ID of the existing filter set with which it is associated
filter_set	Name of the filter set to be reused

### Related Topics

- [ADD\\_SCHEDULE\\_ORDERING Function](#)  
This function adds a schedule order between two captures.

## 183.3.36 SET\_ADVANCED\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets an advanced parameter for replay besides the ones used with the [PREPARE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#).

The advanced parameters control aspects of the replay that are more specialized. The advanced parameters are reset to their default values after the replay has finished.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER(  
    pname IN VARCHAR2,  
    pvalue IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER(  
    pname IN VARCHAR2,  
    pvalue IN NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_ADVANCED_PARAMETER(  
    pname IN VARCHAR2,  
    pvalue IN BOOLEAN);
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-32 SET\_ADVANCED\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pname	Name of the parameter (case insensitive)
pvalue	Value of the parameter

## Usage Notes

The current parameters and values that can be used are:

'DO\_NO\_WAIT\_COMMITS': (default: FALSE)

This parameter controls whether the COMMIT issued by replay sessions is NOWAIT. The default value for this parameter is FALSE. In this case all the COMMITS are issued with the mode they were captured (wait, no-wait, batch, no-batch). If the parameter is set to TRUE, then all COMMITS are issued in no-wait mode. This is useful in cases where the replay is becoming noticeably slow because of a high volume of concurrent COMMITS. Setting the parameter to TRUE will significantly decrease the waits on the 'log file sync' event during the replay with respect to capture.

## Related Topics

- [PREPARE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#)  
This procedure puts the database state in PREPARE FOR REPLAY mode.

## 183.3.37 SET\_REPLAY\_DIRECTORY Procedure

This procedure sets a directory that contains multiple workload captures as the current replay directory.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_REPLAY_DIRECTORY (
    replay_dir    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 183-33 SET\_REPLAY\_DIRECTORY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
replay_dir	Name of the OS directory containing the captures for a workload consolidation

## 183.3.38 SET\_REPLAY\_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure sets the replay timeout setting. The purpose is to abort user calls that might make the replay much slower or even cause a replay hang.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_REPLAY_TIMEOUT (
    enabled      OUT  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    min_delay    OUT  NUMBER DEFAULT 10,
    max_delay    OUT  NUMBER DEFAULT 120,
    delay_factor OUT  NUMBER DEFAULT 8);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-34 SET\_REPLAY\_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enabled	TRUE to enable the timeout action, and FALSE to disable.
min_delay	Lower bound of call delay in minutes. The replay action is activated only when the delay is equal to or more than min_delay. Default = 10.
max_delay	Upper bound of call delay in minutes. The timeout action throws ORA-15569 when the delay is more than max_delay. Default = 120.
delay_factor	Factor for the call delay that is between min_delay and max_delay. The timeout action throws ORA-15569 when the current replay elapsed time is more than the product of capture elapsed time and delay_factor. Default = 8.

### Usage Notes

- This procedure can be called anytime during replay.
- Call delay is defined as the difference between replay and capture if replay elapsed time is longer than call elapsed time.
- Once a replay timeout action is enabled, a user call will exit with ORA-15569 if it has been delayed more than the condition specified by the replay action. The call and its error are reported as error divergence.
- Replay timeout operates as follows:
  - The timeout action has no effect if it is not enabled.
  - If the call delay in minutes is less than a lower bound specified by parameter min\_delay, then the timeout action is non-operational.
  - If the delay in minutes is more than an upper bound specified by parameter max\_delay, the timeout action will abort the user call and throw ORA-15569.
  - For delay that is between the lower bound and upper bound, the user call will abort with ORA-15569 only when the current replay elapsed time is more than the product of capture elapsed time and parameter delay\_factor.

## 183.3.39 SET\_SQL\_MAPPING Procedure

This procedure specifies SQL statements to be skipped or replaced during a database replay operation.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SET_SQL_MAPPING (
    schedule_cap_id    IN NUMBER,
    sql_id             IN VARCHAR2,
    operation          IN VARCHAR2,
    replacement_sql_text IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
PROCEDURE SET_SQL_MAPPING (
    sql_id             IN VARCHAR2,
    operation          IN VARCHAR2,
    replacement_sql_text IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-35 SET\_SQL\_MAPPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_cap_id	ID of a capture in the schedule
sql_id	SQL identifier of the SQL statement at the time of capture
operation	Directs that one of the following actions be performed for the specified statement during database replay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'SKIP' — Skip the SQL statement identified by sql_id</li> <li>'REPLACE' — Replace this SQL statement identified by sql_id with the SQL statement in the replacement_sql_text parameter</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

- replacement\_sql\_text: When 'SKIP' is specified for the operation parameter, this parameter is NULL. When 'REPLACE' is specified for the operation parameter, this parameter's value is the SQL statement to be used.
- schedule\_cap\_id is used for consolidated replay.

## 183.3.40 SET\_USER\_MAPPING Procedure

This procedure sets a new schema or user name to be used during replay instead of the captured user.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_USER_MAPPING (
    schedule_cap_id    IN NUMBER,
    capture_user       IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

replay_user          IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.SET_USER_MAPPING (
capture_user         IN VARCHAR2,
replay_user          IN VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 183-36 SET\_USER\_MAPPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_cap_id	ID of the a capture in the schedule
capture_user	User name during the time of the workload capture
replay_user	User name to which captured user is remapped during replay.

### Usage Notes

- A schedule\_cap\_id of NULL is used for regular non-consolidate replay.
- The replay must be initialized but not prepared in order to use this subprogram.
- If replay\_user is set to NULL, then the mapping is disabled.
- After multiple calls with the same capture\_user, the last call always takes effect.
- To list all the mappings that will be in effect during the subsequent replay execute the following:

```
SELECT * FROM DBA_WORKLOAD_ACTIVE_USER_MAP
```

- The overloaded version without the schedule\_cap\_id calls the one with the schedule\_cap\_id argument by passing in NULL.
- Mappings are stored in a table made public through the view DBA\_WORKLOAD\_USER\_MAP. To remove old mappings execute

```
DELETE * FROM DBA_WORKLOAD_USER_MAP
```

## 183.3.41 START\_CONSOLIDATED\_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure starts the replay of a multiple-capture capture. It should be used only for consolidated replays.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.START_CONSOLIDATED_REPLAY;
```

### Usage Notes

Prerequisites:

- The call to the [PREPARE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) was already issued.
- A sufficient number of external replay clients (WRC) that can faithfully replay the captured workload already started. The status of such external replay clients can be monitored using V\$WORKLOAD\_REPLAY\_CLIENTS.



## 183.3.42 START\_REPLAY Procedure

This procedure starts the workload replay.

All the external replay clients (WRC) that are currently connected to the replay database will automatically be notified, and those replay clients (WRC) will begin issuing the captured workload. It should only be used for consolidated replays.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.START_REPLAY;
```

### Usage Notes

- Prerequisites:
  - The call to the [PREPARE\\_REPLAY Procedure](#) was already issued.
  - A sufficient number of external replay clients (WRC) that can faithfully replay the captured workload already started. The status of such external replay clients can be monitored using `V$WORKLOAD_REPLAY_CLIENTS`.
- Use the WRC's `CALIBRATE` mode to determine the number of replay clients that might be required to faithfully replay the captured workload. For example:

```
$ wrc mode=calibrate replaydir=.
```

## 183.3.43 USE\_FILTER\_SET Procedure

This procedure applies a filter set to a capture in the current replay schedule.

The filter set must have been created by calling the [CREATE\\_FILTER\\_SET Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.USE_FILTER_SET(
  capture_number IN VARCHAR2,
  filter_set     IN   VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPLAY.USE_FILTER_SET(
  filter_set     IN   VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 183-37 USE\_FILTER\_SET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_number	Pointing to a capture of the current replay schedule
filter_set	Name of the filter set

### Usage Notes

The filter set must have been created by calling the [CREATE\\_FILTER\\_SET Procedure](#).

# DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` package lets you manage the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) by performing operations, such as, managing snapshots and baselines.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_WORKLOAD\\_REPOSITORY Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Performance Tuning Guide* for more information about the Automatic Workload Repository

## 184.1 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Examples

This example shows how to generate an AWR text report with the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` package for database ID 1557521192, instance ID 1, snapshot IDs 5390 and 5391, and with default options.

```
-- make sure to set line size appropriately
-- set linesize 152
SELECT output FROM TABLE(
  DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_REPORT_TEXT(
    1557521192, 1, 5390, 5392) );
```

You can call the `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` packaged functions directly as in the example, but Oracle recommends you use the corresponding supplied SQL script (`awrrpt.sql` in this case) for the packaged function, which prompts the user for required information.

## 184.2 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Data Structures

The `DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` package defines an object and associated table types.

### OBJECT Types

- [AWR\\_BASELINE\\_METRIC\\_TYPE](#) Object Type

### TABLE Types

- [AWR\\_BASELINE\\_METRIC\\_TYPE\\_TABLE](#) Table Type

- [AWRRPT\\_INSTANCE\\_LIST\\_TYPE Table Type](#)

## 184.2.1 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY AWR\_BASELINE\_METRIC\_TYPE Object Type

This type shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline.

### Syntax

```
TYPE awr_baseline_metric_type AS OBJECT (
  baseline_name      VARCHAR2(64),
  dbid               NUMBER NOT NULL,
  instance_number    NUMBER NOT NULL,
  beg_time           DATE NOT NULL,
  end_time           DATE NOT NULL,
  metric_id          NUMBER NOT NULL,
  metric_name        VARCHAR2(64) NOT NULL,
  metric_unit        VARCHAR2(64) NOT NULL,
  num_interval       NUMBER NOT NULL,
  interval_size      NUMBER NOT NULL,
  average            NUMBER NOT NULL,
  minimum            NUMBER NOT NULL,
  maximum            NUMBER NOT NULL);
```

### Fields

**Table 184-1 AWR\_BASELINE\_METRIC\_TYPE Fields**

Field	Description
baseline_name	Name of the Baseline
dbid	Database ID for the snapshot
instance_number	Instance number for the snapshot
beg_time	Begin time of the interval
end_time	End time of the interval
metric_id	Metric ID
metric_name	Metric name
metric_unit	Unit of measurement
num_interval	Number of intervals observed
interval_size	Interval size (in hundredths of a second)
average	Average over the period
minimum	Minimum value observed
maximum	Maximum value observed

## 184.2.2 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY AWR\_BASELINE\_METRIC\_TYPE\_TABLE Table Type

This type is used by the SELECT\_BASELINE\_METRIC Function.

### Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE awr_baseline_metric_type_table AS TABLE OF awr_baseline_metric_type;
```

### Related Topics

- [SELECT\\_BASELINE\\_METRIC Function](#)  
This table function shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for all the snapshots.

## 184.2.3 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY AWRRPT\_INSTANCE\_LIST\_TYPE Table Type

This type provides an alternative to a comma-separated list.

### Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE awrrpt_instance_list_type AS TABLE OF NUMBER;
```

## 184.3 Summary of DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 184-2 DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_COLORED_SQL Procedure</a>	Adds a colored SQL ID
<a href="#">ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML Function</a>	Displays a global or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) ASH Spot report in HTML format.
<a href="#">ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Function</a>	Displays a global or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) ASH Spot report in Text format.
<a href="#">ASH_REPORT_ANALYTICS Function</a>	Displays the ASH Analytics active report
<a href="#">ASH_REPORT_HTML Function</a>	Displays the ASH report in HTML
<a href="#">ASH_REPORT_TEXT Function</a>	Displays the ASH report in text
<a href="#">AWR_DIFF_REPORT_HTML Function</a>	Displays the AWR Diff-Diff report in HTML
<a href="#">AWR_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT Function</a>	Displays the AWR Diff-Diff report in text
<a href="#">AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_HTML Functions</a>	Displays the Global AWR Compare Periods Report in HTML

**Table 184-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT Functions</a>	Displays the Global AWR Compare Periods Report in text
<a href="#">AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML Functions</a>	Displays the Global AWR report in HTML
<a href="#">AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT Functions</a>	Displays the Global AWR report in text
<a href="#">AWR_REPORT_HTML Function</a>	Displays the AWR report in HTML
<a href="#">AWR_REPORT_TEXT Function</a>	Displays the AWR report in text
<a href="#">AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS Procedure</a>	Configures specified report thresholds, including the number of rows in the report
<a href="#">AWR_SQL_REPORT_HTML Function</a>	Displays the AWR SQL Report in HTML format
<a href="#">AWR_SQL_REPORT_TEXT Function</a>	Displays the AWR SQL Report in text format
<a href="#">CONTROL_RESTRICTED_SNAPSHOT Procedure</a>	Controls the AWR snapshot creation for a database in the <i>restricted session</i> mode.
<a href="#">CREATE_BASELINE Functions &amp; Procedures</a>	Creates a single baseline
<a href="#">CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE Procedures</a>	Creates a baseline template
<a href="#">CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT Function and Procedure</a>	Creates a manual <i>remote</i> snapshot immediately using the Remote Management Framework (RMF)
<a href="#">CREATE_SNAPSHOT Function and Procedure</a>	Creates a manual <i>local</i> snapshot immediately
<a href="#">DROP_BASELINE Procedure</a>	Drops a previously-defined baseline
<a href="#">DROP_BASELINE_TEMPLATE Procedure</a>	Removes a baseline template that is no longer needed
<a href="#">DROP_SNAPSHOT_RANGE Procedure</a>	Drops a range of snapshots
<a href="#">LOCAL_AWR_DBID Function</a>	Returns the database identifier for the local AWR database
<a href="#">MODIFY_BASELINE_WINDOW_SIZE Procedure</a>	Modifies the window size for the Default Moving Window Baseline
<a href="#">MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS Procedures</a>	Modifies the snapshot settings
<a href="#">PURGE_SQL_DETAILS Procedure</a>	Purges SQL details, specifically rows from <code>WRH\$_SQLTEXT</code> and <code>WRH\$_SQL_PLAN</code> that do not have corresponding rows (DBID, SQL_ID) in <code>WRH\$_SQLSTAT</code> .
<a href="#">REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE Procedures</a>	Registers a remote database in the AWR using the Remote Management Framework (RMF)
<a href="#">REMOVE_COLORED_SQL Procedure</a>	Removes a colored SQL ID
<a href="#">RENAME_BASELINE Procedure</a>	Renames a baseline
<a href="#">SELECT_BASELINE_DETAILS Function</a>	Shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for a range of snapshots

**Table 184-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC Function</a>	Shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for all the snapshots
<a href="#">UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATA BASE Procedures</a>	Removes all the statistics, metadata, and partitions of a remote database from the AWR using the Remote Management Framework (RMF)
<a href="#">UPDATE_DATAFILE_INFO Procedure</a>	Updates the data file and tablespace information stored in the AWR with the current information in the database
<a href="#">UPDATE_OBJECT_INFO Procedure</a>	Updates rows of WRH\$_SEG_STAT_OBJ table that represent objects in the local database

### 184.3.1 ADD\_COLORED\_SQL Procedure

This procedure adds a colored SQL ID.

If an SQL ID is colored, it will be captured in every snapshot, independent of its level of activities (so that it does not have to be a `TOP SQL`). Capture occurs if the SQL is found in the cursor cache at snapshot time. To uncolor the SQL, invoke the [REMOVE\\_COLORED\\_SQL Procedure](#).

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ADD_COLORED_SQL(
  sql_id      IN VARCHAR2,
  dbid        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 184-3 ADD\_COLORED\_SQL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_id	13-character external SQL ID
dbid	Optional DBID, defaults to Local DBID

### 184.3.2 ASH\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_HTML Function

This table function displays a global or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) ASH Spot report in HTML format.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML(
  l_dbid      IN NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN VARCHAR2((1023),
  l_btime     IN DATE,
  l_etime     IN DATE,
  l_options   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
  l_slot_width IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
  l_sid       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  l_sql_id    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

l_wait_class    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_service_hash  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
l_module       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_action       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_client_id    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_plsql_entry   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
l_data_src     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
l_container    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;

```

## Parameters

**Table 184-4** *ASH\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_HTML Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>l_dbid</code>	Database identifier
<code>l_inst_num</code>	List of instances (such as '1,2,3'), or NULL to report on all instances in the database
<code>l_btime</code>	The 'begin time'
<code>l_etime</code>	The 'end time'
<code>l_options</code>	Report level (currently not used)
<code>l_slot_width</code>	Specifies (in seconds) how wide the slots used in the "Top Activity" section of the report should be. This argument is optional, and if it is not specified the time interval between <code>l_btime</code> and <code>l_etime</code> is appropriately split into not more than 10 slots.
<code>l_sid</code>	Session ID (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_sql_id</code>	SQL ID (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_wait_class</code>	Wait class name (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_service_hash</code>	Service name hash (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_module</code>	Module name (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_action</code>	Action name (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_client_id</code>	Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_plsql_entry</code>	PL/SQL entry point (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_data_src</code>	Ignored since the report works off of data on disk only
<code>l_container</code>	Name of the container for which report activity is limited. Valid values other than NULL (default) should be taken from container names in <code>V\$CONTAINERS</code> . Behavior is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NULL: When connected to a root container the report is on all containers. When connected to a PDB the report is on only that PDB.</li> <li>• If not NULL: When connected to a root container the report is on activity from the specified container. When connected to a PDB the report is the same as NULL value for <code>l_container</code> regarding the connected PDB.</li> </ul> <p>Note: If while connected to a PDB you request information from another PDB this produces an empty report.</p>

### Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(1500).

### Usage Notes

- You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `ashrpti.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.
- The unspecified optional arguments are used to generate an ASH Reports that specify 'report targets' such as a SQL statement, or a session, or a particular Service/Module combination. These arguments are specified to restrict the ASH rows that would be used to generate the report. For example, to generate an ASH report on a particular SQL statement, such as SQL\_ID 'abcdefghijkl123 ' pass that `sql_id` value to the `l_sql_id` argument:

```
l_sql_id => 'abcdefghijkl123'
```

Any combination of those optional arguments can be passed in, and only rows in ASH that satisfy all of those 'report targets' will be used. If multiple 'report targets' are specified, AND conditional logic is used to connect them. For example, to generate an ASH report on MODULE "PAYROLL" and ACTION "PROCESS", use the following predicate:

```
l_module => 'PAYROLL', l_action => 'PROCESS'
```

Valid SQL wildcards can be used in all the arguments that are of type VARCHAR2.

**Table 184-5 ASH\_REPORT\_HTML: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments**

Argument Name	Comment	Wildcard Allowed
<code>l_sid</code>	Session ID (for example, V\$SESSION.SID)	No
<code>l_sql_id</code>	SQL ID (for example, V\$SQL.SQL_ID)	Yes
<code>l_wait_class</code>	Wait class name (for example, V\$EVENT_NAME.WAIT_CLASS)	Yes
<code>l_service_hash</code>	Service name hash (for example, V\$ACTIVE_SERVICES.NAME_HASH)	No
<code>l_module</code>	Module name (for example, V\$SESSION.MODULE)	Yes
<code>l_action</code>	Action name (for example, V\$SESSION.ACTION)	Yes
<code>l_client_id</code>	Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (for example, V\$SESSION.CLIENT_IDENTIFIER)	Yes
<code>l_data_src</code>	Wildcards are not allowed for <code>l_data_src</code> as it is of numeric datatype	No



## 184.3.3 ASH\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_TEXT Function

This table function displays a global or Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) ASH Spot report in text format.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT(
    l_dbid          IN VARCHAR2(1023),
    l_inst_num      IN NUMBER,
    l_btime         IN DATE,
    l_etime         IN DATE,
    l_options       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
    l_slot_width    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
    l_sid           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    l_sql_id        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    l_wait_class    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    l_service_hash  IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
    l_module        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    l_action        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    l_client_id     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    l_plsql_entry   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    l_data_src      IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
    l_container     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-6** *ASH\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_TEXT* Parameters

Parameter	Description
l_dbid	Database identifier
l_inst_num	List of instances (such as '1, 2, 3'), or NULL to report on all instances in the database
l_btime	The 'begin time'
l_etime	The 'end time'
l_options	Report level (currently not used)
l_slot_width	Specifies (in seconds) how wide the slots used in the "Top Activity" section of the report should be. This argument is optional, and if it is not specified the time interval between l_btime and l_etime is appropriately split into not more than 10 slots.
l_sid	Session ID (see Usage Notes)
l_sql_id	SQL ID (see Usage Notes)
l_wait_class	Wait class name (see Usage Notes)
l_service_hash	Service name hash (see Usage Notes)
l_module	Module name (see Usage Notes)
l_action	Action name (see Usage Notes)
l_client_id	Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (see Usage Notes)

**Table 184-6 (Cont.) ASH\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_TEXT Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>l_plsql_entry</code>	PL/SQL entry point (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_data_src</code>	Ignored since the report works off of data on disk only
<code>l_container</code>	<p>Name of the container for which report activity is limited. Valid values other than NULL (default) should be taken from container names in V\$CONTAINERS. Behavior is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NULL: When connected to a root container the report is on all containers. When connected to a PDB the report is on only that PDB.</li> <li>• If not NULL: When connected to a root container the report is on activity from the specified container. When connected to a PDB the report is the same as NULL value for <code>l_container</code> regarding the connected PDB.</li> </ul> <p>Note: If while connected to a PDB you request information from another PDB this produces an empty report.</p>

#### Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(320).

#### Usage Notes

- You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `ashrpti.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.
- The unspecified optional arguments are used to generate an ASH Reports that specify 'report targets' such as a SQL statement, or a session, or a particular Service/Module combination. These arguments are specified to restrict the ASH rows that would be used to generate the report. For example, to generate an ASH report on a particular SQL statement, such as `SQL_ID 'abcdefghijkl123'` pass that `SQL_ID` value to the `l_sql_id` argument:

```
l_sql_id => 'abcdefghijkl123'
```

**Table 184-7 ASH\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_TEXT: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments**

Argument Name	Comment	Wildcard Allowed
<code>l_sid</code>	Session ID (for example, V\$SESSION.SID)	No
<code>l_sql_id</code>	SQL ID (for example, V\$SQL.SQL_ID)	Yes
<code>l_wait_class</code>	Wait class name (for example, V\$EVENT_NAME.WAIT_CLASS)	Yes
<code>l_service_hash</code>	Service name hash (for example, V\$ACTIVE_SERVICES.NAME_HASH)	No
<code>l_module</code>	Module name (for example, V\$SESSION.MODULE)	Yes
<code>l_action</code>	Action name (for example, V\$SESSION.ACTION)	Yes

**Table 184-7 (Cont.) ASH\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_TEXT: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments**

Argument Name	Comment	Wildcard Allowed
<code>l_client_id</code>	Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.CLIENT_IDENTIFIER</code> )	Yes
<code>l_plsql_entry</code>	PL/SQL entry point (for example, <code>"SYS.DBMS_LOB.*"</code> )	Yes
<code>l_data_src</code>	Wildcards are not allowed for <code>l_data_src</code> as it is of numeric datatype	No

- Any combination of those optional arguments can be passed in, and only rows in ASH that satisfy all of those 'report targets' will be used. If multiple 'report targets' are specified, AND conditional logic is used to connect them. For example, to generate an ASH report on `MODULE "PAYROLL"` and `ACTION "PROCESS"`, use the following predicate:

```
l_module => 'PAYROLL', l_action => 'PROCESS'
```

Valid SQL wildcards can be used in all the arguments that are of type `VARCHAR2`.

## 184.3.4 ASH\_REPORT\_ANALYTICS Function

This function returns the ASH Analytics active report.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_REPORT_ANALYTICS(
  dbid          IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  inst_id       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  begin_time    IN DATE,
  end_time      IN DATE,
  report_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  filter_list   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-8 ASH\_REPORT\_ANALYTICS Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>dbid</code>	Database identifier. If its value is set to <code>NULL</code> , then the database identifier for the local database is used. Its default value is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>inst_id</code>	Instance number of the database for which the statistics are required. If its value is set to <code>NULL</code> , then the statistics for the local database are returned. Its default value is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>begin_time</code>	The start time of the interval for which the ASH report is required.
<code>end_time</code>	The end time of the interval for which the ASH report is required.
<code>report_level</code>	Describes the list of components to build.
<code>filter_list</code>	Describes the list of filters to apply. Its default value is <code>NULL</code> (no filters to apply).

**Return Values**

Returns the ASH Analytics active report.

## 184.3.5 ASH\_REPORT\_HTML Function

This table function displays the ASH Spot report in HTML.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_REPORT_HTML(
  l_dbid          IN NUMBER,
  l_inst_num     IN NUMBER,
  l_btime        IN DATE,
  l_etime        IN DATE,
  l_options      IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
  l_slot_width   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
  l_sid          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  l_sql_id       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_wait_class   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_service_hash IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  l_module       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_action       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_client_id    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_plsql_entry  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_data_src     IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
  l_container    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

**Parameters****Table 184-9** *ASH\_REPORT\_HTML Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>l_dbid</code>	Database identifier
<code>l_inst_num</code>	Instance number
<code>l_btime</code>	The 'begin time'
<code>l_etime</code>	The 'end time'
<code>l_options</code>	Report level (currently not used)
<code>l_slot_width</code>	Specifies (in seconds) how wide the slots used in the "Top Activity" section of the report should be. This argument is optional, and if it is not specified the time interval between <code>l_btime</code> and <code>l_etime</code> is appropriately split into not more than 10 slots.
<code>l_sid</code>	Session ID (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_sql_id</code>	SQL ID (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_wait_class</code>	Wait class name (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_service_hash</code>	Service name hash (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_module</code>	Module name (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_action</code>	Action name (see Usage Notes)

**Table 184-9 (Cont.) ASH\_REPORT\_HTML Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>l_client_id</code>	Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_plsql_entry</code>	PL/SQL entry point (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_data_src</code>	Can be used to specify a data source (see Usage Notes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 =&gt; memory (<code>V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY</code>)</li> <li>• 2 =&gt; disk (<code>DBA_HIST_ACTIVE_SESS_HISTORY</code>)</li> <li>• 0 =&gt; both. This is the default value. Here, the begin and end time parameters are used to get the samples from the appropriate data source, which can be memory, disk, or both.</li> </ul>
<code>l_container</code>	Name of the container for which report activity is limited. Valid values other than <code>NULL</code> (default) should be taken from container names in <code>V\$CONTAINERS</code> . Behavior is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <code>NULL</code>: When connected to a root container the report is on all containers. When connected to a PDB the report is on only that PDB.</li> <li>• If not <code>NULL</code>: When connected to a root container the report is on activity from the specified container. When connected to a PDB the report is the same as <code>NULL</code> value for <code>l_container</code> regarding the connected PDB.</li> </ul> <p>Note: If while connected to a PDB you request information from another PDB this produces an empty report.</p>

**Return Values**

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2(500)`.

**Usage Notes**

- You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `ashrpti.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.
- By default, the report uses the begin and end time parameters (`l_btime` and `l_etime`, respectively) to find all rows in that time range either from memory, or disk, or both. However, using `l_data_src`, one can explicitly specify one of those data sources. For example, to generate an ASH report on all rows between `l_btime` and `l_time` found in memory, use

```
l_data_src => 1
```

Similarly, to generate a report on samples found only on disk, use

```
l_data_src => 2
```

- The unspecified optional arguments are used to generate an ASH Reports that specify 'report targets' such as a SQL statement, or a session, or a particular Service/Module combination. These arguments are specified to restrict the ASH rows that would be used to generate the report. For example, to generate an ASH report on a particular SQL statement, such as `SQL_ID 'abcdefghij123'` pass that `sql_id` value to the `l_sql_id` argument:

```
l_sql_id => 'abcdefghij123'
```

Any combination of those optional arguments can be passed in, and only rows in ASH that satisfy all of those 'report targets' will be used. If multiple 'report targets' are specified, AND conditional logic is used to connect them. For example, to generate an ASH report on MODULE "PAYROLL" and ACTION "PROCESS", use the following predicate:

```
l_module => 'PAYROLL', l_action => 'PROCESS'
```

Valid SQL wildcards can be used in all the arguments that are of type VARCHAR2.

**Table 184-10 ASH\_REPORT\_HTML: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments**

Argument Name	Comment	Wildcard Allowed
l_sid	Session ID (for example, V\$SESSION.SID)	No
l_sql_id	SQL ID (for example, V\$SQL.SQL_ID)	Yes
l_wait_class	Wait class name (for example, V\$EVENT_NAME.WAIT_CLASS)	Yes
l_service_hash	Service name hash (for example, V\$ACTIVE_SERVICES.NAME_HASH)	No
l_module	Module name (for example, V\$SESSION.MODULE)	Yes
l_action	Action name (for example, V\$SESSION.ACTION)	Yes
l_client_id	Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (for example, V\$SESSION.CLIENT_IDENTIFIER)	Yes

## 184.3.6 ASH\_REPORT\_TEXT Function

This table function displays the ASH Spot report in text.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.ASH_REPORT_TEXT(
  l_dbid          IN NUMBER,
  l_inst_num     IN NUMBER,
  l_btime        IN DATE,
  l_etime         IN DATE,
  l_options       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
  l_slot_width   IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
  l_sid           IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  l_sql_id        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_wait_class    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_service_hash IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  l_module        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_action        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_client_id     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_plsql_entry   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  l_data_src      IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 0,
  l_container     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

## Parameters

**Table 184-11** *ASH\_REPORT\_TEXT Parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>l_dbid</code>	Database identifier
<code>l_inst_num</code>	Instance number
<code>l_btime</code>	The 'begin time'
<code>l_etime</code>	The 'end time'
<code>l_options</code>	Report level (currently not used)
<code>l_slot_width</code>	Specifies (in seconds) how wide the slots used in the "Top Activity" section of the report should be. This argument is optional, and if it is not specified the time interval between <code>l_btime</code> and <code>l_etime</code> is appropriately split into not more than 10 slots.
<code>l_sid</code>	Session ID (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_sql_id</code>	SQL ID (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_wait_class</code>	Wait class name (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_service_hash</code>	Service name hash (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_module</code>	Module name (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_action</code>	Action name (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_client_id</code>	Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_plsql_entry</code>	PL/SQL entry point (see Usage Notes)
<code>l_data_src</code>	Can be used to specify a data source (see Usage Notes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 =&gt; memory (<code>V\$ACTIVE_SESSION_HISTORY</code>)</li> <li>• 2 =&gt; disk (<code>DBA_HIST_ACTIVE_SESS_HISTORY</code>)</li> <li>• 0 =&gt; both. This is the default value. Here, the begin and end time parameters are used to get the samples from the appropriate data source, which can be memory, disk, or both.</li> </ul>
<code>l_container</code>	Name of the container for which report activity is limited. Valid values other than <code>NULL</code> (default) should be taken from container names in <code>V\$CONTAINERS</code> . Behavior is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <code>NULL</code>: When connected to a root container the report is on all containers. When connected to a PDB the report is on only that PDB.</li> <li>• If not <code>NULL</code>: When connected to a root container the report is on activity from the specified container. When connected to a PDB the report is the same as <code>NULL</code> value for <code>l_container</code> regarding the connected PDB.</li> </ul> <p>Note: If while connected to a PDB you request information from another PDB this produces an empty report.</p>

## Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2(80)`.

### Usage Notes

- You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `ashrpti.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.
- By default, the report uses the begin and end time parameters (`l_btime` and `l_etime`, respectively) to find all rows in that time range either from memory, or disk, or both. However, using `l_data_src`, one can explicitly specify one of those data sources. For example, to generate an ASH report on all rows between `l_btime` and `l_time` found in memory, use

```
l_data_src => 1
```

Similarly, to generate a report on samples found only on disk, use

```
l_data_src => 2
```

- The unspecified optional arguments are used to generate an ASH Reports that specify 'report targets' such as a SQL statement, or a session, or a particular Service/Module combination. These arguments are specified to restrict the ASH rows that would be used to generate the report. For example, to generate an ASH report on a particular SQL statement, such as `SQL_ID 'abcdefghijkl123'` pass that `SQL_ID` value to the `l_sql_id` argument:

```
l_sql_id => 'abcdefghijkl123'
```

**Table 184-12 ASH\_REPORT\_TEXT: Wildcards Allowed (or Not) in Arguments**

Argument Name	Comment	Wildcard Allowed
<code>l_sid</code>	Session ID (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.SID</code> )	No
<code>l_sql_id</code>	SQL ID (for example, <code>V\$SQL.SQL_ID</code> )	Yes
<code>l_wait_class</code>	Wait class name (for example, <code>V\$EVENT_NAME.WAIT_CLASS</code> )	Yes
<code>l_service_hash</code>	Service name hash (for example, <code>V\$ACTIVE_SERVICES.NAME_HASH</code> )	No
<code>l_module</code>	Module name (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.MODULE</code> )	Yes
<code>l_action</code>	Action name (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.ACTION</code> )	Yes
<code>l_client_id</code>	Client ID for end-to-end backtracing (for example, <code>V\$SESSION.CLIENT_IDENTIFIER</code> )	Yes
<code>l_plsql_entry</code>	PL/SQL entry point (for example, <code>"SYS.DBMS_LOB.*"</code> )	Yes
<code>l_data_src</code>	Wildcards are not allowed for <code>l_data_src</code> as it is of numeric datatype	No

- Any combination of those optional arguments can be passed in, and only rows in ASH that satisfy all of those 'report targets' will be used. If multiple 'report targets' are specified, `AND` conditional logic is used to connect them. For example, to generate an ASH report on `MODULE "PAYROLL"` and `ACTION "PROCESS"`, use the following predicate:



```
l_module => 'PAYROLL', l_action => 'PROCESS'
```

Valid SQL wildcards can be used in all the arguments that are of type VARCHAR2.

## 184.3.7 AWR\_DIFF\_REPORT\_HTML Function

This table function displays the AWR Compare Periods report in HTML.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_DIFF_REPORT_HTML(
    dbid1      IN NUMBER,
    inst_num1  IN NUMBER,
    bid1       IN NUMBER,
    eid1       IN NUMBER,
    dbid2      IN NUMBER,
    inst_num2  IN NUMBER,
    bid2       IN NUMBER,
    eid2       IN NUMBER)
RETURN awrd rpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-13** *AWR\_DIFF\_REPORT\_HTML Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dbid1	1st database identifier
inst_num1	1st instance number
bid1	1st beginning snapshot ID
eid1	1st ending snapshot ID
dbid2	2nd database identifier
inst_num2	2nd instance number
bid2	2nd beginning snapshot ID
eid2	2nd ending snapshot ID

### Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(500).

### Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrd rpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

## 184.3.8 AWR\_DIFF\_REPORT\_TEXT Function

This table function displays the AWR Compare Periods report in text.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT(
    dbid1      IN NUMBER,
    inst_num1  IN NUMBER,
```

```

bid1      IN NUMBER,
eid1      IN NUMBER,
dbid2     IN NUMBER,
inst_num2 IN NUMBER,
bid2      IN NUMBER,
eid2      IN NUMBER)
RETURN awdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;

```

## Parameters

**Table 184-14** *AWR\_DIFF\_REPORT\_TEXT Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dbid1	1st database identifier
inst_num1	1st instance number
bid1	1st beginning snapshot ID
eid1	1st ending snapshot ID
dbid2	2nd database identifier
inst_num2	2nd instance number
bid2	2nd beginning snapshot ID
eid2	2nd ending snapshot ID

## Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(500).

## Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awdrdrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

## 184.3.9 AWR\_GLOBAL\_DIFF\_REPORT\_HTML Functions

This table function displays Global AWR Compare Periods Report in HTML format.

The first overload accepts comma-separated lists of instance numbers for `inst_num1` and `inst_num2`. No leading zeroes are allowed and there is a limit of 1023 characters.

## Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_HTML (
  dbid1      IN      NUMBER,
  inst_num1  IN      AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
  bid1       IN      NUMBER,
  eid1       IN      NUMBER,
  dbid2     IN      NUMBER,
  inst_num2  IN      AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
  bid2       IN      NUMBER,
  eid2       IN      NUMBER)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;

```

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_HTML (
  dbid1      IN      NUMBER,
  inst_num1  IN      VARCHAR2,

```

```

bid1      IN    NUMBER,
eid1      IN    NUMBER,
dbid2     IN    NUMBER,
inst_num2 IN    VARCHAR2,
bid2      IN    NUMBER,
eid2      IN    NUMBER)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;

```

### Parameters

**Table 184-15** *AWR\_GLOBAL\_DIFF\_REPORT\_HTML Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dbid1	1st database identifier
inst_num1	1st list of instance numbers. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report.
bid1	1st beginning snapshot ID
eid1	1st ending snapshot ID
dbid2	2nd database identifier
inst_num2	2nd list of instance numbers to be included in report. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report.
bid2	2nd beginning snapshot ID
eid2	2nd ending snapshot ID

### Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(1500).

## 184.3.10 AWR\_GLOBAL\_DIFF\_REPORT\_TEXT Functions

This table function displays Global AWR Compare Periods Report in text format.

The first overload accepts comma-separated lists of instance numbers for `inst_num1` and `inst_num2`. No leading zeroes are allowed and there is a limit of 1023 characters.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT (
  dbid1      IN    NUMBER,
  inst_num1  IN    AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
  bid1      IN    NUMBER,
  eid1      IN    NUMBER,
  dbid2     IN    NUMBER,
  inst_num2  IN    AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
  bid2      IN    NUMBER,
  eid2      IN    NUMBER)
RETURN awdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;

```

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_DIFF_REPORT_TEXT (
  dbid1      IN    NUMBER,
  inst_num1  IN    VARCHAR2,

```

```

bid1      IN    NUMBER,
eid1      IN    NUMBER,
dbid2     IN    NUMBER,
inst_num2 IN    VARCHAR2,
bid2      IN    NUMBER,
eid2      IN    NUMBER)
RETURN awrd rpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;

```

### Parameters

**Table 184-16** *AWR\_GLOBAL\_DIFF\_REPORT\_TEXT Functions Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dbid1	1st database identifier
inst_num1	1st list of instance numbers. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report.
bid1	1st beginning snapshot ID
eid1	1st ending snapshot ID
dbid2	2nd database identifier
inst_num2	2nd list of instance numbers to be included in report. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report.
bid2	2nd beginning snapshot ID
eid2	2nd ending snapshot ID

### Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(320).

## 184.3.11 AWR\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_HTML Functions

This table function displays the Global AWR report in HTML.

The first overload accepts a comma-separated list of instance numbers. No leading zeroes are allowed and there is a limit of 1023 characters.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML (
  l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN    AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
  l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;

```

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_HTML (
  l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN    VARCHAR2,
  l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN    NUMBER,

```

```
l_options IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-17 AWR\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_HTML Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
l_dbid	Database identifier
l_inst_num	List of instance numbers to be included in report. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report.
l_bid	Beginning snapshot ID
l_eid	Ending snapshot ID
l_options	Report level (currently not used)

### Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(1500).

## 184.3.12 AWR\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_TEXT Functions

This table function displays the Global AWR report in text.

The first overload accepts a comma-separated list of instance numbers. No leading zeroes are allowed and there is a limit of 1023 characters

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT(
  l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN    AWRRPT_INSTANCE_LIST_TYPE,
  l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_GLOBAL_REPORT_TEXT(
  l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN    VARCHAR2,
  l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awdrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-18 AWR\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_TEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
l_dbid	Database identifier

**Table 184-18 (Cont.) AWR\_GLOBAL\_REPORT\_TEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>l_inst_num</code>	List of instance numbers to be included in report. If set to NULL, all instances for which begin and end snapshots are available, and which have not been restarted between snapshots, will be included in the report.
<code>l_bid</code>	Beginning snapshot ID
<code>l_eid</code>	Ending snapshot ID
<code>l_options</code>	A flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, not used.

**Return Values**

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(320).

### 184.3.13 AWR\_REPORT\_HTML Function

This table function displays the AWR report in HTML.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_REPORT_HTML(
  l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN    NUMBER,
  l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 184-19 AWR\_REPORT\_HTML Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>l_dbid</code>	Database identifier
<code>l_inst_num</code>	Instance number
<code>l_bid</code>	Beginning snapshot ID
<code>l_eid</code>	Ending snapshot ID
<code>l_options</code>	A flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, Oracle supports one value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>l_options - 8</code>. Displays the ADDM specific portions of the report. These sections include the Buffer Pool Advice, Shared Pool Advice, and PGA Target Advice.</li> </ul>

**Return Values**

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(1500).

### Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

## 184.3.14 AWR\_REPORT\_TEXT Function

This table function displays the AWR report in text.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_REPORT_TEXT(
  l_dbid      IN    NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN    NUMBER,
  l_bid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN    NUMBER,
  l_options   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;

```

### Parameters

**Table 184-20 AWR\_REPORT\_TEXT Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>l_dbid</code>	Database identifier
<code>l_inst_num</code>	Instance number
<code>l_bid</code>	Beginning snapshot ID
<code>l_eid</code>	Ending snapshot ID
<code>l_options</code>	A flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, Oracle supports one value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>l_options - 8</code>. Displays the ADDM specific portions of the report. These sections include the Buffer Pool Advice, Shared Pool Advice, and PGA Target Advice.</li> </ul>

### Return Values

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2(80)`.

### Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

## 184.3.15 AWR\_SET\_REPORT\_THRESHOLDS Procedure

This procedure configure specified report thresholds, including the number of rows in the report.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS(
  top_n_events  IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  top_n_files   IN    NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,

```

```

top_n_segments      IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
top_n_services      IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
top_n_sql           IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
top_n_sql_max       IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
top_sql_pct         IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
shmem_threshold     IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
versions_threshold  IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
top_n_disks         IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
outlier_pct         IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
outlier_cpu_pct     IN  NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 184-21** *AWR\_SET\_REPORT\_THRESHOLDS Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
top_n_events	Number of most significant wait events to be included
top_n_files	Number of most active files to be included
top_n_segments	Number of most active segments to be included
top_n_services	Number of most active services to be included
top_n_sql	Number of most significant SQL statements to be included
top_n_sql_max	Number of SQL statements to be included if their activity is greater than that specified by top_sql_pct
top_sql_pct	Significance threshold for SQL statements between top_n_sql and top_n_sql_max
shmem_threshold	Shared memory low threshold
versions_threshold	Plan version count low threshold
top_n_disks	Number of cell disks with most I/O
outlier_pct	Percentage of maximum capacity before displaying outliers for Exadata sections
outlier_cpu_pct	Threshold for mean percentage CPU to display outliers

## User Notes

- The effect of each setting depends on the type of report being generated as well as on the underlying AWR data. Not all settings are meaningful for each report type. Invalid settings (such as negative numbers) are ignored.
- Settings are effective only in the context of the session that executes the AWR\_SET\_REPORT\_THRESHOLDS procedure. For example, to get a report that lists top 12 segments as compared to the default, one can invoke as follows:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_SET_REPORT_THRESHOLDS (top_n_segments=>12);
```

## 184.3.16 AWR\_SQL\_REPORT\_HTML Function

This table function displays the AWR SQL Report in HTML format.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_SQL_REPORT_HTML(
  l_dbid      IN  NUMBER,
```



```

l_inst_num IN NUMBER,
l_bid      IN NUMBER,
l_eid      IN NUMBER,
l_sqlid    IN VARCHAR2,
l_options  IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_html_type_table PIPELINED;

```

### Parameters

**Table 184-22** *AWR\_SQL\_REPORT\_HTML Parameters*

Parameter	Description
l_dbid	Database identifier
l_inst_num	Instance number
l_bid	Beginning snapshot ID
l_eid	Ending snapshot ID
l_sqlid	SQL ID of statement to be analyzed
l_options	A flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, not used.

### Return Values

The output will be one column of VARCHAR2(500).

### Usage Notes

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrsqrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

## 184.3.17 AWR\_SQL\_REPORT\_TEXT Function

This table function displays the AWR SQL Report in text format.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.AWR_SQL_REPORT_TEXT(
  l_dbid      IN NUMBER,
  l_inst_num  IN NUMBER,
  l_bid       IN NUMBER,
  l_eid       IN NUMBER,
  l_sqlid     IN VARCHAR2,
  l_options   IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN awrrpt_text_type_table PIPELINED;

```

### Parameters

**Table 184-23** *AWR\_SQL\_REPORT\_TEXT Parameters*

Parameter	Description
l_dbid	Database identifier
l_inst_num	Instance number

**Table 184-23 (Cont.) AWR\_SQL\_REPORT\_TEXT Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>l_bid</code>	Beginning snapshot ID
<code>l_eid</code>	Ending snapshot ID
<code>l_sqlid</code>	SQL ID of statement to be analyzed
<code>l_options</code>	Flag to specify to control the output of the report. Currently, not used.

**Return Values**

The output will be one column of `VARCHAR2(120)`.

**Usage Notes**

You can call the function directly but Oracle recommends you use the `awrsqrpt.sql` script which prompts users for the required information.

## 184.3.18 CONTROL\_RESTRICTED\_SNAPSHOT Procedure

This procedure controls the AWR snapshot creation for a database in the *restricted session* mode. If this procedure is not used, then by default, the AWR snapshots cannot be created for a database in the *restricted session* mode. This procedure affects the local database on which it is executed.

**Note:**

To enable AWR snapshot creation for an Oracle RAC in the *restricted session* mode, this procedure must be executed on every database instance in the Oracle RAC.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CONTROL_RESTRICTED_SNAPSHOT(
    allow IN BOOLEAN);
```

**Parameters****Table 184-24 CONTROL\_RESTRICTED\_SNAPSHOT Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>allow</code>	This parameter can have one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE: AWR snapshots can be created for the database in the <i>restricted session</i> mode.</li> <li>FALSE: AWR snapshots cannot be created for the database in the <i>restricted session</i> mode.</li> </ul>

## 184.3.19 CREATE\_BASELINE Functions and Procedures

This function and procedure creates a baseline.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE(
    start_snap_id    IN NUMBER,
    end_snap_id      IN NUMBER,
    baseline_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid             IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    expiration       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE(
    start_snap_id    IN NUMBER,
    end_snap_id      IN NUMBER,
    baseline_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid             IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    expiration       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE(
    start_time       IN DATE,
    end_time         IN DATE,
    baseline_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid             IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    expiration       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE(
    start_time       IN DATE,
    end_time         IN DATE,
    baseline_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid             IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    expiration       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-25 CREATE\_BASELINE Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
start_snap_id	Start snapshot sequence number for the baseline.
end_snap_id	End snapshot sequence number for the baseline.
start_time	Start time for the baseline.
end_time	End time for the baseline.
baseline_name	Name of baseline.
dbid	Database Identifier for baseline. If NULL, this takes the database identifier for the local database. Defaults to NULL.
expiration	Expiration in number of days for the baseline. If NULL, then expiration is infinite, meaning do not drop baseline ever. Defaults to NULL.

### Exceptions

- An error will be returned if this baseline name already exists in the system.
- The snapshot range that is specified for this interface must be an existing pair of snapshots in the database. An error will be returned if the inputted snapshots do not exist in the system.

### Examples

This example creates a baseline (named 'oltp\_peakload\_bl') between snapshots 105 and 107 for the local database:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE (start_snap_id => 105,
                                                end_snap_id   => 107,
                                                baseline_name =>
'oltp_peakload_bl');
```

If you query the DBA\_HIST\_BASELINE view after the CREATE BASELINE action, you will see the newly created baseline in the Workload Repository.

## 184.3.20 CREATE\_BASELINE\_TEMPLATE Procedures

This procedure specifies a template for how they would like baselines to be created for future time periods.

### Syntax

Specifies a template for generating a baseline for a single time period in the future.

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE(
  start_time          IN DATE,
  end_time            IN DATE,
  baseline_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  template_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  expiration          IN NUMBER,
  dbid                IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

Specifies a template for creating and dropping baseline based on repeating time periods:

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_BASELINE_TEMPLATE(
  day_of_week         IN VARCHAR2,
  hour_in_day         IN NUMBER,
  duration            IN NUMBER,
  start_time          IN DATE,
  end_time            IN DATE,
  baseline_name_prefix IN VARCHAR2,
  template_name       IN VARCHAR2,
  expiration          IN NUMBER,
  dbid                IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 184-26 CREATE\_BASELINE\_TEMPLATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
start_time	Start Time for the baseline to be created'
end_time	End Time for the baseline to be created
baseline_name	Name of baseline to be created
template_name	Name for the template
expiration	Expiration in number of days for the baseline. If NULL, then expiration is infinite, meaning do not drop baseline ever. Defaults to NULL
dbid	Database ID for which the baseline template needs to be used. If NULL, this takes the database identifier of the local database. Defaults to NULL.
day_of_week	Day of week that the baseline should repeat on. Specify one of the following values: SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
hour_in_day	Value of 0-23 to specify the Hour in the Day the baseline should start
duration	Duration (in number of hours) after hour in the day that the baseline should last
baseline_name_prefix	Name for baseline prefix. When creating the baseline, the name of the baseline will be the prefix appended with the date information.

## 184.3.21 CREATE\_REMOTE\_SNAPSHOT Function and Procedure

This function and procedure create a remote snapshot using the Remote Management Framework (RMF). The function returns the snapshot ID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(
    node_id      IN NUMBER,
    flush_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT');
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(
    node_id      IN NUMBER,
    flush_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(
    node_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    flush_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT');
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(
    node_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    topology_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    flush_level  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 184-27 CREATE\_REMOTE\_SNAPSHOT Parameters**

Parameter	Description
node_id	RMF node identifier of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created.
node_name	RMF node name of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created.
topology_name	RMF topology name of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created.
flush_level	The flush level can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>BESTFIT:</b> Uses the default value depending on the type of snapshot being taken.</li> <li><b>LITE:</b> Lightweight snapshot. Only the most important statistics are collected. This is default for a pluggable database (PDB) and application container.</li> <li><b>TYPICAL:</b> Regular snapshot. Most of the statistics are collected. This is default for a container database root (CDB root) and non-CDB database.</li> <li><b>ALL:</b> Heavyweight snapshot. All the possible statistics are collected. This consumes a considerable amount of disk space and takes a long time to create.</li> </ul>

## Examples

This example creates a remote snapshot of the database having the RMF node identifier of 10:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_REMOTE_SNAPSHOT(10);
```

If you query the DBA\_HIST\_SNAPSHOT view after executing the above procedure, you will see a new snapshot record added to the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).

## 184.3.22 CREATE\_SNAPSHOT Function and Procedure

This function and procedure create a snapshot. The function returns the snapshot ID. If both, the database ID and the database name are not specified in this subprogram, then the snapshot is created for the local database on which the subprogram is executed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT(
  flush_level IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT',
  dbid        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
  source_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT(
```

```
flush_level IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'BESTFIT',
dbid        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
source_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 184-28 CREATE\_SNAPSHOT Parameters**

Parameter	Description
flush_level	The flush level can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>BESTFIT:</b> Uses the default value depending on the type of snapshot being taken.</li> <li><b>LITE:</b> Lightweight snapshot. Only the most important statistics are collected. This is default for a pluggable database (PDB) and application container.</li> <li><b>TYPICAL:</b> Regular snapshot. Most of the statistics are collected. This is default for a container database root (CDB root) and non-CDB database.</li> <li><b>ALL:</b> Heavyweight snapshot. All the possible statistics are collected. This consumes a considerable amount of disk space and takes a long time to create.</li> </ul>
dbid	Database ID of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created.
source_name	Name of the database for which the snapshot needs to be created.

## Examples

This example creates a snapshot of the local database with the flush level of ALL:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT('ALL');
```

If you query the DBA\_HIST\_SNAPSHOT view after executing the above procedure, you will see a new snapshot record added to the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR).

## 184.3.23 DROP\_BASELINE Procedure

This procedure drops a previously-defined baseline.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_BASELINE(
baseline_name IN VARCHAR2,
cascade       IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
dbid          IN NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 184-29 DROP\_BASELINE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
baseline_name	Name of baseline to drop from the system
cascade	If TRUE, the pair of snapshots associated with the baseline will also be dropped. Otherwise, only the baseline is removed.
dbid	Database ID for which the baseline needs to be dropped (defaults to local DBID).

## Examples

This example drops the baseline 'oltp\_peakload\_bl' without dropping the underlying snapshots:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_BASELINE (
    baseline_name => 'oltp_peakload_bl');
```

If you query the DBA\_HIST\_BASELINE view after the DROP\_BASELINE action, you will see the specified baseline definition is removed. You can query the DBA\_HIST\_SNAPSHOT view to find that the underlying snapshots are left intact.

## 184.3.24 DROP\_BASELINE\_TEMPLATE Procedure

This procedure removes a template that is no longer needed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_BASELINE_TEMPLATE(
    template_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid             IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-30 DROP\_BASELINE\_TEMPLATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
template_name	Name of the template to remove
dbid	Database ID for which the baseline template needs to be dropped. If NULL, this takes the database identifier of the local database. Defaults to NULL.

## 184.3.25 DROP\_SNAPSHOT\_RANGE Procedure

This procedure drops a range of snapshots.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_SNAPSHOT_RANGE(
    low_snap_id     IN NUMBER,
```



```
high_snap_id IN NUMBER,
dbid         IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-31 DROP\_SNAPSHOT\_RANGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
low_snap_id	Low snapshot id of snapshots to drop.
high_snap_id	High snapshot id of snapshots to drop.
dbid	Database id (defaults to local DBID).

### Examples

This example drops the range of snapshots between snapshot id 102 to 105 for the local database:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.DROP_SNAPSHOT_RANGE(102, 105);
```

If you query the `dba_hist_snapshot` view after the Drop Snapshot action, you will see that snapshots 102 to 105 are removed from the Workload Repository.

## 184.3.26 LOCAL\_AWR\_DBID Function

This function returns the database identifier for the local AWR database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.LOCAL_AWR_DBID()
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## 184.3.27 MODIFY\_BASELINE\_WINDOW\_SIZE Procedure

This procedure modifies the window size for the Default Moving Window Baseline.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_BASELINE_WINDOW_SIZE(
    window_size IN NUMBER,
    dbid         IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-32 MODIFY\_BASELINE\_WINDOW\_SIZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
window_size	New Window size for the default Moving Window Baseline, in number of days.
dbid	Database ID (defaults to local DBID).

### Usage Notes

The window size must be less than or equal to the AWR retention setting. If the window size needs to be greater than the retention setting, the [MODIFY\\_SNAPSHOT\\_SETTINGS Procedures](#) can be used to adjust the retention setting. A moving window can be set to a maximum of 13 weeks.

## 184.3.28 MODIFY\_SNAPSHOT\_SETTINGS Procedures

This procedure controls three aspects of snapshot generation.

- The `INTERVAL` setting affects how often snapshots are automatically captured.
- The `RETENTION` setting affects how long snapshots are retained in the Workload Repository.
- The number of SQL captured for each Top criteria. If the user manually specifies a value for Top N SQL, the AWR SQL collection will use the user-specified number for both automatic and manual snapshots.

There are two overloads. The first takes a `NUMBER` and the second takes a `VARCHAR2` for the `topnsql` argument. The differences are described under the Parameters description.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS(
    retention      IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    interval       IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    topnsql        IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    dbid           IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS(
    retention      IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    interval       IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL,
    topnsql        IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid           IN NUMBER      DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-33** MODIFY\_SNAPSHOT\_SETTINGS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>retention</code>	<p>New retention time (in minutes). The specified value must be in the range of <code>MIN_RETENTION</code> (1 day) to <code>MAX_RETENTION</code> (100 years).</p> <p>If <code>ZERO</code> is specified, snapshots will be retained forever. A large system-defined value will be used as the retention setting.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> is specified, the old value for retention is preserved.</p> <p>NOTE: The retention setting must be greater than or equal to the window size of the 'SYSTEM_MOVING_WINDOW' baseline. If the retention needs to be less than the window size, the <a href="#">MODIFY_BASELINE_WINDOW_SIZE Procedure</a> can be used to adjust the window size.</p>

**Table 184-33 (Cont.) MODIFY\_SNAPSHOT\_SETTINGS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
interval	<p>New interval setting between each snapshot, in units of minutes. The specified value must be in the range MIN_INTERVAL (10 minutes) to MAX_INTERVAL (1 year).</p> <p>If ZERO is specified, automatic and manual snapshots will be disabled. A large system-defined value will be used as the retention setting.</p> <p>If NULL is specified, the current value is preserved.</p>
topnsql	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If NUMBER: Top N SQL size. The number of Top SQL to flush for each SQL criteria (Elapsed Time, CPU Time, Parse Calls, Shareable Memory, Version Count). The value for this setting will not be affected by the statistics/flush level and will override the system default behavior for the AWR SQL collection. The setting will have a minimum value of 30 and a maximum value of 50,000. Specifying NULL will keep the current setting.</li> <li>• If VARCHAR2: Users are allowed to specify the following values: (DEFAULT, MAXIMUM, N), where N is the number of Top SQL to flush for each SQL criteria. Specifying DEFAULT will revert the system back to the default behavior of Top 30 for statistics level TYPICAL and Top 100 for statistics level ALL. Specifying MAXIMUM will cause the system to capture the complete set of SQL in the cursor cache. Specifying the number N is equivalent to setting the Top N SQL with the NUMBER type. Specifying NULL for this argument will keep the current setting.</li> </ul>
dbid	<p>Database identifier in AWR for which to modify the snapshot settings. If NULL is specified, the local dbid will be used. Defaults to NULL.</p>

### Examples

This example changes the `interval` setting to one hour and the `retention` setting to two weeks for the local database:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.MODIFY_SNAPSHOT_SETTINGS(
    interval => 60,
    retention => 20160);
```

If you query the `DBA_HIST_WR_CONTROL` table after this procedure is executed, you will see the changes to these settings.

## 184.3.29 PURGE\_SQL\_DETAILS Procedure

This procedure purges SQL details, specifically rows from `WRH$_SQLTEXT`, `WRH$_SQL_PLAN`, and `WRH$_SQL_BIND_METADATA` that do not have corresponding rows (`DBID`, `SQL_ID`) in `WRH$_SQLSTAT`.

The subprogram calls for the `DBID` for which to run the purge. If the `DBID` is not specified, the database `DBID` is used. You can constrain runtime by specifying the

maximum number of rows to purge per table. If no maximum is specified, the subprograms tries to purge all applicable rows.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.PURGE_SQL_DETAILS(
    numrows IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    dbid    IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-34 PURGE\_SQL\_DETAILS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
numrows	Number of rows
dbid	Database ID (default to local DBID)

## 184.3.30 REGISTER\_REMOTE\_DATABASE Procedures

This procedure registers a remote database in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) using the Remote Management Framework (RMF).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE(
    node_id IN NUMBER);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE(
    node_name      IN VARCHAR2,
    topology_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-35 REGISTER\_REMOTE\_DATABASE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
node_id	RMF node identifier of the database that needs to be registered in the AWR.
node_name	RMF node name of the database that needs to be registered in the AWR.
topology_name	RMF topology name of the database that needs to be registered in the AWR.

### Examples

This example registers the remote database having the RMF node identifier of 10 in the AWR:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.REGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE(10);
```

### 184.3.31 REMOVE\_COLORED\_SQL Procedure

This procedure removes a colored SQL ID. After a SQL is uncolored, it will no longer be captured in a snapshot automatically, unless it makes the TOP list.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.REMOVE_COLORED_SQL(
    sql_id      IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid        IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 184-36 REMOVE\_COLORED\_SQL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_id	13-character external SQL ID
dbid	Optional dbid, defaults to Local DBID

### 184.3.32 RENAME\_BASELINE Procedure

This procedure renames a baseline.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.RENAME_BASELINE(
    old_baseline_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    new_baseline_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    dbid               IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 184-37 RENAME\_BASELINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
old_baseline_name	Old baseline name.
new_baseline_name	New baseline name.
dbid	Database ID for which the baseline needs to be renamed (defaults to local DBID).

### 184.3.33 SELECT\_BASELINE\_DETAILS Function

This table function shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for a range of snapshots.

This table function returns an object of [AWR\\_BASELINE\\_METRIC\\_TYPE Object Type](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.SELECT_BASELINE_DETAILS(
    l_baseline_id    IN NUMBER,
    l_begin_snap     IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    l_end_snap       IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    l_dbid           IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awrbl_details_type_table PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-38 SELECT\_BASELINE\_DETAILS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
l_baseline_id	ID of the baseline for which the statistics need to be retrieved. Specifying the value 0 returns the statistics for the moving window baseline.
l_begin_snap	Start snapshot sequence number for the baseline.
l_end_snap	End snapshot sequence number for the baseline.
l_dbid	Database identifier for the baseline. If its value is set to NULL, then the database identifier for the local database is used. Its default value is NULL.

## 184.3.34 SELECT\_BASELINE\_METRIC Function

This table function shows the values of the metrics corresponding to a baseline for all the snapshots.

This table function returns an object of [AWR\\_BASELINE\\_METRIC\\_TYPE Object Type](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.SELECT_BASELINE_METRIC(
    l_baseline_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    l_dbid           IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    l_instance_num   IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN awr_metric_type_table PIPELINED;
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-39 SELECT\_BASELINE\_METRIC Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
l_baseline_name	Name of the baseline for which the metrics need to be viewed.
l_dbid	Database identifier for the baseline. If set to NULL, the database identifier for the local database is used. Default is NULL.
l_instance_num	The instance number for which the metrics need to be viewed. If set to NULL, metrics for the local database instance are shown. Default is NULL.

## 184.3.35 UNREGISTER\_REMOTE\_DATABASE Procedures

This procedure removes all the statistics, metadata, partitions, and so on of a remote database from the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR). After executing this procedure, the remote database cannot be used for any AWR operations, such as creating remote snapshots.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE(
    node_id          IN NUMBER,
    remote_check     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE(
    node_name        IN VARCHAR2,
    topology_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    remote_check     IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-40 UNREGISTER\_REMOTE\_DATABASE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
node_id	Identifier of the remote database whose data needs to be removed from the AWR.
node_name	Name of the remote database whose data needs to be removed from the AWR.
topology_name	RMF topology name of the remote database.
remote_check	If set to TRUE, the remote database's metadata is validated before removing its data from the AWR. This option requires the remote database to be available.  If set to FALSE, the remote database's data is removed from the AWR without validating its metadata. This option must be selected to unregister a remote database that is not available (it is offline or there is a network outage).

### Examples

This example removes the AWR data related to the remote database having the database identifier of 10:

```
EXECUTE DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UNREGISTER_REMOTE_DATABASE(10);
```

## 184.3.36 UPDATE\_DATAFILE\_INFO Procedure

This procedure updates the data file and tablespace information stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) with the current information in the database. This procedure is useful when a data file or a tablespace has been moved or renamed. As this change is not always captured in the next snapshot, AWR report may not show the most current information.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UPDATE_DATAFILE_INFO();
```

## 184.3.37 UPDATE\_OBJECT\_INFO Procedure

This procedure updates rows of WRH\$\_SEG\_STAT\_OBJ table that represent objects in the local database. It attempts to determine the current names for all object belonging to the local database, except those with 'MISSING' and/or 'TRANSIENT' values in the name columns.

The amount of work performed at each invocation of this routine may be controlled by setting the input parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.UPDATE_OBJECT_INFO(  
    maxrows IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 184-41 UPDATE\_OBJECT\_INFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
maxrows	Maximum number of rows to be updated. Default= 0, meaning there is no limit.



# DBMS\_XA

The `DBMS_XA` package contains the XA/Open interface for applications to call XA interface in PL/SQL. Using this package, application developers can switch or share transactions across SQL\*Plus sessions or processes using PL/SQL.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XA Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Advanced Application Developer's Guide* for more information about "Developing Applications with Oracle XA"

## 185.1 DBMS\_XA Overview

These subprograms allow a PL/SQL application to define a global transaction branch ID (`XID`) and associate or disassociate the current session with the transaction branch.

Subsequently, these transaction branches may be prepared and committed by following the two-phase commit protocol. A single-phase commit protocol is also supported if only one resource manager is involved.

Interfaces are also provided for a PL/SQL application to set the timeout values for any new global transaction branches that may start with the current session.

## 185.2 DBMS\_XA Security Model

This package is created under `SYS`. Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not under the package owner `SYS`. Any `DBMS_XA` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is executed using the privileges of the current user. Any `DBMS_XA` subprogram called from a stored procedure is executed using the privileges of the owner of the stored procedure.

`SELECT` or `READ` privilege on `SYS.DBA_PENDING_TRANSACTIONS` is required for users who need to execute `XA_RECOVER` subprogram.

FORCE ANY TRANSACTION privilege is required for users who need to manipulate XA transactions created by other users.

## 185.3 DBMS\_XA Constants

The DBMS\_XA package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

The package uses the constants shown in [Table 185-1](#) for use in the flag field of the [XA\\_START Function](#) and the [XA\\_END Function](#).

**Table 185-1 DBMS\_XA Constants for Flag Field of XA\_START & XA\_END Functions**

Name	Type	Value	Description
TMNOFLAGS	PLS_INTEGER	00000000	Indicates no flag value is selected.
TMSUCCESS	PLS_INTEGER	UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER('04000000')	Dissociates caller from transaction branch
TMJOIN	PLS_INTEGER	UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER('00200000')	Caller is joining existing transaction branch.
TMSUSPEND	PLS_INTEGER	UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER('02000000')	Caller is suspending, not ending, association
TMRESUME	PLS_INTEGER	UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER('08000000')	Caller is resuming association with suspended transaction branch.

The DBMS\_XA package uses the constants shown in [Table 185-2](#) for Possible Return Values

**Table 185-2 DBMS\_XA Constants for Possible Return Values**

Name	Type	Value	Description
XA_RBBASE	PLS_INTEGER	100	Inclusive lower bound of the rollback codes
XA_RBROLLBACK	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBBASE	Rollback was caused by an unspecified reason
XA_RBCOMMFAIL	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBBASE+1	Rollback was caused by a communication failure
XA_RBDEADLOCK	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBBASE+2	Deadlock was detected
XA_RBINTEGRITY	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBBASE+3	Condition that violates the integrity of the resources was detected
XA_RBOTHER	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBBASE+4	Resource manager rolled back the transaction for an unlisted reason

**Table 185-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XA Constants for Possible Return Values**

Name	Type	Value	Description
XA_RBPROTO	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBBASE+5	Protocol error occurred in the resource manager
XA_RBTIMEOUT	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBBASE+6	transaction branch took long
XA_RBTRANSIENT	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBBASE+7	May retry the transaction branch
XA_RBEND	PLS_INTEGER	XA_RBTRANSIENT	Inclusive upper bound of the rollback codes
XA_NOMIGRATE	PLS_INTEGER	9	Transaction branch may have been heuristically completed
XA_HEURHAZ	PLS_INTEGER	8	Transaction branch may have been heuristically completed
XA_HEURCOM	PLS_INTEGER	7	Transaction branch has been heuristically committed
XA_HEURRB	PLS_INTEGER	6	Transaction branch has been heuristically rolled back
XA_HEURMIX	PLS_INTEGER	5	Some of the transaction branches have been heuristically committed, others rolled back
XA_RETRY	PLS_INTEGER	4	Routine returned with no effect and may be re-issued
XA_RDONLY	PLS_INTEGER	3	Transaction was read-only and has been committed
XA_OK	PLS_INTEGER	0	Normal execution
XAER_ASYNC	PLS_INTEGER	-2	Asynchronous operation already outstanding
XAER_RMERR	PLS_INTEGER	-3	Resource manager error occurred in the transaction branch
XAER_NOTA	PLS_INTEGER	-4	XID is not valid
XAER_INVALID	PLS_INTEGER	-5	Invalid arguments were given
XAER_PROTO	PLS_INTEGER	-6	Routine invoked in an improper context
XAER_RMFAIL	PLS_INTEGER	-7	Resource manager unavailable
XAER_DUPID	PLS_INTEGER	-8	XID already exists
XAER_OUTSIDE	PLS_INTEGER	-9	Resource manager doing work outside global transaction

## 185.4 DBMS\_XA Operational Notes

In compliance with the XA specification of the X/Open CAE Standard for Distributed Transaction Processing, XA\_PREPARE/COMMIT/ROLLBACK/FORGET may not be called when the transaction is still associated with the current session. Only after XA\_END has been

called so that there is not any transaction associated with the current session, the application may call `XA_PREPARE/COMMIT/ROLLBACK/FORGET`.

`XAER_PROTO` error is returned from `XA_PREPARE/COMMIT/ROLLBACK/FORGET` if a transaction is being associated with the current session.

Prior to calling any of the package subprograms, a connection/session must have already been established to the Oracle database server backend, or a resource manager. Resource manager identifiers are not supported. If multiple resource managers are involved, multiple connections/sessions must be pre-established to each resource manager before calling any the package subprograms. If multiple connections/sessions are established during the course of global transaction processing, the caller must ensure that all of those connections/sessions associated with a specific global transaction branch identifier (XID) are established to the same resource manager.

## 185.5 DBMS\_XA Data Structures

The `DBMS_XA` package uses this `OBJECT` type and associated `TABLE` type.

### OBJECT Types

- [DBMS\\_XA\\_XID Object Type](#)

### TABLE Types

- [DBMS\\_XA\\_XID\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)

### 185.5.1 DBMS\_XA DBMS\_XA\_XID Object Type

The PL/SQL XA interface allows the PL/SQL application to define a global transaction branch id (XID) and associate/disassociate the current session with the transaction branch. XID is defined as a PL/SQL object type.



#### Note:

For more information, see "Distributed Transaction Processing: The XA Specification" in the public XA Standard.

### Syntax

```
TYPE DBMS_XA_XID IS OBJECT(  
  formatid      NUMBER,  
  gtrid         RAW(64),  
  bqual        RAW(64),  
  constructor function DBMS_XA_XID(  
    gtrid      IN  NUMBER)  
    RETURN SELF AS RESULT,  
  constructor function DBMS_XA_XID (  
    gtrid      IN  RAW,  
    bqual      IN  RAW)  
    RETURN SELF AS RESULT,  
  constructor function DBMS_XA_XID(  
    formatid  IN  NUMBER,
```

```

gtrid      IN RAW,
bqual     IN RAW DEFAULT HEXTORAW('00000000000000000000000000000001')
RETURN SELF AS RESULT)

```

### Attributes

**Table 185-3 DBMS\_XA\_XID Object Type**

Attribute	Description
formatid	Format identifier, a number identifying different transaction managers (TM)
gtrid	Global transaction identifier uniquely identifying a global transaction, of which the maximum size is 64 bytes
bqual	Branch qualifier, of which the maximum size is 64 bytes

## 185.5.2 DBMS\_XA DBMS\_XA\_XID\_ARRAY Table Type

This type is used to define an array of `xid` that represent a list of global transaction branches.

### Syntax

```
TYPE DBMS_XA_XID_ARRAY as TABLE of DBMS_XA_XID
```

## 185.6 Summary of DBMS\_XA Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XA subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 185-4 DBMS\_XA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DIST_TXN_SYNC Procedure</a>	Used in recovery of synchronization when utilizing Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC)
<a href="#">XA_COMMIT Function</a>	Commits the global transaction specified by <code>xid</code>
<a href="#">XA_END Function</a>	Disassociates the current session from the transaction branch specified by <code>xid</code>
<a href="#">XA_FORGET Function</a>	Informs the resource manager to forget about a heuristically committed or rolled back transaction branch.
<a href="#">XA_GETLASTOER Function</a>	Obtains the last Oracle error code, in case of failure of previous XA calls.
<a href="#">XA_PREPARE Function</a>	Prepares the transaction branch specified in <code>xid</code> for committing the transaction subsequently if possible
<a href="#">XA_RECOVER Function</a>	Obtains a list of prepared or heuristically completed transaction branches from a resource manager
<a href="#">XA_ROLLBACK Function</a>	Informs the resource manager to roll back work done on behalf of a transaction branch
<a href="#">XA_SETTIMEOUT Function</a>	Sets the transaction timeout in seconds for the current session

**Table 185-4 (Cont.) DBMS\_XA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">XA_START Function</a>	Associates the current session with the transaction branch specified by <code>xid</code>

## 185.6.1 DIST\_TXN\_SYNC Procedure

This procedure can be used to synchronize in-doubt transactions when one of the Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) instances fails.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.DIST_TXN_SYNC;
```

## 185.6.2 XA\_COMMIT Function

This function commits the global transaction specified by `xid`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_COMMIT (
    xid          IN DBMS_XA_XID,
    onePhase    IN BOOLEAN)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 185-5 XA\_COMMIT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xid</code>	See <a href="#">DBMS_XA_XID Object Type</a>
<code>onePhase</code>	If TRUE, apply single phase commit

### Return Values

See [Table 185-2](#). Possible return values indicating error are: `XAER_RMERR`, `XAER_RMFAIL`, `XAER_NOTA`, `XAER_INVAL`, or `XAER_PROTO`. Other possible return values include: `XA_OK`, `XA_RB*`, `XA_HEURHAZ`, `XA_HEURCOM`, `XA_HEURRB`, and `XA_HEURMIX`.

### Usage Notes

- An application must not call `COMMIT`, but instead must call `XA_COMMIT` to commit the global transaction specified by `xid`. If a user needs to commit a transaction branch that is created by other users, `FORCE ANY TRANSACTION` must be granted to the user.
- If `onePhase` is TRUE, the resource manager should use a one-phase commit protocol to commit the work done on behalf of `xid`. Otherwise, only if all branches of the global transaction have been prepared successfully and the preceding `XA_PREPARE` call has returned `XA_OK`, should `XA_COMMIT` be called.
- The application must make a separate `XA_COMMIT` call for each of the transaction branches of the global transaction for which `XA_PREPARE` has returned `XA_OK`.

- If the resource manager did not commit the transaction and the parameter `onePhase` is set to `TRUE`, the resource manager may return one of the `XA_RB*` code. Upon return, the resource manager has rolled back the branch's work and has released all held resources.

### 185.6.3 XA\_END Function

This function disassociates the current session from the transaction branch specified by `xid`.

A transaction manager calls `XA_END` when a thread of control finishes, or needs to suspend work on, a transaction branch. This occurs when the application completes a portion of its work, either partially or in its entirety (for example, before blocking on some event in order to let other threads of control work on the branch). When `XA_END` successfully returns, the calling thread of control is no longer actively associated with the branch but the branch still exists

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_END (
    xid   IN DBMS_XA_XID,
    flag  IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 185-6 XA\_END Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xid</code>	See <a href="#">DBMS_XA_XID Object Type</a>
<code>flag</code>	See <a href="#">Table 185-1</a> .

#### Return Values

See [Table 185-2](#). Possible return values in error are `XAER_RMERR`, `XAER_RMFAILED`, `XAER_NOTA`, `XAER_INVAL`, `XAER_PROTO`, or `XA_RB*`.

#### Usage Notes

- `TMSUCCESS` or `TMSUSPEND` may be specified in `flag`, and the transaction branch is disassociated with the current session in detached state if the return value is `XA_OK`. `TMFAIL` is not supported. `XA_END` may be called with either `TMSUCCESS` or `TMSUSPEND` to disassociate the transaction branch identified by `xid` from the current session.
- `XA_OK` is returned if `XA_END` succeeds. An application must check the return value and handle error cases. Only when `XA_OK` is returned, the application should proceed for other normal operations.
- Executing a `ROLLBACK` statement without calling `XA_END` first will rollback the changes made by the current transaction. However, the transaction context is still associated with the current session until `XA_END` is called.
- Executing a `COMMIT` statement without calling `XA_END` first will result in `ORA-02089: COMMIT is not allowed in a subordinate session`.

- Executing a COMMIT or a ROLLBACK statement after XA\_END has no effect on the transaction identified by `xid`, since this transaction is no longer associated with the current session. To commit the transaction ID or the [XA\\_ROLLBACK Function](#) to commit/rollback the transaction specified by the `xid`.

## 185.6.4 XA\_FORGET Function

This function informs the resource manager to forget about a heuristically committed or rolled back transaction branch.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_FORGET (  
    xid          IN DBMS_XA_XID)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 185-7 XA\_FORGET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xid</code>	See <a href="#">DBMS_XA_XID Object Type</a>

### Return Values

See [Table 185-2](#). Possible return values are XA\_OK, XAER\_RMERR, XAER\_RMFAIL, XAER\_NOTA, XAER\_INVAL, or XAER\_PROTO.

## 185.6.5 XA\_GETLASTOER Function

This function obtains the last Oracle error code, in case of failure of previous XA calls.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_GETLASTOER  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Return Values

The return value carries the last Oracle error code.

## 185.6.6 XA\_PREPARE Function

This function prepares the transaction branch specified in `xid` for committing the transaction subsequently if possible.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_PREPARE (  
    xid          IN DBMS_XA_XID)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```



## Parameters

**Table 185-8** XA\_PREPARE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
xid	See <a href="#">DBMS_XA_XID Object Type</a>

## Return Values

See [Table 185-2](#). Possible return codes include: XA\_OK, XA\_RDONLY, XA\_RB\*, XAER\_RMERR, XAER\_RMFAIL, XAER\_NOTA, XAER\_INVALID, or XAER\_PROTO.

## Usage Notes

- If a user needs to prepare a transaction branch that is created by other users, `FORCE ANY TRANSACTION` must be granted to the user.
- An application must keep track of all the branches of one global transaction, and prepare each transaction branch. Only if all branches of the global transaction have been prepared successfully and `XA_PREPARE` has returned `XA_OK`, the application may proceed to call `XA_COMMIT`.

## 185.6.7 XA\_RECOVER Function

This function obtains a list of prepared or heuristically completed transaction branches from a resource manager.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_RECOVER
RETURN DBMS_XA_XID_ARRAY;
```

### Return Values

See [DBMS\\_XA\\_XID\\_ARRAY Table Type](#)

### Usage Notes

- The flags `TMSTARTSCAN`, `TMENDSCAN`, `TMNOFLAGS` are not supported.
- The privilege `SELECT ON DBA_PENDING_TRANSACTIONS` must be granted to the user who needs to call `XA_RECOVER`.

## 185.6.8 XA\_ROLLBACK Function

This function informs the resource manager to roll back work done on behalf of a transaction branch.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_ROLLBACK (
    xid          IN DBMS_XA_XID)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 185-9 XA\_ROLLBACK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xid	See <a href="#">DBMS_XA_XID Object Type</a>

## Return Values

See [Table 185-2](#). Possible return values are: XA\_OK, XA\_RB\*, XA\_HEURHAZ, XA\_HEURCOM, XA\_HEURRB, or XA\_HEURMIX.

## Usage Notes

If a user needs to rollback a transaction branch that created by other users, the privilege `FORCE ANY TRANSACTION` must be granted to the user.

## 185.6.9 XA\_SETTIMEOUT Function

This function sets the transaction timeout in seconds for the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_SETTIMEOUT (
    seconds IN PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 185-10 XA\_SETTIMEOUT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
seconds	The timeout value indicates the maximum time in seconds that a transaction branch may be disassociated from the session before the system automatically aborts the transaction. The default value is 60 seconds.

## Return Values

See [Table 185-2](#). Possible return values are XA\_OK, XAER\_RMERR, XAER\_RMFAIL, or XAER\_INVALID.

## Usage Notes

Only if return value is XA\_OK, is the timeout value successfully set.

## 185.6.10 XA\_START Function

This function associates the current session with a transaction branch specified by the `xid`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XA.XA_START (  
    xid IN DBMS_XA_XID,    flag IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 185-11** XA\_START Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>xid</code>	See <a href="#">DBMS_XA_XID Object Type</a>
<code>flag</code>	See <a href="#">Table 185-1</a> .

### Return Values

See [Table 185-2](#)

### Usage Notes

- If `TMJOIN` or `TMRESUME` is specified in `flag`, the start is for joining an existing transaction branch identified by the `xid`. `TMJOIN` flag should be used when the transaction is detached with `TMSUCCESS` flag. `TMRESUME` should be used when the transaction branch is detached with `TMSUSPEND` flag. `XA_START` may be called with either flag to join an existing transaction branch.
- If `TMNOFLAGS` is specified in `flag`, and neither `TMJOIN` nor `TMRESUME` is specified, a new transaction branch is to be started. If the transaction branch specified in `xid` already exists, `XA_START` returns an `XAER_DUPID` error code.
- Possible return values in error include: `XAER_RMERR`, `XAER_RMFAIL`, `XAER_DUPID`, `XAER_OUTSIDE`, `XAER_NOTA`, `XAER_INVAL`, and `XAER_PROTO`.
- `XA_OK` is returned if `XA_START` succeeds. An application must check the return value and handle error cases. Only when `XA_OK` is returned, the PL/SQL application should proceed for other normal operations. Transaction stacking is not supported. If there is an active transaction associated with the current session, may not be called to start or join another transaction. `XAER_PROTO` will be returned if `XA_START` is called with an active global transaction branch associated with the session. `XAER_OUTSIDE` will be returned if `XA_START` is called with a local transaction associated with the current session.

# DBMS\_XDB

The `DBMS_XDB` package supports the following features:

The `DBMS_XDB` package supports the following features:

- Resource Management subprograms which complement Resource Views
- The Access Control List (ACL)-based Security Mechanism
- Configuration Session Management
- Creation of the XDB username

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_XDB Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_XDB Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_XDB Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDB Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database New Features Guide*

## 186.1 DBMS\_XDB Overview

`DBMS_XDB` provides a range of management functions.

The `DBMS_XDB` package supports the following features:

- The Resource Management functionality provides [LINK Procedures](#), [EXISTSRESOURCE Function](#), [LOCKRESOURCE Function](#), [GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure](#), [UNLOCKRESOURCE Function](#), [CREATERESOURCE Functions](#), [RENAMERESOURCE Procedure](#), [DELETERESOURCE Procedure](#), [GETRESOID Function](#), [CREATEOIDPATH Function](#), and [CREATEFOLDER Function](#) subprograms which complement Resource Views.
- The Access Control List (ACL)-based Security Mechanism can be used with in-hierarchy ACLs stored by the database or in-memory ACLs that may be stored outside the database. Some of these methods can be used for both Oracle resources and arbitrary database objects. Use [CHECKPRIVILEGES Function](#), [GETACLDOCUMENT Function](#), and [CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function](#) for Oracle Resources. [ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function](#) provides access to Oracle's ACL-based Security mechanism without storing objects in the Hierarchy.

- The XDB username is created during XDB installation. This user owns a set of default tables and packages. [GETXDB\\_TABLESPACE Function](#) and the `DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE` Procedure enable movement of schemas to a specified tablespace, and support the default `SYSAUX` tablespace introduction

## 186.2 DBMS\_XDB Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XDB` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user. Subprograms that operate on the XDB Configuration will succeed only if the current user is `SYS` or `XDB`, or the current user has the `XDBADMIN` or `DBA` role.

## 186.3 DBMS\_XDB Constants

All constants described in the following table are deprecated in Oracle Release 12c.

They are relocated to either the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_CONFIG](#) package or the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package. The specifics of transference in each case are detailed in the **Relocated** column.

Oracle recommends that you do not use constants in their `DBMS_XDB` context in new applications. Support for deprecated features is for backward compatibility only and may be terminated in future releases.

**Table 186-1 DBMS\_XDB Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description	Relocated
<code>DELETE_RESOURCE</code>	NUMBER	1	Deletes a resource; fails if the resource has children.	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>
<code>DELETE_RECURSIVE</code>	NUMBER	2	Deletes a resource and its children, if any.	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>
<code>DELETE_FORCE</code>	NUMBER	3	Deletes the resource, even if the object it contains is invalid.	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>
<code>DELETE_RECURSIVE_FORCE</code>	NUMBER	4	Deletes a resource and its children, if any, even if the object it contains is invalid.	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>
<code>DELETE_RES_METADATA_CASCADE</code>	NUMBER	1	Deletes the corresponding row in the metadata table	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>
<code>DELETE_RES_METADATA_NOCASCADE</code>	NUMBER	2	Does not delete the row in the metadata table	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>
<code>DEFAULT_LOCK_TIMEOUT CONSTANT</code>	PLS_INTEGER	(60*60)	Default time (in seconds) after which lock will expire	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>
<code>LINK_TYPE_HARD</code>	NUMBER	1	Type of link to be created (default)	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>
<code>LINK_TYPE_WEAK</code>	NUMBER	2	Type of link to be created	<code>DBMS_XDB_REPOS</code>

**Table 186-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDB Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description	Relocated
LINK_TYPE_SYMBOLIC	NUMBER	3	Type of link to be created	DBMS_XDB_REPOS
ON_DENY_NEXT_CUSTOM	NUMBER	1	If access denied, the next custom authorization is tried	DBMS_XDB_CONFIG
ON_DENY_BASIC	NUMBER	2	If access denied, basic authentication is used	DBMS_XDB_CONFIG

## 186.4 Summary of DBMS\_XDB Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XDB subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 186-2 DBMS\_XDB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function</a>	Checks access privileges granted to the current user by specified ACL document on a resource whose owner is specified by the 'owner' parameter.
<a href="#">APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure</a>	Takes in user-defined metadata either as a REF to XMLTYPE or an XMLTYPE and adds it to the desired resource
<a href="#">CHANGEOWNER Procedure</a>	Changes the owner of the resource/s to the specified owner.
<a href="#">CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function</a>	Adds a specified ACE to a specified resource's ACL
<a href="#">CHECKPRIVILEGES Function</a>	Checks access privileges granted to the current user on the specified resource
<a href="#">CREATEFOLDER Function</a>	Creates a new folder resource in the hierarchy
<a href="#">CREATEOIDPATH Function</a>	Creates a virtual path to the resource based on object ID
<a href="#">CREATERESOURCE Functions</a>	Creates a new resource
<a href="#">DELETERESOURCE Procedure</a>	Deletes a resource from the hierarchy
<a href="#">DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures</a>	Deletes metadata from a resource (can be used for schema-based or nonschema-based metadata)
<a href="#">ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure</a>	Enables digest authentication
<a href="#">EXISTSRESOURCE Function</a>	Determines if a resource is in the hierarchy, based on its absolute path
<a href="#">GETACLDOCUMENT Function</a>	Retrieves ACL document that protects resource given its path name
<a href="#">GETCONTENTBLOB Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a BLOB
<a href="#">GETCONTENTCLOB Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a CLOB

**Table 186-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDB Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a string
<a href="#">GETCONTENTXMLREF Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a REF to an XMLTYPE
<a href="#">GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as an XMLTYPE
<a href="#">GETHTTPREQUESTHEADER Function</a>	Gets the values of the passed header
<a href="#">GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure</a>	Returns that resource's lock token for the current user given a path to a resource
<a href="#">GETPRIVILEGES Function</a>	Gets all privileges granted to the current user on a specified resource
<a href="#">GETRESOID Function</a>	Returns the object ID of the resource from its absolute path
<a href="#">GETXDB_TABLESPACE Function</a>	Returns the current tablespace of the XDB (user)
<a href="#">HASBLOBCONTENT Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource has BLOB content
<a href="#">HASCHARCONTENT Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource has character content
<a href="#">HASXMLCONTENT Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource has XML content
<a href="#">HASXMLREFERENCE Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource has REF to XML content
<a href="#">ISFOLDER Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource is a folder or container
<a href="#">LINK Procedures</a>	Creates a link to an existing resource
<a href="#">LOCKRESOURCE Function</a>	Gets a WebDAV-style lock on that resource given a path to that resource
<a href="#">PROCESSLINKS Procedure</a>	Processes document links in the specified resource
<a href="#">PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure</a>	Deletes all user metadata from a resource
<a href="#">RENAMERESOURCE Procedure</a>	Renames the XDB resource
<a href="#">SETACL Procedure</a>	Sets the ACL on a specified resource
<a href="#">SPLITPATH Procedure</a>	Splits the path into a parentpath and childpath
<a href="#">TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure</a>	Changes the modification time of the resource to the current time
<a href="#">UNLOCKRESOURCE Function</a>	Unlocks the resource given a lock token and resource path
<a href="#">UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures</a>	Updates metadata for a resource

## 186.4.1 ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function

This function checks access privileges granted to the current user by specified ACL document by the `OWNER` of the resource. Returns positive integer if all privileges are granted.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package - the `ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES` Function.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES(
  acl_path IN VARCHAR2,
  owner    IN VARCHAR2,
  privs    IN xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-3** *ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES* Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>acl_path</code>	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for ACL document
<code>owner</code>	Resource owner name; the pseudo user "DAV:owner" is replaced by this user during ACL privilege resolution
<code>privs</code>	An <code>XMLType</code> instance of the privilege element specifying the requested set of access privileges. See description for <code>CHECKPRIVILEGES</code> Function.

## 186.4.2 APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

This procedure takes in user-defined metadata either as a `REF` to `XMLTYPE` or an `XMLTYPE` and adds it to the desired resource.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package - the `APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA` Procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  metadata IN XMLTYPE);
```



```
DBMS_XDB.APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  metadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-4 APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
metadata	Metadata can be schema based or nonschema-based. Schema-based metadata is stored in its own table.

### Usage Notes

- In the case in which a REF is passed in, the procedure stores the REF in the resource, and the metadata is stored in a separate table. In this case you are responsible for populating the RESID column for the metadata table. Note that the REF passed in must be unique. In other words, there must not be a REF with the same value in the resource metadata, as this would violate uniqueness of properties. An error is thrown if users attempt to add a REF that already exists.
- In the case where the XMLTYPE is passed in, the data is parsed to determine if it is schema-based or not and stored accordingly.

## 186.4.3 CHANGEOWNER Procedure

This procedure changes the owner of the resource/s to the specified owner. This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c.



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [CHANGEOWNER Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CHANGEOWNER (
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  owner IN VARCHAR2,
  recurse IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-5 CHANGEOWNER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

**Table 186-5 (Cont.) CHANGEOWNER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	New owner for the resource
recurse	If TRUE, recursively change owner of all resources in the folder tree

## 186.4.4 CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function

This function adds a specified ACE to a specified resource's ACL. This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CHANGEPRIVILEGES(
  res_path IN VARCHAR2,
  ace      IN XMLType)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-6 CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res_path	Path name of the resource for which privileges need to be changed
ace	An XMLType instance of the <ace> element which specifies the <principal>, the operation <grant> and the list of privileges

### Return Values

A positive integer if the ACL was successfully modified.

### Usage Notes

If no ACE with the same principal and the same operation (*grant/deny*) already exists in the ACL, the new ACE is added at the end of the ACL.

## 186.4.5 CHECKPRIVILEGES Function

This function checks access privileges granted to the current user on the specified resource.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [CHECKPRIVILEGES Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CHECKPRIVILEGES(  
    res_path  IN VARCHAR2,  
    privs     IN xmltype)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-7** CHECKPRIVILEGES Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res_path	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for resource
privs	An XMLType instance of the privilege element specifying the requested set of access privileges

### Return Values

A positive integer if all requested privileges granted.

## 186.4.6 CREATEFOLDER Function

This deprecated function creates a new folder resource in the hierarchy.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [CREATEFOLDER Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATEFOLDER(  
    path  IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-8 CREATEFOLDER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path name for the new folder

## Return Values

TRUE if operation successful; FALSE, otherwise.

## Usage Notes

The given path name's parent folder must already exist in the hierarchy: if '/folder1/folder2' is passed as the path parameter, then '/folder1' must already exist.

## 186.4.7 CREATEOIDPATH Function

This deprecated function creates a virtual path to the resource based on object ID.

 **Note:**

This function is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [CREATEOIDPATH Function](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATEOIDPATH(
  oid IN RAW)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-9 CREATEOIDPATH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
oid	Object ID of the resource

## 186.4.8 CREATERESOURCE Functions

The deprecated function creates a new resource. The description of the overload options precede each version of the syntax

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [CREATERESOURCE Functions](#).

### Syntax

Given a REF to an existing XMLType row, creates a resource whose contents point to that row. That row should not already exist inside another resource:

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE(
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  datarow      IN  REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  createfolders IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified BLOB as its contents, and specifies character set of the source BLOB:

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE(
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  data         IN  BLOB,
  csid         IN  NUMBER :=0,
  createfolders IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified BFILE as its contents, and specifies character set of the source BFILE:

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  data         IN  BFILE,
  csid         IN  NUMBER :=0,
  createfolders IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified CLOB as its contents:

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  data         IN  CLOB,
  createfolders IN BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Given a string, inserts a new resource into the hierarchy with the string as the contents:

```
DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  data         IN  VARCHAR2,
```

```

    schemaur1    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    elem         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

Given an `XMLTYPE` and a schema URL, inserts a new resource into the hierarchy with the `XMLTYPE` as the contents:

```

DBMS_XDB.CREATERESOURCE (
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    data         IN  SYS.XMLTYPE,
    schemaur1    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
    elem         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;

```

## Parameters

**Table 186-10** CREATERESOURCE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>abspath</code>	Absolute path of the resource to create. The path name's parent folder must already exist in the hierarchy. In other words, if <code>/foo/bar.txt</code> is passed in, then folder <code>/foo</code> must already exist.
<code>data</code>	String buffer containing new resource's contents. The data is parsed to check if it contains a schema-based XML document, and the contents are stored as schema-based in the schema's default table. Otherwise, it is saved as binary data.
<code>datarow</code>	REF to an <code>XMLType</code> row to be used as the contents
<code>csid</code>	Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle ID; otherwise returns an error.  If CSID is not specified, or if a zero CSID is specified, then the character set id of the document is determined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the <code>abspath</code> extension, determine the resource's MIME type.</li> <li>If the MIME type is <code>*/xml</code>, then the encoding is detected based on Appendix F of the W3C XML 1.0 Reference at <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006">http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006</a>;</li> <li>Otherwise, it is defaulted to the database character set.</li> </ul>
<code>createfolders</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , create the parent folders if they do not exist
<code>schemaur1</code>	For XML data, schema URL data conforms to (default <code>NULL</code> )
<code>elem</code>	Element name (default <code>NULL</code> )

## Return Values

`TRUE` if operation successful; `FALSE`, otherwise.

## 186.4.9 DELETERESOURCE Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** deletes a resource from the hierarchy.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [DELETERESOURCE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.DELETERESOURCE(
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  delete_option IN      PLS_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-11 DELETERESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path name of the resource to delete
delete_option	The option that controls how a resource is deleted; defined in <a href="#">Table 186-1</a> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DELETE_RESOURCE</li> <li>• DELETE_RECURSIVE</li> <li>• DELETE_FORCE</li> <li>• DELETE_RECURSIVE_FORCE</li> </ul>

## 186.4.10 DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures

This **deprecated procedure** takes in a resource by absolute path and removes either the schema-based metadata identified by the REF, or the metadata identified by the namespace and name combination, which can be either schema-based or non-schema based. It also takes an additional (optional) parameter that specifies how to delete it. This parameter is only relevant for schema-based resource metadata that needs to be deleted. For non-schema based metadata, this parameter is ignored.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures](#).

### Syntax

Can be used only for schema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB.DELETERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  metadata     IN  REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  delete_option IN  pls_integer := dbms_xdb.DELETE_RESOURCE_METADATA_CASCADE);
```

Can be used for schema-based or nonschema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB.DELETERESOURCEMETADATA (
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  metadatans   IN  VARCHAR2,
  metadataname IN  VARCHAR2,
  delete_option IN  pls_integer := dbms_xdb.DELETE_RESOURCE_METADATA_CASCADE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-12 DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
metadata	REF to the piece of metadata (schema based) to be deleted
mettatans	Namespace of the metadata fragment to be removed
mettadataname	Local name of the metadata fragment to be removed
delete_option	Only applicable for schema-based metadata, this can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DELETE_RES_METADATA_CASCADE - deletes the corresponding row in the metadata table</li> <li>DELETE_RES_METADATA_NOCASCADE - does not delete the row in the metadata table</li> </ul>

## 186.4.11 ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure

This deprecated procedure enabling digest authentication. It will list digest as the first authentication mechanism to be used by the XML DB HTTP server.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_CONFIG](#) package - the [ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION;
```



## 186.4.12 EXISTSRESOURCE Function

This deprecated function indicates if a resource is in the hierarchy. Matches resource by a string that represents its absolute path.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [EXISTSRESOURCE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.EXISTSRESOURCE(  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-13** EXISTSRESOURCE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Path name of the resource whose ACL document is required

### Return Values

TRUE if the resource is found.

## 186.4.13 GETACLDOCUMENT Function

This deprecated function retrieves ACL document that protects resource given its path name.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETACLDOCUMENT Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETACLDOCUMENT(  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN sys.xmltype;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-14** GETACLDOCUMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Path name of the resource whose ACL document is required

## Return Values

The XMLType for ACL document.

## 186.4.14 GETCONTENTBLOB Function

This deprecated function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a BLOB.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETCONTENTBLOB Function](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTBLOB(
  abspath   IN   VARCHAR2,
  csid      OUT  PLS_INTEGER,
  locksrc   IN   BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-15** GETCONTENTBLOB Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
csid	If TRUE, lock and return the source LOB. If FALSE, return a temp LOB copy.
locksrc	Contents of the resource as a BLOB

## Return Values

The contents of the resource as a BLOB.

## 186.4.15 GETCONTENTCLOB Function

This deprecated function gets the contents of a resource returned as a CLOB.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETCONTENTCLOB Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTCLOB(  
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-16** GETCONTENTCLOB Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

The contents of the resource as a CLOB.

## 186.4.16 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function

This deprecated function gets the contents of a resource returned as a string.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTVARCHAR2(  
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN BLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-17** GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

The contents of the resource as a string.

## 186.4.17 GETCONTENTXMLREF Function

This deprecated function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a REF to an XMLTYPE.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETCONTENTXMLREF](#) Function.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTXMLREF(  
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-18** GETCONTENTXMLREF Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

The contents of the resource as a REF to an XMLTYPE.

## 186.4.18 GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function

This deprecated function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as an XMLTYPE.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETCONTENTXMLTYPE](#) Function.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETCONTENTXMLTYPE(  
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-19** GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

The contents of the resource as an XMLTYPE.

## 186.4.19 GETHTTPREQUESTHEADER Function

This deprecated function, if called during an HTTP request serviced by XDB, returns the values of the passed header. It is used by routines that implement custom authentication.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETHTTPREQUESTHEADER(  
    header_name    IN    VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-20** GETHTTPREQUESTHEADER Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
header_name	Passed header

## Return Values

Returns NULL in case the header is not present in the request, or for AUTHENTICATION, for security reasons.

## 186.4.20 GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure

Given a path to a resource, this deprecated procedure returns that resource's lock token for the current user.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETLOCKTOKEN(
  path          IN    VARCHAR2,
  locktoken     OUT   VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-21** GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Path name to the resource
locktoken	Logged-in user's lock token for the resource

## Usage Notes

The user must have READPROPERTIES privilege on the resource.

## 186.4.21 GETPRIVILEGES Function

This deprecated function gets all privileges granted to the current user on a specified resource.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETPRIVILEGES Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETPRIVILEGES(  
    res_path IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN sys.xmltype;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-22 GETPRIVILEGES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res_path	Absolute path in the hierarchy of the resource

### Return Values

An XMLType instance of <privilege> element, which contains the list of all leaf privileges granted on this resource to the current user.

## 186.4.22 GETRESOID Function

This deprecated procedure returns the object ID of the resource from its absolute path.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETRESOID Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETRESOID(  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN RAW;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-23** GETRESOID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

NULL if the resource is not present.

## 186.4.23 GETXDB\_TABLESPACE Function

This deprecated function returns the current tablespace of the XDB (user).

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [GETXDB\\_TABLESPACE](#) Function.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.GETXDB_TABLESPACE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 186.4.24 HASBLOBCONTENT Function

This deprecated function returns TRUE if the resource has BLOB content.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [HASBLOBCONTENT](#) Function.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.HASBLOBCONTENT  
  (abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```



## Parameters

**Table 186-24 HASBLOBCONTENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

TRUE if the resource has BOB content.

## 186.4.25 HASCHARCONTENT Function

This deprecated function returns TRUE if the resource has character content.



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [HASCHARCONTENT Function](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.HASCHARCONTENT
    (abspath IN VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-25 HASCHARCONTENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

TRUE if the resource has character content.

## 186.4.26 HASXMLCONTENT Function

This deprecated function returns `TRUE` if the resource has XML content.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [HASXMLCONTENT Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.HASXMLCONTENT  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-26 HASXMLCONTENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>abspath_path</code>	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has XML content.

## 186.4.27 HASXMLREFERENCE Function

This deprecated function returns `TRUE` if the resource has a `REF` to XML content.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [HASXMLREFERENCE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.HASXMLREFERENCE  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-27 HASXMLREFERENCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

TRUE resource has a REF to XML content.

## 186.4.28 ISFOLDER Function

This deprecated function returns TRUE if the resource is a folder or container.



### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [ISFOLDER Function](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.ISFOLDER
    abspath IN (VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-28 DBMS\_XDB.ISFOLDER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

TRUE if the resource is a folder or container.

## 186.4.29 LINK Procedures

This deprecated procedure creates a link from a specified folder to a specified resource.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [LINK Procedures](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.LINK(  
  srcpath      IN  VARCHAR2,  
  linkfolder   IN  VARCHAR2,  
  linkname     IN  VARCHAR2);  
  
DBMS_XDB.LINK(  
  srcpath      IN  VARCHAR2,  
  linkfolder   IN  VARCHAR2,  
  linkname     IN  VARCHAR2,  
  linktype     IN  PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_HARD);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-29 LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srcpath	Path name of the resource to which a link is created
linkfolder	Folder in which the new link is placed
linkname	Name of the new link
linktype	Type of link to be created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_HARD (default)</li><li>• DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_WEAK</li><li>• DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_SYMBOLIC</li></ul>

## 186.4.30 LOCKRESOURCE Function

Given a path to a resource, this deprecated function gets a WebDAV-style lock on that resource.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [LOCKRESOURCE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.LOCKRESOURCE(  
  path      IN  VARCHAR2,  
  depthzero IN  BOOLEAN,  
  shared    IN  boolean)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-30** LOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Path name of the resource to lock.
depthzero	Currently not supported
shared	Passing TRUE obtains a shared write lock

### Return Values

TRUE if successful.

### Usage Notes

The user must have `UPDATE` privileges on the resource.

## 186.4.31 PROCESSLINKS Procedure

This deprecated procedure processes document links in the specified resource.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [PROCESSLINKS Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.PURGERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  recurse IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-31** PROCESSLINKS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource. If the path is a folder, use the recurse flag.
recurse	Used only if abspath specifies a folder. If TRUE, process links of all resources in the folder hierarchy rooted at the specified resource. If FALSE, process links of all documents in this folder only.

## 186.4.32 PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

This deprecated procedure deletes all user metadata from a resource. Schema-based metadata is removed in cascade mode, rows being deleted from the corresponding metadata tables.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.PURGERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-32** PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

## 186.4.33 RENAMERESOURCE Procedure

This deprecated procedure renames the XDB resource.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [RENAMERESOURCE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.RENAMERESOURCE(  
    srcpath    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    destfolder IN  CARCHAR2,  
    newname    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-33 RENAMERESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srcpath	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for the source resource destination folder
destfolder	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for the destination folder
newname	Name of the child in the destination folder

## 186.4.34 SETACL Procedure

This deprecated procedure set the ACL on a specified resource to be the ACL specified by path.

### Note:

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [SETACL Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.SETACL(  
    res_path  IN  VARCHAR2,  
    acl_path  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-34 SETACL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res_path	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for resource
acl_path	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for ACL

## Usage Notes

The user must have `<write-acl>` privileges on the resource.

## 186.4.35 SPLITPATH Procedure

This deprecated procedure splits the path into a parentpath and childpath.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [SPLITPATH Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.SPLITPATH(
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
    parentpath   OUT VARCHAR2,
    childpath    OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-35 SPLITPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path to be split
parentpath	Parentpath
childpath	Childpath



## 186.4.36 TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure

This **deprecated procedure** changes the modification time of the resource to the current time.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.TOUCHRESOURCE  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-36 DBMS\_XDB.TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## 186.4.37 UNLOCKRESOURCE Function

This deprecated function unlocks the resource given a lock token and a path to the resource.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [UNLOCKRESOURCE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB.UNLOCKRESOURCE(  
    path IN VARCHAR2,  
    deltoken IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 186-37 UNLOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path name to the resource
deltoken	Lock token to be removed

## Return Values

TRUE if operation successful.

## Usage Notes

The user must have UPDATE privileges on the resource.

## 186.4.38 UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures

This deprecated procedure updates metadata for a resource.

 **Note:**

This procedure is deprecated in Release 12c. This functionality is replaced by a subprogram of the same name in the [DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS](#) package - the [UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures](#).

The procedure takes in a resource identified by absolute path and the metadata in it to replace identified by its REF. It replaces that piece of metadata with user-defined metadata which is either in the form of a REF to XMLTYPE or an XMLTYPE.

## Syntax

Can be used to update schema-based metadata only. The new metadata must be schema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  newmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE)
```

Can be used to update schema-based metadata only. The new metadata must be schema-based or nonschema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  newmetadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

Can be used for both schema-based and nonschema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  oldns        IN  VARCHAR2,
  oldname      IN  VARCHAR,
  newmetadata  IN  XMLTYPE);
```

Can be used for both schema-based or nonschema-based metadata. New metadata must be schema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,
  oldns        IN  VARCHAR2,
  oldname      IN  VARCHAR,
  newmetadata  IN  REF SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 186-38 UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
oldmetadata	REF to the old of metadata
newmetadata	REF to the new, replacement metadata (can be either schema-based or nonschema-based depending on the overload)
oldns	Namespace identifying old metadata
oldname	Local name identifying old metadata

### Usage Notes

In the case of REF, it stores the REF in the resource and the metadata is stored in a separate table. Uniqueness of REFs is enforced. In the case where the XMLTYPE is passed in, data is parsed to determine if it is schema-based or not and is stored accordingly.

# DBMS\_XDB\_ADMIN

The `DBMS_XDB_ADMIN` package provides an interface to manage the Oracle XML DB repository.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_XDB\\_ADMIN Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDB\\_ADMIN Subprograms](#)



### See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for information about Oracle XML DB Repository

## 187.1 DBMS\_XDB\_ADMIN Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XDB_ADMIN` package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to SYS or XDB or DBA. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 187.2 Summary of DBMS\_XDB\_ADMIN Subprograms

This table lists the package subprograms in alphabetical order.

**Table 187-1 DBMS\_XDB\_ADMIN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATENONCEKEY Procedure</a>	Generates a nonce value for use in digest authentication
<a href="#">INSTALLDEFAULTWALLET Procedure</a>	Installs the default XDB wallet in the default XDB wallet directory
<a href="#">MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE Procedure</a>	Moves the XDB (user) to the specified tablespace
<a href="#">REBUILDHIERARCHICALINDEX Procedure</a>	Rebuilds the hierarchical index after import or export operations

### 187.2.1 CREATENONCEKEY Procedure

This procedure generates a nonce value for use in digest authentication.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.CREATENONCEKEY;
```

## 187.2.2 INSTALLDEFAULTWALLET Procedure

This procedure installs the default XDB wallet in the default XDB wallet directory.

The directory name where the XDB wallet is stored is prefixed either by `ORACLE_BASE` when it is defined, or `ORACLE_HOME`. It is then followed by `/admin/db_name/xdb_wallet` where `db_name` is the unique database name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.INSTALLDEFAULTWALLET;
```

### Usage Notes

Only `SYS` can install or replace the default wallet.

## 187.2.3 MOVEXDB\_TABLESPACE Procedure

This procedure moves the XDB (user) to the specified tablespace.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE(  
    new_tablespace IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 187-2 MOVEXDB\_TABLESPACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>new_tablespace</code>	Name of the tablespace to where the XDB is moved

### Usage Notes

- This operation waits for all concurrent XDB sessions to exit.
- If `MOVEXDB_TABLESPACE` fails, the user should restart the database before issuing any further command. Failure to do so will result into unexpected behavior from the database.
- The XDB repository by default resides in the `SYSAUX` tablespace. Using this procedure it can be moved to another tablespace. As a best practice we recommend to create a dedicated tablespace for the XDB repository only and not share it with other objects (such as tables). The tablespace containing the XDB repository should never be set to `READ ONLY` because this might affect various XML operations being executed.

## 187.2.4 REBUILDHIERARCHICALINDEX Procedure

This procedure rebuilds the hierarchical index after import or export operations. This is necessary because data cannot be exported from index tables.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_ADMIN.REBUILDHIERARCHICALINDEX;
```

# DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG

The `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` package provides an interface for configuring Oracle XML DB and its repository.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDB\\_CONFIG Subprograms](#)

 **See Also:**

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 188.1 DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG Overview

PL/SQL package `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` is the Oracle XML DB resource application program interface (API) for PL/SQL for DBAs to configure their system. This API provides functions and procedures to access and manage Oracle XML DB Repository resources using PL/SQL. It includes methods for managing resource security and Oracle XML DB configuration.

Oracle XML DB Repository is modeled on XML, and provides a database file system for any data. The repository maps path names (or URLs) onto database objects of XMLType and provides management facilities for these objects.

PL/SQL package `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` is an API that you can use to manage all of the following:

- Oracle XML DB resources
- Oracle XML DB security based on access control lists (ACLs). An ACL is a list of access control entries (ACEs) that determines which principals (users and roles) have access to which resources.
- Oracle XML DB configuration

## 188.2 DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` package must be created by SYS or XDB. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 188.3 DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG Constants

The `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` package defines several enumerated constants that should be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

**Table 188-1 DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP</code>	NUMBER	1	Defining listener for first HTTP port
<code>XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP2</code>	NUMBER	2	Defining listener for second HTTP port
<code>XDB_ENDPOINT_RHTTP</code>	NUMBER	3	Defining listener for a remote HTTP port
<code>XDB_ENDPOINT_RHTTPS</code>	NUMBER	4	Defining listener for a remote HTTPS port
<code>XDB_PROTOCOL_TCP</code>	NUMBER	1	Defining listener for HTTP protocol
<code>XDB_PROTOCOL_TCPS</code>	NUMBER	2	Defining listener for HTTPS protocol

## 188.4 Summary of DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG Subprograms

The `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG` package uses subprograms for configuring Oracle XML DB and its repository.

These subprograms are listed in the following table.

**Table 188-2 DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure</a>	Adds to <code>XDB\$CONFIG</code> a mapping of the URL pattern to an expiration date. This will control the Expire headers for URLs matching the pattern.
<a href="#">ADDMIMEMAPPING Procedure</a>	Adds a mime mapping to XDB configuration
<a href="#">ADDSCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure</a>	Adds a schema location mapping to the XDB configuration
<a href="#">ADDSERVLET Procedure</a>	Adds a servlet to XDB configuration
<a href="#">ADDSERVLETMAPPING Procedure</a>	Adds a servlet mapping to XDB configuration
<a href="#">ADDSERVLETSECROLE Procedure</a>	Adds a security role <code>REF</code> to a specified servlet in XDB configuration
<a href="#">ADDXMLEXTENSION Procedure</a>	Adds adds the following XML extension to the XDB configuration under <code>&lt;xml-extensions&gt;</code> : <code>&lt;extension&gt;extension&lt;/extension&gt;</code>
<a href="#">CFG_GET Function</a>	Retrieves the session's configuration information as an <code>XMLType</code> instance

**Table 188-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CFG_REFRESH Procedure</a>	Refreshes the session's configuration information to the latest configuration
<a href="#">CFG_UPDATE Procedure</a>	Updates the configuration information and commits the change.
<a href="#">DELETEHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure</a>	Deletes from XDB\$CONFIG all mappings of the URL pattern to an expiration date
<a href="#">DELETEMIMEMAPPING Procedure</a>	Deletes the mime mapping for a specified extension from the XDB configuration
<a href="#">DELETESCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure</a>	Deletes the schema location mapping for a specified schema URL from the XDB configuration
<a href="#">DELETESERVLET Procedure</a>	Deletes a servlet from the XDB configuration
<a href="#">DELETESERVLETMAPPING Procedure</a>	Deletes the servlet mapping for a specified servlet name from the XDB configuration
<a href="#">DELETESERVLETSECROLE Procedure</a>	Deletes the specified role from a servlet in the XDB configuration
<a href="#">DELETXMLEXTENSION Procedure</a>	Deletes the specified XML extension from the XDB configuration
<a href="#">ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure</a>	Enables enables digest authentication
<a href="#">GETFTPSPORT Function</a>	Gets the value of the current FTP port
<a href="#">GETHTTPSPORT Function</a>	Gets the value of the current HTTP port
<a href="#">GETHTTPCONFIGREALM Function</a>	Gets the realm name
<a href="#">GETHTTPSSPORT Function</a>	Gets the value of the current HTTPS port
<a href="#">GETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure</a>	Gets the parameters of a listener end point corresponding to the XML DB HTTP server
<a href="#">GETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Function</a>	Gets the value of a remote HTTP port
<a href="#">GETREMOTEHTTPSSPORT Function</a>	Gets the value of a remote HTTPS port
<a href="#">ISGLOBALPORTENABLED Function</a>	Returns the value of the DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED procedure setting
<a href="#">SETGLOBALPORTENABLED Procedure</a>	Enables the use of a global port for Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) clients
<a href="#">SETFTPSPORT Procedure</a>	Sets the FTP port to a new value
<a href="#">SETHTTPSPORT Procedure</a>	Sets the HTTP port to a new value
<a href="#">SETHTTPCONFIGREALM Procedure</a>	Sets the realm to a new value
<a href="#">SETHTTPSSPORT Procedure</a>	Sets the HTTPS port to a new value
<a href="#">SETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure</a>	Sets the parameters of a listener end point corresponding to the XML DB HTTP server



**Table 188-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDB\_CONFIG Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SETLISTENERLOCALACCESS Procedure</a>	Restricts all listener end points of the XML DB HTTP server to listen either only on the localhost interface (when <code>l_access</code> is set to <code>TRUE</code> ) or to listen on both localhost and non-localhost interfaces (when <code>l_access</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> )
<a href="#">SETREMOTEHTTPPORT Procedure</a>	Sets the remote HTTP port to a new value
<a href="#">SETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Procedure</a>	Sets the remote HTTPS port to a new value
<a href="#">USEDPORT Procedure</a>	Obtains the port numbers used by other pluggable databases in the same consolidation database

## 188.4.1 ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds to `XDB$CONFIG` a mapping of the URL pattern to an expiration date. This will control the Expire headers for URLs matching the pattern.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING (
    pattern    IN    VARCHAR2,
    expire     IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-3 ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>pattern</code>	URL pattern (only <code>*</code> accepted as wildcards)
<code>expire</code>	Expiration directive, follows the <code>ExpireDefault</code> in Apache's <code>mod_expires</code> :  <code>base [plus] (num type)*</code> <code>-- base: now   modification</code> <code>-- type: year years month months week weeks day days minute minutess second seconds</code>

### Examples

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING ('/public/test1/*', 'now plus 4 weeks');
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ADDHTTPEXPIREMAPPING ('/public/test2/*', 'modification plus 1 day 30 seconds');
```

## 188.4.2 ADDMIMEMAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds the following mime mapping to XDB configuration:

```
<mime-mapping>
<extension>extension</extension>
<mime-type>mimetype</mime-type>
</mime-mapping>
```

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDMIMEMAPPING(
    extension    IN    VARCHAR2,
    mimetype     IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-4** *ADDMIMEMAPPING Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
extension	Extension for which a mime type is being added
mimetype	Mime type

## 188.4.3 ADDSCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds the following schema location mapping to the XDB configuration:

```
<schemaLocation-mapping>
  <namespace>namespace</namespace>
  <element>element</element>
  <schemaURL>schemaURL</schemaURL>
</schemaLocation-mapping>
```

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDSCHEMALOCMAPPING(
    namespace    IN    VARCHAR2,
    element      IN    VARCHAR2,
    schemaURL    IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-5** *ADDSCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
namespace	Namespace
element	Element
schemaURL	Schema URL

## 188.4.4 ADDSERVLET Procedure

This procedure adds a servlet to XDB configuration.

IT adds the following servlet:

```
<servlet>
  <servlet-name>name</servlet-name>      <servlet-language>language</servlet-
language>
  <display-name>dispname</display-name>
  <description>descript</description>
  <servlet-class>class</servlet-class>
```

```
<servlet-schema>schema</servlet-schema>
</servlet>
```

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDSERVLET(
  name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  language      IN  VARCHAR2,
  dispname     IN  VARCHAR2,
  icon         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  descript     IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  class        IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  jspfile      IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plsql        IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  schema       IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-6 ADDSERVLET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Servlet name
language	Must be one of "C", "Java", "PL/SQL"
dispname	Display name
icon	Icon
descript	Description
class	The class / jspfile / plsql function corresponding to this servlet. The first non-NULL argument amongst these three is chosen, and the others are treated as NULL.
jspfile	This parameter is not supported. Always provide NULL value for this parameter. System throws an error if the value is not NULL.
plsql	The class / jspfile / plsql function corresponding to this servlet. The first non-NULL argument amongst these three is chosen, and the others are treated as NULL.
schema	Schema is used to specify servlet-schema xml element name in xdbconfig.xml. It indicates the Oracle schema in which the Java class is loaded.  If you do not specify any value, then the schema is searched using the default resolver specification.

## 188.4.5 ADDSERVLETMAPPING Procedure

This procedure adds a servlet mapping to XDB configuration.

It adds the following servlet mapping:

```
<servlet-mapping>
  <servlet-pattern>pattern</servlet-pattern>
  <servlet-name>name</servlet-name>
</servlet-mapping>
```

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDSERVLETMAPPING(
    pattern IN VARCHAR2, name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-7 ADDSERVLETMAPPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pattern	Servlet pattern
name	Servlet name

## 188.4.6 ADDSERVLETSECROLE Procedure

This procedure adds the security role REF to a specified servlet in XDB configuration.

It adds the following security role as shown in the following:

```
<security-role-ref>
  <role-name>rolename</role-name>
  <role-link>rolelink</role-link>
  <description>descript</description>
</security-role-ref>
```

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDSERVLETSECROLE(
    servname IN VARCHAR2, rolename IN VARCHAR2, rolelink IN
    VARCHAR2, descript IN VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-8 ADDSERVLETSECROLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
servname	Servlet name
rolename	Role name
rolelink	Role link
descript	Description

## 188.4.7 ADDXMLEXTENSION Procedure

This procedure adds an XML extension to the XDB configuration under <xml-extensions>.

It adds the following XML extension to the XDB configuration, under <xml-extensions>:

```
<extension>extension</extension>
```

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ADDXMLEXTENSION(
    extension IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-9** *ADDXMLEXTENSION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
extension	XML extension to be added

## 188.4.8 CFG\_GET Function

This function retrieves the session's configuration information as an XMLType instance.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.CFG_GET
RETURN SYS.XMLType;
```

## 188.4.9 CFG\_REFRESH Procedure

This procedure refreshes the session's configuration information to the latest configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.CFG_REFRESH;
```

## 188.4.10 CFG\_UPDATE Procedure

This procedure updates the configuration information and commits the change.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.CFG_UPDATE(
    xdbconfig IN SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-10** *CFG\_UPDATE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
xdbconfig	The new configuration data

## 188.4.11 DELETEHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure

This procedure deletes from XDB\$CONFIG all mappings of the URL pattern to an expiration date.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETEHTTPEXPIREMAPPING(
    pattern IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-11** DELETEHTTPEXPIREMAPPING Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
pattern	URL pattern (only * accepted as wildcards)

## 188.4.12 DELETEMIMEMAPPING Procedure

This procedure deletes the mime mapping for a specified extension from the XDB configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETEMIMEMAPPING(
    extension IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-12** DELETEMIMEMAPPING Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
extension	Extension for which a mime type is to be deleted

## 188.4.13 DELETESCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure

This procedure deletes the schema location mapping for a specified schema URL from the XDB configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETESCHEMALOCMAPPING(
    schemaURL IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-13** DELETESCHEMALOCMAPPING Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
schemaURL	Schema URL

## 188.4.14 DELETESERVLET Procedure

This procedure deletes a servlet from the XDB configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETESERVLET(  
    name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-14** *DELETESERVLET Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
name	Servlet name

## 188.4.15 DELETESERVLETMAPPING Procedure

This procedure deletes the servlet mapping for a specified servlet name from the XDB configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETESERVLETMAPPING(  
    name          IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-15** *DELETESERVLETMAPPING Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
name	Servlet name

## 188.4.16 DELETESERVLETSECROLE Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified role from a servlet in the XDB configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETESERVLETSECROLE(  
    servname      IN  VARCHAR2,    rolename      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-16** *DELETESERVLETSECROLE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
servname	Servlet name
rolename	Name of the role to be deleted

## 188.4.17 DELETXMLEXTENSION Procedure

This procedure deletes the specified XML extension from the XDB configuration.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.DELETXMLEXTENSION(
    extension IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-17** *DELETXMLEXTENSION Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
extension	XML extension to be deleted

## 188.4.18 ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION Procedure

This procedure enables digest authentication. It will list digest as the first authentication mechanism to be used by the XML DB HTTP server.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ENABLEDIGESTAUTHENTICATION;
```

## 188.4.19 GETFTPSPORT Function

This procedure gets the value of the current FTP port.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETFTPSPORT
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## 188.4.20 GETHTTPCONFIGREALM Function

This function gets the realm name. Definition of a realm is referenced in IETF's RFC2617.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETHTTPCONFIGREALM
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 188.4.21 GETHTTPPORT Function

This function gets the value of the current HTTP port.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETHTTPPORT
RETURN NUMBER;
```



## 188.4.22 GETHTTPSPORT Function

This procedure gets the value of the current HTTPS port.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETHTTPSPORT  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Usage Notes

Returns NULL if no port has been configured

## 188.4.23 GETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the parameters of a listener end point corresponding to the XML DB HTTP server. The parameters of both HTTP and HTTP2 end points can be retrieved by invoking this procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETLISTENERENDPOINT (  
    endpoint IN NUMBER,  
    host     OUT VARCHAR2,    port     OUT NUMBER,  
    protocol OUT NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-18** GETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
endpoint	End point to be retrieved. Its value can be XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP or XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP2.
host	Interface on which the listener end point listens
port	Port on which the listener end point listens
protocol	Transport protocol accepted by the listener end point

## 188.4.24 GETREMOTEHTTPPORT Function

This function gets the value of a remote HTTP port.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETREMOTEHTTPPORT  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## 188.4.25 GETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Function

This function gets the value of a remote HTTPS port.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.GETREMOTEHTTPSPORT
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## 188.4.26 ISGLOBALPORTENABLED Function

This procedure returns the value of the GlobalPortEnabled setting.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ISGLOBALPORTENABLED RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Usage Notes

- This procedure returns TRUE if GlobalPortEnabled has been set to TRUE; otherwise it returns FALSE.
- In a multitenant environment, you can execute this function in both the CDB root and PDBs.

## 188.4.27 SETFTPSPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the FTP port to a new value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETFTPSPORT(
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-19 SETFTPSPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
new_port	Value to which the FTP port is set

## 188.4.28 SETGLOBALPORTENABLED Procedure

This procedure enables Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Express (EM Express) clients to use a single port (called a global port), for the session rather than using a port dedicated to the PDB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED (
    isenabled IN BOOLEAN);
```

## Parameters

**Table 188-20 SETGLOBALPORTENABLED Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>isenabled</code>	<p><code>TRUE</code> enables the EM Express client to use a global port for the session rather than using the PDB that allocated the port.</p> <p><code>FALSE</code> enables the port ID to determine the PDB to use.</p> <p>The default is <code>TRUE</code> for PDBs but <code>FALSE</code> for the CDB root.</p>

## Usage Notes

- Use the `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` procedure if you use EM Express to manage database ports in a multitenant environment.
- To use a global port, you must enable it in both the CDB and the PDB. PDBs have it enabled by default. For CDBs, you must run the `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` procedure in the CDB root.
- After you set `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` to `TRUE`, then you must specify a PDB to use for the global port. You can do so by specifying the PDB name in the **Container Name** field of the EM Express login page. For example, if you enter `hr_pdb`, then the EM Express URL becomes `http://server_name:5500/hr_pdb/em`. This example uses the port 5500 in the CDB root, which in turn routes messages to the EM Express in the PDB `hr_pdb`. The port can be an HTTP or HTTPS port.
- The PDB that you specify in the EM Express login page must be open in read/write mode before you can run `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED`. You can check the read/write mode status of a PDB by connecting to the PDB and then querying the `OPEN_MODE` column of the `V$PDBS` dynamic view.
- The `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.ISGLOBALPORTENABLED` function returns the value of the `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` setting.
- You can use the `XDB_PROTOCOLS` lockdown profile to control the security for the global port.

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database 2 Day DBA* for information about using `DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETGLOBALPORTENABLED` to start EM Express for a PDB
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* for information about lockdown profiles

## 188.4.29 SETHTTPPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the HTTP port to a new value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPPORT(  
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-21** SETHTTPPORT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
new_port	Value to which the HTTP port is set

## 188.4.30 SETHTTPCONFIGREALM Procedure

This procedure modifies the realm value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPCONFIGREALM(  
    realm IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-22** SETHTTPCONFIGREALM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
realm	Realm as defined in IETF's RFC2617

## 188.4.31 SETHTTPSPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the HTTPS port to a new value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETHTTPSPORT(  
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-23** SETHTTPSPORT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
new_port	Value to which the HTTPS port is set

## 188.4.32 SETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure

This procedure sets the parameters of a listener end point corresponding to the XML DB HTTP server.

Both HTTP and HTTP2 end points can be set by invoking this procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETLISTENERENDPOINT (
  endpoint IN NUMBER,
  host     IN VARCHAR2,  port     IN NUMBER,
  protocol IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-24 SETLISTENERENDPOINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
endpoint	End point to be set. Its value can be XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP or XDB_ENDPOINT_HTTP2.
host	Interface on which the listener end point is to listen. Its value can be 'LOCALHOST,' NULL, or a hostname. If its value is 'LOCALHOST' the listener end point is permitted to only listen on the localhost interface. If its value is NULL or hostname, the listener end point is permitted to listen on both localhost and non-localhost interfaces.
port	Port on which the listener end point is to listen
protocol	Transport protocol that the listener end point is to accept. Its value can be XDB_PROTOCOL_TCP or XDB_PROTOCOL_TCPS

## 188.4.33 SETLISTENERLOCALACCESS Procedure

This procedure restricts all listener end points of the XML DB HTTP server to listen either only on the localhost interface (when `l_access` is set to `TRUE`) or to listen on both localhost and non-localhost interfaces (when `l_access` is set to `FALSE`).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETLISTENERLOCALACCESS (
  l_access BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-25 SETLISTENERLOCALACCESS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>l_access.</code>	<code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code> .

## 188.4.34 SETREMOTEHTTPPORT Procedure

This procedure sets a remote HTTP port to a new value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETREMOTEHTTPPORT(  
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-26 SETREMOTEHTTPPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
new_port	Value to which the remote HTTP port is set

## 188.4.35 SETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Procedure

This procedure sets a remote HTTPS port to a new value.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.SETREMOTEHTTPSPORT (  
    new_port IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 188-27 SETREMOTEHTTPSPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
new_port	Value to which the remote HTTPS port is set

## 188.4.36 USEDPORT Function

This function obtains the port numbers used by other pluggable databases in the same consolidation database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONFIG.USEDPORT RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

# DBMS\_XDB\_CONSTANTS

The `DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS` package provides an interface to commonly used constants. Users should use constants instead of dynamic strings to avoid typographical errors.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDB\\_CONSTANTS Subprograms](#)

## 189.1 DBMS\_XDB\_CONSTANTS Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 189.2 Summary of DBMS\_XDB\_CONSTANTS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 189-1 DBMS\_XDB\_CONSTANTS Package Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">ENCODING_DEFAULT Function</a>	Returns 'AL32UTF8'
<a href="#">ENCODING_ISOLATIN1 Function</a>	Returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'
<a href="#">ENCODING_UTF8 Function</a>	Returns 'AL32UTF8'
<a href="#">ENCODING_WIN1252 Function</a>	Returns 'WE8MSWIN1252'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_ACL Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_METADATA Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdbuserMetaData'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_ORACLE Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_ORACLE_XDB Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_RESOURCE Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_EVENT Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/resourceEvent'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_CONFIG Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResConfig.xsd'

**Table 189-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDB\_CONSTANTS Package Subprograms**

Subprograms	Description
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_XDBSCHEMA Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_XMLDIFF Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_XMLINSTANCE Function</a>	Returns 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance'
<a href="#">NAMESPACE_XMLSCHEMA Function</a>	Returns 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'
<a href="#">NSPREFIX_ACL_ACL Function</a>	Returns 'xmlns:acl= 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/acs.xsd'
<a href="#">NSPREFIX_RESCONFIG_RC Function</a>	Returns 'xmlns:rc="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResConfig.xsd"'
<a href="#">NSPREFIX_RESOURCE_R Function</a>	Returns 'xmlns:r="http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResource.xsd'
<a href="#">NSPREFIX_XDB_XDB Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'
<a href="#">NSPREFIX_XMLINSTANCE_XSI Function</a>	Returns 'xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"'
<a href="#">NSPREFIX_XMLDIFF_XD Function</a>	Returns 'xmlns:xd="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd"'
<a href="#">NSPREFIX_XMLSCHEMA_XSD Function</a>	Returns 'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"'
<a href="#">SCHEMAURL_ACL Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'
<a href="#">SCHEMAELEM_RES_ACL Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd#acl'
<a href="#">SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_BINARY Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#binary'
<a href="#">SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_TEXT Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#text'
<a href="#">SCHEMAURL_RESOURCE Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd'
<a href="#">SCHEMAURL_XDBSCHEMA Function</a>	Returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'
<a href="#">XDBSCHEMA_PREFIXES Function</a>	Returns 'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xdb="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'
<a href="#">XSD_ATTRIBUTE Function</a>	Returns 'attribute'
<a href="#">XSD_COMPLEX_TYPE Function</a>	Returns 'complexType'
<a href="#">XSD_ELEMENT Function</a>	Returns 'element'
<a href="#">XSD_GROUP Function</a>	Returns 'group'



## 189.2.1 ENCODING\_DEFAULT Function

This function returns 'AL32UTF8'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.ENCODING_DEFAULT  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'AL32UTF8'

## 189.2.2 ENCODING\_ISOLATIN1 Function

This function returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.ENCODING_ISOLATIN1  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'WE8ISO8859P1'

## 189.2.3 ENCODING\_UTF8 Function

This function returns 'AL32UTF8'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.ENCODING_UTF8  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'AL32UTF8'

## 189.2.4 ENCODING\_WIN1252 Function

This function returns 'WE8MSWIN1252'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.ENCODING_WIN1252  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'WE8MSWIN1252'

## 189.2.5 NAMESPACE\_ACL Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_ACL  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'

## 189.2.6 NAMESPACE\_METADATA Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdbuserMetaData'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_METADATA  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdbuserMetaData'

## 189.2.7 NAMESPACE\_ORACLE Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_ORACLE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com'

## 189.2.8 NAMESPACE\_ORACLE\_XDB Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_ORACLE_XDB  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'

## 189.2.9 NAMESPACE\_RESOURCE Function

This function returns '/XDBResource.xsd'

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_RESOURCE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd'

## 189.2.10 NAMESPACE\_RESOURCE\_EVENT Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/resourceEvent'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_EVENT  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/resourceEvent'

## 189.2.11 NAMESPACE\_RESOURCE\_CONFIG Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResConfig.xsd'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_RESOURCE_CONFIG  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResConfig.xsd'

## 189.2.12 NAMESPACE\_XDBSCHEMA Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_XDBSCHEMA  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'

### 189.2.13 NAMESPACE\_XMLDIFF Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd'.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_XMLDIFF  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

#### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd'

### 189.2.14 NAMESPACE\_XMLINSTANCE Function

This function returns 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance'.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_XMLINSTANCE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

#### Return Value

'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance'

### 189.2.15 NAMESPACE\_XMLSCHEMA Function

This function returns 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NAMESPACE_XMLSCHEMA  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

#### Return Value

'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema'

### 189.2.16 NSPREFIX\_ACL\_ACL Function

This function returns 'xmlns:acl= 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/acs.xsd'.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_ACL_ACL  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

#### Return Value

'xmlns:acl= 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/acs.xsd'

## 189.2.17 NSPREFIX\_RESCONFIG\_RC Function

This function returns 'xmlns:rc="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResConfig.xsd" '.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_RESCONFIG_RC  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

Returns 'xmlns:rc="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResConfig.xsd" '.

## 189.2.18 NSPREFIX\_RESOURCE\_R Function

This function returns 'xmlns:r="http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResource.xsd'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_RESOURCE_R  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'xmlns:r="http://xmlns.oracle.com/XDBResource.xsd'

## 189.2.19 NSPREFIX\_XDB\_XDB Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_XDB_XDB  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb'

## 189.2.20 NSPREFIX\_XMLINSTANCE\_XSI Function

This function returns 'xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" '.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_XMLINSTANCE_XSI  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" '.

## 189.2.21 NSPREFIX\_XMLDIFF\_XD Function

This function returns 'xmlns:xd="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd" '.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_XMLDIFF_XD  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'xmlns:xd="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/xdiff.xsd" '

## 189.2.22 NSPREFIX\_XMLSCHEMA\_XSD Function

This function returns 'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" '.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.NSPREFIX_XMLSCHEMA_XSD  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" '

## 189.2.23 SCHEMAURL\_ACL Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAURL_ACL  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd'

## 189.2.24 SCHEMAELEM\_RES\_ACL Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd#acl'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAELEM_RES_ACL  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/acl.xsd#acl'

## 189.2.25 SCHEMAELEM\_RESCONTENT\_BINARY Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#binary'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_BINARY  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#binary'

## 189.2.26 SCHEMAELEM\_RESCONTENT\_TEXT Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#text'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAELEM_RESCONTENT_TEXT  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd#text'

## 189.2.27 SCHEMAURL\_RESOURCE Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAURL_RESOURCE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBResource.xsd'

## 189.2.28 SCHEMAURL\_XDBSCHEMA Function

This function returns 'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.SCHEMAURL_XDBSCHEMA  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb/XDBSchema.xsd'

## 189.2.29 XDBSCHEMA\_PREFIXES Function

This function returns 'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xdb="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb"'.  
xmlns:xdb="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb".

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XDBSCHEMA_PREFIXES  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:xdb="http://xmlns.oracle.com/xdb"'

## 189.2.30 XSD\_ATTRIBUTE Function

This function returns 'attribute'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XSD_ATTRIBUTE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'attribute'

## 189.2.31 XSD\_COMPLEX\_TYPE Function

This function returns 'complexType'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XSD_COMPLEX_TYPE  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'complexType'

## 189.2.32 XSD\_ELEMENT Function

This function returns 'element'.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XSD_ELEMENT  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'element'



## 189.2.33 XSD\_GROUP Function

This function returns 'group'

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_CONSTANTS.XSD_GROUP  
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Return Value

'group'

# DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS

The `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package provides an interface to operate on the Oracle XML database Repository.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDB\\_REPOS Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for more information regarding:

- Using and managing repository resources
- ACL-based security management (controlling access to repository resources)
- Managing XLink and XInclude links
- Loading documents into the repository
- Creating, deleting, and managing resource metadata

## 190.1 DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS Overview

The `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package lets you operate on the Oracle XML DB Repository to create, modify and delete resources, including managing security based on access control lists (ACLs). The interface provides both query and DML functions.

Using a combination of PL/SQL packages - `DBMS_XDB_REPOS`, [DBMS\\_XDBZ](#), and [DBMS\\_XDB\\_VERSION](#) - you can create, delete, and rename documents and folders, move a file or folder within the folder hierarchy, set and change the access permissions on a file or folder, and initiate and manage versioning.

## 190.2 DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user. Subprograms that operate on the XDB Configuration will succeed only if the current user is `SYS` or `XDB`, or the current user has the `XDBADMIN` or `DBA` role.

## 190.3 DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS Constants

The `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

**Table 190-1 DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>DELETE_RESOURCE</code>	NUMBER	1	Deletes a resource; fails if the resource has children.
<code>DELETE_RECURSIVE</code>	NUMBER	2	Deletes a resource and its children, if any.
<code>DELETE_FORCE</code>	NUMBER	3	Deletes the resource, even if the object it contains is invalid
<code>DELETE_RECURSIVE_FORCE</code>	NUMBER	4	Deletes a resource and its children, if any, even if the object it contains is invalid
<code>DELETE_RES_METADATA_CASCADE</code>	NUMBER	1	Deletes the row in the metadata
<code>DELETE_RES_METADATA_NOCASCADE</code>	NUMBER	2	Does not delete the row
<code>DEFAULT_LOCK_TIMEOUT</code>	PLS_INTEGER	(60*60)	Timeout value (in seconds) of the webdav lock
<code>LINK_TYPE_HARD</code>	NUMBER	1	Hard link of a folder to a resource
<code>LINK_TYPE_WEAK</code>	NUMBER	2	Weak link of a folder to a resource
<code>LINK_TYPE_SYMBOLIC</code>	NUMBER	3	Symbolic link of a folder to a resource

## 190.4 Summary of DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XDB_REPOS` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 190-2 DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function</a>	Checks access privileges granted to the current user by specified ACL document on a resource whose owner is specified by the 'owner' parameter.
<a href="#">APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure</a>	Takes in user-defined metadata either as a REF to XMLTYPE or an XMLTYPE and adds it to the desired resource
<a href="#">CHANGEOWNER Procedure</a>	Changes the owner of the resource/s to the specified owner.
<a href="#">CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function</a>	Adds a specified ACE to a specified resource's ACL
<a href="#">CHECKPRIVILEGES Function</a>	Checks access privileges granted to the current user on the specified resource
<a href="#">CREATEFOLDER Function</a>	Creates a new folder resource in the hierarchy

Table 190-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATEOIDPATH Function</a>	Creates a virtual path to the resource based on object ID
<a href="#">CREATERESOURCE Functions</a>	Creates a new resource
<a href="#">DELETERESOURCE Procedure</a>	Deletes a resource from the hierarchy
<a href="#">DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures</a>	Deletes metadata from a resource (can be used for schema-based or nonschema-based metadata)
<a href="#">EXISTSRESOURCE Function</a>	Determines if a resource is in the hierarchy, based on its absolute path
<a href="#">GETACLDOCUMENT Function</a>	Retrieves ACL document that protects resource given its path name
<a href="#">GETCONTENTBLOB Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a BLOB
<a href="#">GETCONTENTCLOB Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a CLOB
<a href="#">GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a string
<a href="#">GETCONTENTXMLREF Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a REF to an XMLTYPE
<a href="#">GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function</a>	Retrieves the contents of a resource returned as an XMLTYPE
<a href="#">GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure</a>	Returns that resource's lock token for the current user given a path to a resource
<a href="#">GETPRIVILEGES Function</a>	Gets all privileges granted to the current user on a specified resource
<a href="#">GETRESOID Function</a>	Returns the object ID of the resource from its absolute path
<a href="#">GETXDB_TABLESPACE Function</a>	Returns the current tablespace of the XDB (user)
<a href="#">HASBLOBCONTENT Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource has BLOB content
<a href="#">HASCHARCONTENT Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource has character content
<a href="#">HASXMLCONTENT Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource has XML content
<a href="#">HASXMLREFERENCE Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource has REF to XML content
<a href="#">ISFOLDER Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the resource is a folder or container
<a href="#">LINK Procedures</a>	Creates a link to an existing resource
<a href="#">LOCKRESOURCE Function</a>	Gets a WebDAV-style lock on that resource given a path to that resource
<a href="#">PROCESSLINKS Procedure</a>	Processes document links in the specified resource
<a href="#">PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure</a>	Deletes all user metadata from a resource
<a href="#">RENAMERESOURCE Procedure</a>	Renames the XDB resource
<a href="#">SETACL Procedure</a>	Sets the ACL on a specified resource
<a href="#">SPLITPATH Procedure</a>	Splits the path into a parentpath and childpath

**Table 190-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDB\_REPOS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure</a>	Changes the modification time of the resource to the current time
<a href="#">UNLOCKRESOURCE Function</a>	Unlocks the resource given a lock token and resource path
<a href="#">UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures</a>	Updates metadata for a resource

## 190.4.1 ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function

This function checks access privileges granted to the current user by specified ACL document by the `OWNER` of the resource. Returns positive integer if all privileges are granted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES(
    acl_path IN VARCHAR2,
    owner    IN VARCHAR2,
    privs    IN xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-3 ACLCHECKPRIVILEGES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>acl_path</code>	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for ACL document
<code>owner</code>	Resource owner name; the pseudo user "DAV:owner" is replaced by this user during ACL privilege resolution
<code>privs</code>	An XMLType instance of the privilege element specifying the requested set of access privileges. See description for <a href="#">CHECKPRIVILEGES Function</a> .

## 190.4.2 APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

This procedure takes in user-defined metadata either as a `REF` to `XMLTYPE` or an `XMLTYPE` and adds it to the desired resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    metadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    metadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-4 APPENDRESOURCEMETADATA Procedure**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
metadata	Metadata can be schema based or nonschema-based. Schema-based metadata is stored in its own table.

## Usage Notes

- In the case in which a REF is passed in, the procedure stores the REF in the resource, and the metadata is stored in a separate table. In this case you are responsible for populating the RESID column for the metadata table. Note that theref passed in must be unique. In other words, there must not be aref with the same value in the resource metadata, as this would violate uniqueness of properties. An error is thrown if users attempt to add a REF that already exists.
- In the case where the XMLTYPE is passed in, the data is parsed to determine if it is schema-based or not and stored accordingly.

## 190.4.3 CHANGEOWNER Procedure

This procedure changes the owner of the resource/s to the specified owner.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CHANGEOWNER(
    abspath    IN    VARCHAR2,
    owner      IN    VARCHAR2,
    recurse    IN    BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-5 CHANGEOWNER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
owner	New owner for the resource
recurse	If TRUE, recursively change owner of all resources in the folder tree

## 190.4.4 CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function

This function adds a specified ACE to a specified resource's ACL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CHANGEPRIVILEGES(
    res_path  IN    VARCHAR2,
    ace       IN    xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-6 CHANGEPRIVILEGES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res_path	Path name of the resource for which privileges need to be changed
ace	An XMLType instance of the <ace> element which specifies the <principal>, the operation <grant> and the list of privileges

## Return Values

A positive integer if the ACL was successfully modified.

## Usage Notes

If no ACE with the same principal and the same operation (grant/deny) already exists in the ACL, the new ACE is added at the end of the ACL.

## 190.4.5 CHECKPRIVILEGES Function

This function checks access privileges granted to the current user on the specified resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CHECKPRIVILEGES(
    res_path IN VARCHAR2,
    privs    IN xmltype)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-7 CHECKPRIVILEGES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res_path	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for resource
privs	An XMLType instance of the privilege element specifying the requested set of access privileges

## Return Values

A positive integer if all requested privileges granted.

## 190.4.6 CREATEFOLDER Function

This function creates a new folder resource in the hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATEFOLDER(
    path IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-8 CREATEFOLDER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path name for the new folder

## Return Values

TRUE if operation successful; FALSE, otherwise.

## Usage Notes

The given path name's parent folder must already exist in the hierarchy: if '/folder1/folder2' is passed as the path parameter, then '/folder1' must already exist.

## 190.4.7 CREATEOIDPATH Function

This function creates a virtual path to the resource based on object ID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATEOIDPATH(
    oid IN RAW)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-9 CREATEOIDPATH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
oid	Object ID of the resource

## 190.4.8 CREATERESOURCE Functions

The functions create a new resource. The description of the overload options precede each version of the syntax

### Syntax

Creates a new resource with a specified string as its contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    data IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a new resource with a specified XMLType data as its contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    data IN SYS.XMLTYPE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```



Given a REF to an existing XMLType row, creates a resource whose contents point to that row. That row should not already exist inside another resource:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE(  
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    datarow     IN  REF SYS.XMLTYPE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified BLOB as its contents, and specifies character set of the source BLOB:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE(  
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    data         IN  BLOB,  
    csid         IN  NUMBER :=0)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified BFILE as its contents, and specifies character set of the source BFILE:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (  
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    data         IN  BFILE,  
    csid         IN  NUMBER :=0)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Creates a resource with a specified CLOB as its contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (  
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    data         IN  CLOB)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Given a string, inserts a new resource into the hierarchy with the string as the contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (  
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    data         IN  VARCHAR2,  
    schemaurl    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    elem         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Given an XMLTYPE and a schema URL, inserts a new resource into the hierarchy with the XMLTYPE as the contents:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.CREATERESOURCE (  
    abspath      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    data         IN  SYS.XMLTYPE,  
    schemaurl    IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,  
    elem         IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-10 CREATERESOURCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource to create. The path name's parent folder must already exist in the hierarchy. In other words, if <code>/foo/bar.txt</code> is passed in, then folder <code>/foo</code> must already exist.
data	String buffer containing new resource's contents. The data is parsed to check if it contains a schema-based XML document, and the contents are stored as schema-based in the schema's default table. Otherwise, it is saved as binary data.
datarow	REF to an <code>XMLType</code> row to be used as the contents
csid	Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle ID; otherwise returns an error.  If CSID is not specified, or if a zero CSID is specified, then the character set id of the document is determined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the abspath extension, determine the resource's MIME type.</li> <li>If the MIME type is <code>*/*xml</code>, then the encoding is detected based on Appendix F of the W3C XML 1.0 Reference at <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006">http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006</a>;</li> <li>Otherwise, it is defaulted to the database character set.</li> </ul>
schemaur1	For XML data, schema URL data conforms to (default NULL)
elem	Element name (default NULL)

## Return Values

TRUE if operation successful; FALSE, otherwise.

## 190.4.9 DELETERESOURCE Procedure

This procedure deletes a resource from the hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETERESOURCE(
  path          IN      VARCHAR2,
  delete_option IN      PLS_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-11 DELETERESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path name of the resource to delete
delete_option	The option that controls how a resource is deleted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DELETE_RESOURCE</li> <li>DELETE_RECURSIVE</li> <li>DELETE_FORCE</li> <li>DELETE_RECURSIVE_FORCE</li> </ul>

## 190.4.10 DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures

This procedure takes in a resource by absolute path and removes either the schema-based metadata identified by the REF, or the metadata identified by the namespace and name combination, which can be either schema-based or non-schema based. It also takes an additional (optional) parameter that specifies how to delete it. This parameter is only relevant for schema-based resource metadata that needs to be deleted. For non-schema based metadata, this parameter is ignored.

### Syntax

Can be used only for schema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETERESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath          IN VARCHAR2,
    metadata         IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
    delete_option   IN pls_integer :=
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETE_RESOURCE_METADATA_CASCADE);
```

Can be used for schema-based or nonschema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETERESOURCEMETADATA (
    abspath          IN VARCHAR2,
    metadatans       IN VARCHAR2,
    metadataname     IN VARCHAR2,
    delete_option   IN pls_integer := DBMS_XDB_REPOS.DELETE_RESOURCE_METADATA_CASCADE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-12 DELETERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
metadata	REF to the piece of metadata (schema based) to be deleted
mettatatans	Namespace of the metadata fragment to be removed
mettadataname	Local name of the metadata fragment to be removed
delete_option	Only applicable for schema-based metadata, this can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DELETE_RES_METADATA_CASCADE - deletes the corresponding row in the metadata table</li> <li>DELETE_RES_METADATA_NOCASCADE - does not delete the row in the metadata table</li> </ul>

## 190.4.11 EXISTSRESOURCE Function

This function indicates if a resource is in the hierarchy. It matches the resource by a string that represents its absolute path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.EXISTSRESOURCE(  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-13** EXISTSRESOURCE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Path name of the resource whose ACL document is required

### Return Values

TRUE if the resource is found.

## 190.4.12 GETACLDOCUMENT Function

This function retrieves ACL document that protects resource given its path name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETACLDOCUMENT(  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN sys.xmltype;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-14** GETACLDOCUMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Path name of the resource whose ACL document is required

### Return Values

The XMLType for ACL document.

## 190.4.13 GETCONTENTBLOB Function

This function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a BLOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTBLOB(  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,  
    csid OUT PLS_INTEGER,
```

```

        locksrc    IN      BOOLEAN := FALSE)
RETURN BLOB;

```

### Parameters

**Table 190-15 GETCONTENTBLOB Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
csid	If TRUE, lock and return the source LOB. If FALSE, return a temp LOB copy.
locksrc	Contents of the resource as a BLOB

### Return Values

The contents of the resource as a BLOB.

## 190.4.14 GETCONTENTCLOB Function

This function gets the contents of a resource returned as a CLOB.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTCLOB(
    abspath    IN      VARCHAR2,
RETURN CLOB;

```

### Parameters

**Table 190-16 GETCONTENTCLOB Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

The contents of the resource as a CLOB.

## 190.4.15 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function

This function gets the contents of a resource returned as a string.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTVARCHAR2(
    abspath    IN      VARCHAR2,
RETURN BLOB;

```

## Parameters

**Table 190-17** GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

The contents of the resource as a string.

## 190.4.16 GETCONTENTXMLREF Function

This function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as a REF to an XMLTYPE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTXMLREF(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-18** GETCONTENTXMLREF Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

The contents of the resource as a REF to an XMLTYPE.

## 190.4.17 GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function

This function retrieves the contents of a resource returned as an XMLTYPE.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETCONTENTXMLTYPE(
    abspath IN VARCHAR2,
    RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-19** GETCONTENTXMLTYPE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

The contents of the resource as an XMLTYPE.

## 190.4.18 GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure

Given a path to a resource, this procedure returns that resource's lock token for the current user.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETLOCKTOKEN(
    path          IN          VARCHAR2,
    locktoken     OUT         VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-20 GETLOCKTOKEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path name to the resource
locktoken	Logged-in user's lock token for the resource

### Usage Notes

The user must have READPROPERTIES privilege on the resource.

## 190.4.19 GETPRIVILEGES Function

This function gets all privileges granted to the current user on a specified resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETPRIVILEGES(
    res_path      IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN sys.xmltype;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-21 GETPRIVILEGES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res_path	Absolute path in the hierarchy of the resource

### Return Values

An XMLType instance of <privilege> element, which contains the list of all leaf privileges granted on this resource to the current user.

## 190.4.20 GETRESOID Function

The `GETRESOID` function returns the object ID of the resource from its absolute path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETRESOID(  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN RAW;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-22** GETRESOID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>abspath_path</code>	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

`NULL` if the resource is not present.

## 190.4.21 GETXDB\_TABLESPACE Function

This function returns the current tablespace of the XDB (user).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.GETXDB_TABLESPACE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 190.4.22 HASBLOBCONTENT Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the resource has BLOB content.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.HASBLOBCONTENT  
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-23** HASBLOBCONTENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>abspath_path</code>	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has BOB content.



## 190.4.23 HASCHARCONTENT Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the resource has character content.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.HASCHARCONTENT  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-24 HASCHARCONTENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>abspath_path</code>	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has character content.

## 190.4.24 HASXMLCONTENT Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the resource has XML content.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.HASXMLCONTENT  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-25 HASXMLCONTENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>abspath_path</code>	Absolute path of the resource

### Return Values

`TRUE` if the resource has XML content.

## 190.4.25 HASXMLREFERENCE Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the resource has a `REF` to XML content.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.HASXMLREFERENCE  
  abspath IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-26 HASXMLREFERENCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

TRUE resource has a REF to XML content.

## 190.4.26 ISFOLDER Function

This function returns TRUE if the resource is a folder or container.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.ISFOLDER
    abspath IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-27 ISFOLDER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## Return Values

TRUE if the resource is a folder or container.

## 190.4.27 LINK Procedures

This procedure creates from a specified folder to a specified resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.LINK(
    srcpath IN VARCHAR2,
    linkfolder IN VARCHAR2,
    linkname IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_XDB_REPOS.LINK(
    srcpath IN VARCHAR2,
    linkfolder IN VARCHAR2,
    linkname IN VARCHAR2,
    linktype IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XDB_REPOS.LINK_TYPE_HARD);
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-28 LINK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srcpath	Path name of the resource to which a link is created
linkfolder	Folder in which the new link is placed
linkname	Name of the new link
linktype	Type of link to be created: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_HARD (default)</li> <li>• DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_WEAK</li> <li>• DBMS_XDB.LINK_TYPE_SYMBOLIC</li> </ul>

## 190.4.28 LOCKRESOURCE Function

Given a path to a resource, this function gets a WebDAV-style lock on that resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.LOCKRESOURCE(
    path      IN VARCHAR2,
    depthzero IN BOOLEAN,
    shared    IN boolean)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-29 LOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path name of the resource to lock.
depthzero	Currently not supported
shared	Passing TRUE obtains a shared write lock

### Return Values

TRUE if successful.

### Usage Notes

The user must have UPDATE privileges on the resource.

## 190.4.29 PROCESSLINKS Procedure

This procedure processes document links in the specified resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.PURGERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  recurse IN BOOLEAN := FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-30 PROCESSLINKS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource. If the path is a folder, use the recurse flag.
recurse	Used only if abspath specifies a folder. If TRUE, process links of all resources in the folder hierarchy rooted at the specified resource. If FALSE, process links of all documents in this folder only.

## 190.4.30 PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure

This procedure deletes all user metadata from a resource. Schema-based metadata is removed in cascade mode, rows being deleted from the corresponding metadata tables.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.PURGERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-31 PURGERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource

## 190.4.31 RENAMERESOURCE Procedure

This procedure renames the XDB resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.RENAMERESOURCE(
  srcpath IN VARCHAR2,
  destfolder IN CARCHAR2,
  newname IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 190-32 RENAMERESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
srcpath	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for the source resource destination folder
destfolder	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for the destination folder
newname	Name of the child in the destination folder

## 190.4.32 SETACL Procedure

This procedure sets the ACL on a specified resource to be the ACL specified by path.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.SETACL(
  res_path  IN  VARCHAR2,
  acl_path  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-33 SETACL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res_path	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for resource
acl_path	Absolute path in the Hierarchy for ACL

### Usage Notes

The user must have <write-acl> privileges on the resource.

## 190.4.33 SPLITPATH Procedure

This procedure splits the path into a parentpath and childpath.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.SPLITPATH(
  abspath    IN  VARCHAR2,
  parentpath OUT VARCHAR2,
  childpath  OUT VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-34 SPLITPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path to be split
parentpath	Parentpath

**Table 190-34 (Cont.) SPLITPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
childpath	Childpath

## 190.4.34 TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure

This procedure changes the modification time of the resource to the current time.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.TOUCHRESOURCE
    abspath IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-35 TOUCHRESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath_path	Absolute path of the resource

## 190.4.35 UNLOCKRESOURCE Function

This function unlocks the resource given a lock token and a path to the resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UNLOCKRESOURCE(
    path IN VARCHAR2,
    deltoken IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-36 UNLOCKRESOURCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path name to the resource
deltoken	Lock token to be removed

### Return Values

TRUE if operation successful.

### Usage Notes

The user must have UPDATE privileges on the resource.

## 190.4.36 UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedures

This procedure updates metadata for a resource.

The procedure takes in a resource identified by absolute path and the metadata in it to replace identified by its REF. It replaces that piece of metadata with user-defined metadata which is either in the form of a REF to XMLTYPE or an XMLTYPE.

### Syntax

Can be used to update schema-based metadata only. The new metadata must be schema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  newmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE)
```

Can be used to update schema-based metadata only. The new metadata must be schema-based or nonschema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE,
  newmetadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

Can be used for both schema-based and nonschema-based metadata:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldns IN VARCHAR2,
  oldname IN VARCHAR,
  newmetadata IN XMLTYPE);
```

Can be used for both schema-based or nonschema-based metadata. New metadata must be schema-based:

```
DBMS_XDB_REPOS.UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA(
  abspath IN VARCHAR2,
  oldns IN VARCHAR2,
  oldname IN VARCHAR,
  newmetadata IN REF SYS.XMLTYPE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 190-37 UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
abspath	Absolute path of the resource
oldmetadata	REF to the old of metadata
newmetadata	REF to the new, replacement metadata (can be either schema-based or nonschema-based depending on the overload)

**Table 190-37 (Cont.) UPDATERESOURCEMETADATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
oldns	Namespace identifying old metadata
oldname	Local name identifying old metadata

**Usage Notes**

In the case of `REF`, it stores the `REF` in the resource and the metadata is stored in a separate table. Uniqueness of `REFs` is enforced. In the case where the `XMLTYPE` is passed in, data is parsed to determine if it is schema-based or not and is stored accordingly.



# DBMS\_XDB\_VERSION

Oracle XML DB versioning interfaces are found in the `DBMS_XDB_VERSION` package. Functions and procedures of `DBMS_XDB_VERSION` help to create a VCR and manage the versions in the version history.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDB\\_VERSION Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 191.1 DBMS\_XDB\_VERSION Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XDB_VERSION` package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 191.2 Summary of DBMS\_XDB\_VERSION Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XDB_VERSION` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 191-1** *DBMS\_XDB\_VERSION Package Subprograms*

Method	Description
<a href="#">CHECKIN Function</a>	Checks in a checked-out VCR and returns the resource id of the newly-created version
<a href="#">CHECKOUT Procedure</a>	Checks out a VCR before updating or deleting it
<a href="#">GETCONTENTSBLobbyRESID Function</a>	Obtain contents as a BLOB
<a href="#">GETCONTENTSCLobbyRESID Function</a>	Obtain contents as a CLOB
<a href="#">GETCONTENTSXMLBYRESID Function</a>	Obtain contents as an XMLType
<a href="#">GETPREDECESSORS Function</a>	Retrieves the list of predecessors by path name
<a href="#">GETPREDSBYRESID Function</a>	Retrieves the list of predecessors by resource id

**Table 191-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDB\_VERSION Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETRESOURCEBYRESID Function</a>	Obtains the resource as an XMLType, given the resource object ID
<a href="#">GETSUCCESSORS Function</a>	Retrieves the list of successors by path name
<a href="#">GETSUCCSBYRESID Function</a>	Retrieves the list of successors by resource id
<a href="#">MAKEVERSIONED Function</a>	Turns a regular resource whose path name is given into a version-controlled resource
<a href="#">UNCHECKOUT Function</a>	Checks in a checked-out resource, returns the resource id of the version before the resource is checked out

## 191.2.1 CHECKIN Function

This function checks in a checked-out VCR and returns the resource id of the newly-created version.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.CHECKIN(
    pathname VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_XDB.resid_type;
```

### Parameters

**Table 191-2 CHECKIN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pathname	The path name of the checked-out resource.

### Usage Notes

This is not an auto-commit SQL operation. [CHECKIN Function](#) doesn't have to take the same path name that was passed to [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) operation. However, the [CHECKIN Function](#) path name and the [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) path name must be of the same resource for the operations to function correctly. If the resource has been renamed, the new name must be used to [CHECKIN Function](#) because the old name is either invalid or is currently bound with a different resource. Exception is raised if the path name does not exist. If the path name has been changed, the new path name must be used to [CHECKIN Function](#) the resource.

## 191.2.2 CHECKOUT Procedure

This procedure checks out a VCR before updating or deleting it.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.Checkout(
    pathname VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 191-3 CHECKOUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pathname	The path name of the VCR to be checked out.

## Usage Notes

This is not an auto-commit SQL operation. Two users of the same workspace cannot [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) the same VCR at the same time. If this happens, one user must rollback. As a result, it is good practice to commit the [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) operation before updating a resource and avoid loss of the update if the transaction is rolled back. An exception is raised if the given resource is not a VCR, if the VCR is already checked out, if the resource doesn't exist.

## 191.2.3 GETCONTENTSBLobbyRESID Function

This function obtain contents as a BLOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETCONTENTSBLobbyRESID(
    resid      DBMS_XDB.resid_type)
RETURN BLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 191-4 GETCONTENTSBLobbyRESID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
resid	The resource id.

## 191.2.4 GETCONTENTSCLobbyRESID Function

This function obtains contents as a CLOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETCONTENTSCLobbyRESID(
    resid      DBMS_XDB.resid_type)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 191-5 GETCONTENTSCLobbyRESID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
resid	The resource id.

## 191.2.5 GETCONTENTSXMLBYRESID Function

This function obtains contents as an XMLType.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETCONTENTSXMLBYRESID(  
    resid      DBMS_XDB.resid_type)  
RETURN XMLType;
```

### Parameters

**Table 191-6** GETCONTENTSXMLBYRESID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
resid	The resource id.

### Return Values

If the contents are not valid XML, returns NULL.

## 191.2.6 GETPREDECESSORS Function

This function retrieves the list of predecessors by the path name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETPREDECESSORS(  
    pathname    VARCHAR2)  
RETURN resid_list_type;
```

### Parameters

**Table 191-7** GETPREDECESSORS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
pathname	The path name of the resource.

### Return Values

An exception is raised if `pathname` is illegal.

## 191.2.7 GETPREDSBYRESID Function

This function retrieves the list of predecessors by resource id.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETPREDSBYRESID(  
    resid      resid_type)  
RETURN resid_list_type;
```

## Parameters

**Table 191-8 GETPREDSBYRESID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
resid	The resource id.

## Usage Notes

Getting predecessors by RESID is more efficient than by pathname.

## Exceptions

An exception is raised if the RESID is illegal.

## 191.2.8 GETRESOURCEBYRESID Function

This function obtains the resource as an XMLType, given the resource object ID. Because the system does not create a path name for versions, this function is useful for retrieving the resource using its resource id.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETRESOURCEBYRESID(
    resid      resid_type)
RETURN XMLType;
```

## Parameters

**Table 191-9 GETRESOURCEBYRESID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
resid	The resource id.

## 191.2.9 GETSUCCESSORS Function

Given a version resource or a VCR, this function retrieves the list of the successors of the resource by the path name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETSUCCESSORS(
    pathname VARCHAR2)
RETURN resid_list_type;
```

## Parameters

**Table 191-10 GETSUCCESSORS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pathname	The path name of the resource.

### Usage Notes

Getting successors by RESID is more efficient than by pathname.

### Exceptions

An exception is raised if the pathname is illegal.

## 191.2.10 GETSUCCSBYRESID Function

This function retrieves the list of the successors of the resource by resource id using version resource or VCR.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.GETSUCCSBYRESID(
    resid    resid_type)
RETURN resid_list_type;
```

### Parameters

**Table 191-11 GETSUCCSBYRESID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
resid	The resource id.

### Usage Notes

Getting successors by RESID is more efficient than by pathname.

### Exceptions

An exception is raised if the pathname is illegal.

## 191.2.11 MAKEVERSIONED Function

This function turns a regular resource whose path name is given into a version-controlled resource. This new resource is then put under version control. All other path names continue to refer to the original resource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.MAKEVERSIONED(
    pathname  VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_XDB.resid_type;
```

### Parameters

**Table 191-12 MAKEVERSIONED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pathname	The path name of the resource to be put under version control.

### Return Values

This function returns the resource ID of the first version, or root, of the VCR.

### Usage Notes

If two or more path names are bound with the same resource, a copy of the resource is created, and the given path name is bound with the newly-created copy.

This is not an auto-commit SQL operation. An exception is raised if the resource doesn't exist.

- This call is legal for VCR, and neither exception nor warning is raised.
- This call is illegal for folder, version history, version resource, and ACL.
- No support for Schema-based resources is provided.

## 191.2.12 UNCHECKOUT Function

This function checks-in a checked-out resource and returns the resource id of the version before the resource is checked out.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDB_VERSION.UNCHECKOUT(
    pathname    VARCHAR2)
RETURN DBMS_XDB.resid_type;
```

### Parameters

**Table 191-13 UNCHECKOUT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pathname	The path name of the checked-out resource.

### Usage Notes

This is not an auto-commit SQL operation. The [UNCHECKOUT Function](#) does not have to take the same path name that was passed to the operation by the [CHECKOUT Procedure](#). However, the [UNCHECKOUT Function](#) path name and the [CHECKOUT Procedure](#) path name must be of the same resource for the operations to function correctly. If the resource has been renamed, the new name must be used to [UNCHECKOUT Function](#), because the old name is either invalid or is currently bound with a different resource. If the path name has been changed, the new path name must be used to [UNCHECKOUT Function](#) the resource.

### Exceptions

An exception is raised if the path name doesn't exist.

# DBMS\_XDBRESOURCE

The `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE` package provides the interface to operate on the resource's metadata and contents.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDBRESOURCE Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide for examples of "Using `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE`"

## 192.1 DBMS\_XDBRESOURCE Overview

The `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE` package provides routines to get and set the resource's metadata and contents. To take advantage of the DOM traversal facility, provided in `DBMS_XMLDOM` package, an `XDBResource` instance could be converted to a `DOMDocument` type by using `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.MAKEDOCUMENT` routine.

## 192.2 DBMS\_XDBRESOURCE Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 192.3 Summary of DBMS\_XDBRESOURCE Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XDBRESOURCE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 192-1** *DBMS\_XDBRESOURCE Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">FREERESOURCE Procedure</a>	Frees any memory associated with an <code>XDBResource</code>
<a href="#">GETACL Function</a>	Given an <code>XDBResource</code> , returns its ACL as string
<a href="#">GETACLDOCFROMRES Function</a>	Returns the ACL Document for the given resource as <code>XMLType</code>



**Table 192-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDBRESOURCE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
GETAUTHOR Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its author
GETCHARACTERSET Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its character set
GETCOMMENT Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its comment
GETCONTENTBLOB Function	Returns the contents of the resource as a BLOB
GETCONTENTCLOB Function	Returns the contents of the resource as a CLOB
GETCONTENTREF Function	Returns the contents of the resource as an XMLTypeRef
GETCONTENTTYPE Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its content-type
GETCONTENTXML Function	Returns the contents of the resource as XML
GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function	Returns the contents of the resource as a string
GETCREATIONDATE Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its creation date
GETCREATOR Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its creator
GETCUSTOMMETADATA Function	Returns the requested custom metadata given the xpath and namespace to the metadata
GETDISPLAYNAME Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its display name
GETLANGUAGE Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its language
GETLASTMODIFIER Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its last modifier
GETMODIFICATIONDATE Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its modification date
GETOWNER Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its owner.
GETREFCOUNT Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its reference count
GETVERSIONID Function	Given an XDBResource, returns its version ID.
HASACLCHANGED Function	Returns TRUE if the ACL of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
HASAUTHORCHANGED Function	Returns TRUE if the ACL of the given resource has changed FALSE otherwise
HASCHANGED Function	Returns TRUE if the element or attribute represented by the given XPath has changed, FALSE otherwise
HASCHARACTERSETCHANGED Function	Returns TRUE if the character set of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
HASCOMMENTCHANGED Function	Returns TRUE if the comment of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
HASCONTENTCHANGED Function	Returns TRUE if the contents of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
HASCONTENTTYPECHANGED Function	Returns TRUE if the content-type of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise

**Table 192-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDBRESOURCE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">HASCREATIONDATECHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the creation date of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASCREATORCHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the creator of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASCUSTOMMETADATACHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if custom-metadata for this XPath has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASDISPLAYNAMECHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the display name of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASLANGUAGECHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the language of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASLASTMODIFIERCHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the last modifier of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASMODIFICATIONDATECHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the modification date of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASOWNERCHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the owner of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASREFCOUNTCHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the reference count of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">HASVERSIONIDCHANGED Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the version ID of the given resource has changed, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">ISFOLDER Function</a>	Returns TRUE if the given resource is a folder, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">ISNULL Function</a>	Returns TRUE if input resource is NULL, FALSE otherwise
<a href="#">MAKEDOCUMENT Function</a>	Converts the XDBResource to a DOMDocument which can be operated on using the XMLDOM interface
<a href="#">SAVE Procedure</a>	Updates the resource with any modifications
<a href="#">SETACL Procedure</a>	Sets the ACL of the given XDBResource to the path specified
<a href="#">SETAUTHOR Procedure</a>	Sets the author of the given XDBResource to the specified string
<a href="#">SETCHARACTERSET Procedure</a>	Sets the character set of the given XDBResource to a specified character set
<a href="#">SETCOMMENT Procedure</a>	Sets a comment associated with the given XDBResource
<a href="#">SETCONTENT Procedures</a>	Replaces the contents of the given resource with the given CLOB
<a href="#">SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure</a>	Sets the content-type of the given XDBResource
<a href="#">SETCUSTOMMETADATA Procedure</a>	Sets the custom metadata specified by the XPath and namespace to new data

**Table 192-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDBRESOURCE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SETDISPLAYNAME Procedure</a>	Sets the display name of the given XDBResource
<a href="#">SETLANGUAGE Procedure</a>	Sets the language of the given XDBResource
<a href="#">SETOWNER Procedure</a>	Sets the owner of the given XDBResource

## 192.3.1 FREERESOURCE Procedure

This procedure frees any memory associated with an XDBResource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.FREERESOURCE (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-2 FREERESOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource to free

## 192.3.2 GETACL Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its ACL as string.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETACL (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-3 GETACL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

### 192.3.3 GETACLDOCFROMRES Function

This function returns the ACL Document for the given resource as XMLType.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETACLDOCFROMRES (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 192-4** GETACLDOCFROMRES Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

### 192.3.4 GETAUTHOR Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its author.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETAUTHOR (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 192-5** GETAUTHOR Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

### 192.3.5 GETCHARACTERSET Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its character set.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCHARACTERSET (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 192-6** GETCHARACTERSET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.6 GETCOMMENT Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its comment.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCOMMENT (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-7 GETCOMMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.7 GETCONTENTBLOB Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as a BLOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTBLOB (  
    res IN XDBResource,  
    csid OUT PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN BLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-8 GETCONTENTBLOB Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
csid	Character set ID of the BLOB returned

## 192.3.8 GETCONTENTCLOB Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as a CLOB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTCLOB (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-9** GETCONTENTCLOB Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.9 GETCONTENTREF Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as an XMLTypeRef.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTREF (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-10** GETCONTENTREF Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.10 GETCONTENTTYPE Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its content-type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTTYPE (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-11** GETCONTENTTYPE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.11 GETCONTENTXML Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as an XMLTypeRef.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTXML (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN XMLType;
```

**Parameters****Table 192-12 GETCONTENTXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.12 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function

This function returns the contents of the resource as a string.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 192-13 GETCONTENTVARCHAR2 Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.13 GETCREATIONDATE Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its creation date.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCREATIONDATE (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN TIMESTAMP;
```

**Parameters****Table 192-14 GETCREATIONDATE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.14 GETCREATOR Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its creator.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCREATOR (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-15** GETCREATOR Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.15 GETCUSTOMMETADATA Function

This function returns the requested custom metadata given the xpath and namespace to the metadata.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETCUSTOMMETADATA (
  res          IN    XDBResource,
  xpath        IN    VARCHAR2,    namespace IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN XMLType;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-16** GETCUSTOMMETADATA Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
xpath	XPath for custom metadata
namespace	Namespace

### Usage Notes

The first component of the XPath expression must be "Resource".

## 192.3.16 GETDISPLAYNAME Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its display name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETDISPLAYNAME (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-17** GETDISPLAYNAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource



## 192.3.17 GETLANGUAGE Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its language.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETLANGUAGE (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-18** GETLANGUAGE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.18 GETLASTMODIFIER Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its last modifier.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETLASTMODIFIER (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-19** GETLASTMODIFIER Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.19 GETMODIFICATIONDATE Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its modification date.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETMODIFICATIONDATE (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN TIMESTAMP;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-20** GETMODIFICATIONDATE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.20 GETOWNER Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its owner.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETOWNER (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-21** GETOWNER Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.21 GETREFCOUNT Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its reference count.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETREFCOUNT (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-22** GETREFCOUNT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.22 GETVERSIONID Function

Given an XDBResource, this function returns its version ID.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.GETVERSIONID (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-23** GETVERSIONID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.23 HASACLCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the ACL of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASACLCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-24 HASACLCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.24 HASAUTHORCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the author of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASAUTHORCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-25 HASAUTHORCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.25 HASCHANGED Function

Given an XPath, this function determines whether the element or attribute represented by the XPath has changed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource,  
    xpath IN VARCHAR2,  
    namespace IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-26 HASCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
xpath	XPath to check
bnamespace	Namespace to use

## 192.3.26 HASCHARACTERSETCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the character set of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCHARACTERSETCHANGED (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-27 HASCHARACTERSETCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.27 HASCOMMENTCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the comment of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCOMMENTCHANGED (
  res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-28 HASCOMMENTCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.28 HASCONTENTCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the contents of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCONTENTCHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-29 HASCONTENTCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.29 HASCONTENTTYPECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the content-type of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCONTENTTYPECHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-30 HASCONTENTTYPECHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.30 HASCREATIONDATECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the creation date of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCREATIONDATECHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-31 HASCREATIONDATECHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.31 HASCREATORCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the creator of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCREATORCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-32 HASCREATORCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.32 HASCUSTOMMETADATACHANGED Function

This function checks whether the custom-metadata for a given resource has changed.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASCUSTOMMETADATACHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-33 HASCUSTOMMETADATACHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

### 192.3.33 HASDISPLAYNAMECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the display name of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASDISPLAYNAMECHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 192-34 HASDISPLAYNAMECHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

### 192.3.34 HASLANGUAGECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the language of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASLANGUAGECHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 192-35 HASLANGUAGECHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

### 192.3.35 HASLASTMODIFIERCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the last modifier of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASLASTMODIFIERCHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-36 HASLASTMODIFIERCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.36 HASMODIFICATIONDATECHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the modification date of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASMODIFICATIONDATECHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-37 HASMODIFICATIONDATECHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.37 HASOWNERCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the owner of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASOWNERCHANGED (  
    res IN XDBResource)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-38 HASOWNERCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource



## 192.3.38 HASREFCOUNTCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the reference count of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASREFCOUNTCHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-39 HASREFCOUNTCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.39 HASVERSIONIDCHANGED Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the version ID of the given resource has changed, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.HASVERSIONIDCHANGED (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-40 HASVERSIONIDCHANGED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.40 ISFOLDER Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the given resource is a folder, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.ISFOLDER (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-41 ISFOLDER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.41 ISNULL Function

This function returns `TRUE` if input resource is `NULL`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.ISNULL (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-42 ISNULL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	Input resource

## 192.3.42 MAKEDOCUMENT Function

This function converts the XDBResource to a DOMDocument which can be operated on using the XMLDOM interface.



### See Also:

The [DBMS\\_XMLDOM](#) package

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.MAKEDOCUMENT (
    res IN XDBResource)
RETURN DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMDocument;
```

## Parameters

**Table 192-43 MAKEDOCUMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.43 SAVE Procedure

This procedure updates the resource with any modifications.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SAVE (
    res IN XDBResource);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-44** SAVE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

## 192.3.44 SETACL Procedure

This procedure sets the ACL of the given XDBResource to the path specified.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETACL (
    res IN OUT XDBResource,
    ACLPath IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-45** SETACL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
ACLPath	Absolute path of the new ACL

## 192.3.45 SETAUTHOR Procedure

This procedure sets the author of the given XDBResource to the specified string.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETAUTHOR (
    res IN OUT XDBResource,
    author IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-46** SETAUTHOR Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource

**Table 192-46 (Cont.) SETAUTHOR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
author	Author

## 192.3.46 SETCHARACTERSET Procedure

This procedure sets the character set of the given XDBResource to a specified character set.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCHARACTERSET (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  charSet  IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-47 SETCHARACTERSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
charset	New character set

## 192.3.47 SETCOMMENT Procedure

This procedure sets a comment associated with the given XDBResource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCOMMENT (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  comment  IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-48 SETCOMMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
comment	New comment

## 192.3.48 SETCONTENT Procedures

This procedure replaces the contents of the given resource with the given datatype.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
```

```

data      IN      BFILE,
csid      IN      NUMBER);

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  data     IN      BLOB,
  csid     IN      PLS_INTEGER);

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  data     IN      CLOB);

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  data     IN      REF SYS.XMLType,
  sticky   IN      BOOLEAN := TRUE);

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  data     IN      VARCHAR2);

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENT (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  data     IN      SYS.XMLType);

```

### Parameters

**Table 192-49 SETCONTENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
data	Data input as BFILE, BLOB, CLOB, string, XMLType
csid	Character set ID of the BFILE, BLOB
sticky	If TRUE creates a sticky REF, otherwise non-sticky

## 192.3.49 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure

This procedure sets the content-type of the given XDBResource.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCONTENTTYPE (
  res      IN OUT  XDBResource,
  conttype IN      VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 192-50 SETCONTENTTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
conttype	New content-type

## 192.3.50 SETCUSTOMMETADATA Procedure

This procedure sets the custom metadata specified by the xpath and namespace to new data.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETCUSTOMMETADATA (  
    res          IN OUT  XDBResource,  
    xpath        IN      VARCHAR2,  
    namespace    IN      VARCHAR2,  
    newMetadata IN      XMLType);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-51** SETCUSTOMMETADATA Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
xpath	XPath to change
namespace	Namespace to use
newMetadata	New data that should replace the metadata at the given XPath

### Usage Notes

The first component of the XPath expression must be "Resource".

## 192.3.51 SETDISPLAYNAME Procedure

This procedure sets the display name of the given XDBResource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETDISPLAYNAME (  
    res          IN OUT  XDBResource,  
    name         IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-52** SETDISPLAYNAME Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
name	New display name

## 192.3.52 SETLANGUAGE Procedure

This procedure sets the language of the given XDBResource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETLANGUAGE (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    ACLPath IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-53 SETLANGUAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
ACLPath	New path

## 192.3.53 SETOWNER Procedure

This procedure sets the owner of the given XDBResource.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBRESOURCE.SETOWNER (
    res      IN OUT XDBResource,
    owner   IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 192-54 SETOWNER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
res	XDBResource
owner	New owner

### Usage Notes

The user must have the XDBADMIN privilege to call this subprogram.

# DBMS\_XDBT

The `DBMS_XDBT` package provides a convenient mechanism for administrators to set up a `CONTEXT` index on the Oracle XML DB hierarchy.

The package contains procedures to create default preferences, create the index and set up automatic synchronization of the `CONTEXT` index

The `DBMS_XDBT` package also contains a set of package variables that describe the configuration settings for the index. These are intended to cover the basic customizations that installations may require, but is by no means a complete set.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDBT Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 193.1 DBMS\_XDBT Overview

The `DBMS_XDBT` package contains a set of package variables that describe the configuration settings for the index.

The `DBMS_XDBT` package can be used in the following ways:

- Customize the package to set up the appropriate configuration.
- Use the [DROPPREFERENCES Procedure](#) to drop any existing index preferences
- Create new index preferences using the [CREATEPREFERENCES Procedure](#) procedure
- Create the `CONTEXT` index using the [CREATEINDEX Procedure](#) procedure
- Set up automatic synchronization of the index using the [CONFIGUREAUTOSYNC Procedure](#)

## 193.2 DBMS\_XDBT Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XDBT` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `SYS` or `XDB`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.



## 193.3 DBMS\_XDBT Operational Notes

Configuration settings, or package variables, are available to customize the DBMS\_XDBT package.

The DBMS\_XDBT package can be customized by using a PL/SQL procedure or an anonymous block to set the relevant package variables, configuration settings, and then execute the procedures. A more general approach would be to introduce the appropriate customizations by modifying this package in place, or as a copy. The system must be configured to use job queues, and the jobs can be viewed through the USER\_JOBS catalog views.

**Table 193-1 General Indexing Settings for Customizing DBMS\_XDBT**

Parameter	Default Value	Description
IndexName	XDB\$CI	Name of the CONTEXT index.
IndexTablespace	XDB\$RESINFO	Tablespace used by tables and indexes comprising the CONTEXT index.
IndexMemory	128M	Memory used by index creation and SYNC; less than or equal to the MAX_INDEX_MEMORY system parameter (see the CTX_ADMIN package).
LogFile	'XdbCtxLog'	The log file used for ROWID during indexing. The LOG_DIRECTORY system parameter must be set already. NULL turns off ROWID logging.

**Table 193-2 Filtering Settings for Customizing DBMS\_XDBT**

Parameter	Default Value	Description
SkipFilter_Types	image/%, audio/%, video/%, model/%	List of mime types that should not be indexed.
NullFilter_Types	text/plain, text/html, text/xml	List of mime types that do not need to use the INSO filter. Use this for text-based documents.
FilterPref	XDB\$CI_FILTER	Name of the filter preference.

**Table 193-3 Stoplist Settings for Customizing DBMS\_XDBT**

Parameter	Default Value	Description
StoplistPref	XDB\$CI_STOPLIST	Name of the stoplist.
StopWords	0..9; 'a'..'z'; 'A'..'Z'	List of stopwords, in excess of CTXSYS.DEFAULT_STOPLIST.

**Table 193-4 Sectioning and Section Group Settings for Customizing DBMS\_XDBT**

Parameter	Default Value	Description
SectionGroup	HTML_SECTION_GROUP	Default sectioner. Use PATH_SECTION_GROUP or AUTO_SECTION_GROUP if repository contains mainly XML documents.
SectiongroupPreference	XDB\$CI_SECTIONGROUP	Name of the section group.

**Table 193-5 Other Index Preference Settings for Customizing DBMS\_XDBT**

Parameter	Default Value	Description
DatastorePref	XDB\$CI_DATASTORE	Name of the datastore preference.
StoragePref	XDB\$CI_STORAGE	Name of the storage preference.
WordlistPref	XDB\$CI_WORDLIST	Name of the wordlist preference.
DefaultLexerPreference	XDB\$CI_DEFAULT_LEXER	Name of the default lexer preference.

**Table 193-6 SYNC (CONTEXT Synchronization) Settings for Customizing DBMS\_XDBT**

Parameter	Default Value	Description
AutoSyncPolicy	SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT	Indicates when the index should be SYNCed. One of SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT, SYNC_BY_TIME, or SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT_AND_TIME.
MaxPendingCount	2	Maximum number of documents in the CTX_USER_PENDING queue before an index SYNC is triggered. Only if the AutoSyncPolicy is SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT or SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT_AND_TIME.
CheckPendingCountInterval	10 minutes	How often, in minutes, the pending queue should be checked. Only if the AutoSyncPolicy is SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT or SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT_AND_TIME.
SyncInterval	60 minutes	Indicates how often, in minutes, the index should be SYNCed. Only if the AutoSyncPolicy is SYNC_BY_TIME or SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT_AND_TIME.

## 193.4 Summary of DBMS\_XDBT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XDBT subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 193-7 DBMS\_XDBT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CONFIGUREAUTOSYNC Procedure</a>	Configures the CONTEXT index for automatic maintenance, SYNC

**Table 193-7 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDBT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATEDATASTOREPREF Procedure</a>	Creates a USER datastore preference for the CONTEXT index
<a href="#">CREATEFILTERPREF Procedure</a>	Creates a filter preference for the CONTEXT index
<a href="#">CREATEINDEX Procedure</a>	Creates the CONTEXT index on the XML DB hierarchy
<a href="#">CREATELEXERPREF Procedure</a>	Creates a lexer preference for the CONTEXT index
<a href="#">CREATEPREFERENCES Procedure</a>	Creates preferences required for the CONTEXT index on the XML DB hierarchy
<a href="#">CREATESECTIONGROUPPREF Procedure</a>	Creates a storage preference for the CONTEXT index
<a href="#">CREATESTOPLISTPREF Procedure</a>	Creates a section group for the CONTEXT index
<a href="#">CREATESTORAGEPREF Procedure</a>	Creates a wordlist preference for the CONTEXT index
<a href="#">CREATEWORLDLISTPREF Procedure</a>	Creates a stoplist for the CONTEXT index
<a href="#">DROPPREFERENCES Procedure</a>	Drops any existing preferences

## 193.4.1 CONFIGUREAUTOSYNC Procedure

This procedure sets up jobs for automatic SYNCs of the CONTEXT index.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBT.CONFIGUREAUTOSYNC;
```

### Usage Notes

- The system must be configured for job queues for automatic synchronization. The jobs can be viewed using the USER\_JOBS catalog views
- The configuration parameter `AutoSyncPolicy` can be set to choose an appropriate synchronization policy.

The synchronization can be based on one of the following:

Sync Basis	Description
SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT	The SYNC is triggered when the number of documents in the pending queue is greater than a threshold (See the <a href="#">MaxPendingCount</a> configuration setting). The pending queue is polled at regular intervals (See the <a href="#">CheckPendingCountInterval</a> configuration parameter) to determine if the number of documents exceeds the threshold.
SYNC_BY_TIME	The SYNC is triggered at regular intervals. (See the <a href="#">SyncInterval</a> configuration parameter).

---

Sync Basis	Description
SYNC_BY_PENDING_COUNT_AND_TIME	A combination of both of the preceding options.

---

## 193.4.2 CREATEDATASTOREPREF Procedure

This procedure creates a user datastore preference for the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATEDATASTOREPREF;
```

### Usage Notes

- The name of the datastore preference can be modified; see the `DatastorePref` configuration setting.
- The default `USER` datastore procedure also filters the incoming document. The `DBMS_XDBT` package provides a set of configuration settings that control the filtering process.
- The `SkipFilter_Types` array contains a list of regular expressions. Documents with a mime type that matches one of these expressions are not indexed. Some of the properties of the document metadata, such as author, remain unindexed.
  - The `NullFilter_Types` array contains a list of regular expressions. Documents with a mime type that matches one of these expressions are not filtered; however, they are still indexed. This is intended to be used for documents that are text-based, such as HTML, XML and plain-text.
  - All other documents use the `INSO` filter through the `IFILTER` API.

## 193.4.3 CREATEFILTERPREF Procedure

This procedure creates a `NULL` filter preference for the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATEFILTERPREF;
```

### Usage Notes

- The name of the filter preference can be modified; see `FilterPref` configuration setting.
- The `USER` datastore procedure filters the incoming document; see [CREATEDATASTOREPREF Procedure](#) for more details.

## 193.4.4 CREATEINDEX Procedure

This procedure creates the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATEINDEX;
```

### Usage Notes

- The name of the index can be changed; see the `IndexName` configuration setting.
- Set the `LogFile` configuration parameter to enable `ROWID` logging during index creation.
- Set the `IndexMemory` configuration parameter to determine the amount of memory that index creation, and later `SYNCs`, will use.

## 193.4.5 CREATELEXERPREF Procedure

This procedure creates a `BASIC` `lexer` preference for the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATELEXERPREF;
```

### Usage Notes

- The name of the `lexer` preference can be modified; see `LexerPref` configuration setting. No other configuration settings are provided.
- `MultiLexer` preferences are not supported.
- Base letter translation is turned on by default.

## 193.4.6 CREATEPREFERENCES Procedure

This procedure creates a set of default preferences based on the configuration settings.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATEPREFERENCES;
```

## 193.4.7 CREATESECTIONGROUPPREF Procedure

This procedure creates a section group for the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATESECTIONGROUPPREF;
```

**Usage Notes**

- The name of the section group can be changed; see the `SectionGroupPref` configuration setting.
- The HTML sectioner is used by default. No zone sections are created by default. If the vast majority of documents are XML, consider using the `AUTO_SECTION_GROUP` or the `PATH_SECTION_GROUP`; see the `SectionGroup` configuration setting.

## 193.4.8 CREATESTOPLISTPREF Procedure

This procedure creates a stoplist for the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATESTOPLISTPREF;
```

**Usage Notes**

- The name of the stoplist can be modified; see the `StoplistPref` configuration setting.
- Numbers are not indexed.
- The `StopWords` array is a configurable list of stopwords. These are meant to be stopwords in addition to the set of stopwords in `CTXSYS.DEFAULT_STOPLIST`.

## 193.4.9 CREATESTORAGEPREF Procedure

This procedure creates a `BASIC_STORAGE` preference for the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATESTORAGEPREF;
```

**Usage Notes**

- The name of the storage preference can be modified; see the `StoragePref` configuration setting.
- A tablespace can be specified for the tables and indexes comprising the `CONTEXT` index; see the `IndexTablespace` configuration setting.
- Prefix and Substring indexing are not turned on by default.
- The `I_INDEX_CLAUSE` uses key compression.

## 193.4.10 CREATEWORDLISTPREF Procedure

This procedure creates a word list preference for the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XDBT.CREATEWORDLISTPREF;
```

### Usage Notes

- The name of the word list preference can be modified; see the `WordlistPref` configuration setting. No other configuration settings are provided.
- `FUZZY_MATCH` and `STEMMER` attributes are set to `AUTO` (auto-language detection)

## 193.4.11 DROPPREFERENCES Procedure

This procedure drops any previously created preferences for the `CONTEXT` index on the XML DB hierarchy.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBT.DROPPREFERENCES;
```

# DBMS\_XDBZ

The DBMS\_XDBZ package controls the Oracle XML DB repository security, which is based on Access Control Lists (ACLs).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XDBZ Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 194.1 DBMS\_XDBZ Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS\_XDBZ package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 194.2 DBMS\_XDBZ Constants

The DBMS\_XDBZ package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

The package uses the constants shown in following tables.

**Table 194-1 DBMS\_XDBZ Constants - Name Format**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
NAME_FORMAT_SHORT	PLS_INTEGER	1	DB user name or LDAP nickname
NAME_FORMAT_DISTINGUISHED	PLS_INTEGER	2	LDAP distinguished name

**Table 194-2 DBMS\_XDBZ Constants - Enable Option**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
ENABLE_CONTENTS	PLS_INTEGER	1	Enables hierarchy for contents and is used by users when calling the <a href="#">ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure</a>



**Table 194-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XDBZ Constants - Enable Option**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
ENABLE_RESMETADATA	PLS_INTEGER	2	Enables hierarchy for resource metadata, that is, this table will store schema based custom metadata for resources

**Table 194-3 DBMS\_XDBZ Constants - Enable Option Exercised**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
IS_ENABLED_CONTENTS	PLS_INTEGER	1	If hierarchy was enabled for contents, that is, the <a href="#">ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure</a> was called with <code>hierarchy_type</code> as <code>ENABLE_CONTENTS</code>
IS_ENABLED_RESMETADATA	PLS_INTEGER	2	If hierarchy was enabled for resource metadata, that is, the <a href="#">ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure</a> was called with <code>hierarchy_type</code> as <code>ENABLE_RESMETADATA</code>

## 194.3 Summary of DBMS\_XDBZ Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XDBZ subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 194-4 DBMS\_XDBZ Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">DISABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure</a>	Disables repository support for the specified XMLTYPE table or view
<a href="#">ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure</a>	Enables repository support for the specified XMLType table or view
<a href="#">GET_ACLOID Function</a>	Retrieves the ACL Object ID for the specified resource
<a href="#">GET_USERID Function</a>	Retrieves the user ID for the specified user
<a href="#">IS_HIERARCHY_ENABLED Function</a>	Determines if repository support for the specified XMLType table or view is enabled
<a href="#">PURGELDAPCACHE Function</a>	Purges the LDAP nickname cache

### 194.3.1 CREATENONCEKEY Procedure

This procedure generates a nonce value for use in digest authentication.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.CREATENONCEKEY;
```

## 194.3.2 DISABLE\_HIERARCHY Procedure

This procedure disables repository support for a particular XMLType table or view.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.DISABLE_HIERARCHY(  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 194-5** DISABLE\_HIERARCHY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema name of the XMLType table or view
object_name	Name of the XMLType table or view

## 194.3.3 ENABLE\_HIERARCHY Procedure

This procedure enables repository support for a particular XMLType table or view. This allows the use of a uniform ACL-based security model across all documents in the repository.



### See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for more information about

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_HIERARCHY(  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_name   IN VARCHAR2,  
    hierarchy_type IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_CONTENTS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 194-6** ENABLE\_HIERARCHY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema name of the XMLType table or view
object_name	Name of the XMLType table or view

**Table 194-6 (Cont.) ENABLE\_HIERARCHY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
hierarchy_type	<p>How to enable the hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ENABLE_CONTENTS - enable hierarchy for contents, that is, this table will store contents of resources in the repository</li> <li>ENABLE_RESMETADATA - enable hierarchy for resource metadata, that is, this table will store schema based custom metadata for resources</li> </ul> <p>If this subprogram is called on a table, another call will have no effect. Note that you cannot enable hierarchy for both contents and resource metadata.</p>

### 194.3.4 GET\_ACLOID Function

This function retrieves the ACL Object ID for the specified resource, if the repository path is known.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.GET_ACLOID(
  aclpath IN VARCHAR2,
  acloid  OUT RAW)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 194-7 GET\_ACLOID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
aclpath	ACL resource path for the repository
acloid	Returned Object ID

#### Return Values

Returns TRUE if successful.

### 194.3.5 GET\_USERID Function

This function retrieves the user ID for the specified user name. The local database is searched first, and if found, the USERID is returned in 4-byte database format. Otherwise, the LDAP directory is searched, if available, and if found, the USERID is returned in 4-byte database format.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.GET_USERID(
  username IN VARCHAR2,
  userid  OUT RAW,
  format  IN BINARY_INTEGER := NAME_FORMAT_SHORT)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 194-8 GET\_USERID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
username	Name of the database or LDAP user.
userid	Return parameter for the matching user id.
format	Format of the specified user name; valid options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_XDBZ.NAME_FORMAT_SHORT (default) -- DB user name or LDAP nickname</li> <li>DBMS_XDBZ.NAME_FORMAT_DISTINGUISHED -- LDAP distinguished name.</li> </ul>

## Return Values

Returns TRUE if successful.

## 194.3.6 IS\_HIERARCHY\_ENABLED Function

This function determines if repository support for the specified XMLType table or view is enabled.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XDBZ.IS_HIERARCHY_ENABLED(
  object_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  hierarchy_type IN PLS_INTEGER := IS_ENABLED_CONTENTS)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 194-9 IS\_HIERARCHY\_ENABLED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
object_schema	Schema name of the XMLType table or view
object_name	Name of the XMLType table or view
hierarchy_type	Type of hierarchy to check for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IS_ENABLED_CONTENTS - if hierarchy was enabled for contents, that is, the <a href="#">ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure</a> was called with hierarchy_type as ENABLE_CONTENTS</li> <li>IS_ENABLED_RESMETADATA - if hierarchy was enabled for resource metadata, that is, the <a href="#">ENABLE_HIERARCHY Procedure</a> was called with hierarchy_type as ENABLE_RESMETADATA</li> </ul>

## Return Values

Returns TRUE if the given XMLTYPE table or view has the XDB Hierarchy enabled with the specified type.

## 194.3.7 PURGELDAPCACHE Function

This function purges the LDAP nickname cache.

It returns `TRUE` if successful.

### **Syntax**

```
DBMS_XDBZ.PURGELDAPCACHE  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

# DBMS\_XEVENT

The `DBMS_XEVENT` package provides event-related types and supporting subprograms.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XEVENT Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for more information about "Oracle XML DB Repository Events"

## 195.1 DBMS\_XEVENT Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XEVENT` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 195.2 DBMS\_XEVENT Constants

The `DBMS_XEVENT` package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

The constants are defined in the following table.

**Table 195-1 DBMS\_XEVENT Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
<code>RENDER_EVENT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	1	
<code>PRE_CREATE_EVENT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	2	
<code>POST_CREATE_EVENT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	3	
<code>PRE_DELETE_EVENT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	4	
<code>POST_DELETE_EVENT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	5	
<code>PRE_UPDATE_EVENT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	6	
<code>POST_UPDATE_EVENT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	7	

**Table 195-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XEVENT Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
PRE_LOCK_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	8	
POST_LOCK_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	9	
PRE_UNLOCK_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	10	
POST_UNLOCK_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	11	
PRE_LINKIN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	12	
POST_LINKIN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	13	
PRE_LINKTO_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	14	
POST_LINKTO_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	15	
PRE_UNLINKIN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	16	
POST_UNLINKIN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	17	
PRE_UNLINKFROM_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	18	
POST_UNLINKFROM_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	19	
PRE_CHECKIN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	20	
POST_CHECKIN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	21	
PRE_CHECKOUT_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	22	
POST_CHECKOUT_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	23	
PRE_UNCHECKOUT_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	24	
POST_UNCHECKOUT_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	25	
PRE_VERSIONCONTROL_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	26	
POST_VERSIONCONTROL_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	27	
PRE_OPEN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	28	
POST_OPEN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	29	
PRE_INCONSISTENT_UPDATE_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	30	
POST_INCONSISTENT_UPDATE_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	21	
POST_CHECKIN_EVENT	PLS_INTEGER	21	

## 195.3 Subprogram Groups

The subprograms in the DBMS\_XEVENT package can be divided in groups.

- [XDBEvent Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBPath Type Subprograms](#)
- [XDBLink Type Subprograms](#)

## 195.3.1 DBMS\_XEVENT XDBEvent Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use with the XDBEvent type.

**Table 195-2 XDBEvent Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETCURRENTUSER Function</a>	Returns the name of the user executing the operation that triggers the event
<a href="#">GETEVENT Function</a>	Returns a value identifying the triggering event
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Returns TRUE if input argument is NULL

The [Summary of DBMS\\_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

## 195.3.2 DBMS\_XEVENT XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the XDBRepositoryEvent type.

**Table 195-3 XDBRepositoryEvent Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETAPPLICATIONDATA Function</a>	Returns the <applicationData> element extracted from the resource configuration that defines the invoking handler
<a href="#">GETHANDLERLIST Function</a>	Returns an XDBHandlerList object containing the list of handlers that will be executed after the currently executing handler
<a href="#">GETINTERFACE Function</a>	Returns the top-level interface used to initiate the operation that triggered the event
<a href="#">GETLINK Function</a>	Returns an XDBLink object for the target resource
<a href="#">GETLOCK Function</a>	Returns the lock object corresponding to the current operation
<a href="#">GETOLDRESOURCE Function</a>	Returns the original XDBResource object before the operation was executed
<a href="#">GETOPENACCESSMODE Function</a>	Returns the access mode for the open operation
<a href="#">GETOPENDENYMODE Function</a>	Returns the deny mode for the open operation
<a href="#">GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function</a>	Returns the output BLOB in which the handler can write the rendered data
<a href="#">GETPARAMETER Function</a>	Returns the value of a request or session-specific parameter
<a href="#">GETPARENT Function</a>	Returns the resource object corresponding to a parent folder of the target resource
<a href="#">GETPATH Function</a>	Returns the XDBPath object representing the path of the resource for which the event was fired



**Table 195-3 (Cont.) XDBRepositoryEvent Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETRESOURCE Function</a>	Returns an <code>XDBResource</code> object that provides methods to access and modify the contents and metadata of the target resource
<a href="#">GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT Function</a>	If the current operation is a byte-range write, returns the byte count
<a href="#">GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET Function</a>	If the current operation is a byte-range write, function returns the byte offset at which the range begins
<a href="#">GETXDBEVENT Function</a>	Converts an <code>XDBRepositoryEvent</code> object to an <code>XDBEvent</code> type
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code>
<a href="#">SETRENDERPATH Procedure</a>	Specifies the path of the resource that contains the rendered contents
<a href="#">SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure</a>	sets the <code>BLOB</code> from which the rendered contents can be read

The [Summary of DBMS\\_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

### 195.3.3 DBMS\_XEVENT XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the `XDBHandlerList` type.

**Table 195-4 XDBHandlerList Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLEAR Procedure</a>	Clears the handler list
<a href="#">GETFIRST Function</a>	Returns the first handler in the list
<a href="#">GETNAME Function</a>	Returns the next handler in the list
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code>
<a href="#">REMOVE Procedure</a>	Removes the specified handler from the handler list

The [Summary of DBMS\\_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

### 195.3.4 DBMS\_XEVENT XDBHandler Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the `XDBHandler` type.

**Table 195-5 XDBHandler Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETLANGUAGE Function</a>	Returns the implementation language of the handler
<a href="#">GETSCHEMA Function</a>	Returns the schema of the handler's source
<a href="#">GETSOURCE Function</a>	Returns the name of the Java class, PL/SQL package or object type implementing the handler
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Returns TRUE if input argument is NULL

The [Summary of DBMS\\_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

### 195.3.5 DBMS\_XEVENT XDBPath Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the XDBPath type.

**Table 195-6 XDBPath Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETNAME Function</a>	Returns the string representation of the path
<a href="#">GETPARENTPATH Function</a>	Returns the parent's path
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Returns TRUE if input argument is NULL

The [Summary of DBMS\\_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

### 195.3.6 DBMS\_XEVENT XDblink Type Subprograms

This subprogram group provides an interface for use in conjunction with the XDblink type.

**Table 195-7 XDblink Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GETCHILDROID Function</a>	Returns the OID of the resource to which the link is pointing
<a href="#">GETPARENTNAME Function</a>	Returns the link's parent folder's name
<a href="#">GETPARENTOID Function</a>	Returns the link's parent folder's OID
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Returns TRUE if input argument is NULL

The [Summary of DBMS\\_XEVENT Subprograms](#) contains a complete listing of all subprograms in the package.

## 195.4 Summary of DBMS\_XEVENT Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XEVENT subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 195-8 DBMS\_XEVENT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">CLEAR Procedure</a>	Clears the handler list	<a href="#">XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETAPPLICATIONDATA Function</a>	Returns the <applicationData> element extracted from the resource configuration that defines the invoking handler	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETCHILDROID Function</a>	Returns the OID of the resource to which the link is pointing	<a href="#">XDBLink Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETCURRENTUSER Function</a>	Returns the name of the user executing the operation that triggers the event	<a href="#">XDBEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETEVENT Function</a>	Returns a value identifying the triggering event	<a href="#">XDBEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETFIRST Function</a>	Returns the first handler in the list	<a href="#">XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETHANDLERLIST Function</a>	Returns an <code>XDBHandlerList</code> object containing the list of handlers that will be executed after the currently executing handler	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETINTERFACE Function</a>	Returns the top-level interface used to initiate the operation that triggered the event	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETLANGUAGE Function</a>	Returns the implementation language of the handler	<a href="#">XDBHandler Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETLINK Function</a>	Returns an <code>XDBLink</code> object for the target resource	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETLOCK Function</a>	Returns the lock object corresponding to the current operation	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNAME Function</a>	Returns the string representation of the path	<a href="#">XDBPath Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNAME Function</a>	Returns the next handler in the list	<a href="#">XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETOLDRESOURCE Function</a>	Returns the original <code>XDBResource</code> object before the operation was executed	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETOPENACCESSMODE Function</a>	Returns the access mode for the open operation	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETOPENDENYMODE Function</a>	Returns the deny mode for the open operation	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function</a>	Returns the output BLOB in which the handler can write the rendered data	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPARAMETER Function</a>	Returns the value of a request or session-specific parameter	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>

Table 195-8 (Cont.) DBMS\_XEVENT Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">GETPARENT Function</a>	Returns the resource object corresponding to a parent folder of the target resource	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPARENTNAME Function</a>	Returns the link's parent folder's name	<a href="#">XDBLink Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPARENTOID Function</a>	Returns the link's parent folder's OID	<a href="#">XDBLink Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPARENTNAME Function</a>	Returns the parent's path	<a href="#">XDBPath Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPATH Function</a>	Returns the <code>XDBPath</code> object representing the path of the resource for which the event was fired	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETRESOURCE Function</a>	Returns an <code>XDBResource</code> object that provides methods to access and modify the contents and metadata of the target resource	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETSCHEMA Function</a>	Returns the schema of the handler's source	<a href="#">XDBHandler Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETSOURCE Function</a>	Returns the name of the Java class, PL/SQL package or object type implementing the handler	<a href="#">XDBHandler Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT Function</a>	If the current operation is a byte-range write, returns the byte count	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET Function</a>	If the current operation is a byte-range write, function returns the byte offset at which the range begins	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETXDBEVENT Function</a>	Converts an <code>XDBRepositoryEvent</code> object to an <code>XDBEvent</code> type	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Returns <code>TRUE</code> if input argument is <code>NULL</code>	<a href="#">XDBEvent Type Subprograms</a> <a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a> <a href="#">XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms</a> <a href="#">XDBHandler Type Subprograms</a> <a href="#">XDBPath Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REMOVE Procedure</a>	Removes the specified handler from the handler list	<a href="#">XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETRENDERPATH Procedure</a>	Specifies the path of the resource that contains the rendered contents	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure</a>	sets the <code>BLOB</code> from which the rendered contents can be read	<a href="#">XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms</a>

## 195.4.1 CLEAR Procedure

This procedure clears the handler list.



### See Also:

[XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.CLEAR (
    hl          IN OUT  XDBHandlerList);
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-9 CLEAR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
hl	Handler list

## 195.4.2 GETAPPLICATIONDATA Function

This function returns the <applicationData> element extracted from the resource configuration that defines the invoking handler.



### See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETAPPLICATIONDATA (
    ev  IN  XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XMLType;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-10 GETAPPLICATIONDATA Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.3 GETCHILDOID Function

This function returns the OID of the resource to which the link is pointing.



### See Also:

[XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETCHILDOID (  
    link IN XDBLink)  
    RETURN RAW;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-11** GETCHILDOID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
link	Link

## 195.4.4 GETCURRENTUSER Function

This function returns the name of the user executing the operation that triggers the event.



### See Also:

[XDBEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETCURRENTUSER (  
    ev IN XDBEvent)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-12** GETCURRENTUSER Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBEvent type

## 195.4.5 GETEVENT Function

This function returns the name of the user executing the operation that triggers the event.



### See Also:

[XDBEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETEVENT (
    ev IN XDBEvent)
RETURN XDBEventID;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-13** GETEVENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBEvent type

## 195.4.6 GETFIRST Function

This function returns the first handler in the list.



### See Also:

[XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETFIRST (
    hl IN XDBHandlerList)
RETURN XDBHandler;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-14** GETFIRST Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
hl	Handler list

## 195.4.7 GETHANDLERLIST Function

This function returns an `XDBHandlerList` object containing the list of handlers that will be executed after the currently executing handler.

The current handler can then filter out some of the subsequent handlers if necessary, subject to security checks. An insufficient privilege exception is raised if the executing user does not have the required access privilege to any of the resource configuration associating with a handler in the list.

### See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETHANDLERLIST (  
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)  
RETURN XDBHandlerList;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-15** GETHANDLERLIST Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.8 GETINTERFACE Function

This function returns the top-level interface used to initiate the operation that triggered the event. This could be HTTP, FTP or SQL.

### See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETINTERFACE (  
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



## Parameters

**Table 195-16** GETINTERFACE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.9 GETLANGUAGE Function

This function returns the implementation language of the handler.

**See Also:**

[XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLANGUAGE (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-17** GETLANGUAGE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
handler	Handler

## 195.4.10 GETLINK Function

This function returns an `XDBLink` object for the target resource.

For a `link*` or `unlink*` event, this will be the link involved in the operation. For other events, an error is returned. Using this object the handler can access link properties, such as, `ParentName`, `ParentOID`, `ChildOID` and `LinkName`.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLINK (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBLink;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-18 GETLINK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.11 GETLINKNAME Function

This function returns the name of the link.



### See Also:

[XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLINKNAME (
    link IN XDBLink)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-19 GETLINKNAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
link	Link

## 195.4.12 GETLOCK Function

This function returns the lock object corresponding to the current operation. It is only valid for lock and unlock events.



### See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLOCK (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBLock;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-20 GETLOCK Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.13 GETLANGUAGE Function

This function returns the implementation language of the handler.



### See Also:

[XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETLANGUAGE (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-21 GETLANGUAGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handler	Handler

## 195.4.14 GETNAME Function

This function returns the string representation of the path.



### See Also:

[XDBPath Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETNAME (
    path IN XDBPath)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-22 GETNAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
path	Path

## 195.4.15 GETNEXT Function

This function returns the next handler in the list.

**See Also:**

[XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETNEXT (
    hl IN XDBHandlerList)
RETURN XDBHandler;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-23 GETNEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
hl	Handler list

## 195.4.16 GETOLDRESOURCE Function

This function returns the original `XDBResource` object before the operation was executed.

This method applies only to update event. For other events, an error is returned. This is a read-only object, and consequently none of the modifier methods will work on this object.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETOLDRESOURCE (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBResource;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-24** GETOLDRESOURCE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.17 GETOPENACCESSMODE Function

This function returns the access mode for the open operation.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETOPENACCESSMODE (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-25** GETOPENACCESSMODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

### Return Values

- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN\_ACCESS\_READ (value 1)
- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN\_ACCESS\_WRITE (value 2)
- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN\_ACCESS\_READ\_WRITE (value 3)

## 195.4.18 GETOPENDENYMODE Function

This function returns the deny mode for the open operation. It is only valid for the open event.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETOPENDENYMODE (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-26** GETOPENDENYMODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

**Return Values**

- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN\_DENY\_NONE (value 0)
- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN\_DENY\_READ (value 1)
- XDBRepositoryEvent.OPEN\_DENY\_READ\_WRITE (value 2)

## 195.4.19 GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function

This function returns the output BLOB in which the handler can write the rendered data. It is only valid for the render event.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETOUTPUTSTREAM (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN BLOB;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-27** GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.20 GETPARAMETER Function

This function returns the value of a request or session-specific parameter. The definition of the `key` parameter can be found in RFC 2616 (HTTP/1.1). They will be mapped to equivalent SQL session parameters (if any).



### See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARAMETER (  
    ev    IN    XDBRepositoryEvent,  
    key   IN    VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-28** GETPARAMETER Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type
key	Supported parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ACCEPT</li><li>• ACCEPT-LANGUAGE</li><li>• ACCEPT-CHARSET</li><li>• ACCEPT_ENCODING</li></ul>

## 195.4.21 GETPARENT Function

This function returns the resource object corresponding to a parent folder of the target resource. Note that this could be any folder that contains a link to the target resource. This is a read-only object, and consequently none of the modifier methods will work on this object. For a `link*` or `unlink*` event, this method returns the link's parent folder.



### See Also:

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARENT (  
    ev    IN    XDBRepositoryEvent)  
RETURN XDBResource;
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-29** GETPARENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.22 GETPARENTNAME Function

This function returns the link's parent folder's name.

**See Also:**

[XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARENTNAME (
    link IN XDBLink)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-30** GETPARENTNAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
link	Link

## 195.4.23 GETPARENTOID Function

This function returns the link's parent folder's OID.

**See Also:**

[XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARENTOID (
    link IN XDBLink)
RETURN RAW;
```



## Parameters

**Table 195-31** GETPARENTOID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
link	Link

## 195.4.24 GETPARENTPATH Function

This function returns the parent's path. The level indicates the number of levels up the hierarchy. This value must be greater than zero. Level 1 means the immediate parent. If level exceeds the height of the tree then a `NULL` is returned.

**See Also:**

[XDBPath Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPARENTPATH (
    path IN XDBPath,
    level IN INTEGER)
RETURN XDBPath;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-32** GETPARENTPATH Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
path	Path
level	Number of levels up the hierarchy

## 195.4.25 GETPATH Function

This function returns the `XDBPath` object representing the path of the resource for which the event was fired. From this object, functions are provided to get the different path segments.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETPATH (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBPath;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-33 GETPATH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.26 GETRESOURCE Function

This function returns an `XDBResource` object that provides methods to access and modify the contents and metadata of the target resource. This object reflects any changes made by previous handlers to the resource.

The modifier methods will work only in the pre-create and pre-update event handlers. For a `link*` or `unlink*` event, this method returns the resource that the link is pointing to. For a `create` event, this method returns the resource that is being created.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETRESOURCE (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBResource;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-34 GETRESOURCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.27 GETSCHEMA Function

This function returns the schema of the handler's source.

**See Also:**

[XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETSCHEMA (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-35 GETSCHEMA Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handler	Handler

## 195.4.28 GETSOURCE Function

This function returns the name of the Java class, PL/SQL package or object type implementing the handler.

**See Also:**

[XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETSOURCE (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-36 GETSOURCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handler	Handler

## 195.4.29 GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT Function

If the current operation is a byte-range write, the `GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT` function returns the byte count. It is only valid for the inconsistent-update event.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVT.GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-37** GETUPDATEBYTECOUNT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.30 GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET Function

If the current operation is a byte-range write, the `GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET` function returns the byte offset at which the range begins. It is only valid for the inconsistent-update event.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVT.GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET (
  ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-38** GETUPDATEBYTEOFFSET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.31 GETXDBEVENT Function

This function converts an `XDBRepositoryEvent` object to an `XDBEvent` type.

**See Also:**

[XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVENT.GETXDBEVENT (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN XDBEvent;
```

**Parameters****Table 195-39 GETXDBEVENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of XDBRepositoryEvent type

## 195.4.32 ISNULL Functions

This function returns `TRUE` if input argument is `NULL`.

 **See Also:**

- [XDBEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBRepositoryEvent Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBHandler Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBPath Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group
- [XDBLink Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
    ev IN XDBEvent)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
    ev IN XDBRepositoryEvent)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
    hl IN XDBHandlerList)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
    handler IN XDBHandler)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
    path IN XDBPath)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
DBMS_XEVENT.ISNULL (
    link      IN  XDBLink)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-40 ISNULL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	Event of specified type
hl	Handler list
handler	Handler
path	Path

## 195.4.33 REMOVE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified handler from the handler list.



### See Also:

[XDBHandlerList Type Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.REMOVE (
    hl      IN OUT  XDBHandlerList,
    handler IN      XDBHandler);
```

### Parameters

**Table 195-41 REMOVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
hl	Handler list
handler	Handler

## 195.4.34 SETRENDERPATH Procedure

This procedure specifies the path of the resource that contains the rendered contents.

This should not be called after the stream returned by [GETOUTPUTSTREAM Function](#) is written to or after the [SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure](#) is called; doing so will result in an error. This is only valid for the render event.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.SETRENDERPATH (
    ev      IN  XDBRepositoryEvent,
    path    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-42 SETRENDERPATH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	XDB Repository Event object
path	Path of the resource containing the rendered contents

## 195.4.35 SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure

This procedure sets the BLOB from which the rendered contents can be read.

This should not be called after the stream returned by GETOUTPUTSTREAM is written to or after SETRENDERPATH is called; doing so will result in an error. This is only valid for the render event.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XEVENT.SETRENDERSTREAM (
    ev    IN    XDBRepositoryEvent,
    istr  IN    BLOB);
```

## Parameters

**Table 195-43 SETRENDERSTREAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ev	XDBRepositoryEvent object
istr	Input stream from which to get the rendered contents

# DBMS\_XMLDOM

The `DBMS_XMLDOM` package is used to access `XMLType` objects, and implements the Document Object Model (DOM), an application programming interface for HTML and XML documents.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLDOM Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle XML Developer's Kit Programmer's Guide*

## 196.1 DBMS\_XMLDOM Overview

The Document Object Model (DOM) is an application programming interface (API) for HTML and XML documents. It defines the logical structure of documents, and the manner in which they are accessed and manipulated

In the DOM specification, the term "document" is used in the broad sense. XML is being increasingly used to represent many different kinds of information that may be stored in diverse systems. This information has been traditionally be seen as "data"; nevertheless, XML presents this data as documents, and the `DBMS_XMLDOM` package allows you access to both schema-based and non schema-based documents.

## Note:

Read-from and write-to files must be on the server file system.

With DOM, anything found in an HTML or XML document can be accessed, changed, deleted, or added using the Document Object Model, with a few exceptions. In particular, the DOM interfaces for the XML internal and external subsets have not yet been specified.

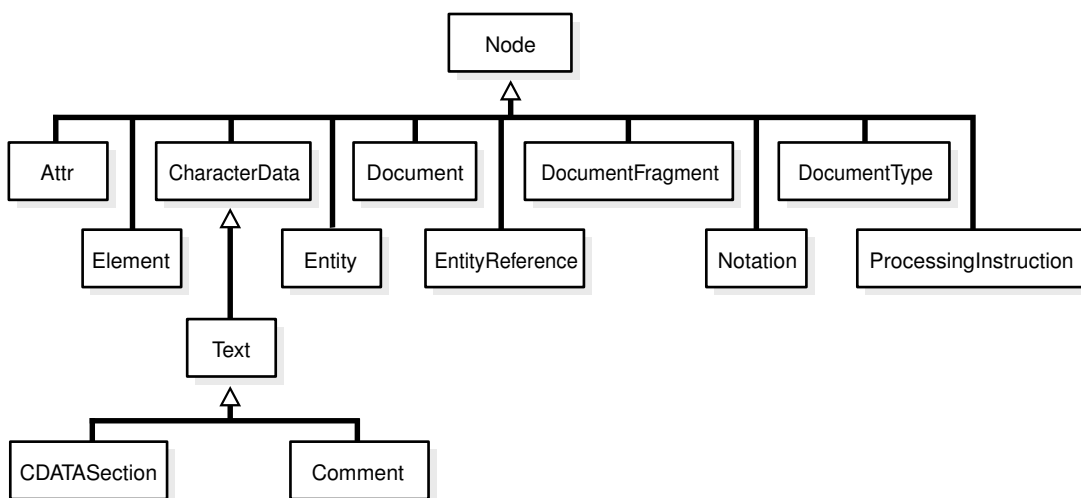


One important objective of the W3C DOM specification is to provide a standard programming interface that can be used in a wide variety of environments, programming languages, and applications. Because the DOM standard is object-oriented while PL/SQL is essentially a procedural language, some changes had to be made:

- Various DOM interfaces such as `Node`, `Element`, and others have equivalent PL/SQL types `DOMNode`, `DOMElement`, respectively.
- Various `DOMException` codes such as `WRONG_DOCUMENT_ERR`, `HIERARCHY_REQUEST_ERR`, and others, have similarly named PL/SQL exceptions.
- Various DOM Node type codes such as `ELEMENT_NODE`, `ATTRIBUTE_NODE`, and others, have similarly named PL/SQL constants.
- Subprograms defined on a DOM type become functions or procedures that accept it as a parameter. For example, to perform [APPENDCHILD Function](#) on a `DOMNode` `n`, the [APPENDCHILD Function](#) PL/SQL function is provided.
- To perform `setAttribute` on a `DOMElement` `elem` [SETATTRIBUTE Procedures](#), use PL/SQL procedure .

DOM defines an inheritance hierarchy. For example, `Document`, `Element`, and `Attr` are defined to be subtypes of `Node` (see [Figure 196-1](#)). Thus, a method defined in the `Node` interface should be available in these as well. Since such inheritance is not supported in PL/SQL, it is implemented through direct invocation of the `MAKENODE` function. Calling `MAKENODE` on various DOM types converts these types into a `DOMNode`. The appropriate functions or procedures that accept `DOMNodes` can then be called to operate on these types. If, subsequently, type specific functionality is desired, the `DOMNode` can be converted back into the original type by the `makeXXX` functions, where `DOMXXX` is the desired DOM type.

**Figure 196-1 Inheritance Diagram for DOM Types**



The implementation of this interface follows the REC-DOM-Level-1-19981001.

## 196.2 DBMS\_XMLDOM Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS\_XMLDOM package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 196.3 DBMS\_XMLDOM Constants

The DBMS\_XMLDOM package defines several constants that can be used for specifying parameter values.

These constants are listed in the following table.

**Table 196-1 Defined Constants for DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
ELEMENT_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	1	The Node is an Element.
ATTRIBUTE_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	2	The Node is an Attribute.
TEXT_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	3	The Node is a Text node.
CDATA_SECTION_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	4	The Node is a CDATASection.
ENTITY_REFERENCE_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	5	The Node is an Entity Reference.
ENTITY_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	6	The Node is an Entity.
PROCESSING_INSTRUCTION_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	7	The Node is a Processing Instruction.
COMMENT_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	8	The Node is a Comment.
DOCUMENT_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	9	The Node is a Document.
DOCUMENT_TYPE_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	10	The Node is a Document Type Definition.
DOCUMENT_FRAGMENT_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	11	The Node is a Document fragment.
NOTATION_NODE	PLS_INTEGER	12	The Node is a Notation.

## 196.4 DBMS\_XMLDOM Types

This table lists and briefly describes the types for the DBMS\_XMLDOM.DOMTYPE package.

**Table 196-2 XDB\_XMLDOM Types**

Type	Description
DOMATTR	Implements the DOM Attribute interface.
DOMCDATASECTION	Implements the DOM CDATASection interface.
DOMCHARACTERDATA	Implements the DOM Character Data interface.

**Table 196-2 (Cont.) XDB\_XMLDOM Types**

Type	Description
DOMCOMMENT	Implements the DOM Comment interface.
DOMDOCUMENT	Implements the DOM Document interface.
DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT	Implements the DOM DocumentFragment interface.
DOMDOCUMENTTYPE	Implements the DOM Document Type interface.
DOMELEMENT	Implements the DOM Element interface.
DOMENTITY	Implements the DOM Entity interface.
DOMENTITYREFERENCE	Implements the DOM EntityReference interface.
DOMIMPLEMENTATION	Implements the DOM Implementation interface.
DOMNAMEDNODEMAP	Implements the DOM Named Node Map interface.
DOMNODE	Implements the DOM Node interface.
DOMNODELIST	Implements the DOM NodeList interface.
DOMNOTATION	Implements the DOM Notation interface.
DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION	Implements the DOM Processing instruction interface.
DOMTEXT	Implements the DOM Text interface.

## 196.5 DBMS\_XMLDOM Exceptions

DBMS\_XMLDOM generates an exception when it encounters an issue.

This table lists the exceptions defined for DBMS\_XMLDOM:

**Table 196-3 Exceptions for DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Exception	Description
DOMSTRING_SIZE_ERR	If the specified range of text does not fit into a DOMString.
HIERARCHY_REQUEST_ERR	If any node is inserted somewhere it doesn't belong.
INDEX_SIZE_ERR	If index or size is negative, or greater than the allowed value.
INUSE_ATTRIBUTE_ERR	If an attempt is made to add an attribute that is already in use elsewhere.
INVALID_CHARACTER_ERR	If an invalid or illegal character is specified, such as in a name. See production 2 in the XML specification for the definition of a legal character, and production 5 for the definition of a legal name character.
NO_DATA_ALLOWED_ERROR	If data is specified for a node that does not support data.
NOT_FOUND_ERR	If an attempt is made to reference a node in a context where it does not exist.
NO_MODIFICATION_ALLOWED_ERR	If an attempt is made to modify an object where modifications are not allowed.

**Table 196-3 (Cont.) Exceptions for DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Exception	Description
NOT_SUPPORTED_ERR	If the implementation does not support the requested type of object or operation.
WRONG_DOCUMENT_ERR	If a node is used in a different document than the one that created it (that doesn't support it).

## 196.6 DBMS\_XMLDOM Subprogram Groups

DBMS\_XMLDOM subprograms are divided into groups according to W3C Interfaces.

- [DOMNode Subprograms](#)
- [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)
- [DOMCDataSection Subprograms](#)
- [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)
- [DOMComment Subprograms](#)
- [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)
- [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)
- [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)
- [DOMElement Subprograms](#)
- [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)
- [DOMEntityReference Subprograms](#)
- [DOMImplementation Subprograms](#)
- [DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)
- [DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)
- [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)
- [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)
- [DOMText Subprograms](#)

### 196.6.1 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMNode Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DOMNode subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM.

**Table 196-4 Summary of DOMNode Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADOPTNODE Function</a>	Adopts a node from another document
<a href="#">APPENDCHILD Function</a>	Appends a new child to the node
<a href="#">CLONENODE Function</a>	Clones the node
<a href="#">FREENODE Procedure</a>	Frees all resources associated with the node

**Table 196-4 (Cont.) Summary of DOMNode Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Subprogram	Description
GETATTRIBUTES Function	Retrieves the attributes of the node
GETCHILDNODES Function	Retrieves the children of the node
GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions	Retrieves the expanded name of the node
GETFIRSTCHILD Function	Retrieves the first child of the node
GETLASTCHILD Function	Retrieves the last child of the node
GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions	Retrieves the local part of the qualified name
GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions	Retrieves the node's namespace URI
GETNEXTSIBLING Function	Retrieves the next sibling of the node
GETNODENAME Function	Retrieves the Name of the Node
GETNODETYPE Function	Retrieves the Type of the node
GETNODEVALUE Function	Retrieves the Value of the Node
GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure	Retrieves Node Value as binary stream
GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure	Retrieves Node Value as character stream
GETOWNERDOCUMENT Function	Retrieves the owner document of the node
GETPARENTNODE Function	Retrieves the parent of this node
GETPREFIX Function	Retrieves the namespace prefix
GETPREVIOUSIBLING Function	Retrieves the previous sibling of the node
GETSCHEMANODE Function	Retrieves the associated schema URI
HASATTRIBUTES Function	Tests if the node has attributes
HASCHILDNODES Function	Tests if the node has child nodes
IMPORTNODE Function	Imports a node from another document
INSERTBEFORE Function	Inserts a child before the reference child
ISNULL Functions	Tests if the node is NULL
MAKEATTR Function	Casts the node to an Attribute
MAKECDATASECTION Function	Casts the node to a CData Section
MAKECHARACTERDATA Function	Casts the node to Character Data
MAKECOMMENT Function	Casts the node to a Comment
MAKEDOCUMENT Function	Casts the node to a DOM Document
MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function	Casts the node to a DOM Document Fragment
MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE Function	Casts the node to a DOM Document Type
MAKEELEMENT Function	Casts the node to a DOM Element
MAKEENTITY Function	Casts the node to a DOM Entity
MAKEENTITYREFERENCE Function	Casts the node to a DOM Entity Reference
MAKENOTATION Function	Casts the node to a DOM Notation

**Table 196-4 (Cont.) Summary of DOMNode Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Processing Instruction
<a href="#">MAKETEXT Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Text
<a href="#">REMOVECHILD Function</a>	Removes a specified child from a node
<a href="#">REPLACECHILD Function</a>	Replaces the old child with a new child
<a href="#">SETNODEVALUE Procedure</a>	Sets the Value of the node
<a href="#">SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function &amp; Procedure</a>	Sets the Node Value as binary stream
<a href="#">SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function &amp; Procedure</a>	Sets the Node Value as a character stream
<a href="#">SETPREFIX Procedure</a>	Sets the namespace prefix
<a href="#">USEBINARYSTREAM Function</a>	Establishes that the stream is valid
<a href="#">WRITETOBUFFER Procedures</a>	Writes the contents of the node to a buffer
<a href="#">WRITETOCLOB Procedures</a>	Writes the contents of the node to a CLOB
<a href="#">WRITETOFILE Procedures</a>	Writes the contents of the node to a file

## 196.6.2 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMAttr Subprograms

This table lists the DOMAttr subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-5 Summary of DOMAttr Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves the expanded name of the attribute
<a href="#">GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves the local name of the attribute
<a href="#">GETNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves the name of the attribute
<a href="#">GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves the NS URI of the attribute
<a href="#">GETOWNERELEMENT Function</a>	Retrieves the Element node, parent of the attribute
<a href="#">GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves the Qualified Name of the attribute
<a href="#">GETSPECIFIED Function</a>	Tests if attribute was specified in the element
<a href="#">GETVALUE Function</a>	Retrieves the value of the attribute
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the Attribute node is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the Attribute to a node
<a href="#">SETVALUE Procedure</a>	Sets the value of the attribute

### 196.6.3 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMCDATASection Subprograms

This table lists the DOMCdata subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-6 Summary of DOMCdata Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the CDataSection is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the CDataSection to a node

### 196.6.4 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMCharacterData Subprograms

This table lists the DOMCharacterData subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-7 Summary of DOMCharacterData Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">APPENDDATA Procedure</a>	Appends the specified data to the node data
<a href="#">DELETEDATA Procedure</a>	Deletes the data from the specified offSets
<a href="#">GETDATA Functions</a>	Retrieves the data of the node
<a href="#">GETLENGTH Functions</a>	Retrieves the length of the data
<a href="#">INSERTDATA Procedure</a>	Inserts the data in the node at the specified offSets
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the CharacterData is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the CharacterData to a node
<a href="#">REPLACEDATA Procedure</a>	Changes a range of characters in the node
<a href="#">SETDATA Procedures</a>	Sets the data to the node
<a href="#">SUBSTRINGDATA Function</a>	Retrieves the substring of the data

### 196.6.5 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMComment Subprograms

The table lists the DOMComment subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-8 Summary of DOMComment Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the comment is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the Comment to a node

## 196.6.6 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMDocument Subprograms

This table lists the DOMDocument subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-9 Summary of DOMDocument Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
CREATEATTRIBUTE Functions	Creates an Attribute
CREATECDATASECTION Function	Creates a CDataSection node
CREATECOMMENT Function	Creates a Comment node
CREATEDOCUMENT Function	Creates a new Document
CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function	Creates a new Document Fragment
CREATEELEMENT Functions	Creates a new Element
CREATEENTITYREFERENCE Function	Creates an Entity reference
CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function	Creates a Processing Instruction
CREATETEXTNODE Function	Creates a Text node
FREEDOCFRAG Procedure	Frees the document fragment
FREEDOCUMENT Procedure	Frees the document
GETCHARSET Function	Retrieves the charset of the DOM document
GETDOCTYPE Function	Retrieves the DTD of the document
GETDOCUMENTELEMENT Function	Retrieves the root element of the document
GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Functions	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the elements in the DOMNODELIST by tag name</li> <li>elements in the subtree of a DOMNODELIST by tagname</li> </ul>
GETIMPLEMENTATION Function	Retrieves the DOM implementation
GETSTANDALONE Function	Retrieves the standalone property of the document
GETVERSION Function	Retrieves the version of the document
GETXMLTYPE Function	Retrieves the XMLType associated with the DOM Document
ISNULL Functions	Tests if the document is NULL
MAKENODE Functions	Casts the document to a node
NEWDOMDOCUMENT Functions	Creates a new document
SETCHARSET Procedure	Sets the charset of the DOM document
SETDOCTYPE Procedure	Sets the DTD of the document
SETSTANDALONE Procedure	Sets the standalone property of the document
SETVERSION Procedure	Sets the version of the document
WRITETOBUFFER Procedures	Writes the document to a buffer
WRITETOCLOB Procedures	Writes the document to a CLOB



**Table 196-9 (Cont.) Summary of DOMDocument Subprograms;  
DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">WRITETOFILE Procedures</a>	Writes the document to a file

## 196.6.7 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms

This table lists the DOMDocumentFragment subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-10 Summary of DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms;  
DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">FREEDOCFRAG Procedure</a>	Frees the specified document fragment
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the DocumentFragment is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the Document Fragment to a node
<a href="#">WRITETOBUFFER Procedures</a>	Writes the contents of a document fragment into a buffer

## 196.6.8 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMDocumentType Subprograms

This table lists the DOMDocumentType subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-11 Summary of DOMDocumentType Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">FINDENTITY Function</a>	Finds the specified entity in the document type
<a href="#">FINDNOTATION Function</a>	Finds the specified notation in the document type
<a href="#">GETENTITIES Function</a>	Retrieves the nodemap of entities in the Document type
<a href="#">GETNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves the name of the Document type
<a href="#">GETNOTATIONS Function</a>	Retrieves the nodemap of the notations in the Document type
<a href="#">GETPUBLICID Functions</a>	Retrieves the public ID of the document type
<a href="#">GETSYSTEMID Functions</a>	Retrieves the system ID of the document type
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the Document Type is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the document type to a node

## 196.6.9 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMEElement Subprograms

This table lists the DOMEElement subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-12 Summary of DOMELEMENT Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">FREEELEMENT Procedure</a>	Frees memory allocated to a DOMELEMENT handle
<a href="#">GETATTRIBUTE Functions</a>	Retrieves the attribute node by name
<a href="#">GETATTRIBUTENODE Functions</a>	Retrieves the attribute node by name
<a href="#">GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves children of the element by tag name
<a href="#">GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the elements in the DOMNODELIST by tag name</li> <li>elements in the subtree of a DOMNODELIST by tagname</li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves the expanded name of the element
<a href="#">GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves the local name of the element
<a href="#">GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves the NS URI of the element
<a href="#">GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves the qualified name of the element
<a href="#">GETTAGNAME Function</a>	Retrieves the Tag name of the element
<a href="#">HASATTRIBUTE Functions</a>	Tests if an attribute exists
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the Element is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the Element to a node
<a href="#">NORMALIZE Procedure</a>	Normalizes the text children of the element
<a href="#">REMOVEATTRIBUTE Procedures</a>	Removes the attribute specified by the name
<a href="#">REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE Function</a>	Removes the attribute node in the element
<a href="#">RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX Function</a>	Resolve the prefix to a namespace URI
<a href="#">SETATTRIBUTE Procedures</a>	Sets the attribute specified by the name
<a href="#">SETATTRIBUTENODE Functions</a>	Sets the attribute node in the element

## 196.6.10 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMEntity Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the DOMEntity subprograms of DBMS\_XMLDOM.

**Table 196-13 Summary of DOMEntity Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETNOTATIONNAME Function</a>	Retrieves the notation name of the entity
<a href="#">GETPUBLICID Functions</a>	Retrieves the public Id of the entity
<a href="#">GETSYSTEMID Functions</a>	Retrieves the system Id of the entity
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the Entity is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the Entity to a node

## 196.6.11 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMEntityReference Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMEntityReference` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

**Table 196-14 Summary of DOMEntityReference Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the <code>DOMEntityReference</code> is NULL
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the <code>DOMEntityReference</code> to NULL

## 196.6.12 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMImplementation Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMImplementation` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

**Table 196-15 Summary of DOMImplementation Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the <code>DOMImplementation</code> node is NULL
<a href="#">HASFEATURE Function</a>	Tests if the <code>DOMImplementation</code> implements a feature

## 196.6.13 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMNamedNodeMap` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

**Table 196-16 Summary of DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETLENGTH Functions</a>	Retrieves the number of items in the map
<a href="#">GETNAMEDITEM Function</a>	Retrieves the item specified by the name
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the <code>NamedNodeMap</code> is NULL
<a href="#">ITEM Functions</a>	Retrieves the item given the index in the map
<a href="#">REMOVENAMEDITEM Function</a>	Removes the item specified by name
<a href="#">SETNAMEDITEM Function</a>	Sets the item in the map specified by the name

## 196.6.14 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMNodeList Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMNodeList` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

**Table 196-17 Summary of DOMNodeList Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">FREENODELIST Procedure</a>	Frees all resources associated with a nodelist
<a href="#">GETLENGTH Functions</a>	Retrieves the number of items in the list
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the <code>NodeList</code> is <code>NULL</code>
<a href="#">ITEM Functions</a>	Retrieves the item given the index in the list

## 196.6.15 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMNotation Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMNotation` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

**Table 196-18 Summary of DOMNotation Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETPUBLICID Functions</a>	Retrieves the public Id of the notation
<a href="#">GETSYSTEMID Functions</a>	Retrieves the system Id of the notation
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the <code>Notation</code> is <code>NULL</code>
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the notation to a node

## 196.6.16 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMProcessingInstruction` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

**Table 196-19 Summary of DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETDATA Functions</a>	Retrieves the data of the processing instruction
<a href="#">GETTARGET Function</a>	Retrieves the target of the processing instruction
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the <code>Processing Instruction</code> is <code>NULL</code>
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the <code>Processing Instruction</code> to a node
<a href="#">SETDATA Procedures</a>	Sets the data of the processing instruction

## 196.6.17 DBMS\_XMLDOM DOMText Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `DOMText` subprograms of `DBMS_XMLDOM`.

**Table 196-20 Summary of DOMText Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests if the text is <code>NULL</code>

**Table 196-20 (Cont.) Summary of DOMText Subprograms; DBMS\_XMLDOM**

Method	Description
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts the text to a node
<a href="#">SPLITTEXT Function</a>	Splits the contents of the text node into 2 text nodes

## 196.7 Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XMLDOM subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 196-21 Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">ADOPTNODE Function</a>	Adopts a node from another document	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">APPENDCHILD Function</a>	Appends a new child to the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">APPENDDATA Procedure</a>	Appends the specified data to the node data	<a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CLONENODE Function</a>	Clones the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATEATTRIBUTE Functions</a>	Creates an Attribute	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATECDATASECTION Function</a>	Creates a <code>CDataSection</code> node	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATECOMMENT Function</a>	Creates a Comment node	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATEDOCUMENT Function</a>	Creates a new Document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function</a>	Creates a new Document Fragment	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATEELEMENT Functions</a>	Creates a new Element	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATEENTITYREFERENCE Function</a>	Creates an Entity reference	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function</a>	Creates a Processing Instruction	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATETEXTNODE Function</a>	Creates a Text node	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">DELETEDATA Procedure</a>	Deletes the data from the specified offsets	<a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">FINDENTITY Function</a>	Finds the specified entity in the document type	<a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">FINDNOTATION Function</a>	Finds the specified notation in the document type	<a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">FREEDOCFRAG Procedure</a>	Frees the document fragment	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a> and <a href="#">DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms</a>

**Table 196-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">FREEDOCUMENT Procedure</a>	Frees the document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">FREEELEMENT Procedure</a>	Frees memory allocated to a DOMELEMENT handle	<a href="#">DOMELEMENT Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">FREENODE Procedure</a>	Frees all resources associated with the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">FREENODELIST Procedure</a>	Frees all resources associated with a nodelist	<a href="#">DOMNodeList Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETATTRIBUTE Functions</a>	Retrieves the attribute node by name	<a href="#">DOMELEMENT Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETATTRIBUTENODE Functions</a>	Retrieves the attribute node by name	<a href="#">DOMELEMENT Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETATTRIBUTES Function</a>	Retrieves the attributes of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETCHARSET Function</a>	Retrieves the character set of the DOM document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETCHILDNODES Function</a>	Retrieves the children of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves children of the element by tag name	<a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETDATA Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the data of the node</li> <li>the data of the processing instruction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETDOCTYPE Function</a>	Retrieves the DTD of the document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETDOCUMENTELEMENT Function</a>	Retrieves the root element of the document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the elements in the DOMNODELIST by tag name</li> <li>elements in the subtree of a DOMNODELIST by tagname</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMELEMENT Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETENTITIES Function</a>	Retrieves the nodemap of entities in the Document type	<a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the expanded name of the node</li> <li>the expanded name of the attribute</li> <li>the expanded name of the element</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMELEMENT Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETFIRSTCHILD Function</a>	Retrieves the first child of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETIMPLEMENTATION Function</a>	Retrieves the DOM implementation	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>

**Table 196-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">GETLASTCHILD Function</a>	Retrieves the last child of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETLENGTH Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the length of the data</li> <li>the number of items in the map</li> <li>the number of items in the list</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNodeList Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the local part of the qualified name</li> <li>the local name of the attribute</li> <li>the local name of the element</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the name of the attribute</li> <li>the name of the Document type</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETNAMEDITEM Function</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an item specified by name and namespace URI )</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the node's namespace URI</li> <li>the NS URI of the attribute</li> <li>the NS URI of the element</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETNEXTSIBLING Function</a>	Retrieves the next sibling of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNODENAME Function</a>	Retrieves the Name of the Node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNODETYPE Function</a>	Retrieves the Type of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNODEVALUE Function</a>	Retrieves the Value of the Node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function &amp; Procedure</a>	Retrieves the Node Value as binary stream	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function &amp; Procedure</a>	Retrieves the Node Value as character stream	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNOTATIONNAME Function</a>	Retrieves the notation name of the entity	<a href="#">DOMEntity Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETNOTATIONS Function</a>	Retrieves the nodemap of the notations in the Document type	<a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETTARGET Function</a>	Retrieves the target of the processing instruction	<a href="#">DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETOWNERDOCUMENT Function</a>	Retrieves the owner document of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>

**Table 196-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">GETOWNERELEMENT Function</a>	Retrieves the Element node, parent of the attribute	<a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPARENTNODE Function</a>	Retrieves the parent of this node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPREFIX Function</a>	Retrieves the namespace prefix )	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPREVIOUSIBLING Function</a>	Retrieves the previous sibling of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETPUBLICID Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the public ID of the document type</li> <li>the public Id of the entity</li> <li>the public Id of the notation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMEntity Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNotation Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Qualified Name of the attribute</li> <li>the qualified name of the element</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMELEMENT Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETSCHEMANODE Function</a>	Retrieves the associated schema URI	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETSPECIFIED Function</a>	Tests if attribute was specified in the element.	<a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETSTANDALONE Function</a>	Retrieves the standalone property of the document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETSYSTEMID Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the system ID of the document type</li> <li>the system Id of the entity</li> <li>the system Id of the notation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMEntity Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNotation Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">GETTAGNAME Function</a>	Retrieves the Tag name of the element	<a href="#">DOMELEMENT Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETVALUE Function</a>	Retrieves the value of the attribute	<a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETVERSION Function</a>	Retrieves the version of the document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GETXMLTYPE Function</a>	Retrieves the XMLType associated with the DOM Document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">HASATTRIBUTES Function</a>	Tests if the node has attributes	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">HASATTRIBUTE Functions</a>	Tests if an attribute exists	<a href="#">DOMELEMENT Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">HASCHILDNODES Function</a>	Tests if the node has child nodes	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">HASFEATURE Function</a>	Tests if the DOMImplementation implements a feature	<a href="#">DOMImplementation Subprograms</a>



**Table 196-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">IMPORTNODE Function</a>	Imports a node from another document	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">INSERTBEFORE Function</a>	Inserts a child before the reference child	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">INSERTDATA Procedure</a>	Inserts the data in the node at the specified offSets	<a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">ISNULL Functions</a>	Tests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if the node is NULL</li> <li>if the Attribute node is NULL</li> <li>if the CDataSection is NULL</li> <li>if the CharacterData is NULL</li> <li>if the comment is NULL</li> <li>if the document is NULL</li> <li>if the DocumentFragment is NULL</li> <li>if the Document Type is NULL</li> <li>if the Element is NULL</li> <li>if the Entity is NULL</li> <li>if the DOMEntityReference is NULL</li> <li>if the DOMImplementation node is NULL</li> <li>if the NamedNodeMap is NULL</li> <li>if the NodeList is NULL</li> <li>if the Notation is NULL</li> <li>if the Processing Instruction is NULL</li> <li>if the text is NULL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMCDataSection Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMComment Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMEntity Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMEntityReference Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMImplementation Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNodeList Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNotation Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMText Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">ITEM Functions</a>	Retrieves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the item given the index in the map</li> <li>the item given the index in the NodeList</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMNodeList Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">MAKEATTR Function</a>	Casts the node to an Attribute	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKECDATASECTION Function</a>	Casts the node to a CData Section	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>

**Table 196-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">MAKECHARACTERDATA Function</a>	Casts the node to Character Data	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKECOMMENT Function</a>	Casts the node to a Comment	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKEDOCUMENT Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Document	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Document Fragment	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a> )
<a href="#">MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Document Type	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKEELEMENT Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Element	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKEENTITY Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Entity	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKEENTITYREFERENCE Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Entity Reference	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKENODE Functions</a>	Casts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Attribute to a node</li> <li>• the CDatasection to a node</li> <li>• the CharacterData to a node</li> <li>• the Comment to a node</li> <li>• the document to a node</li> <li>• the Document Fragment to a node</li> <li>• the document type to a node</li> <li>• the Element to a node</li> <li>• the Entity to a node</li> <li>•</li> <li>• the DOMEntityReference to NULL</li> <li>• the notation to a node</li> <li>• the Processing Instruction to a node</li> <li>• the text to a node</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMCDataSection Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMComment Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMDocumentType Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMEElement Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMEntity Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMEntityReference Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMNotation Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">DOMText Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">MAKENOTATION Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Notation	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Processing Instruction	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">MAKETEXT Function</a>	Casts the node to a DOM Text	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">NEWDOMDOCUMENT Functions</a>	Creates a new document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>

**Table 196-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">NORMALIZE Procedure</a>	Normalizes the text children of the element	<a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REMOVEATTRIBUTE Procedures</a>	Removes the attribute specified by the name	<a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE Function</a>	Removes the attribute node in the element	<a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REMOVECHILD Function</a>	Removes a specified child from a node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REMOVENAMEDITEM Function</a>	Removes the item specified by name	<a href="#">DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REPLACECHILD Function</a>	Replaces the old child with a new child	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REPLACEDATA Procedure</a>	Changes a range of characters in the node	<a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX Function</a>	Resolve the prefix to a namespace URI	<a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETATTRIBUTE Procedures</a>	Sets the attribute specified by the name	<a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETATTRIBUTENODE Functions</a>	Sets the attribute node in the element	<a href="#">DOMElement Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETCHARSET Procedure</a>	Sets the charset of the DOM document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETDATA Procedures</a>	Sets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the data to the node</li> <li>the data of the processing instruction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">SETDOCTYPE Procedure</a>	Sets the DTD of the document.	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETNAMEDITEM Function</a>	Sets the item in the map specified by the name	<a href="#">DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETNODEVALUE Procedure</a>	Sets the Value of the node	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function &amp; Procedure</a>	Sets the Node Value as a binary stream	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function &amp; Procedure</a>	Sets the Node Value as a character stream	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETPREFIX Procedure</a>	Sets the namespace prefix	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETSTANDALONE Procedure</a>	Sets the standalone property of the document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETVALUE Procedure</a>	Sets the value of the attribute	<a href="#">DOMAttr Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SETVERSION Procedure</a>	Sets the version of the document	<a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SPLITTEXT Function</a>	Splits the contents of the text node into 2 text nodes	<a href="#">DOMText Subprograms</a>

**Table 196-21 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS\_XMLDOM Package Subprogram**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">SUBSTRINGDATA Function</a>	Retrieves the substring of the data	<a href="#">DOMCharacterData Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">USEBINARYSTREAM Function</a>	Strabismus that the stream is valid for use	<a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">WRITETOBUFFER Procedures</a>	Writes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the contents of the node to a buffer</li> <li>the document to a buffer</li> <li>the contents of a document fragment into a buffer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">WRITETOCLOB Procedures</a>	Writes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the contents of the node to a CLOB</li> <li>the document to a CLOB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">WRITETOFILE Procedures</a>	Writes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the contents of the node to a file</li> <li>the document to a file</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">DOMNode Subprograms</a></li> <li><a href="#">DOMDocument Subprograms</a></li> </ul>

## 196.7.1 ADOPTNODE Function

This function adopts a node from another document, and returns this new node.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ADOPTNODE(
    doc          IN  DOMDocument,
    importedNode IN  DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-22 ADOPTNODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	Document that is adopting the node
importedNode	Node to adopt

## Usage Notes

Note that the [ADOPTNODE Function](#) removes the node from the source document while the [IMPORTNODE Function](#) clones the node in the source document.

## 196.7.2 APPENDCHILD Function

This function adds the node `newchild` to the end of the list of children of this node, and returns the newly added node. If the `newchild` is already in the tree, it is first removed.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.APPENDCHILD(  
  n          IN    DOMNode,  
  newchild  IN    DOMNode)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-23 APPENDCHILD Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>n</code>	DOMNode
<code>newchild</code>	The child to be appended to the list of children of node <code>n</code>

## 196.7.3 APPENDDATA Procedure

This procedure appends the string to the end of the character data of the node. Upon success, data provides access to the concatenation of data and the specified string argument.



### See Also:

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.APPENDDATA(  
  cd      IN    DOMCHARACTERDATA,  
  arg     IN    VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-24** APPENDDATA Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA
arg	The data to append to the existing data

## 196.7.4 CLONENODE Function

This function returns a duplicate of this node, and serves as a generic copy constructor for nodes. The duplicate node has no parent, its parent node is `NULL`.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CLONENODE (
    n          IN    DOMNODE,
    deep      IN    BOOLEAN)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-25** CLONENODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
deep	Determines if children are to be cloned

## Usage Notes

- Cloning an Element copies all attributes and their values, including those generated by the XML processor to represent defaulted attributes, but this method does not copy any text it contains unless it is a deep clone, since the text is contained in a child Text node.
- Cloning an Attribute directly, as opposed to be cloned as part of an Element cloning operation, returns a specified attribute (specified is `TRUE`).
- Cloning any other type of node simply returns a copy of this node.

## 196.7.5 CREATEATTRIBUTE Functions

This function creates a `DOMATTR` node.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Creates a `DOMATTR` with the specified name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEATTRIBUTE(  
  doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,  
  name     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Creates a `DOMATTR` with the specified name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEATTRIBUTE(  
  doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,  
  qname    IN      VARCHAR2,  
  ns       IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-26 CREATEATTRIBUTE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>doc</code>	<code>DOMDOCUMENT</code>
<code>qname</code>	New attribute qualified name
<code>ns</code>	Namespace

## 196.7.6 CREATECDATASECTION Function

This function creates a `DOMCDATASECTION` node.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATECDATASECTION(  
  doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,  
  data     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMCDATASECTION;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-27 CREATECDATASECTION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
data	Content of the DOMCDATASECTION node

## 196.7.7 CREATECOMMENT Function

This function creates a DOMCOMMENT node.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATECOMMENT(  
  doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,  
  data     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMCOMMENT;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-28 CREATECOMMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
data	Content of the DOMComment node

## 196.7.8 CREATEDOCUMENT Function

This function creates a DOMDOCUMENT with specified namespace URI, root element name, DTD.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEDOCUMENT(  
  namespaceURI  IN  VARCHAR2,  
  qualifiedName IN  VARCHAR2,
```



```
doctype          IN      DOMTYPE := NULL)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-29** CREATEDOCUMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
namespaceURI	Namespace URI
qualifiedName	Root element name
doctype	Document type

## 196.7.9 CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function

This function creates a `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT`.



### See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT (
  doc          IN      DOMDOCUMENT)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-30** CREATEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDocument

## 196.7.10 CREATEELEMENT Functions

This function creates a `DOMELEMENT`.



### See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Creates a `DOMElement` with specified name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEELEMENT (
  doc          IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
```

```

tagName IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

Creates a DOMELEMENT with specified name and namespace URI:

```

DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEELEMENT(
doc IN DOMDOCUMENT,
tagName IN VARCHAR2,
ns IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-31 CREATEELEMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
tagName	Tagname for new DOMELEMENT
ns	Namespace

## 196.7.11 CREATEENTITYREFERENCE Function

This function creates a DUMENTITYREFERENCE node.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEENTITYREFERENCE(
doc IN DOMDOCUMENT,
name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN DUMENTITYREFERENCE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-32 CREATEENTITYREFERENCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
name	New entity reference name

## 196.7.12 CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function

This function creates a `DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION` node.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION(  
  doc      IN      DOMDocument,  
  target   IN      VARCHAR2,  
  data     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-33** CREATEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>doc</code>	<code>DOMDOCUMENT</code>
<code>target</code>	Target of the new processing instruction
<code>data</code>	Content data of the new processing instruction

## 196.7.13 CREATETEXTNODE Function

This function creates a `DOMTEXT` node.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.CREATETEXTNODE(  
  doc      IN      DOMDocument,  
  data     IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMTEXT;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-34** CREATETEXTNODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>doc</code>	<code>DOMDOCUMENT</code>

**Table 196-34 (Cont.) CREATETEXTNODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
data	Content of the DOMText node

## 196.7.14 DELETEDATA Procedure

This procedure removes a range of characters from the node. Upon success, data and length reflect the change.



**See Also:**

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.DELETEDATA(
  cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,
  offset  IN      NUMBER,
  cnt     IN      NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-35 DELETEDATA PROCEDURE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA
offset	The offset from which to delete the data
cnt	The number of characters (starting from offset) to delete

## 196.7.15 FINDENTITY Function

This function finds an entity in the specified DTD, and returns that entity if found.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FINDENTITY(
  dt      IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE,
  name    IN      VARCHAR2,
  par     IN      BOOLEAN)
RETURN  DUMENTITY;
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-36 FINDENTITY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dt	The DTD
name	Entity to find
par	Flag to indicate type of entity; TRUE for parameter entity and FALSE for normal entity

## 196.7.16 FINDNOTATION Function

This function finds the notation in the specified DTD, and returns it, if found.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FINDNOTATION(
    dt          IN      DOMDocumentType,
    name       IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNOTATION;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-37 FINDNOTATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dt	The DTD
name	The notation to find

## 196.7.17 FREEDOCFRAG Procedure

This procedure frees the specified document fragment.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMDocument Subprograms](#) and [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREEDOCFRAG(
    df          IN      DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT);
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-38 FREEDOCFRAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
df	DOM document fragment

## 196.7.18 FREEDOCUMENT Procedure

This procedure frees DOMDOCUMENT object.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREEDOCUMENT(  
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-39 FREEDOCUMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT

## 196.7.19 FREEELEMENT Procedure

This procedure frees memory allocated to a DOMELEMENT handle.

 **See Also:**  
[DBMS\\_XMLDOM DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREEELEMENT(  
    elem IN DOMELEMENT);
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-40 FREEELEMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elem	Of type DOMELEMENT

## 196.7.20 FREENODE Procedure

This procedure frees all resources associated with a DOMNODE.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREENODE(  
  n      IN      DOMNODE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-41 FREENODE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.21 FREENODELIST Procedure

This procedure frees all resources associated with a nodelist.

 **See Also:**  
[DBMS\\_XMLDOM DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.FREENODELIST(  
  nl IN DOMNodeList);
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-42 FREENODELIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
nl	Of type DOMNODELIST

## 196.7.22 GETATTRIBUTE Functions

This function returns the value of an attribute of an `DOMELEMENT` by name.



**See Also:**

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Returns the value of a `DOMELEMENT`'s attribute by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTE(
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the value of a `DOMELEMENT`'s attribute by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTE(
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    ns        IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-43 GETATTRIBUTE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elem	The <code>DOMELEMENT</code>
name	Attribute name
ns	Namespace



## 196.7.23 GETATTRIBUTENODE Functions

This function returns an attribute node from the `DOMELEMENT` by name. The function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.



### See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Returns an attribute node from the `DOMELEMENT` by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTENODE(
  elem      IN   DOMELEMENT,
  name      IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Returns an attribute node from the `DOMELEMENT` by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTENODE(
  elem      IN   DOMELEMENT,
  name      IN   VARCHAR2,
  ns        IN   VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-44** GETATTRIBUTENODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>elem</code>	The <code>DOMELEMENT</code>
<code>name</code>	Attribute name; * matches any attribute
<code>ns</code>	Namespace

## 196.7.24 GETATTRIBUTES Function

This function retrieves a `NAMEDNODEMAP` containing the attributes of this node (if it is an Element) or `NULL` otherwise.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETATTRIBUTES(  
    n      IN      DOMNode)  
RETURN DOMNAMEDNODEMAP;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-45** GETATTRIBUTES Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.25 GETCHARSET Function

This function retrieves the character set of the DOM document.



### See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETCHARSET(  
    doc IN  DOMDocument)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-46** GETCHARSET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
doc	DOM document

### Usage Notes

For a newly parsed document, we return the database character set. Once the SETCHARSET Procedure is called with a non-NULL value for charset, that charset is returned.

## 196.7.26 GETCHILDNODES Function

This function retrieves a `DOMNODELIST` that contains all children of this node. If there are no children, this is a `DOMNODELIST` containing no nodes.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETCHILDNODES(
  n          IN    DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNodeList;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-47 GETCHILDNODES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.27 GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME Functions

This function returns the children of the `DOMELEMENT`.



### See Also:

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Returns children of the `DOMELEMENT` given the tag name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME(
  elem      IN    DOMElement,
  name      IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

Returns children of the `DOMELEMENT` given the tag name and namespace:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME(
  elem      IN    DOMElement,
  name      IN    VARCHAR2,
  ns        IN    VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-48** GETCHILDRENBYTAGNAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
elem	DOMELEMENT
name	Tag name
ns	Namespace

## 196.7.28 GETDATA Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Gets the character data of the node that implements this interface (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETDATA(
  cd      IN  DOMCHARACTERDATA)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the content data of the DOMProcessingInstruction (See Also: [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETDATA(
  pi      IN  DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-49** GETDATA Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA
pi	The DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION

## 196.7.29 GETDOCTYPE Function

This function returns the DTD associated to the DOMDOCUMENT.



### See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETDOCTYPE (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTTYPE;
```

**Parameters****Table 196-50** GETDOCTYPE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT

## 196.7.30 GETDOCUMENTELEMENT Function

This function returns the root element of the DOMDOCUMENT.

**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETDOCUMENTELEMENT (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

**Parameters****Table 196-51** GETDOCUMENTELEMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT

## 196.7.31 GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

**Syntax**

Returns a DOMNODELIST of all the elements with a specified tagname (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME (
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT,
    tagname  IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

Returns the element children of the `DOMELEMENT` given the tag name (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME(
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

Returns the element children of the `DOMELEMENT` given the tag name and namespace (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME(
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
    name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    ns        IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODELIST;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-52** GETELEMENTSBYTAGNAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
tagname	Name of the tag to match on
elem	The DOMELEMENT
name	Tag name; using a wildcard(*) would match any tag
ns	Namespace

## 196.7.32 GETENTITIES Function

This function retrieves a `DOMNAMEDNODEMAP` containing the general entities, both external and internal, declared in the DTD.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETENTITIES(
    dt      IN      DOMDocumentType)
RETURN DOMNAMEDNODEMAP;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-53** GETENTITIES Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
dt	DOMDOCUMENTTYPE

## 196.7.33 GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Functions

This subprogram is overloaded as a procedure and two functions. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Retrieves the expanded name of the `Node` if it is in an `Element` or `Attribute` type; otherwise, returns `NULL` (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#))

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETEXPANDEDNAME(
  n      IN      DOMNODE
  data   OUT     VARCHAR);
```

Returns the expanded name of the `DOMAttr` (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETEXPANDEDNAME(
  a      IN      DOMAttr)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the expanded name of the `DOMElement` (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETEXPANDEDNAME(
  elem   IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-54** GETEXPANDEDNAME Procedure and Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNode
data	Returned expanded name of the Node
a	DOMATTR
elem	DOMELEMENT

## 196.7.34 GETFIRSTCHILD Function

This function retrieves the first child of this node. If there is no such node, this returns `NULL`.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETFIRSTCHILD(
  n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-55 GETFIRSTCHILD Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.35 GETIMPLEMENTATION Function

This function returns the `DOMIMPLEMENTATION` object that handles this `DOMDOCUMENT`.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETIMPLEMENTATION(  
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN DOMIMPLEMENTATION;
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-56 GETIMPLEMENTATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT

## 196.7.36 GETLASTCHILD Function

This function retrieves the last child of this node. If there is no such node, this returns `NULL`.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLASTCHILD(  
    n      IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```



## Parameters

**Table 196-57 GETLASTCHILD Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.37 GETLENGTH Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Gets the number of characters in the data. This may have the value zero, because CharacterData nodes may be empty (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLENGTH(
    cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Gets the number of nodes in this map. The range of valid child node indexes is 0 to length-1, inclusive (See Also: [DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLENGTH(
    nnm     IN      DOMNAMEDNODEMAP)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Gets the number of nodes in the list. The range of valid child node indexes is 0 to length-1, inclusive (See Also: [DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLENGTH(
    nl      IN      DOMNODELIST)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-58 GETLENGTH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA
nnm	DOMNAMEDNODEMAP
nl	DOMNODELIST

## 196.7.38 GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Functions

This function is overloaded as a procedure and two functions. The specific forms of functionality are described alongside the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Retrieves the local part of the node's qualified name (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLOCALNAME(
  n      IN      DOMNODE,
  data   OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Returns the local name of the DOMAttr (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLOCALNAME(
  a      IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the local name of the DOMELEMENT (See Also: [DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETLOCALNAME(
  elem   IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-59 GETLOCALNAME Procedure and Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNode
data	Returned local name.
a	DOMAttr.
elem	DOMELEMENT.

## 196.7.39 GETNAME Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Returns the name of this attribute (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAME(
  a      IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Retrieves the name of DTD, or the name immediately following the DOCTYPE keyword (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAME(
  dt     IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-60 GETNAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
a	DOMATTR
dt	DOMDOCUMENTTYPE

## 196.7.40 GETNAMEDITEM Function

GETNAMEDITEM retrieves a node specified by name.



### See Also:

[DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

Retrieves a node specified by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMEDITEM(
  nnm    IN  DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,
  name   IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Retrieves a node specified by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMEDITEM(
  nnm    IN  DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,
  name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  ns     IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-61 GETNAMEDITEM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
nnm	DOMNAMEDNODEMAP
name	Name of the item to be retrieved
ns	Namespace

## 196.7.41 GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Functions

This subprogram is overloaded as a procedure and two functions. The specific forms of functionality are described alongside the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Retrieves the namespace URI associated with the node (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMESPACE(
  n      IN      DOMNODE,
  data   OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Retrieves the namespace of the DOMATTR (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMESPACE(
  a      IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Retrieves the namespace of the DOMELEMENT (See Also: [DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNAMESPACE(
  elem   IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-62 GETNAMESPACE Procedure and Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
data	Returned namespace URI
a	DOMATTR
elem	DOMELEMENT

## 196.7.42 GETNEXTSIBLING Function

This function retrieves the node immediately following this node. If there is no such node, this returns NULL.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNEXTSIBLING(
  n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-63 GETNEXTSIBLING Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.43 GETNODETYPE Function

This function retrieves a code representing the type of the underlying object.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODETYPE(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-64 GETNODETYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.44 GETNODENAME Function

This function gets the name of the node depending on its type.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODENAME(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-65 GETNODENAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.45 GETNODEVALUE Function

This function gets the value of this node, depending on its type.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUE (
    n          IN      DOMNODE )
RETURN VARCHAR2;*
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-66 GETNODEVALUE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.46 GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure

The operation of these subprograms is described with each syntax implementation.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

This function returns an instance of the PL/SQL `XMLBinaryInputStream`. The node datatype must be `RAW` or `BLOB` – if not an exception is raised.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM (
    n          IN      DOMNODE )
RETURN SYS.UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM;
```

Using this procedure, the application passes an implementation of SYS.UTL\_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM into which XDB writes the contents of the node. The datatype of the node must be RAW or CLOB – if not an exception is raised.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM (
    n          in  DOMNODE,
    value     in  SYS.UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM);
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-67 GETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
value	BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM

## 196.7.47 GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure

The operation of these subprograms is described with each syntax implementation.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

This function returns an instance of the PL/SQL XMLCharacterInputStream. If the node data is character it is converted to the current session character set. If the node data is not character data, it is first converted to character data.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM (
    n          IN    DOMNODE)
RETURN SYS.UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM;
```

Using this procedure, the node data is converted, as necessary, to the session character set and then "pushed" into the SYS.UTL\_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM (
    n          IN    DOMNODE,
    value     IN    SYS.UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-68 GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters**


Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

**Table 196-68 (Cont.) GETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value	CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM

## 196.7.48 GETNOTATIONNAME Function

This function returns the notation name of the `DOMENTITY`.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMEntity Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNOTATIONNAME(  
    ent          IN      DOMENTITY)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-69 GETNOTATIONNAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ent	DOMENTITY

## 196.7.49 GETNOTATIONS Function

This function retrieves a `DOMNAMEDNODEMAP` containing the notations declared in the DTD.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETNOTATIONS(  
    dt          IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)  
RETURN DOMNAMEDNODEMAP;
```



## Parameters

**Table 196-70** GETNOTATIONS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
dt	DOMDOCUMENTTYPE

## 196.7.50 GETTARGET Function

This function returns the target of the DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION.

**See Also:**

[DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETTARGET(
  pi      IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-71** GETTARGET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
pi	DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION

## 196.7.51 GETOWNERDOCUMENT Function

This function retrieves the Document object associated with this node. This is also the Document object used to create new nodes. When this node is a Document or a Document Type that is not used with any Document yet, this is NULL.

**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETOWNERDOCUMENT(
  n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-72** GETOWNERDOCUMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.52 GETOWNERELEMENT Function

This function retrieves the Element node to which the specified Attribute is attached.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMAttr Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETOWNERELEMENT(  
    a          IN      DOMATTR)  
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-73** GETOWNERELEMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
a	Attribute

## 196.7.53 GETPARENTNODE Function

This function retrieves the parent of this node. All nodes, except `Attr`, `Document`, `DocumentFragment`, `Entity`, and `Notation` may have a parent. However, if a node has just been created and not yet added to the tree, or if it has been removed from the tree, this is `NULL`.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPARENTNODE(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-74** GETPARENTNODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.54 GETPREFIX Function

This function retrieves the namespace prefix of the node.

**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPREFIX(
  n          IN      DOMNODE )
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-75** GETPREFIX Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.55 GETPREVIOUSIBLING Function

This function retrieves the node immediately preceding this node. If there is no such node, this returns NULL.

**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPREVIOUSIBLING(
  n          IN      DOMNODE )
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-76** GETPREVIOUSIBLING Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.56 GETPUBLICID Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Returns the public identifier of the specified DTD (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPUBLICID(
    dt      IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the public identifier of the `DOMENTITY` (See Also: [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPUBLICID(
    ent     IN      DOMENTITY)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the public identifier of the `DOMNOTATION` (See Also: [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETPUBLICID(
    n       IN      DOMNOTATION)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-77** GETPUBLICID Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
dt	The DTD
ent	DOMENTITY
n	DOMNOTATION

## 196.7.57 GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Returns the qualified name of the `DOMATTR` (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETQUALIFIEDNAME(  
  a      IN      DOMATTR)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the qualified name of the DOMELEMENT (See Also: [DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETQUALIFIEDNAME(  
  elem   IN      DOMELEMENT)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-78 GETQUALIFIEDNAME Functions Parameters**

Parameter	Description
a	DOMATTR
elem	DOMELEMENT

## 196.7.58 GETSCHEMANODE Function

This function retrieves the schema URI associated with the node.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSCHEMANODE(  
  n      IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-79 GETSCHEMANODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.59 GETSPECIFIED Function

If this attribute was explicitly specified, a value in the original document, this is true; otherwise, it is false.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMAttr Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSPECIFIED(
  a      IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

**Parameters****Table 196-80** GETSPECIFIED Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
a	DOMATTR

## 196.7.60 GETSTANDALONE Function

This function returns the standalone property associated with the `DOMDOCUMENT`.

**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSTANDALONE(
  doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 196-81** GETSTANDALONE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT.

## 196.7.61 GETSYSTEMID Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

**Syntax**

Returns the system id of the specified DTD (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSYSTEMID(
  dt      IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the system identifier of the `DOMENTITY` (See Also: [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSYSTEMID(
    ent      IN      DUMENTITY)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Returns the system identifier of the DOMNOTATION (See Also: [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETSYSTEMID(
    n        IN      DOMNOTATION)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-82 GETSYSTEMID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dt	The DTD.
ent	DOMEntity.
n	DOMNotation.

## 196.7.62 GETTAGNAME Function

This function returns the name of the DOMELEMENT.



**See Also:**

[DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETTAGNAME(
    elem     IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-83 GETTAGNAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elem	The DOMELEMENT

## 196.7.63 GETVALUE Function

This function retrieves the value of the attribute.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMAttr Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETVALUE(  
    a          IN      DOMATTR)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-84** GETVALUE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
a	DOMATTR

## 196.7.64 GETVERSION Function

This function returns the version of the DOMDOCUMENT.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETVERSION(  
    doc        IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-85** GETVERSION Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT



## 196.7.65 GETXMLTYPE Function

This function returns the `XMLType` associated with the `DOMDOCUMENT`.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.GETXMLTYPE(  
    doc      IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN SYS.XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-86 GETXMLTYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT

## 196.7.66 HASATTRIBUTE Functions

Verifies whether an attribute has been defined for `DOMELEMENT`, or has a default value.



**See Also:**

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Verifies whether an attribute with the specified name has been defined for `DOMElement`:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASATTRIBUTE(  
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,  
    name      IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Verifies whether an attribute with specified name and namespace URI has been defined for `DOMELEMENT`; namespace enabled:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASATTRIBUTE(  
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,  
    name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    ns        IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```


## Parameters

**Table 196-87 HASATTRIBUTE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elem	The DOMELEMENT
name	Attribute name; * matches any attribute
ns	Namespace

## 196.7.67 HASATTRIBUTES Function

This function returns whether this node has any attributes.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASATTRIBUTES (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-88 HASATTRIBUTES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.68 HASCHILDNODES Function

This function determines whether this node has any children.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASCHILDNODES (
    n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-89 HASCHILDNODES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE

## 196.7.69 HASFEATURE Function

This function tests if the `DOMIMPLEMENTATION` implements a specific feature.



### See Also:

[DOMImplementation Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.HASFEATURE(
  di      IN      DOMIMPLEMENTATION,
  feature IN      VARCHAR2,
  version IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-90 HASFEATURE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
di	DOMIMPLEMENTATION
feature	The feature to check for
version	The version of the DOM to check in

## 196.7.70 IMPORTNODE Function

This function imports a node from an external document and returns this new node.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.IMPORTNODE(
  doc          IN  DOMDOCUMENT,
  importedNode IN  DOMNODE,
```

```

    deep          IN BOOLEAN)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-91** IMPORTNODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
doc	Document from which the node is imported
importedNode	Node to import
deep	Setting for recursive import. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If this value is <code>TRUE</code>, the entire subtree of the node will be imported with the node.</li> <li>If this value is <code>FALSE</code>, only the node itself will be imported.</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

Note that the [ADOPTNODE Function](#) removes the node from the source document while the [IMPORTNODE Function](#) clones the node in the source document.

## 196.7.71 INSERTBEFORE Function

This function inserts the node `newchild` before the existing child node `refchild`. If `refchild` is `NULL`, insert `newchild` at the end of the list of children.

If `newchild` is a `DOCUMENTFRAGMENT` object, all of its children are inserted, in the same order, before `refchild`. If the `newchild` is already in the tree, it is first removed.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLDOM.INSERTBEFORE(
    n          IN    DOMNODE,
    newchild  IN    DOMNODE,
    refchild  IN    DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-92** INSERTBEFORE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
newChild	The child to be inserted in the DOMNODE
refChild	The reference node before which the <code>newchild</code> is to be inserted

## 196.7.72 INSERTDATA Procedure

This procedure inserts a string at the specified character offset.



**See Also:**

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.INSERTDATA(
  cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,
  offset  IN      NUMBER,
  arg     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-93** INSERTDATA Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA
offset	The offset at which to insert the data
arg	The value to be inserted

## 196.7.73 ISNULL Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Checks if the specified DOMNODE is NULL. Returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(
  n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMATTR is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(
  a      IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMCDATASECTION is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMCDATASection Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(
  cds    IN      DOMCDATASECTION)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMCHARACTERDATA is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMCOMMENT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMComment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    com     IN      DOMCOMMENT)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMDOCUMENT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    doc     IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    df      IN      DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMDOCUMENTTYPE is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    dt      IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMELEMENT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    elem   IN      DOMELEMENT)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMENTITY is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    ent    IN      DOMENTITY)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMENTITYREFERENCE is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMEntityReference Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    EREF   IN      DOMENTITYREFERENCE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMIMPLEMENTATION is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL (See Also: [DOMImplementation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    di          IN      DOMIMPLEMENTATION)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMNAMEDNODEMAP is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    nnm         IN      DOMNAMEDNODEMAP)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMNODELIST is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    nl          IN      DOMNODELIST)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMNOTATION is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    n           IN      DOMNOTATION)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    pi          IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Checks that the specified DOMTEXT is NULL; returns TRUE if it is NULL, FALSE otherwise (See Also: [DOMText Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ISNULL(  
    t           IN      DOMTEXT)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-94 ISNULL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to check
a	DOMATTR to check
cds	DOMCDATASECTION to check
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA to check
com	DOMCOMMENT to check
doc	DOMDOCUMENT to check
dF	DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT to check
dt	DOMDOCUMENTTYPE to check
elem	DOMELEMENT to check
ent	DOMENTITY to check

**Table 196-94 (Cont.) ISNULL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
eref	DOMENTITYREFERENCE to check
di	DOMIMPLEMENTATION to check
nnm	DOMNAMENODEMAP to check
nl	DOMNODELIST to check
n	DOMNOTATION to check
pi	DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION to check
t	DOMTEXT to check

## 196.7.74 ITEM Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Returns the item in the map which corresponds to the `INDEX` parameter. If `INDEX` is greater than or equal to the number of nodes in this map, this returns `NULL` (See Also: [DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ITEM(
    nnm      IN      DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,
    index    IN      NUMBER)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Returns the item in the collection which corresponds to the `INDEX` parameter. If `index` is greater than or equal to the number of nodes in the list, this returns `NULL` (See Also: [DOMNodeList Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.ITEM(
    nl      IN      DOMNODELIST,
    index   IN      NUMBER)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-95 ITEM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
nnm	DOMNAMEDNODEMAP
index	The index in the node map at which the item is to be retrieved
nl	DOMNODELIST
index	The index in the <code>NodeList</code> used to retrieve the item



## 196.7.75 MAKEATTR Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMATTR, and returns the DOMATTR.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEATTR(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-96 MAKEATTR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.76 MAKECDATASECTION Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMCDATASECTION.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKECDATASECTION(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMCDATASECTION;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-97 MAKECDATASECTION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.77 MAKECHARACTERDATA Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMCHARACTERDATA, and returns the DOMCHARACTERDATA.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKECHARACTERDATA(  
    n          IN      DOMNode)  
RETURN DOMCharacterData;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-98** MAKECHARACTERDATA Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.78 MAKECOMMENT Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMCOMMENT, and returns the DOMCOMMENT.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKECOMMENT(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMCOMMENT;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-99** MAKECOMMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.79 MAKEDOCUMENT Function

This function casts a specified `DOMNODE` to a `DOMDOCUMENT`, and returns the `DOMDOCUMENT`.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEDOCUMENT (
  n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMDocument;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-100 MAKEDOCUMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.80 MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function

This function casts a specified `DOMNODE` to a `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT`, and returns the `DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT`.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT (
  n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-101 MAKEDOCUMENTFRAGMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.81 MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMDOCUMENTTYPE and returns the DOMDOCUMENTTYPE.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-102 MAKEDOCUMENTTYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast.

## 196.7.82 MAKEELEMENT Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMELEMENT, and returns the DOMELEMENT.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEELEMENT(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMELEMENT;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-103 MAKEELEMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.83 MAKEENTITY Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMENTITY, and returns the DOMENTITY.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEENTITY(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMENTITY;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-104 MAKEENTITY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.84 MAKEENTITYREFERENCE Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMENTITYREFERENCE, and returns the DOMENTITYREFERENCE.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEENTITYREFERENCE(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
RETURN DOMENTITYREFERENCE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-105 MAKEENTITYREFERENCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.85 MAKENODE Functions

This function is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Casts specified DOMATTR to a DOMNODE, and returns the DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMAttr Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(  
    a          IN      DOMATTR)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the DOMCDATASECTION to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMCDATASection Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(  
    cds        IN      DOMCDATASECTION)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the specified DOMCHARACTERDATA as a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(  
    cd         IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the specified DOMCOMMENT to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMComment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(  
    com        IN      DOMCOMMENT)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the DOMDOCUMENT to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(  
    doc        IN      DOMDOCUMENT)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the specified DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(  
    df         IN      DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT)  
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Casts the specified DOMDOCUMENTTYPE to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMDocumentType Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(  
    dt         IN      DOMDOCUMENTTYPE)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the specified DOMELEMENT to a DOMNODE, and returns that DOMNODE (See Also: [DOMElement Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(
    elem      IN      DOMELEMENT)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts specified `DOMENTITY` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns that `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMEntity Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(
    ent      IN      DOMENTITY)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the `DOMENTITYREFERENCE` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns that `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMEntityReference Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(
    eref     IN      DOMENTITYREFERENCE)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the `DOMNOTATION` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns that `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMNotation Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(
    n      IN      DOMNOTATION)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the `DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns the `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(
    pi      IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

Casts the `DOMTEXT` to a `DOMNODE`, and returns that `DOMNODE` (See Also: [DOMText Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENODE(
    t      IN      DOMTEXT)
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-106 MAKENODE Function Parameters**


Parameter	Description
a	DOMATTR to cast
cds	DOMCDATASECTION to cast
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA to cast
com	DOMCOMMENT to cast
doc	DOMDOCUMENT to cast
df	DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT to cast
dt	DOMDOCUMENTTYPE to cast
elem	DOMELEMENT to cast
ent	DOMENTITY to cast
eref	DOMENTITYREFERENCE to cast

**Table 196-106 (Cont.) MAKENODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNOTATION to cast
pi	DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION to cast
t	DOMTEXT to cast

## 196.7.86 MAKENOTATION Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMNOTATION, and returns the DOMNOTATION.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKENOTATION(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
    RETURN DOMNOTATION;
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-107 MAKENOTATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.87 MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION, and returns the Domprocessinginstruction.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION(  
    n          IN      DOMNODE)  
    RETURN DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION;
```



## Parameters

**Table 196-108 MAKEPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.88 MAKETEXT Function

This function casts a specified DOMNODE to a DOMTEXT, and returns the DOMTEXT.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.MAKETEXT(
  n          IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMTEXT;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-109 MAKETEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE to cast

## 196.7.89 NEWDOMDOCUMENT Functions

This function returns a new DOMDOCUMENT instance.



### See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

Returns a new DOMDOCUMENT instance:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.NEWDOMDOCUMENT
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```

Returns a new DOMDOCUMENT instance created from the specified XMLType object:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.NEWDOMDOCUMENT(
  xmlDoc   IN SYS.XMLTYPE)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```

Returns a new DOMDOCUMENT instance created from the specified CLOB:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.NEWDOMDOCUMENT(
  cl       IN   CLOB)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENT;
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-110 NEWDOMDOCUMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlDoc	XMLType source for the DOMDOCUMENT
cl	CLOB source for the DOMDOCUMENT

## 196.7.90 NORMALIZE Procedure

This procedure normalizes the text children of the DOMELEMENT.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.NORMALIZE(
  elem     IN   DOMELEMENT);
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-111 NORMALIZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elem	The DOMELEMENT

## 196.7.91 REMOVEATTRIBUTE Procedures

This procedure removes an attribute from the DOMELEMENT by name.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

Removes the value of a `DOMELEMENT`'s attribute by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVEATTRIBUTE(
  elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
  name      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Removes the value of a `DOMELEMENT`'s attribute by name and namespace URI.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVEATTRIBUTE(
  elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
  name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ns        IN      VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 196-112 REMOVEATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>elem</code>	The <code>DOMELEMENT</code>
<code>name</code>	Attribute name
<code>ns</code>	Namespace

## 196.7.92 REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE Function

This function removes the specified attribute node from the `DOMELEMENT`. The method returns the removed node.

**See Also:**

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE(
  elem      IN      DOMELEMENT,
  oldAttr   IN      DOMATTR)
RETURN DOMAttr;
```

**Parameters****Table 196-113 REMOVEATTRIBUTENODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>elem</code>	The <code>DOMELEMENT</code> .
<code>oldAttr</code>	The old <code>DOMATTR</code> .

## 196.7.93 REMOVECHILD Function

This function removes the child node indicated by `oldchild` from the list of children, and returns it.



**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVECHILD(  
    n            IN      DOMNode,  
    oldchild    IN      DOMNode)  
RETURN DOMNODE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-114 REMOVECHILD Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>n</code>	DOMNODE
<code>oldChild</code>	The child of the node <code>n</code> to be removed

## 196.7.94 REMOVENAMEDITEM Function

This function removes a node, specified by name, from the map and returns this node.

When this map contains the attributes attached to an element, if the removed attribute is known to have a default value, an attribute immediately appears containing the default value as well as the corresponding namespace URI, local name, and prefix when applicable.



**See Also:**

[DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Removes a node specified by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVENAMEDITEM(  
    nnm        IN      DOMNamedNodeMap,  
    name       IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Removes a node specified by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REMOVENAMEDITEM(
    nnm      IN      DOMNamedNodeMap,
    name     IN      VARCHAR2,
    ns       IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-115** REMOVENAMEDITEM Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
nnm	DOMNamedNodeMap
name	The name of the item to be removed from the map
ns	Namespace

## 196.7.95 REPLACECHILD Function

This function replaces the child node `oldchild` with `newchild` in the list of children, and returns the `oldchild` node.

If `newchild` is a `DocumentFragment` object, `oldchild` is replaced by all of the `DocumentFragment` children, which are inserted in the same order. If the `newchild` is already in the tree, it is first removed.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REPLACECHILD(
    n          IN      DOMNode,
    newchild  IN      DOMNode,
    oldchild  IN      DOMNode)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-116** REPLACECHILD Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNode
newchild	The new child which is to replace the old child
oldchild	The child of the node n which is to be replaced

## 196.7.96 REPLACEDATA Procedure

This procedure changes a range of characters in the node. Upon success, data and length reflect the change.



**See Also:**

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.REPLACEDATA(  
  cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,  
  offset  IN      NUMBER,  
  cnt     IN      NUMBER,  
  arg     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-117** REPLACEDATA Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA
offset	The offset at which to replace
cnt	The number of characters to replace
arg	The value to replace with

## 196.7.97 RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX Function

This function resolves the specified namespace prefix, and returns the resolved namespace.



**See Also:**

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX(  
  elem     IN      DOMELEMENT,  
  prefix   IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-118 RESOLVENAMESPACEPREFIX Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elem	The DOMELEMENT
prefix	Namespace prefix

## 196.7.98 SETATTRIBUTE Procedures

This procedure sets the value of a DOMELEMENT's attribute by name.



### See Also:

[DOMELEMENT Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

Sets the value of a DOMELEMENT's attribute by name:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETATTRIBUTE(
  elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,
  name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  newvalue  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

Sets the value of a DOMELEMENT's attribute by name and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETATTRIBUTE(
  elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,
  name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  newvalue  IN  VARCHAR2,
  ns        IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-119 SETATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
elem	The DOMELEMENT
name	Attribute name
newvalue	Attribute value
ns	Namespace

## 196.7.99 SETATTRIBUTENODE Functions

This function adds a new attribute node to the `DOMELEMENT`.



**See Also:**

[DOMElement Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Adds a new attribute node to the `DOMELEMENT`:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETATTRIBUTENODE(  
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,  
    newAttr   IN  DOMATTR)  
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

Adds a new attribute node to the `DOMElement`; namespace enabled:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETATTRIBUTENODE(  
    elem      IN  DOMELEMENT,  
    newAttr   IN  DOMATTR,  
    ns        IN  VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMATTR;
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-120 SETATTRIBUTENODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>elem</code>	The <code>DOMELEMENT</code>
<code>newAttr</code>	The new <code>DOMATTR</code>
<code>ns</code>	The namespace

## 196.7.100 SETCHARSET Procedure

This function sets the character set of the DOM document.



**See Also:**

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETCHARSET(  
    doc      IN  DOMDocument,  
    charset  IN  VARCHAR2);
```



## Parameters

**Table 196-121 SETCHARSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOM document
charset	Character set

## Usage Notes

This is used for [WRITETOFILE Procedures](#) if not explicitly specified at that time.

## 196.7.101 SETDATA Procedures

This overloaded procedure sets character data or DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION content data. The specific functionality is described in the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Sets the character data of the node that implements this interface (See Also: [DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETDATA(
  cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,
  data    IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Sets the content data of the DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION (See Also: [DOMProcessingInstruction Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETDATA(
  pi      IN      DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION,
  data    IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-122 SETDATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA
data	The data to which the node is set
pi	DOMPROCESSINGINSTRUCTION
data	New processing instruction content data

## 196.7.102 SETDOCTYPE Procedure

Given a DOM document, this procedure creates a new DTD with the specified name, system id and public id and sets it in the document.

This DTD can later be retrieved using the [GETDOCTYPE Function](#).

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETDOCTYPE(
  doc      IN  DOMDocument,
  name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  sysid    IN  VARCHAR2,
  pubid    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-123 SETDOCTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	The document whose DTD has to be set
name	The name that the doctype needs to be initialized with
sysid	The system ID that the doctype needs to be initialized with
pubid	The public ID that the doctype needs to be initialized with

## 196.7.103 SETNAMEDITEM Function

This function adds a node using its `nodeName` attribute.

If a node with that name is already present in this map, it is replaced by the new one. The old node is returned on replacement; if no replacement is made, `NULL` is returned.

As the `nodeName` attribute is used to derive the name under which the node must be stored, multiple nodes of certain types, those that have a "special" string value, cannot be stored because the names would clash. This is seen as preferable to allowing nodes to be aliased.



### See Also:

[DOMNamedNodeMap Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

Adds a node using its `nodeName` attribute:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNAMEDITEM(
  nnm      IN  DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,
  arg      IN  DOMNODE)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

Adds a node using its `nodeName` attribute and namespace URI:

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNAMEDITEM(
  nnm      IN  DOMNAMEDNODEMAP,
  arg      IN  DOMNODE,
  ns       IN  VARCHAR2)
RETURN DOMNode;
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-124 SETNAMEDITEM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
nm	DOMNAMEDNODEMAP
arg	The Node to be added using its nodeName attribute
ns	Namespace

## 196.7.104 SETNODEVALUE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of this node, depending on its type. When it is defined to be `NULL`, setting it has no effect.

**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUE(
  n          IN      DOMNODE,
  nodeValue IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-125 SETNODEVALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNode
nodeValue	The value to which node is set

## 196.7.105 SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure

The operation of these subprograms is described in the syntax section.

**See Also:**

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

This function returns an instance of the PL/SQL `XMLBINARYOUTPUTSTREAM` into which the caller can write the node value. The datatype of the node must be `RAW` or `BLOB` – if not, an exception is raised.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM (
    n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN SYS.UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM;
```

Using this procedure, the application passes in an implementation of `sys.utl_BinaryInputStream` from which XDB reads data to populate the node. The datatype of the node must be `RAW` or `BLOB` – if not an exception is raised.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM (
    n      in      DOMNODE,
    value  in      SYS.UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM);
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-126 SETNODEVALUEASBINARYSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
value	BINARYINPUTSTREAM

## 196.7.106 SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure

The operation of these subprograms is described in the syntax section.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

This function returns an instance of the PL/SQL `XMLCHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM` type into which the caller can write the node value. The datatype of the node can be any valid XDB datatype. If the type is not character or `CLOB`, the character data written to the stream is converted to the node datatype. If the datatype of the node is character or `CLOB`, then the character data written to the stream is converted from PL/SQL session character set to the character set of the node.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM (
    n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN SYS.UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM;
```

Using this procedure, the application passes in an implementation of `SYS.UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM` from which XDB reads to populate the node. The

datatype of the node may be any valid type supported by XDB. If a non-character datatype, the character data read from the stream is converted to the datatype of the node. If the datatype of the node is either character or CLOB, then no conversion occurs and the character set of the node becomes the character set of the PL/SQL session.

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM (
  n          IN  DOMNODE,
  value      IN  SYS.UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-127 SETNODEVALUEASCHARACTERSTREAM Function & Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
value	CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM

## 196.7.107 SETPREFIX Procedure

This procedure sets the namespace prefix for this node to the specified value.



### See Also:

[DOMNode Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETPREFIX(
  n          IN  DOMNODE,
  prefix    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-128 SETPREFIX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
prefix	The value for the namespace prefix of the node

## 196.7.108 SETSTANDALONE Procedure

This procedure sets the standalone property of the DOMDOCUMENT.



### See Also:

[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETSTANDALONE(  
  doc          IN    DOMDOCUMENT,  
  newvalue     IN    VARCHAR2);
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-129 SETSTANDALONE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
newvalue	Value of the standalone property of the document

## 196.7.109 SETVALUE Procedure

This procedure sets the value of the attribute.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMAttr Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETVALUE(  
  a          IN    DOMATTR,  
  value     IN    VARCHAR2);
```


### Parameters

**Table 196-130 SETVALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
a	DOMATTR
value	The value to which to set the attribute

## 196.7.110 SETVERSION Procedure

This procedure sets the version of the DOMDOCUMENT.

 **See Also:**  
[DOMDocument Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SETVERSION(
  doc      IN   DOMDOCUMENT,
  version  IN   VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 196-131 SETVERSION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
version	The version of the document

## 196.7.111 SPLITTEXT Function

This function breaks this DOMTEXT node into two DOMTEXT nodes at the specified offset.

**See Also:**

[DBMS\\_XMLDOM DOMText Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SPLITTEXT(
  t      IN   DOMTEXT,
  offset IN   NUMBER)
RETURN DOMText;
```

**Parameters****Table 196-132 SPLITTEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
t	DOMTEXT
offset	Offset at which to split

## 196.7.112 SUBSTRINGDATA Function

This function extracts a range of data from the node.

**See Also:**

[DOMCharacterData Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.SUBSTRINGDATA(
  cd      IN      DOMCHARACTERDATA,
  offset  IN      NUMBER,
  cnt     IN      NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 196-133 SUBSTRINGDATA Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cd	DOMCHARACTERDATA
offset	The starting offset of the data from which to get the data
cnt	The number of characters (from the offset) of the data to get

## 196.7.113 USEBINARYSTREAM Function

This function returns `TRUE` if the datatype of the node is `RAW` or `BLOB`, so that the node value may be read or written using an `UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM` or `UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM`.

If a value of `FALSE` is returned, the node value may only be accessed through an `UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM` or `UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM`.

**See Also:**[DOMNode Subprograms](#)**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.USEBINARYSTREAM (
  n      IN      DOMNODE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

**Parameters****Table 196-134 USEBINARYSTREAM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE



## 196.7.114 WRITETOBUFFER Procedures

WRITETOBUFFER is an overloaded procedure that writes an XML node, XML document, or a document fragment to a specified buffer.

This procedure is overloaded. The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Writes XML node to specified buffer using the database character set (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOBUFFER(
  n          IN          DOMNODE,
  buffer     IN OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Writes XML document to a specified buffer using database character set (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOBUFFER(
  doc        IN          DOMDOCUMENT,
  buffer     IN OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

Writes the contents of the specified document fragment into a buffer using the database character set (See Also: [DOMDocumentFragment Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOBUFFER(
  df         IN          DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT,
  buffer     IN OUT     VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-135 WRITETOBUFFER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
buffer	Buffer to which to write
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
df	DOM document fragment

## 196.7.115 WRITETOCLOB Procedures

WRITETOCLOB is an overloaded procedure that writes an XML node or document to a specified CLOB.

The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Writes XML node to specified CLOB using the database character set (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOCLOB(
  n          IN          DOMNODE,
  cl        IN OUT      CLOB);
```

Writes XML document to a specified CLOB using database character set (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOCLOB(
  doc       IN          DOMDOCUMENT,
  cl        IN OUT      CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 196-136 WRITETOCLOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
cl	CLOB to which to write
doc	DOMDOCUMENT

## 196.7.116 WRITETOFILE Procedures

This overloaded procedure writes an XML node or XML document to a specified node.

The specific forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Writes XML node to specified file using the database character set (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOFILE(
  n          IN          DOMNODE,
  fileName  IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Writes XML node to specified file using the specified character set, which is passed in as a separate parameter (See Also: [DOMNode Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOFILE(
  n          IN          DOMNODE,
  fileName  IN          VARCHAR2,
  charset   IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Writes an XML document to a specified file using database character set (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOFILE(
  doc       IN          DOMDOCUMENT,
  filename  IN          VARCHAR2);
```

Writes an XML document to a specified file using specified character set (See Also: [DOMDocument Subprograms](#)):

```
DBMS_XMLDOM.WRITETOFILE(
  doc       IN          DOMDOCUMENT,
  fileName  IN          VARCHAR2,
  charset   IN          VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 196-137** WRITETOFILE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNODE
fileName	File to which to write. The filename should be in the format of database_directory_object_name/filename, for example mydir/filename (on windows, use \ instead of /).
charset	specified character set
doc	DOMDOCUMENT
charset	Character set

# DBMS\_XMLGEN

The `DBMS_XMLGEN` package converts the results of a SQL query to a canonical XML format.

The package takes an arbitrary SQL query as input, converts it to XML format, and returns the result as a `CLOB`. This package is similar to the `DBMS_XMLQUERY` package, except that it is written in C and compiled into the kernel. This package can only be run on the database.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLGEN Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*, for more information on XML support and on examples of using `DBMS_XMLGEN`

## 197.1 DBMS\_XMLGEN Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XMLGEN` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 197.2 Summary of DBMS\_XMLGEN Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XMLGEN` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 197-1 Summary of DBMS\_XMLGEN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLOSECONTEXT Procedure</a>	Closes the context and releases all resources
<a href="#">CONVERT Functions</a>	Converts the XML into the escaped or unescaped XML equivalent
<a href="#">GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function</a>	Gets the number of SQL rows that were processed in the last call to <a href="#">GETXML Functions</a>
<a href="#">GETXML Functions</a>	Gets the XML document
<a href="#">GETXMLTYPE Functions</a>	Gets the XML document and returns it as <code>XMLType</code>
<a href="#">NEWCONTEXT Functions</a>	Creates a new context handle

**Table 197-1 (Cont.) Summary of DBMS\_XMLGEN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">NEWCONTEXTFROMHIERARCHY Function</a>	Obtains a handle to use in the <a href="#">GETXML Functions</a> and other functions to get a hierarchical XML with recursive elements from the result
<a href="#">RESTARTQUERY Procedure</a>	Restarts the query to start fetching from the beginning
<a href="#">SETCONVERTSPECIALCHARS Procedure</a>	Sets whether special characters such as \$, which are non-XML characters, should be converted or not to their escaped representation
<a href="#">SETMAXROWS Procedure</a>	Sets the maximum number of rows to be fetched each time
<a href="#">SETNULLHANDLING Procedure</a>	Sets NULL handling options
<a href="#">SETROWSETTAG Procedure</a>	Sets the name of the element enclosing the entire result
<a href="#">SETROWTAG Procedure</a>	Sets the name of the element enclosing each row of the result
<a href="#">SETSKIPROWS Procedure</a>	Sets the number of rows to skip every time before generating the XML.
<a href="#">USEITEMTAGSFORCOLL Procedure</a>	Forces the use of the collection column name appended with the tag <code>_ITEM</code> for collection elements
<a href="#">USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR Procedure</a>	Specifies whether to use an XML attribute to indicate NULLness, or to do it by omitting the inclusion of the particular entity in the XML document.

## 197.2.1 CLOSECONTEXT Procedure

This procedure closes a given context and releases all resources associated with it, including the SQL cursor and bind and define buffers. After this call, the handle cannot be used for a subsequent function call.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.CLOSECONTEXT (
    ctx IN ctxHandle);
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-2 CLOSECONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle to close.

## 197.2.2 CONVERT Functions

This function converts the XML data into the escaped or unescapes XML equivalent, and returns XML CLOB data in encoded or decoded format. There are several version of the function.

### Syntax

Uses XMLDATA in string form (VARCHAR2):

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.CONVERT (
  xmlData IN VARCHAR2,
  flag    IN NUMBER := ENTITY_ENCODE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Uses XMLDATA in CLOB form:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.CONVERT (
  xmlData IN CLOB,
  flag    IN NUMBER := ENTITY_ENCODE)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-3 CONVERT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlData	The XML CLOB data to be encoded or decoded.
flag	The flag setting; ENTITY_ENCODE (default) for encode, and ENTITY_DECODE for decode.

### Usage Notes

This function escapes the XML data if the ENTITY\_ENCODE is specified. For example, the escaped form of the character < is &lt;. Unescaping is the reverse transformation.

## 197.2.3 GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function

This function retrieves the number of SQL rows processed when generating the XML using the GETXML Functions call. This count does not include the number of rows skipped before generating the XML.

Note that GETXML Functions always generates an XML document, even if there are no rows present.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETNUMROWSPROCESSED (
  ctx    IN    ctxHandle)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 197-4 GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle obtained from the NEWCONTEXT Functions call.

## Usage Notes

This function is used to determine the terminating condition if calling GETXML Functions in a loop.

## Related Topics

- [GETXML Functions](#)  
This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

## 197.2.4 GETXML Functions

This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

### Syntax

Gets the XML document by fetching the maximum number of rows specified. It appends the XML document to the CLOB passed in. Use this version of [GETXML Functions](#) to avoid any extra CLOB copies and to reuse the same CLOB for subsequent calls. Because of the CLOB reuse, this [GETXML Functions](#) call is potentially more efficient:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXML (
  ctx          IN ctxHandle,
  tmpclob      IN OUT NCOPY CLOB,
  dtdOrSchema  IN number := NONE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Generates the XML document and returns it as a temporary CLOB. The temporary CLOB obtained from this function must be freed using the DBMS\_LOB.FREETEMPORARY call:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXML (
  ctx          IN ctxHandle,
  dtdOrSchema  IN number := NONE)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Converts the results from the SQL query string to XML format, and returns the XML as a temporary CLOB, which must be subsequently freed using the DBMS\_LOB.FREETEMPORARY call:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXML (
  sqlQuery     IN VARCHAR2,
  dtdOrSchema  IN number := NONE)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 197-5 GETXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle obtained from the <code>newContext</code> call.
tmpclob	The CLOB to which the XML document is appended.
sqlQuery	The SQL query string.
dtdOrSchema	Generate a DTD or a schema? Only <code>NONE</code> is supported.

## Usage Notes

When the rows indicated by the [SETSKIPROWS Procedure](#) call are skipped, the maximum number of rows as specified by the [SETMAXROWS Procedure](#) call (or the entire result if not specified) is fetched and converted to XML. Use the [GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function](#) to check if any rows were retrieved.

## 197.2.5 GETXMLTYPE Functions

This function gets the XML document and returns it as an `XMLTYPE`. `XMLTYPE` operations can be performed on the results. This function is overloaded.

### Syntax

Generates the XML document and returns it as a `sys.XMLType`:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXMLTYPE (
    ctx             IN ctxhandle,
    dtdOrSchema    IN number := NONE)
RETURN sys.XMLType;
```

Converts the results from the SQL query string to XML format, and returns the XML as a `sys.XMLType`:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.GETXMLTYPE (
    sqlQuery       IN VARCHAR2,
    dtdOrSchema    IN number := NONE)
RETURN sys.XMLType
```

## Parameters

**Table 197-6 GETXMLTYPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle obtained from the <code>newContext</code> call.
sqlQuery	The SQL query string.
dtdOrSchema	Generate a DTD or a schema? Only <code>NONE</code> is supported.



## 197.2.6 NEWCONTEXT Functions

This function generates and returns a new context handle.

This context handle is used in [GETXML Functions](#) and other functions to get XML back from the result. There are several version of the function.

### Syntax

Generates a new context handle from a query:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.NEWCONTEXT (
    query      IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ctxHandle;
```

Generates a new context handle from a query string in the form of a PL/SQL ref cursor:

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.NEWCONTEXT (
    queryString IN SYS_REFCURSOR)
RETURN ctxHandle;
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-7 NEWCONTEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
query	The query, in the form of a VARCHAR, the result of which must be converted to XML.
queryString	The query string in the form of a PL/SQL ref cursor, the result of which must be converted to XML.

## 197.2.7 NEWCONTEXTFROMHIERARCHY Function

This function obtains a handle to use in the GETXML Functions and other functions to get a hierarchical XML with recursive elements from the result.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.NEWCONTEXTFROMHIERARCHY (
    queryString IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ctxHandle;
```

## Parameters

**Table 197-8 NEWCONTEXTFROMHIERARCHY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queryString	The query string, the result of which must be converted to XML. The query is a hierarchical query typically formed using a CONNECT BY clause, and the result must have the same property as the result set generated by a CONNECT BY query. The result set must have only two columns, the level number and an XML value. The level number is used to determine the hierarchical position of the XML value within the result XML document.

## Related Topics

- [GETXML Functions](#)  
This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

## 197.2.8 RESTARTQUERY Procedure

This procedure restarts the query and generates the XML from the first row.

It can be used to start executing the query again, without having to create a new context.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.RESTARTQUERY (
  ctx IN ctxHandle);
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-9 RESTARTQUERY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle corresponding to the current query.

## 197.2.9 SETCONVERTSPECIALCHARS Procedure

This procedure sets whether or not special characters in the XML data must be converted into their escaped XML equivalent. For example, the < sign is converted to &lt;.

The default is to perform conversions.

This function improves performance of XML processing when the input data cannot contain any special characters such as <, >, ", ', which must be escaped. It is expensive to scan the character data to replace the special characters, particularly if it involves a lot of data.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETCONVERTSPECIALCHARS (
  ctx   IN ctxHandle,
  conv  IN BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-10 SETCONVERTSPECIALCHARS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle obtained from one of the <a href="#">NEWCONTEXT Functions</a> call.
conv	TRUE indicates that conversion is needed.

## 197.2.10 SETMAXROWS Procedure

This procedure sets the maximum number of rows to fetch from the SQL query result for every invocation of the GETXML Functions call.

It is used when generating paginated results. For example, when generating a page of XML or HTML data, restrict the number of rows converted to XML or HTML by setting the `maxRows` parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETMAXROWS (
  ctx       IN ctxHandle,
  maxRows  IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-11 SETMAXROWS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle corresponding to the query executed.
maxRows	The maximum number of rows to get for each call to <a href="#">GETXML Functions</a>

### Related Topics

- [GETXML Functions](#)  
This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

## 197.2.11 SETNULLHANDLING Procedure

This procedure sets NULL handling options, handled through the `flag` parameter setting.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETNULLHANDLING(
  ctx IN ctx,
  flag IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-12 SETNULLHANDLING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctx</code>	The context handle corresponding to the query executed.
<code>flag</code>	The NULL handling option set. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>DROP_NULLS CONSTANT NUMBER:= 0;</code> (Default) Leaves out the tag for NULL elements.</li> <li><code>NULL_ATTR CONSTANT NUMBER:= 1;</code> Sets <code>xsi:nil="true"</code>.</li> <li><code>EMPTY_TAG CONSTANT NUMBER:= 2;</code> Sets, for example, <code>&lt;foo/&gt;</code>.</li> </ul>

## 197.2.12 SETROWSETTAG Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the root element of the document. The default name is `ROWSET`.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETROWSETTAG (
  ctx IN ctxHandle,
  rowSetTagName IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-13 SETROWSETTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctx</code>	The context handle obtained from the <a href="#">NEWCONTEXT Functions</a> call.
<code>rowSetTagName</code>	The name of the document element. Passing NULL indicates that you do not want the <code>ROWSET</code> element present.

### Usage Notes

The user can set the `rowSetTag` to NULL to suppress the printing of this element. However, an error is produced if both the row and the rowset are NULL and there is

more than one column or row in the output. This is because the generated XML would not have a top-level enclosing tag, and so would be invalid.

## 197.2.13 SETROWTAG Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the element separating all the rows. The default name is ROW.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETROWTAG (
  ctx          IN ctxHandle,
  rowTagName  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-14 SETROWTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle obtained from the <a href="#">NEWCONTEXT Functions</a> call.
rowTagName	The name of the ROW element. Passing NULL indicates that you do not want the ROW element present.

### Usage Notes

The user can set the name of the element to NULL to suppress the ROW element itself. However, an error is produced if both the row and the rowset are NULL and there is more than one column or row in the output. This is because the generated XML would not have a top-level enclosing tag, and so would be invalid.

## 197.2.14 SETSKIPROWS Procedure

This procedure skips a given number of rows before generating the XML output for every call to the GETXML Functions. It is used when generating paginated results for stateless Web pages using this utility.

For example, when generating the first page of XML or HTML data, set `skiprows` to zero. For the next set, set the `skiprows` to the number of rows obtained in the first case. See [GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function](#).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.SETSKIPROWS (
  ctx          IN ctxHandle,
  skipRows    IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 197-15 SETSKIPROWS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle corresponding to the query executed.

**Table 197-15 (Cont.) SETSKIPROWS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
skipRows	The number of rows to skip for each call to <code>getXML</code> .

**Related Topics**

- [GETXML Functions](#)  
This function gets the XML document. The function is overloaded.

## 197.2.15 USEITEMTAGSFORCOLL Procedure

This procedure overrides the default name of the collection elements. The default name for collection elements is the type name itself.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.USEITEMTAGSFORCOLL (
    ctx IN ctxHandle);
```

**Parameters****Table 197-16 USEITEMTAGSFORCOLL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctx	The context handle.

**Usage Notes**

Using this procedure, you can override the default to use the name of the column with the `_ITEM` tag appended to it. If there is a collection of `NUMBER`, the default tag name for the collection elements is `NUMBER`.

## 197.2.16 USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR Procedure

This procedure specifies whether to use an XML attribute to indicate `NULL`, or to do it by omitting the inclusion of the particular entity in the XML document.

It is used as a shortcut for the [SETNULLHANDLING Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLGEN.USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR(
    ctx          IN   ctxType,
    attrind     IN   BOOLEAN := TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 197-17 USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
ctx	Context handle.
attrind	Use attribute to indicate NULL?

# DBMS\_XMLINDEX

The `DBMS_XMLINDEX` package provides an interface to implement asynchronous indexing.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLINDEX Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for more information about "XMLIndex"

## 198.1 DBMS\_XMLINDEX Overview

`DBMS_XMLINDEX` provides a mechanism for asynchronous index maintenance.

### Asynchronous Index Maintenance

The basic XMLIndex is maintained on every DML operation. However, given the computing costs, in many cases the availability of stale result is adequate. In such situations, it is desirable to defer index updates to a more convenient time, for example when the load on the database is low. `DBMS_XMLINDEX` provides this mechanism.

## 198.2 DBMS\_XMLINDEX Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XMLINDEX` package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 198.3 Summary of DBMS\_XMLINDEX Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XMLINDEX` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 198-1 DBMS\_XMLINDEX Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATEDATEINDEX Procedure</a>	Creates a secondary index for date values in the VALUE column of a PATH TABLE which is the storage table of an XMLIndex



**Table 198-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XMLINDEX Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATENUMBERINDEX Procedure</a>	Creates a secondary index for number values in the VALUE column of a PATH TABLE which is the storage table of an XMLIndex
<a href="#">DROPPARAMETER Procedure</a>	Drops the XMLIndex parameter string that is associated with a given parameter identifier.
<a href="#">MODIFYPARAMETER Procedure</a>	Modifies the XMLIndex parameter string that is associated with a given parameter name
<a href="#">PROCESS_PENDING Procedure</a>	Processes pending rows for a NONBLOCKING ALTER INDEX OPERATION on an XMLIndex
<a href="#">REGISTERPARAMETER Procedure</a>	Registers a parameter string and XMLIndex parameter string pair in XDB
<a href="#">SYNCINDEX Procedure</a>	Synchronizes the index manually

### 198.3.1 CREATEDATEINDEX Procedure

This procedure creates a secondary index for date values in the VALUE column of a PATH TABLE which is the storage table of an XMLIndex. The second form of the procedure allows for the date\_index\_clause to be set to an empty string.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.CREATEDATEINDEX (
    xml_index_schema IN VARCHAR2,
    xml_index_name IN VARCHAR2,
    date_index_name IN VARCHAR2,
    xmltypename IN VARCHAR2,
    date_index_clause IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.CREATEDATEINDEX (
    xml_index_schema IN VARCHAR2
    xml_index_name IN VARCHAR2,
    date_index_name IN VARCHAR2,
    xmltypename IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 198-2 CREATEDATEINDEX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xml_index_schema	Name of the owner of the XMLIndex
xml_index_name	Name of the XMLIndex
date_index_name	Name of the secondary index to be created for date values in the VALUE column of the PATH TABLE of XMLIndex named xml_index_name and owned by xml_index_schema

**Table 198-2 (Cont.) CREATEDATEINDEX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmltypename	The type to which values in the VALUE column of the path table are to be cast. Acceptable values are the following strings: DATETIME, TIME, DATE, GDAY, GMONTH, GYEAR, GYEARMONTH, GMONTHDAY.
date_index_clause	Storage clause to be applied to the date index during its creation. This is a string argument appended to the CREATE INDEX statement for creating the date index

## 198.3.2 CREATENUMBERINDEX Procedure

This procedure creates a secondary index for number values in the VALUE column of a PATH TABLE which is the storage table of an XMLIndex.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.CREATENUMBERINDEX (
  xml_index_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  xml_index_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  num_index_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  num_index_clause IN VARCHAR2,
  xmltypename      IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 198-3 CREATENUMBERINDEX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xml_index_schema	Name of the owner of the XMLIndex
xml_index_name	Name of the XMLIndex
num_index_name	Name of the secondary index to be created for number values in the VALUE column of the PATH TABLE of XMLIndex named xml_index_name and owned by xml_index_schema
num_index_clause	Storage clause to be applied to the number index during its creation. This is a string argument appended to the CREATE INDEX statement for creating the number index.
xmltypename	The type to which values in the VALUE column of the path table are to be cast. Acceptable values are the following strings: FLOAT, DOUBLE, DECIMAL, INTEGER, NONPOSITIVEINTEGER, NEGATIVEINTEGER, LONG, INT, SHORT, BYTE, NONNEGATIVEINTEGER, UNSIGNEDLONG, UNSIGNEDINT, UNSIGNEDSHORT, UNSIGNEDBYTE, POSITIVEINTEGER.

### 198.3.3 DROPPARAMETER Procedure

This procedure drops the XMLIndex parameter string that is associated with a given parameter identifier.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.DROPPARAMETER (
    name          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 198-4 DROPPARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Identifier for parameter string

#### Examples

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.DROPPARAMETER (
    'myIndexParam');
```

### 198.3.4 MODIFYPARAMETER Procedure

This procedure modifies the XMLIndex parameter string that is associated with a given parameter identifier.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.MODIFYPARAMETER (
    name          IN          VARCHAR2,
    parameter     IN          CLOB);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 198-5 MODIFYPARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Identifier for parameter string
parameter	XMLIndex parameter clause that can appear in a CREATE INDEX or an ALTER INDEX statement

#### Examples

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.MODIFYPARAMETER (
    'myIndexParam',
    'PATH TABLE po_ptab
    PATH ID INDEX po_pidx
    ORDER KEY INDEX po_oidx
    VALUE INDEX po_vidx');
```

## 198.3.5 PROCESS\_PENDING Procedure

This procedure processes executes DMLs required to complete a NONBLOCKING ALTER INDEX ADD\_GROUP/ADD\_COLUMN operation on an XMLIndex.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.PROCESS_PENDING (
    xml_index_schema IN VARCHAR2,
    xml_index_name IN VARCHAR2,
    pending_row_count OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    error_row_count OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 198-6 PROCESS\_PENDING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xml_index_schema	Name of the owner of the XMLIndex
xml_index_name	Name of the XMLIndex to be altered using NONBLOCKING ALTER INDEX OPERATION
pending_row_count	Number of pending rows to be processed
error_row_count	Number of rows for which indexing may have failed because of an error

### Usage Notes

- This procedure will iteratively attempt to index all necessary rows in small batches while skipping rows that are locked and rows for which index maintenance fails with an error. Therefore, it may have to be executed multiple times for an XMLIndex until all pending rows are processed. Once all pending rows are processed, user can complete the NONBLOCKING ALTER INDEX OPERATION.
- If it is not possible process all the pending rows after multiple trials, the user will have to manually triage the locking or error issues by examining unprocessed rows in SYS\_AIXSXI\_#####\_PENDINGTAB and errors in SYS\_AIXSXI\_#####\_ERRORTAB.. Keeping track of rows and the errors is useful in triaging issues.

### Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_XMLINDEX.PROCESS_PENDING(
    'SCOTT', 'PO_XMLINDEX_IX', out_param1, out_param2);
```

## 198.3.6 REGISTERPARAMETER Procedure

This procedure registers a parameter identifier and XMLIndex parameter string pair in XDB.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.REGISTERPARAMETER (
  name          IN      VARCHAR2,
  parameter     IN      CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 198-7 REGISTERPARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	Identifier for parameter string
parameter	XMLIndex parameter clause that can appear in a CREATE INDEX or an ALTER INDEX statement

### Examples

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.REGISTERPARAMETER (
  'myIndexParam',
  'PATH TABLE po_ptab
  PATH ID INDEX po_pidx
  ORDER KEY INDEX po_oidx
  VALUE INDEX po_vidx
  PATHS(NAMESPACE MAPPING(xmlns:p="http://www.example.com/IPO"))
  GROUP MASTERGROU XMLTABLE PO_TAB
  ('/p:PurchaseOrder'
   COLUMNS
     REFERENCE VARCHAR2(30) PATH 'p:Reference',
     REQUESTOR VARCHAR2(30) PATH 'p:Requestor' )
  GROUP ITEMGROUP XMLTABLE ITEMGROUP_TAB
  ('/p:PurchaseOrder/p:LineItems/p:LineItem'
   COLUMNS
     LINENUMBER NUMBER(38) PATH '@p:ItemNumber',
     QUANTITY NUMBER(38) PATH '@p:Quantity',
     DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(256) PATH 'p:Description')));
```

## 198.3.7 SYNCINDEX Procedure

This function synchronizes an asynchronously maintained XMLIndex.

It applies to the XMLIndex changes that are logged in the pending table, and brings the path table up-to-date with the base XMLTYPE column.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLINDEX.SYNCINDEX (
  xml_index_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  xml_index_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  partition_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  reindex          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 198-8 SYNCINDEX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xml_index_schema	Name of the owner of the XMLIndex
xml_schema_name	Name of the XMLIndex
partition_name	[Currently not supported]
reindex	Default is FALSE. If set to TRUE, this drops the secondary indexes and recreates them later so that they can be bulk-loaded.

## Examples

```
EXEC DBMS_XMLINDEX.SYNCINDEX('USER1', 'SS_TAB_XMLI', REINDEX=>TRUE);
```

# DBMS\_XMLPARSER

Using `DBMS_XMLPARSER`, you can access the contents and structure of XML documents. XML describes a class of data XML document objects. It partially describes the behavior of computer programs which process them. By construction, XML documents are conforming SGML documents.

XML documents are made up of storage units called entities, which contain either parsed or unparsed data. Parsed data is made up of characters, some of which form character data, and some of which form markup. Markup encodes a description of the document's storage layout and logical structure. XML provides a mechanism to impose constraints on the storage layout and logical structure.

A software module called an XML processor is used to read XML documents and provide access to their content and structure. It is assumed that an XML processor is doing its work on behalf of another module, called the application. This PL/SQL implementation of the XML processor (or parser) follows the W3C XML specification REC-xml-19980210 and includes the required behavior of an XML processor in terms of how it must read XML data and the information it must provide to the application.

The default behavior for this PL/SQL XML parser is to build a parse tree that can be accessed by DOM APIs, validate it if a DTD is found (otherwise, it is non-validating), and record errors if an error log is specified. If parsing fails, an application error is raised.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLPARSER Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 199.1 DBMS\_XMLPARSER Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XMLPARSER` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 199.2 Summary of DBMS\_XMLPARSER Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XMLPARSER` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 199-1 DBMS\_XMLPARSER Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">FREEPARSER</a>	Frees a parser object.
<a href="#">GETDOCTYPE</a>	Gets parsed DTD.
<a href="#">GETDOCUMENT</a>	Gets DOM document.
<a href="#">GETRELEASEVERSION</a>	Returns the release version of Oracle XML Parser for PL/SQL.
<a href="#">GETVALIDATIONMODE</a>	Returns validation mode.
<a href="#">NEWPARSER</a>	Returns a new parser instance
<a href="#">PARSE</a>	Parses XML stored in the given url/file.
<a href="#">PARSEBUFFER</a>	Parses XML stored in the given buffer
<a href="#">PARSECLOB</a>	Parses XML stored in the given clob
<a href="#">PARSEDTD</a>	Parses DTD stored in the given url/file
<a href="#">PARSEDTDBUFFER</a>	Parses DTD stored in the given buffer
<a href="#">PARSEDTDCLOB</a>	Parses DTD stored in the given clob
<a href="#">SETBASEDIR</a>	Sets base directory used to resolve relative URLs.
<a href="#">SETDOCTYPE</a>	Sets DTD.
<a href="#">SETERRORLOG</a>	Sets errors to be sent to the specified file
<a href="#">SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE</a>	Sets white space preserve mode
<a href="#">SETVALIDATIONMODE</a>	Sets validation mode.
<a href="#">SHOWWARNINGS</a>	Turns warnings on or off.

## 199.2.1 FREEPARSER

This procedure frees a parser object.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE freeParser(  
    p Parser);
```

### Parameters

**Table 199-2 FREEPARSER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	( IN )	Parser instance.



## 199.2.2 GETDOCTYPE

The `GETDOCTYPE` function returns the parsed DTD. This function must be called only after a DTD is parsed.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION getDoctype(  
    p Parser)  
RETURN DOMDocumentType;
```

### Parameters

**Table 199-3** GETDOCTYPE Function Parameters

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	( IN )	Parser instance.

## 199.2.3 GETDOCUMENT

`GETDOCUMENT` returns the document node of a DOM tree document built by the parser. This function must be called only after a document is parsed.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION GETDOCUMENT(  
    p Parser)  
RETURN DOMDocument;
```

### Parameters

**Table 199-4** GETDOCUMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	( IN )	Parser instance.

## 199.2.4 GETRELEASEVERSION

`GETRELEASEVERSION` returns the release version of the Oracle XML parser for PL/SQL.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION getReleaseVersion  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 199.2.5 GETVALIDATIONMODE

The `GETVALIDATIONMODE` function retrieves the validation mode: `TRUE` for validating, `FALSE` otherwise.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION GETVALIDATIONMODE(  
    p Parser)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 199-5** GETVALIDATIONMODE Function Parameters

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
<code>p</code>	(IN)	Parser instance.

## 199.2.6 NEWPARSER

This function returns a new parser instance.

This function must be called before the default behavior of Parser can be changed and if other parse methods need to be used.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION newParser  
RETURN Parser;
```

## 199.2.7 PARSE

`PARSE` parses XML stored in the given URL or file. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

There are several versions of this method.

### Syntax

Function. Use this when the default parser behavior is acceptable, and only a URL or file needs to be parsed. Returns the built DOM document.

```
FUNCTION parse(url VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOMDocument;
```

Procedure. Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure.

```
PROCEDURE parse(
  p Parser,
  url VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 199-6 PARSE Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
url	( IN )	Complete path of the url/file to be parsed.
p	( IN )	Parser instance.

## 199.2.8 PARSEBUFFER

PARSEBUFFER parses XML stored in the given buffer.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSEBUFFER(
  p Parser,
  doc VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 199-7 PARSEBUFFER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	( IN )	Parser instance.
doc	( IN )	XML document buffer to parse.

## 199.2.9 PARSECLOB

PARSECLOB parses XML stored in the given clob.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSECLOB(
  p Parser,
  doc CLOB);
```

## Parameters

**Table 199-8 PARSECLOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
doc	(IN)	XML document buffer to parse.

## 199.2.10 PARSEDTD

PARSEDTD parses the DTD stored in the given URL or file.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSEDTD(
  p      Parser,
  url    VARCHAR2,
  root   VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 199-9 PARSEDTD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
url	(IN)	Complete path of the URL or file to be parsed.
root	(IN)	Name of the root element.

## 199.2.11 PARSEDTDBUFFER

PARSEDTDBUFFER parses the DTD stored in the given buffer.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSEDTDBUFFER(
  p      Parser,
  dtd    VARCHAR2,
  root   VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 199-10 PARSEDTDBUFFER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
dtd	(IN)	DTD buffer to parse.
root	(IN)	Name of the root element.

## 199.2.12 PARSEDTDCLOB

PARSEDTDCLOB parses the DTD stored in the given clob.

Any changes to the default parser behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PARSEDTDCLOB(
  p      Parser,
  dtd   CLOB,
  root  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 199-11 PARSEDTDCLOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
dtd	(IN)	DTD Clob to parse.
root	(IN)	Name of the root element.

## 199.2.13 SETBASEDIR

This procedure sets the base directory used to resolve relative URLs. An application error is raised if parsing fails.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setBaseDir(
  p      Parser,
  dir   VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 199-12 SETBASEDIR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
dir	(IN)	Directory used as a base directory.

## 199.2.14 SETDOCTYPE Procedure

This procedure sets a DTD to be used by the parser for validation. This call should be made before the document is parsed.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setDoctype(
  p   Parser,
  dtd DOMDocumentType);
```

## Parameters

**Table 199-13 SETDOCTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
dtd	(IN)	DTD to set.

## 199.2.15 SETERRORLOG Procedure

This procedure sets errors to be sent to the specified file.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setErrorLog(
  p           Parser,
  fileName VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 199-14 SETERRORLOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
fileName	(IN)	Complete path of the file to use as the error log.

## 199.2.16 SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE

This procedure sets whitespace preserving mode.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setPreserveWhitespace(  
    p Parser,  
    yes BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 199-15** SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
yes	(IN)	Mode to set: TRUE - preserve, FALSE - don't preserve.

## 199.2.17 SETVALIDATIONMODE

This procedure sets the validation mode.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setValidationMode(  
    p Parser,  
    yes BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 199-16** SETVALIDATIONMODE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
yes	(IN)	Mode to set: TRUE - validate, FALSE - don't validate.

## 199.2.18 SHOWWARNINGS

This procedure turns warnings on or off.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE showWarnings(  
    p Parser,  
    yes BOOLEAN);
```

## Parameters

**Table 199-17 SHOWWARNINGS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
p	(IN)	Parser instance.
yes	(IN)	Mode to set: TRUE - show warnings, FALSE - don't show warnings.



# 200

## DBMS\_XMLQUERY

DBMS\_XMLQUERY provides database-to-XMLType functionality.

### Note:

With Oracle Database 18.1 Release, the DBMS\_XMLQUERY package is deprecated. Use DBMS\_XMLGEN instead.

The DBMS\_XMLQUERY package has been replaced with improved technology. While Oracle recommends you not to begin development using DBMS\_XMLQUERY, Oracle continues to support DBMS\_XMLQUERY for reasons of backward compatibility. Your existing applications using DBMS\_XMLQUERY will continue to work.

### See Also:

For more information, see [DBMS\\_XMLGEN](#).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_XMLQUERY Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_XMLQUERY Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLQUERY Subprograms](#)

## 200.1 DBMS\_XMLQUERY Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS\_XMLQUERY package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 200.2 DBMS\_XMLQUERY Constants

The DBMS\_XMLQUERY package includes several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are defined in the following table.

**Table 200-1 Constants of DBMS\_XMLQUERY**

Constant	Description
DB_ENCODING	Used to signal that the DB character encoding is to be used.
DEFAULT_ROWSETTAG	The tag name for the element enclosing the XML generated from the result set (that is, for most cases the root node tag name) -- ROWSET.
DEFAULT_ERRORTAG	The default tag to enclose raised errors -- ERROR.
DEFAULT_ROWIDATTR	The default name for the cardinality attribute of XML elements corresponding to db.records -- NUM
DEFAULT_ROWTAG	The default tag name for the element corresponding to db.records -- ROW
DEFAULT_DATE_FORMAT	Default date mask -- 'MM/dd/yyyy HH:mm:ss'
ALL_ROWS	Indicates that all rows are needed in the output.
NONE	Used to specifies that the output should not contain any XML metadata (for example, no DTD).
DTD	Used to specify that the generation of the DTD is desired.
SCHEMA	Used to specify that the generation of the XML Schema is desired.
LOWER_CASE	Use lower case tag names.
UPPER_CASE	Use upper case tag names.

## 200.3 Types

The DBMS\_XMLQUERY subprograms use the ctxType type.

**Table 200-2 Types of DBMS\_XMLQUERY**

Type	Description
ctxType	The type of the query context handle. This is the return type of <a href="#">NEWCONTEXT</a>

## 200.4 Summary of DBMS\_XMLQUERY Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XMLQUERY subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 200-3 DBMS\_XMLQUERY Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">CLOSECONTEXT</a>	Closes or deallocates a particular query context.
<a href="#">GETDTD</a>	Generates the DTD.
<a href="#">GETEXCEPTIONCONTENT</a>	Returns the thrown exception's error code and error message.
<a href="#">GETNUMROWSPROCESSED</a>	Returns the number of rows processed for the query.

**Table 200-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_XMLQUERY Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
GETVERSION	Prints the version of the XSU in use.
GETXML	Generates the XML document.
NEWCONTEXT	Creates a query context and it returns the context handle.
PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION	Tells the XSU that if an exception is raised, and is being thrown, the XSU should throw the very exception raised; rather than, wrapping it with an <code>OracleXMLSQLException</code> .
REMOVEXSLTPARAM	Removes a particular top-level stylesheet parameter.
SETBINDVALUE	Sets a value for a particular bind name.
SETCOLLIDATTRNAME	Sets the name of the id attribute of the collection element's separator tag.
SETDATAHEADER	Sets the XML data header.
SETDATEFORMAT	Sets the format of the generated dates in the XML document.
SETENCODINGTAG	Sets the encoding processing instruction in the XML document.
SETERRORTAG	Sets the tag to be used to enclose the XML error documents.
SETMAXROWS	Sets the maximum number of rows to be converted to XML.
SETMETAHEADER	Sets the XML meta header.
SETRAISEEXCEPTION	Tells the XSU to throw the raised exceptions.
SETRAISENOROWSEXCEPTION	Tells the XSU to throw or not to throw an <code>OracleXMLNoRowsException</code> in the case when for one reason or another, the XML document generated is empty.
SETROWIDATTRNAME	Sets the name of the id attribute of the row enclosing tag.
SETROWIDATTRVALUE	Specifies the scalar column whose value is to be assigned to the id attribute of the row enclosing tag.
SETROWSETTAG	Sets the tag to be used to enclose the XML dataset.
SETROWTAG	Sets the tag to be used to enclose the XML element.
SETSKIPROWS	Sets the number of rows to skip.
SETSQLTOXMLNAMEESCAPING	This turns on or off escaping of XML tags in the case that the SQL object name, which is mapped to a XML identifier, is not a valid XML identifier.
SETSTYLESHEETHEADER	Sets the stylesheet header.
SETTAGCASE	Specified the case of the generated XML tags.
SETXSLT	Registers a stylesheet to be applied to generated XML.
SETXSLTPARAM	Sets the value of a top-level stylesheet parameter.

**Table 200-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_XMLQUERY Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR</a>	Specifies whether to use an XML attribute to indicate NULLness.
<a href="#">USETYPEFORCOLLELEMENTAG</a>	Tells the XSU to use the collection element's type name as the collection element tag name.

## 200.4.1 CLOSECONTEXT

This procedure closes or deallocates a particular query context

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE CLOSECONTEXT(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

**Table 200-4 CLOSECONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.

## 200.4.2 GETDTD

Generates and returns the DTD based on the SQL query used to initialize the context. The options are described in the following table.

### Syntax

Function that generates the DTD based on the SQL query that is used to initialize the context.

```
FUNCTION GETDTD(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  withVer IN BOOLEAN := false)
RETURN CLOB;
```

Procedure that generates the DTD based on the SQL query that is used to initialize the context. Specifies the output CLOB for XML document result.

```
PROCEDURE GETDTD(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  xDoc IN CLOB,
  withVer IN BOOLEAN := false);
```

## Parameters

**Table 200-5 GETDTD Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
withVer	(IN)	Generate the version information? TRUE for yes.
xDoc	(IN)	CLOB into which to write the generated XML document.

## 200.4.3 GETEXCEPTIONCONTENT

GETEXCEPTIONCONTENT returns the thrown exception's SQL error code and error message through the procedure's OUT parameters.

This procedure is a work around the JVM functionality that obscures the original exception by its own exception, rendering PL/SQL unable to access the original exception content.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE GETEXCEPTIONCONTENT(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  errNo OUT NUMBER,
  errMsg OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 200-6 GETEXCEPTIONCONTENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
errNo	(OUT)	Error number.
errMsg	(OUT)	Error message.

## 200.4.4 GETNUMROWSPROCESSED

Return the number of rows processed for the query.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION GETNUMROWSPROCESSED(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Table 200-7 GETNUMROWSPROCESSED Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.

## 200.4.5 GETVERSION

The `GETVERSION` procedure prints the version of the XSU in use.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE GETVERSION();
```

## 200.4.6 GETXML

`GETXML` creates the new context, executes the query, gets the XML back and closes the context. This is a convenience function. The context does not need to be explicitly opened or closed.

### Syntax

This function uses a SQL query in string form.

```
FUNCTION GETXML(  
    sqlQuery IN VARCHAR2,  
    metaType IN NUMBER := NONE)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

This function uses a SQL query in `CLOB` form.

```
FUNCTION GETXML(  
    sqlQuery IN CLOB,  
    metaType IN NUMBER := NONE)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

This function generates the XML document based on a SQL query used to initialize the context.

```
FUNCTION GETXML(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    metaType IN NUMBER := NONE)  
RETURN CLOB;
```

This procedure generates the XML document based on the SQL query used to initialize the context.

```
PROCEDURE GETXML(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    xDoc IN CLOB,  
    metaType IN NUMBER := NONE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 200-8 GETXML Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
metaType	(IN)	XML metadatatype (NONE, DTD, or SCHEMA).
sqlQuery	(IN)	SQL query.
xDoc	(IN)	CLOB into which to write the generated XML document.

## 200.4.7 NEWCONTEXT

NEWCONTEXT creates a save context and returns the context handle.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION NEWCONTEXT(
  sqlQuery IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ctxType;
```

```
FUNCTION NEWCONTEXT(
  sqlQuery IN CLOB)
RETURN ctxType;
```

### Parameters

**Table 200-9 NEWCONTEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
sqlQuery	(IN)	SQL query, the results of which to convert to XML.

## 200.4.8 PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION

The PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION procedure specifies whether to throw every original exception raised or to wrap it in an OracleXMLSQLException.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  flag IN BOOLEAN);
```

**Parameters****Table 200-10 PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
flag	(IN)	TRUE if want to propagate original exception, FALSE to wrap in OracleXMLException.

## 200.4.9 REMOVEXSLTPARAM

This procedure removes the value of a top-level stylesheet parameter. If no stylesheet is registered, this method is not operational.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE REMOVEXSLTPARAM(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  name IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-11 REMOVEXSLTPARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
name	(IN)	Name of the top level stylesheet parameter.

## 200.4.10 SETBINDVALUE

This procedure sets a value for a particular bind name.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE SETBINDVALUE(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  bindName IN VARCHAR2,
  bindValue IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-12 SETBINDVALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
bindName	(IN)	Bind name.
bindValue	(IN)	Bind value.



## 200.4.11 SETCOLLIDATTRNAME

This procedure sets the name of the id attribute of the collection element's separator tag.

Passing `NULL` or an empty string for the tag causes the row id attribute to be omitted.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETCOLLIDATTRNAME(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  attrName IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-13 SETCOLLIDATTRNAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
attrName	(IN)	Attribute name.

## 200.4.12 SETDATAHEADER

This procedure sets the XML data header.

The data header is an XML entity that is appended at the beginning of the query-generated XML entity, the `rowset`. The two entities are enclosed by the `docTag` argument. The last data header specified is used. Passing in `NULL` for the header parameter unsets the data header.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETDATAHEADER(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  header IN CLOB := null,  
  tag IN VARCHAR2 := null);
```

**Table 200-14 SETDATAHEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
header	(IN)	Header.
tag	(IN)	Tag used to enclose the data header and the rowset.

## 200.4.13 SETDATEFORMAT

This procedure sets the format of the generated dates in the XML document.

The syntax of the date format pattern, the date mask, should conform to the requirements of the `java.text.SimpleDateFormat` class. Setting the mask to `NULL` or an empty string sets the default mask -- `DEFAULT_DATE_FORMAT`.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE SETDATEFORMAT(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  mask IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-15 SETDATEFORMAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN )	Context handle.
mask	( IN )	The date mask.

## 200.4.14 SETENCODINGTAG Procedure

This procedure sets the encoding processing instruction in the XML document.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE SETENCODINGTAG(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  enc IN VARCHAR2 := DB_ENCODING);
```

**Table 200-16 SETENCODINGTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN )	Context handle.
enc	( IN )	The encoding to use.

## 200.4.15 SETERRORTAG Procedure

This procedure sets the tag to be used to enclose the XML error documents.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE SETERRORTAG(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  tag IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-17 SETERRORTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN )	Context handle.
tag	( IN )	Tag name.

## 200.4.16 SETMAXROWS Procedure

This procedure sets the maximum number of rows to be converted to XML. By default, there is no set maximum.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETMAXROWS (
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  rows IN NUMBER);
```

**Table 200-18 SETMAXROWS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
rows	(IN)	Maximum number of rows to generate.

## 200.4.17 SETMETAHEADER Procedure

This procedure sets the XML meta header.

When set, the header is inserted at the beginning of the metadata part (DTD or XMLSchema) of each XML document generated by this object. The last meta header specified is used. Passing in NULL for the header parameter unsets the meta header.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETMETAHEADER(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  header IN CLOB := null);
```

**Table 200-19 SETMETAHEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
Header	(IN)	Header.

## 200.4.18 SETRAISEEXCEPTION

This procedure specifies whether to throw raised exceptions.

If this call isn't made or if FALSE is passed to the flag argument, the XSU catches the SQL exceptions and generates an XML document from the exception message.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETRAISEEXCEPTION(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  flag IN BOOLEAN:=true);
```

**Table 200-20 SETRAISEEXCEPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
flag	(IN)	Throw raised exceptions? TRUE for yes, otherwise FALSE.

## 200.4.19 SETRAISENOROWSEXCEPTION

This procedure specifies whether to throw an `OracleXMLNoRowsException` when the generated XML document is empty. By default, the exception is not thrown.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETRAISENOROWSEXCEPTION(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  flag IN BOOLEAN:=false);
```

**Table 200-21 SETRAISENOROWSEXCEPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
flag	(IN)	Throws an <code>OracleXMLNoRowsException</code> if set to TRUE.

## 200.4.20 SETROWIDATTRNAME

This procedure sets the name of the id attribute of the row enclosing tag. Passing `NULL` or an empty string for the tag causes the row id attribute to be omitted.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETROWIDATTRNAME(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  attrName IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-22 SETROWIDATTRNAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
attrName	(IN)	Attribute name.

## 200.4.21 SETROWIDATTRVALUE

This procedure specifies the scalar column whose value is to be assigned to the id attribute of the row enclosing tag.

Passing `NULL` or an empty string for the `colName` assigns the row count value (0, 1, 2 and so on) to the row id attribute.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE SETROWIDATTRVALUE(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  colName IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-23 SETROWIDATTRVALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
colName	(IN)	Column whose value is to be assigned to the row id attribute.

## 200.4.22 SETROWSETTAG

This procedure sets the tag to be used to enclose the XML dataset.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE SETROWSETTAG(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  tag IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-24 SETROWSETTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
tag	(IN)	Tag name.

## 200.4.23 SETROWTAG

This procedure sets the tag to be used to enclose the XML element corresponding to a db.record.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE SETROWTAG(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  tag IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-25 SETROWTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
tag	(IN)	Tag name.

## 200.4.24 SETSKIPROWS

SETSKIPROWS sets the number of rows to skip. By default, 0 rows are skipped.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETSKIPROWS(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  rows IN NUMBER);
```

**Table 200-26 SETSKIPROWS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
rows	(IN)	Maximum number of rows to skip.

## 200.4.25 SETSQLTOXMLNAMEESCAPING

This procedure turns on or off escaping of XML tags in the case that the SQL object name, which is mapped to a XML identifier, is not a valid XML identifier.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETSQLTOXMLNAMEESCAPING(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  flag IN BOOLEAN := true);
```

**Table 200-27 SETSQLTOXMLNAMEESCAPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
flag	(IN)	Turn on escaping? TRUE for yes, otherwise FALSE.

## 200.4.26 SETSTYLESHEETHEADER

SETSTYLESHEETHEADER sets the stylesheet header (the stylesheet processing instructions) in the generated XML document.

Passing NULL for the uri argument will unset the stylesheet header and the stylesheet type.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETSTYLESHEETHEADER(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  uri IN VARCHAR2,
  type IN VARCHAR2 := 'text/xsl');
```

**Table 200-28 SETSTYLESHEETHEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
uri	(IN)	Stylesheet URI.
type	(IN)	Stylesheet type; defaults to "text/xsl".

## 200.4.27 SETTAGCASE

SETTAGCASE specifies the case of the generated XML tags.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETTAGCASE(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  tCase IN NUMBER);
```

**Table 200-29 SETTAGCASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
tCase	(IN)	The tag's case: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0 for as are</li> <li>• 1 for lower case</li> <li>• 2 for upper case</li> </ul>

## 200.4.28 SETXSLT

SETXSLT registers a stylesheet to be applied to generated XML. If a stylesheet was already registered, it is replaced by the new one. Passing `NULL` for the `uri` argument, or `NULL` or an empty string for the `stylesheet` argument, *unsets* the stylesheet header and type.

### Syntax

To unregister the stylesheet, pass in `NULL` for the URI.

```
PROCEDURE SETXSLT(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  uri IN VARCHAR2,
  ref IN VARCHAR2 := null);
```

To unregister the stylesheet pass in `NULL` or an empty string for the stylesheet.

```
PROCEDURE SETXSLT(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  stylesheet CLOB,
  ref IN VARCHAR2 := null);
```

## Parameters

**Table 200-30 SETXSLT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
uri	(IN)	Stylesheet URI.
stylesheet	(IN)	Stylesheet.
ref	(IN)	URL to include, imported and external entities.

## 200.4.29 SETXSLTPARAM

SETXSLTPARAM sets the value of a top-level stylesheet parameter.

The parameter value is expected to be a valid XPath expression; the string literal values would therefore have to be quoted explicitly. If no stylesheet is registered, this method is not operational.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETXSLTPARAM(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  name IN VARCHAR2,
  value IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 200-31 SETXSLTPARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
name	(IN)	Name of the top level stylesheet parameter.
value	(IN)	Value to be assigned to the stylesheet parameter.

## 200.4.30 USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR

This procedure specifies whether to use an XML attribute to indicate NULLness, or to do this by omitting the particular entity in the XML document.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE SETNULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  flag IN BOOLEAN);
```

**Table 200-32 USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.



**Table 200-32 (Cont.) USENULLATTRIBUTEINDICATOR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
flag	( IN )	Sets attribute to NULL if TRUE, omits from XML document if FALSE.

## 200.4.31 USETYPEFORCOLLELEMTAG

This procedure specifies whether to use the collection element's type name as its element tag name.

By default, the tag name for elements of a collection is the collection's tag name followed by `_item`.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE USETYPEFORCOLLELEMTAG(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  flag IN BOOLEAN := true);
```

**Table 200-33 USETYPEFORCOLLELEMTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN )	Context handle.
flag	( IN )	Turn on use of the type name?

# DBMS\_XMLSAVE

DBMS\_XMLSAVE provides XML to database-type functionality.

## Note:

With Oracle Database 18.1 Release, the DBMS\_XMLSAVE package is deprecated. Use DBMS\_XMLSTORE instead.

The DBMS\_XMLSAVE package has been replaced with improved technology. While Oracle recommends you not to begin development using DBMS\_XMLSAVE, Oracle continues to support this package for reasons of backward compatibility. Your existing applications using DBMS\_XMLSAVE will continue to work.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_XMLSAVE Security Model](#)
- [DBMS\\_XMLSAVE Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLSAVE Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- For more information on DBMS\_XMLSTORE, see [DBMS\\_XMLSTORE](#)
- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 201.1 DBMS\_XMLSAVE Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS\_XMLSAVE package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 201.2 DBMS\_XMLSAVE Constants

The DBMS\_XMLSAVE includes constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are defined in the following table.

**Table 201-1 Constants of DBMS\_XMLSAVE**

Constant	Description
DEFAULT_ROWTAG	The default tag name for the element corresponding to database records -- ROW
DEFAULT_DATE_FORMAT	Default date mask: 'MM/dd/yyyy HH:mm:ss'
MATCH_CASE	Used to specify that when mapping XML elements to database entities; the XSU should be case sensitive.
IGNORE_CASE	Used to specify that when mapping XML elements to database entities the XSU should be case insensitive.

## 201.3 Types

The DBMS\_XMLSAVE subprograms use the `ctxType` Type.

**Table 201-2 Types of DBMS\_XMLSAVE**

Type	Description
<code>ctxType</code>	The type of the query context handle. The type of the query context handle. This the return type of <a href="#">NEWCONTEXT</a> .

## 201.4 Summary of DBMS\_XMLSAVE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XMLSAVE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 201-3 DBMS\_XMLSAVE Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST</a>	Clears the key column list.
<a href="#">CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST</a>	Clears the update column list.
<a href="#">CLOSECONTEXT</a>	It closes/deallocates a particular save context.
<a href="#">DELETXML</a>	Deletes records specified by data from the XML document, from the table specified at the context creation time.
<a href="#">GETEXCEPTIONCONTENT</a>	Returns the thrown exception's error code and error message.
<a href="#">INSERTXML</a>	Inserts the XML document into the table specified at the context creation time.
<a href="#">NEWCONTEXT</a>	Creates a save context, and returns the context handle.
<a href="#">PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION</a>	Tells the XSU that if an exception is raised, and is being thrown, the XSU should throw the very exception raised; rather than, wrapping it with an <code>OracleXMLSQLException</code> .
<a href="#">REMOVEXSLTPARAM</a>	Removes the value of a top-level stylesheet parameter
<a href="#">SETBATCHSIZE</a>	Changes the batch size used during DML operations.

**Table 201-3 (Cont.) DBMS\_XMLSAVE Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">SETCOMMITBATCH</a>	Sets the commit batch size.
<a href="#">SETDATEFORMAT</a>	Sets the format of the generated dates in the XML document.
<a href="#">SETIGNORECASE</a>	The XSU does mapping of XML elements to database.
<a href="#">SETKEYCOLUMN</a>	This methods adds a column to the key column list.
<a href="#">SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE</a>	Tells the XSU whether to preserve whitespace or not.
<a href="#">SETROWTAG</a>	Names the tag used in the XML document to enclose the XML elements corresponding to database.
<a href="#">SETSQLTOXMLNAMEESCAPING</a>	This turns on or off escaping of XML tags in the case that the SQL object name, which is mapped to a XML identifier, is not a valid XML identifier.
<a href="#">SETUPDATECOLUMN</a>	Adds a column to the update column list.
<a href="#">SETXSLT</a>	Registers a XSL transform to be applied to the XML to be saved.
<a href="#">SETXSLTPARAM</a>	Sets the value of a top-level stylesheet parameter.
<a href="#">UPDATEXML</a>	Updates the table given the XML document.

## 201.4.1 CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST

This procedure clears the key column list.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE clearKeyColumnList(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-4 CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.

## 201.4.2 CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST

This procedure clears the update column list.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE clearUpdateColumnList(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

**Parameters****Table 201-5 CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.

## 201.4.3 CLOSECONTEXT

This procedure closes/deallocates a particular save context.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE closeContext(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

**Parameters****Table 201-6 CLOSECONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.

## 201.4.4 DELETEXML

The `DELETEXML` function deletes records specified by data from the XML document from the table specified at the context creation time, and returns the number of rows deleted.

The options are described in the following table.

**Syntax**

```
FUNCTION deleteXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxPType,
    xDoc IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
FUNCTION deleteXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN CLOB)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 201-7 DELETXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN )	Context handle.
xDoc	( IN )	String containing the XML document.

## 201.4.5 GETEXCEPTIONCONTENT

Through its arguments, this method returns the thrown exception's error code and error message, SQL error code.

This is to get around the fact that the JVM throws an exception on top of whatever exception was raised, rendering PL/SQL unable to access the original exception.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE getExceptionContent(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    errNo OUT NUMBER,  
    errMsg OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 201-8 GETEXCEPTIONCONTENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN )	Context handle.
errNo	( IN )	Error number.
errMsg	( IN )	Error message.

## 201.4.6 INSERTXML

Inserts the XML document into the table specified at the context creation time, and returns the number of rows inserted. The options are described in the following table.

### Syntax

**Table 201-9 INSERTXML Function Syntax**

Syntax	Description
<pre>FUNCTION insertXML(   ctxHdl IN ctxType,   xDoc IN VARCHAR2) RETURN NUMBER;</pre>	Passes in the xDoc parameter as a VARCHAR2.
<pre>FUNCTION insertXML(   ctxHdl IN ctxType,   xDoc IN CLOB) RETURN NUMBER;</pre>	Passes in the xDoc parameter as a CLOB.

### Parameters

**Table 201-10 INSERTXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
xDoc	(IN)	String containing the XML document.

## 201.4.7 NEWCONTEXT

NEWCONTEXT creates a save context and returns the context handle.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION newContext(
  targetTable IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ctxType;
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-11 NEWCONTEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
targetTable	(IN)	The target table into which to load the XML document.

## 201.4.8 PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION

The `PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION` procedure tells the XSU that if an exception is raised, and is being thrown, the XSU should throw the very exception raised; rather than, wrapping it with an `OracleXMLSQLException`.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE propagateOriginalException(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    flag IN BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-12 PROPAGATEORIGINALEXCEPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
flag	(IN)	Propagate the original exception? 0=FALSE, 1=TRUE.

## 201.4.9 REMOVEXSLTPARAM

This procedure removes the value of a top-level stylesheet parameter.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE removeXSLTParam(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-13 REMOVEXSLTPARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
name	(IN)	Parameter name.

## 201.4.10 SETBATCHSIZE

This procedure changes the batch size used during DML operations.

When performing inserts, updates or deletes, it is better to batch the operations so that they get executed in one shot rather than as separate statements. The flip side is that more memory is needed to buffer all the bind values. Note that when batching is used, a commit occurs only after a batch is executed. So if one of the statement inside a batch fails, the whole batch is rolled back. This is a small price to pay considering the



performance gain; nevertheless, if this behavior is unacceptable, then set the batch size to 1.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setBatchSize(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    batchSize IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-14 SETBATCHSIZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
batchSize	(IN)	Batch size.

## 201.4.11 SETCOMMITBATCH

This procedure sets the commit batch size.

The commit batch size refers to the number of records inserted after which a commit should follow. If `batchSize` is less than 1 or the session is in "auto-commit" mode, using the XSU does not make any explicit commits. By default, `commitBatch` is 0.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setCommitBatch(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    batchSize IN NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-15 SETCOMMITBATCH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
batchSize	(IN)	Commit batch size.

## 201.4.12 SETDATEFORMAT

This procedure sets the format of the generated dates in the XML document.

The syntax of the date format pattern, the date mask, should conform to the requirements of the class `java.text.SimpleDateFormat`. Setting the mask to `<code>null</code>` or an empty string unsets the date mask.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE setDateFormat(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  mask IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 201-16 SETDATEFORMAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
mask	(IN)	Syntax of the date format pattern.

## 201.4.13 SETIGNORECASE

This function tells the XSU whether to ignore case when the XSU maps XML elements to database columns/attributes. This matching is based on the element names (XML tags).

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE setIgnoreCase(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  flag IN NUMBER);
```

**Parameters****Table 201-17 SETIGNORECASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
flag	(IN)	Ignore tag case in the XML doc? 0=FALSE, 1=TRUE.

## 201.4.14 SETKEYCOLUMN

This method adds a column to the "key column list".

The value for the column cannot be NULL. In case of update or delete, the columns in the key column list make up the WHERE clause of the statement. The key columns list must be specified before updates can complete; this is optional for delete operations.

**Syntax**

```
PROCEDURE setKeyColumn(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  colName IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 201-18 SETKEYCOLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
colName	(IN)	Column to be added to the key column list; cannot be NULL.

## 201.4.15 SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE

This procedure tells the XSU whether or not to preserve whitespace.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setPreserveWhitespace(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    flag IN BOOLEAN := true);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-19 SETPRESERVEWHITESPACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
flag	(IN)	Should XSU preserve whitespace?

## 201.4.16 SETROWTAG

This procedure names the tag used in the XML document to enclose the XML elements corresponding to db. records.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setRowTag(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    tag IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-20 SETROWTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
tag	(IN)	Tag name.

## 201.4.17 SETSQLTOXMLNAMEESCAPING

SETSQLTOXMLNAMEESCAPING turns on or off escaping of XML tags in the case that the SQL object name, which is mapped to a XML identifier, is not a valid XML identifier.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setSQLToXMLNameEscaping(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  flag IN BOOLEAN := true);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-21 SETSQLTOXMLNAMEESCAPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
flag	(IN)	Turn on escaping?

## 201.4.18 SETUPDATECOLUMN

SETUPDATECOLUMN adds a column to the update column list.

In case of insert, the default is to insert values to all the columns in the table. In case of updates, the default is to only update the columns corresponding to the tags present in the ROW element of the XML document. When the update column list is specified, the columns making up this list alone will get updated or inserted into.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setUpDateColumn(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  colName IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-22 SETUPDATECOLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
colName	(IN)	Column to be added to the update column list.

## 201.4.19 SETXSLT

SETXSLT registers an XSL transform to be applied to the XML to be saved.

If a stylesheet was already registered, it gets replaced by the new one. To un-register the stylesheet, pass in null for the URI. The options are described in the following table.

### Syntax

**Table 201-23 SETXSLT Procedure Syntax**

Syntax	Description
<pre>PROCEDURE setXSLT(   ctxHdl IN ctxType,   uri IN VARCHAR2,   ref IN VARCHAR2 := null);</pre>	Passes in the stylesheet through a URI.
<pre>PROCEDURE setXSLT(   ctxHdl IN ctxType,   stylesheet IN CLOB,   ref IN VARCHAR2 := null);</pre>	Passes in the stylesheet through a CLOB.

### Parameters

**Table 201-24 SETXSLT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
uri	(IN)	URI to the stylesheet to register.
ref	(IN)	URL for include, import, and external entities.
stylesheet	(IN)	CLOB containing the stylesheet to register.

## 201.4.20 SETXSLTPARAM

SETXSLTPARAM sets the value of a top-level stylesheet parameter.

The parameter is expected to be a valid XPath expression; literal values would therefore have to be explicitly quoted.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setXSLTParam(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
```

```
name IN VARCHAR2,
value IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-25 SETXSLTPARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
name	(IN)	Parameter name.
value	(IN)	Parameter value as an XPath expression

## 201.4.21 UPDATEXML

Updates the table specified at the context creation time with data from the XML document, and returns the number of rows updated.

The options are described in the following table.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION updateXML(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  xDoc IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
FUNCTION updateXML(
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,
  xDoc IN CLOB)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 201-26 UPDATEXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
xDoc	(IN)	String containing the XML document.

# DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA

DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA package provides procedures to manage XML schemas.

It is created by script `dbmsxsch.sql` during Oracle database installation.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Views](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLSCHEMA Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 202.1 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Overview

The DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA package uses subprograms to manage XML schemas.

These subprograms provide the following XML schema management::

- Register an XML schema
- Delete a previously registered XML schema
- Re-compile a previously registered XML schema
- Generate an XML schema
- Evolves an XML schema

## 202.2 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 202.3 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Constants

The `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA` package defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in following tables.

- [Table 202-1](#)
- [Table 202-2](#)
- [Table 202-3](#)

**Table 202-1** *DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Constants - Delete Option*

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>DELETE_RESTRICT</code>	NUMBER	1	Deletion of an XML schema fails if there are any tables or XML schemas that depend on it
<code>DELETE_INVALIDATE</code>	NUMBER	2	Deletion of an XML schema does not fail if there are tables or XML schemas that depend on it. All dependent tables and schemas are invalidated.
<code>DELETE_CASCADE</code>	NUMBER	3	Deletion of an XML schema also drops all SQL types and default tables associated with it. SQL types are dropped only if <code>gentypes</code> argument was set to <code>TRUE</code> during registration of the XML schema. However, deletion of the XML schema fails if there are any instance documents conforming to the schema or any dependent XML schemas.
<code>DELETE_CASCADE_FORCE</code>	NUMBER	4	This option is similar to <code>DELETE_CASCADE</code> except that it does not check for any stored instance documents conforming to the schema or any dependent XML schemas. Also, it ignores any errors.

**Table 202-2** *DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Constants - Enable Hierarchy*

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>ENABLE_HIERARCHY_NONE</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	1	The <code>ENABLE_HIERARCHY</code> procedure of the <code>DBMS_XDBZ</code> package will not be called on any tables created while registering that schema



Table 202-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Constants - Enable Hierarchy

Constant	Type	Value	Description
ENABLE_HIERARCHY_CONTENTS	PLS_INTEGER	2	The ENABLE_HIERARCHY procedure of the DBMS_XDBZ package will be called for all tables created during schema registration with hierarchy_type as DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_CONTENTS
ENABLE_HIERARCHY_RESMETADATA	PLS_INTEGER	3	The ENABLE_HIERARCHY procedure of the DBMS_XDBZ package will be called on all tables created during schema registration with hierarchy_type as DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_RESMETADATA. Users should pass in DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_RESMETADATA for schemas they intend to use as resource metadata tables.

Table 202-3 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Constants - Register CSID

Constant	Type	Value	Description
REGISTER_NODOCID	NUMBER	1	If a schema is registered for metadata use (using the value ENABLE_HIER_RESMETADATA for parameter enablehierarchy during registration), a column named DOCID is added to all tables created during schema registration. This constant can be used in the options argument of REGISTERSHEMA to prevent the creation of this column if the user wishes to optimize on storage
REGISTER_CSID_NULL	NUMBER	-1	If user wishes to not specify the character set of the input schema document when invoking REGISTERSHEMA, this value can be used for the csid parameter

## 202.4 Views

This table lists the views used by the `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA` package

The columns of these views are described in detail in the *Oracle Database Reference*

**Table 202-4 Summary of Views used by DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA**

Schema	Description
<code>USER_XML_SCHEMAS</code>	All registered XML Schemas owned by the user
<code>ALL_XML_SCHEMAS</code>	All registered XML Schemas usable by the current user
<code>DBA_XML_SCHEMAS</code>	All registered XML Schemas in the database
<code>DBA_XML_TABLES</code>	All XMLType tables in the system
<code>USER_XML_TABLES</code>	All XMLType tables owned by the current user
<code>ALL_XML_TABLES</code>	All XMLType tables usable by the current user
<code>DBA_XML_TAB_COLS</code>	All XMLType table columns in the system
<code>USER_XML_TAB_COLS</code>	All XMLType table columns in tables owned by the current user
<code>ALL_XML_TAB_COLS</code>	All XMLType table columns in tables usable by the current user
<code>DBA_XML_VIEWS</code>	All XMLType views in the system
<code>USER_XML_VIEWS</code>	All XMLType views owned by the current user
<code>ALL_XML_VIEWS</code>	All XMLType views usable by the current user
<code>DBA_XML_VIEW_COLS</code>	All XMLType view columns in the system
<code>USER_XML_VIEW_COLS</code>	All XMLType view columns in views owned by the current user
<code>ALL_XML_VIEW_COLS</code>	All XMLType view columns in views usable by the current user

## 202.5 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Operational Notes

There are guidelines for using in-place XML schema evolution.

Before you perform an in-place XML-schema evolution, you should follow these preparatory steps:

1. Back up all existing data (instance documents) for the XML schema that will be evolved.
2. Perform a dry run using trace only, that is, without actually evolving the XML schema or updating any instance documents, to produce a trace of the update operations that would be performed during evolution. To do this, set the flag parameter value to only `INPLACE_TRACE`. Do not also use `INPLACE_EVOLVE`. After performing the dry run, examine the trace file, verifying that the listed DDL operations are in fact those that you intend.

## 202.6 Summary of DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 202-5 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">COMPILESCHEMA Procedure</a>	Used to re-compile an already registered XML schema. This is useful for bringing a schema in an invalid state to a valid state.
<a href="#">COPYEVOLVE Procedure</a>	Evolves registered schemas so that existing XML instances remain valid
<a href="#">DELETESCHEMA Procedure</a>	Removes the schema from the database
<a href="#">INPLACEEVOLVE Procedure</a>	Evolves registered schemas by propagating schema changes to object types and tables
<a href="#">PURGESCHEMA Procedure</a>	Removes the XML schema
<a href="#">REGISTERSCHEMA Procedures</a>	Registers the specified schema for use by Oracle. This schema can then be used to store documents conforming to this.
<a href="#">REGISTERURI Procedure</a>	Registers an XML schema specified by a URI name

### 202.6.1 COMPILESCHEMA Procedure

This procedure can be used to re-compile an already registered XML schema. This is useful for bringing a schema in an invalid state to a valid state. Can result in a `ORA-31001` exception: invalid resource handle or path name.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.COMPILESCHEMA(
    schemaur1 IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 202-6 COMPILESCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schemaur1</code>	URL identifying the schema

### 202.6.2 COPYEVOLVE Procedure

This procedure evolves registered schemas so that existing XML instances remain valid.

This procedure is accomplished in according to the following basic scenario (alternative actions are controlled by the procedure's parameters):

- copies data in schema based `XMLType` tables to temporary table storage
- drops old tables

- deletes old schemas
- registers new schemas
- creates new XMLType tables
- Populates new tables with data in temporary storage; auxiliary structures (constraints, triggers, indexes, and others) are not preserved
- drops temporary tables

 **See Also:**

- "Schema Evolution" chapter of the *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide* for examples on how to evolve existing schemas
- *Oracle Database Error Messages* for information on exceptions specific to schema evolution, ORA-30142 through ORA-30946.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.COPYEVOLVE (
    schemaurls      IN  XDB$STRUBG_LIST_T,
    newschemas      IN  XMLSequenceType,
    transforms      IN  XMLSequenceType :=NULL,
    preserveolddocs IN  BOOLEAN :=FALSE,
    maptablename    IN  VARCHAR2 :=NULL,
    generatetables  IN  BOOLEAN :=TRUE,
    force           IN  BOOLEAN :=FALSE,
    schemaowners    IN  XDB$STRING_LIST_T :=NULL
    parallelDegree  IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0,
    options         IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 202-7 COPYEVOLVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schemaurls	VARRAY of URLs of all schemas to be evolved. Should include the dependent schemas. Unless the FORCE parameter is TRUE, URLs should be in the order of dependency.
newschemas	VARRAY of new schema documents. Should be specified in same order as the corresponding URLs.
transforms	VARRAY of transforming XSL documents to be applied to schema-based documents. Should be specified in same order as the corresponding URLs. Optional if no transformations are required.
preserveolddocs	Default is FALSE, and temporary tables with old data are dropped. If TRUE, these table are still available after schema evolution is complete.

**Table 202-7 (Cont.) COPYEVOLVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
maptabname	<p>Specifies the name of the table mapping permanent to temporary tables during the evolution process. Valid columns are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCHEMA_URL - VARCHAR2(700) - URL of schema to which this table conforms</li> <li>• SCHEMA_OWNER - VARCHAR2(30) - Owner of the schema</li> <li>• ELEMENT_NAME - VARCHAR2(256) - Element to which this table conforms</li> <li>• TAB_NAME - VARCHAR2(65) - Qualified table name: <code>&lt;owner_name&gt;.&lt;table_name&gt;</code></li> <li>• COL_NAME - VARCHAR2(4000) - Name of the column (NULL for XMLType tables)</li> <li>• TEMP_TABNAME - VARCHAR2(30) - Name of temporary tables which holds data for this table.</li> </ul>
generatetables	<p>Default is TRUE, and new tables will be generated.</p> <p>If FALSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new tables will not be generated after registration of new schemas</li> <li>• preserveolddocs must be TRUE</li> <li>• maptablename must be non-NULL</li> </ul>
force	<p>Default is FALSE.</p> <p>If TRUE, ignores errors generated during schema evolution. Used when there are circular dependencies among schemas to ensure that all schemas are stored despite possible errors in registration.</p>
schemaowners	VARRAY of names of schema owners. Should be specified in same order as the corresponding URLs. Default is NULL, assuming that all schemas are owned by the current user.
paralleldegree	Specifies the degree of parallelism to be used in a PARALLEL hint during the data copy stage of the evolution. If this is 0 (default), the PARALLEL hint will not be given in the data copy statements.
options	Currently, the only supported option is COPYEVOLVE_BINARY_XML which lets you register the new schemas for binary XML and create the new tables/columns with binary XML as the storage type.

**Usage Notes**

You should back up all schemas and documents prior to invocation because [COPYEVOLVE Procedure](#) deletes all conforming documents prior to implementing the schema evolution.

## 202.6.3 DELETESCHEMA Procedure

This procedure deletes the XML Schema specified by the URL.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.DELETESCHEMA(
    schemaur1      IN  VARCHAR2,
    delete_option  IN  PLS_INTEGER := DELETE_RESTRICT);
```



### See Also:

"XMLSCHEMA Storage and Query: Basic" chapter of the *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

### Parameters

**Table 202-8 DELETESCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schemaur1	URL identifying the schema to be deleted
delete_option	Delete options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DELETE_RESTRICT - Schema deletion fails if there are any tables or schemas that depend on this schema</li> <li>DELETE_INVALIDATE - Schema deletion does not fail if there are any dependencies. Instead, it simply invalidates all dependent objects.</li> <li>DELETE_CASCADE - Schema deletion will also drop all default SQL types and default tables. However the deletion fails if there are any stored instances conforming to this schema.</li> <li>DELETE_CASCADE_FORCE - Similar to DELETE_CASCADE except that it does not check for any stored instances conforming to this schema. Also, it ignores any errors.</li> </ul>

### Exceptions

**Table 202-9 DELETESCHEMA Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-31001	Invalid resource handle or path name

## 202.6.4 INPLACEEVOLVE Procedure

This procedure evolves registered schemas by propagating schema changes to object types and tables.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.INPLACEEVOLVE(
  schemaURL  IN  VARCHAR2,
  diffXML    IN  XMLType,
  flags      IN  NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 202-10 INPLACEEVOLVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schemaurL	URL of the schema to evolve
diffXML	Changes to be applied to the schema. This is an XML document conforming to the XDIFF schema and specifies what changes need to be applied and the locations in the schema document where the changes are to be applied.
flags	<p>The following bits may be set in this parameter to control the behavior of this procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INPLACE_EVOLVE (value 1, meaning that bit 1 is on) – Perform in-place XML schema evolution: construct a new XML schema and validate it (against the XML schema for XML schemas); construct the DDL statements needed to evolve the instance-document disk structures, execute the DDL statements, and replace the old XML schema with the new.</li> <li>INPLACE_TRACE (value 2, meaning that bit 2 is on) – Perform all steps necessary for in-place evolution, except executing the DDL statements and overwriting the old XML schema with the new, then write both the DDL statements and the new XML schema to a trace file.</li> </ul> <p>That is, each of the bits constructs the new XML schema, validates it, and determines the steps needed to evolve the disk structures underlying the instance documents. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bit INPLACE_EVOLVE carries out those evolution steps and replaces the old XML schema with the new.</li> <li>Bit INPLACE_TRACE saves the evolution steps and the new XML schema in a trace file (it does not carry out the evolution steps)</li> </ul>

### Exceptions

The procedure raises exceptions in the following cases:

- An error will be raised for invalid XPATH expressions and for XDIFF documents that do not conform to the xdiff schema.
- Path expressions that are syntactically correct but result in an invalid node in the schema document will result in an error.

- If the schema change makes the schema an ill-formed XML document or an invalid XML schema, this will raise an error.
- Any errors resulting from CREATE TYPE, ALTER TYPE and like commands will generate error messages.

### Usage Notes

- Users are required to backup all their data before attempting in-place evolution, as there is no rollback with this operation.
- A user must register their new XML schema with the database using the [REGISTERSHEMA Procedures](#) and the [REGISTERURI Procedure](#) at a schema URL that is different from that of the one to be evolved. If the new schema registers successfully and is usable, only then should the user attempt to evolve the existing schema to the new schema by means of this subprogram. If the registration of the new schema is successful, then the user must delete this schema (and all its dependent objects) before attempting to evolve the schema at the old schema URL.

## 202.6.5 PURGESHEMA Procedure

This procedure removes the XML schema.



### See Also:

"XMLSCHEMA Storage and Query: Advanced" chapter of the *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.PURGESHEMA(  
    schemaid IN RAW);
```

### Parameters

**Table 202-11 PURGESHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schemaid	ID of the schema to be purged

### Usage Notes

- The schema should have been originally registered for binary encoding and should have been deleted in the HIDE mode.
- Once a schema has been deleted in HIDE mode, it continues to exist in the XML DB dictionary and is used for decoding already encoded documents. The user invokes this interface when there are no stored instances encoded with this schema.
- Once the schema is purged, any space used by that schema will be reclaimed and documents encoded using the schema will raise an error if an attempt is made to decode them.



- The Schema ID can be obtained from the catalog views.

## 202.6.6 REGISTERSHEMA Procedures

This procedure registers the specified schema for use by the database.

The procedure is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

### Note:

As of Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) the `genbean` parameter is deprecated. Oracle recommends that you do not use this parameter in new applications. Support for this feature is for backward compatibility only.

### See Also:

"XMLSCHEMA Storage and Query: Basic" chapter of the *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

### Syntax

Registers a schema specified as a `VARCHAR2`:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaur1      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN VARCHAR2,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  gentables      IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a `BFILE`. The contents of the schema document must be in the database character set:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaur1      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN BFILE,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a BFILE and identifies the character set id of the schema document:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaurl      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN BFILE,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentables      IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := '',
  csid           IN NUMBER,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a BLOB. The contents of the schema document must be in the database character set:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaurl      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN BLOB,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genTypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genBean        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a BLOB and identifies the character set id of the schema document:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaurl      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN BLOB,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentables      IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := '',
  csid           IN NUMBER,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a CLOB

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaurl      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN CLOB,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as an XMLTYPE.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaur1      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN  SYS.XMLTYPE,
  local          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

Registers the schema specified as a BLOB. The contents of the schema document must be in the database character set:

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERSCHEMA(
  schemaur1      IN  VARCHAR2,
  schemadoc      IN  SYS.URITYPE,
  local          IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN  BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  force          IN  BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  enablehierarchy IN PLS_INTEGER := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_CONTENTS,
  options        IN  PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

## Parameters

**Table 202-12 REGSITERSHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schemaur1	URL that uniquely identifies the schema document. This value is used to derive the path name of the schema document within the database hierarchy. Can be used inside <code>schemalocation</code> attribute of XML Schema import element.
schemadoc	A valid XML schema document
local	Is this a local or global schema? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By default, all schemas are registered as local schemas, under <code>/sys/schemas/&lt;username&gt;/...</code></li> <li>If a schema is registered as global, it is added under <code>/sys/schemas/PUBLIC/...</code></li> </ul> You need write privileges on the directory to be able to register a schema as global.
gentypes	Determines whether the schema compiler generates object types. By default, <code>TRUE</code> . If you use binary XML, you must be set <code>gentypes</code> to <code>FALSE</code> .
genbean	Determines whether the schema compiler generates Java beans. By default, <code>FALSE</code> . Oracle recommends that this parameter always be set to <code>FALSE</code> .
gentables	Determines whether the schema compiler generates default tables. By default, <code>TRUE</code>

**Table 202-12 (Cont.) REGSITERSHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
force	If this parameter is set to TRUE, the schema registration will not raise errors. Instead, it creates an invalid XML schema object in case of any errors. By default, the value of this parameter is FALSE.
owner	This parameter specifies the name of the database user owning the XML schema object. By default, the user registering the schema owns the XML schema object. This parameter can be used to register a XML schema to be owned by a different database user.
csid	Identifies the character set of the input schema document. If this value is 0, the schema document's encoding is determined by the current rule for "text/xml" MIME type.
enablehierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ENABLE_HIERARCHY_NONE - enable hierarchy will not be called on any tables created while registering that schema</li> <li>ENABLE_HIERARCHY_CONTENTS - enable hierarchy will be called for all tables created during schema registration with hierarchy_type as DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_CONTENTS. This is the default.</li> <li>ENABLE_HIERARCHY_RESMETADATA - enable hierarchy will be called on all tables created during schema registration with hierarchy_type as DBMS_XDBZ.ENABLE_RESMETADATA. Users should pass in DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.ENABLE_RESMETADATA for schemas they intend to use as resource metadata tables.</li> </ul>
options	<p>Additional options to specify how the schema should be registered. The various options are represented as bits of an integer and the options parameter should be constructed by doing a BITOR of the desired bits. Possible bits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>REGISTER_NODOCID - this will suppress the creation of the DOCID column for out of line tables. This is a storage optimization which might be desirable when we do not need to join back to the document table (for example if we do not care about rewriting certain queries that could be rewritten by making use of the DOCID column)</li> <li>REGISTER_BINARYXML - Register the schema for Binary XML</li> <li>REGISTER_NT_AS_IOT - Store nested tables created during schema registration as index organized tables. The default is to store nested tables as heap tables</li> </ul>

## 202.6.7 REGISTERURI Procedure

This procedure registers an XML Schema specified by a URI name.

### Note:

As of Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) the `genbean` parameter is deprecated. Oracle recommends that you do not use this parameter in new applications. Support for this feature is for backward compatibility only.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA.REGISTERURI(
  schemaur1      IN VARCHAR2,
  schemadocuri   IN VARCHAR2,
  local          IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  gentypes       IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  genbean        IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  gentables      IN BOOLEAN := TRUE,
  force          IN BOOLEAN := FALSE,
  owner          IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  options        IN PLS_INTEGER := 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 202-13 REGISTERURI Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schemaur1</code>	Uniquely identifies the schema document. Can be used inside <code>schemaLocation</code> attribute of XML Schema import element.
<code>schemadocuri</code>	Pathname (URI) corresponding to the physical location of the schema document. The URI path could be based on HTTP, FTP, DB or Oracle XML DB protocols. This function constructs a <code>URIType</code> instance using the <code>urifactory</code> , and invokes the <a href="#">REGISTERSHEMA Procedures</a> .
<code>local</code>	Determines whether this is a local or global schema. By default, all schemas are registered as local schemas, under <code>/sys/schemas/&lt;username&gt;/...</code> . If a schema is registered as global, it is added under <code>/sys/schemas/PUBLIC/...</code> . The user needs write privileges on the directory to register a global schema.
<code>gentypes</code>	Determines whether the compiler generate object types. By default, <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>genbean</code>	Determines whether the compiler generate Java beans. By default, <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>gentables</code>	Determines whether the compiler generate default tables. <code>TRUE</code> by default.
<code>force</code>	<code>TRUE</code> : schema registration will not raise errors. Instead, it creates an invalid XML schema object in case of any errors. By default, the value of this parameter is <code>FALSE</code> .

**Table 202-13 (Cont.) REGISTERURI Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	This parameter specifies the name of the database user owning the XML schema object. By default, the user registering the schema owns the XML schema object. This parameter can be used to register a XML schema to be owned by a different database user.
options	Additional options to specify how the schema should be registered. The various options are represented as bits of an integer and the options parameter should be constructed by doing a BITOR of the desired bits. Possible bits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>REGISTER_NODOCID - this will suppress the creation of the DOCID column for out of line tables. This is a storage optimization which might be desirable when we do not need to join back to the document table (for example if we do not care about rewriting certain queries that could be rewritten by making use of the DOCID column)</li></ul>

# DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE

The `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE` package provides an interface to manage and configure the structured storage model, mainly through the use of pre-registration schema annotations.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLSCHEMA\\_ANNOTATE Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 203.1 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE Overview

The `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE` package contains procedures to manage and configure the structured storage model, mainly through the use of pre-registration schema annotations.

Schema annotations influence the way the XML data is stored. For example, the default table annotation assigns a user-provided name to an XML element instead of allowing the database to generate a system name. Consequently, query plans are more readable and it is easier to create constraints on that table.

## 203.2 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE` package must be created by SYS or XDB. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 203.3 Summary of DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE` package subprograms.

**Table 203-1 DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADDXDBNAMESPACE Procedure</a>	Adds the XDB namespace required for XDB annotation
<a href="#">DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure</a>	Prevents the creation of a table for the top-level element by adding a default table attribute with an empty value to the element
<a href="#">DISABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure</a>	Sets the DOM fidelity attribute to <code>FALSE</code>
<a href="#">ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure</a>	Enables the creation of <code>ALL</code> top level tables by removing the empty default table name annotation
<a href="#">ENABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure</a>	Sets the DOM fidelity attribute to <code>TRUE</code>
<a href="#">GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function</a>	Creates a document containing the differences between the annotated XML schema and the original XML schema
<a href="#">GETSIDXDEFFROMVIEW Function</a>	Takes a <code>XMLTABLE</code> view definition on a <code>xmltype</code> column or table and it returns a <code>CLOB</code> which can be used as parameter to create a structured <code>xmlindex</code> that backs up the <code>XMLTABLE</code> view as relational table
<a href="#">PRINTWARNINGS Procedure</a>	Lets a user raise or suppress a warning if an annotation maps to zero nodes in the XML schema
<a href="#">REMOVEANYSTORAGE Procedure</a>	Removes the setting of the SQL type from the <code>ANY</code> child of the complex type with the given name
<a href="#">REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE Procedure</a>	Removes any default table attribute given for the element. After calling this procedure, the system generates table names
<a href="#">REMOVEMAINAINDOM Procedure</a>	Removes all annotations used to maintain DOM from the given schema
<a href="#">REMOVEOUTOFFLINE Procedure</a>	Removes any existing <code>SQLInline</code> attributes to prevent out-of-line storage
<a href="#">REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE Procedure</a>	Removes a SQL collection type.
<a href="#">REMOVESQLNAME Procedure</a>	Removes a <code>SQLNAME</code> from a global element
<a href="#">REMOVESQLTYPE Procedure</a>	Removes a SQL type
<a href="#">REMOVESQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure</a>	Removes the SQL type mapping for the given schema type.
<a href="#">REMOVETABLEPROPS Procedure</a>	Removes the table storage properties from the <code>CREATE TABLE</code> statement
<a href="#">REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure</a>	Removes the setting of the <code>TimeStampWithTimeZone</code> datatype from all <code>dateTime</code> typed elements in the XML schema
<a href="#">SETANYSTORAGE Procedure</a>	Assigns a SQL datatype to the <code>ANY</code> child of the complex type with the given name
<a href="#">SETDEFAULTTABLE Procedure</a>	Sets the name of the table for the specified global element
<a href="#">SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure</a>	Sets the <code>SQLInline</code> attribute to <code>FALSE</code>



**Table 203-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SETSHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure</a>	Takes the annotated differences resulting from a call to DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS and patches them into the provided XML schema
<a href="#">SETSQLCOLLTYPE Procedure</a>	Assigns a SQL type name for a collection
<a href="#">SETSQLNAME Procedure</a>	Assigns a name to the SQL attribute that corresponds to an element defined in the XML schema
<a href="#">SETSQLTYPE Procedure</a>	Assigns a SQL type to a global object
<a href="#">SETSQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure</a>	Defines a mapping of schema type and SQL type
<a href="#">SETTABLEPROPS Procedure</a>	Specifies properties in the TABLE storage clause that is appended to the default CREATE TABLE statement
<a href="#">SETTIMESTAMPWITH TIMEZONE Procedure</a>	Sets the TIMESTAMPWITH TIMEZONE datatype to all dateTime typed elements in the XML schema

### 203.3.1 ADDXDBNAMESPACE Procedure

This procedure adds the XDB namespace required for XDB annotation.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ADDXDBNAMESPACE (
    xmlschema      IN OUT XMLTYPE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 203-2 ADDXDBNAMESPACE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	Gets an XML Schema as XMLTYPE, performs the annotation and returns it

#### Usage Notes

This procedure is called implicitly by any other procedure that adds a schema annotation. Since there is no reason to add an XDB namespace without other annotations, this procedure is most likely called by other annotations procedures and not by the user directly.

### 203.3.2 DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure

This procedure prevents the creation of a table for the top-level element by adding a default table attribute with an empty value to the element. The first overload applies to a specified top-level element and the second applies to all top-level elements. The

procedure always overwrites. This is equivalent to using the schema annotation `xdb:defaultTable=""` for the top-level element or elements.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    globalElementName IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-3** DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>xmlschema</code>	XML schema to be annotated
<code>globalElementName</code>	Name of the global element in the schema

### Example

The `purchaseOrder` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:defaultTable=""`.

```
DECLARE
    xml_schema  XMLTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION(xml_schema,
                                                         'purchaseOrder');
    UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/
```

## 203.3.3 DISABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure

This procedure sets the DOM fidelity attribute to `FALSE`.

There are two overloads. The first sets DOM fidelity attribute to `FALSE` for all complex types, and the second sets it to `FALSE` for the named complex type. This is equivalent to adding `xdb:maintainDOM="false"` on all or specified complex types respectively.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    overwrite          IN BOOLEAN default TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.DISABLEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    complexTypeName   IN VARCHAR2,
    overwrite          IN BOOLEAN default TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 203-4 DISABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The XML schema to be annotated
complexTypeName	The name of the complex type
overwrite	A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE

## 203.3.4 ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure

This procedure enables the creation of ALL top level tables by removing the empty default table name annotation.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
    globalElementName IN     VARCHAR2);;
```

## Parameters

**Table 203-5 ENABLEDEFAULTTABLECREATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The XML schema to be annotated
globalElementName	Name of the global element in the schema

### Usage Notes

This procedure does not affect elements that have a default table name.

## 203.3.5 ENABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure

This overloaded procedure sets the DOM fidelity attribute to TRUE.

There are two overloads. The first sets DOM fidelity attribute to TRUE for all complex types, and the second sets it to TRUE for the named complex type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ENABLEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
    overwrite          IN BOOLEAN default TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.ENABLEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
```

```

complexTypeName IN VARCHAR2,
overwrite       IN BOOLEAN default TRUE);

```

### Parameters

**Table 203-6** ENABLEMAINTAINDOM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The XML schema to be annotated
complexTypeName	The name of the complex type
overwrite	A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE

## 203.3.6 GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function

This function creates a document containing the differences between the annotated XML schema and the original XML schema.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS (
    xmlschema IN xmlType)
RETURN XMLType;

```

### Parameters

**Table 203-7** GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The original XML schema

### Return Values

This function returns the document `annotations.xml` as an `XMLType`.

### Usage Notes

This function saves all annotations in one document, named `annotations`, and returns it. With this document, you can apply all annotations to a non-annotated schema, using `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS`.

`DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS` is not available on Oracle Database release 10.2 (only Oracle Database release 11.x).



#### See Also:

[SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure](#)

### Example

For an example of DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS, see the example in [SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure](#).

## 203.3.7 GETSIDXDEFFROMVIEW Function

This function takes a XMLTABLE view definition on a xmltype column or table and it returns a CLOB which can be used as parameter to create a structured xmlindex that backs up the XMLTABLE view as relational table.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSIDXDEFFROMVIEW (
    viewName    IN xmlType)
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-8 GETSIDXDEFFROMVIEW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
viewName	The original XML schema

### Return Values

This function returns a CLOB which can be used as parameter to create a structured xmlindex that backs up the XMLTABLE view as relational table.

## 203.3.8 PRINTWARNINGS Procedure

This procedure lets a user raise or suppress a warning if an annotation maps to zero nodes in the XML schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.PRINTWARNINGS (
    value      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-9 PRINTWARNINGS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
val	For the NO MATCHING ELEMENTS FOUND error message to be raised val must be set to TRUE. In cases in which user wishes to suppress this warning, set to FALSE.

### Usage Notes

If an annotation maps to more than one node in the XML schema, this raise the error ANNOTATION MAPS TO MULTIPLE ELEMENTS. In this case no annotation is performed,

and the user must correct the parameters to the procedure call to refer to a unique node in the XML schema.

## 203.3.9 REMOVEANYSTORAGE Procedure

This procedure removes the setting of the SQL type from the ANY child of the complex type with the given name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEANYSTORAGE (
    xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
    complexTypeName IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-10 REMOVEANYSTORAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The XML schema to be annotated.
complexTypeName	The name of the complex type.

### Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETANYSTORAGE Procedure](#).

## 203.3.10 REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE Procedure

This procedure removes any default table attribute given for the element.

After calling this procedure, the system generates table names. This procedure always overwrites.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE (
    xmlschema      IN OUT XMLTYPE,
    globalElementName IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-11 REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
globalElementName	Name of the global element in the schema

### Example

Annotations can be verified anytime using "select out from annotation\_tab".

```
--The purchaseOrder element will have no annotation for defaultTable.
DECLARE
    xml_schema XMLTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEDEFAULTTABLE(xml_schema,
                                                'purchaseOrder');
    UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/
```

## 203.3.11 REMOVEMAINTAINDOM Procedure

This procedure removes all annotations used to maintain DOM from the given schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEMAINTAINDOM (
    xmlschema    IN OUT XMLType);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-12** REMOVEMAINTAINDOM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The XML schema to be annotated

## 203.3.12 REMOVEOUTOFLINE Procedure

This procedure removes any existing `SQLInline` attributes to prevent out-of-line storage.

There are three overloads.

### Syntax

Removes the `SQLInline` attribute for the named element.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEOUTOFLINE (
    xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
    elementName    IN    VARCHAR2,
    elementType    IN    VARCHAR2,
    overwrite      IN    BOOLEAN default TRUE);
```

Removes the `SQLInline` attribute for the object specified by its global object and local element names.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEOUTOFLINE (
    xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
    globalObject    IN    VARCHAR2,
    globalObjectName IN    VARCHAR2,
    localElementName IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Removes the `SQLInline` attribute for the referenced global element.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVEOUTOFLINE (
  xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
  reference      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-13 REMOVEOUTOFLINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The XML schema to be annotated
elementName	The element name
elementType	The element type
globalObject	The global object (global complex type or global element)
globalObjectName	The name of the global object
localElementName	The name of a local element that descends from the global element
reference	A reference to a global element
overwrite	A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE.

### Usage Notes

This procedure reverses [SETOUTOFLINE Procedure](#).

## 203.3.13 REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE Procedure

This procedure removes a SQL collection type.

The first overload removes the SQL collection type corresponding to the named element and the second overload removes the type from the XML element inside the complex type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE (
  xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
  elementName    IN VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE (
  xmlschema      IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject    IN VARCHAR2,
  globalName      IN VARCHAR2,
  localElementName IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-14 REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The XML schema to be annotated
elementName	The element name



**Table 203-14 (Cont.) REMOVESQLCOLLTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
globalObject	The global object (global complex type or global element)
globalName	The name of the global object
localElementName	The name of a local element that descends from the global element

### Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETSQLCOLLTYPE Procedure](#).

## 203.3.14 REMOVESQLNAME Procedure

This procedure removes a SQLNAME from a global element.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLNAME (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject       IN   VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName   IN   VARCHAR2,
  localObject        IN   VARCHAR2,
  localObjectName     IN   VARCHAR2,
  sqlName            IN   VARCHAR2,
  overwrite          IN   BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-15 REMOVESQLNAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
globalObject	Global object (global complex type or global element)
globalObjectName	Name of the global object
localObject	Object descended from the global object
localObjectName	Name of the local object
sqlName	Name of the SQL attribute that corresponds to the element defined in the XML schema
overwrite	Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE.

### Example

The `shipTo` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLName="SHIPTO_SQLNAME"`.

```
DECLARE
  xml_schema XMLTYPE;
BEGIN
```

```

SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLNAME (xml_schema,
                                     'element', 'purchaseOrder',
                                     'element', 'shipTo',
                                     'SHIPTO_SQLNAME');
UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/

```

## 203.3.15 REMOVESQLTYPE Procedure

This procedure removes a SQL type.

The first overload removes a SQL type from a global element and the second overload removes the type from a global element inside the complex type.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLTYPE (
    xmlschema in out XMLType,
    globalElementName IN VARCHAR2);

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLTYPE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
    globalObject       IN VARCHAR2,
    globalObjectName  IN VARCHAR2,
    localObject        IN VARCHAR2,
    localObjectName   IN VARCHAR2);

```

### Parameters

**Table 203-16 REMOVESQLTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated.
globalObject	Global object (global complex type or global element)
globalElementName	Name of the global element.
globalObjectName	Name of the global object
localObject	Object descended from the global object
localObjectName	Name of the local object

### Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETSQLTYPE Procedure](#).

## 203.3.16 REMOVESQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure

This procedure removes the SQL type mapping for the given schema type.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVESQLTYPE MAPPING (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
    schemaTypeName    IN VARCHAR2);

```

## Parameters

**Table 203-17 REMOVESQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
schemaTypeName	Name of the schema type

## Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETSQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure](#).

## 203.3.17 REMOVETABLEPROPS Procedure

This procedure removes the table storage properties from the CREATE TABLE statement.

This procedure is overloaded. Each overload has different parameter requirements as indicated.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVETABLEPROPS (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
  globalElementName IN      VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVETABLEPROPS (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
  globalObject       IN      VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  localElementName   IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 203-18 REMOVETABLEPROPS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
globalElementName	Name of the global element in the schema
globalObject	Global object (global complex type or global element)
globalObjectName	Name of the global object
localElementName	Name of a local element that descends from the global element

## Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETTABLEPROPS Procedure](#).

## 203.3.18 REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure

This procedure removes the setting of the `TimeStampWithTimeZone` datatype from all `dateTime` typed elements in the XML schema.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
    schemaTypeName    IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-19 REMOVETIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xmlschema</code>	XML schema to be annotated
<code>schemaTypeName</code>	Name of the schema type

### Usage Notes

This procedure reverses the [SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure](#).

## 203.3.19 SETANYSTORAGE Procedure

This procedure assigns a SQL datatype to the `ANY` child of the complex type with the given name.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETANYSTORAGE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLType,
    complexTypeName   IN      VARCHAR2,
    sqlTypeName        IN      VARCHAR2,
    overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-20 SETANYSTORAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xmlschema</code>	XML schema to be annotated
<code>complexTypeName</code>	Name of the complex type
<code>sqlTypeName</code>	Name of the SQL type
<code>overwrite</code>	Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is <code>TRUE</code> .

### Example

The `xsd:any` child of complex type `Items` is assigned an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLType="VARCHAR"`.

```
DECLARE xml_schema XMLTYPE;BEGIN SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM
annotation_tab; DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setAnyStorage
(xml_schema,
'Items',
'VARCHAR'); UPDATE annotation_tab
SET out = xml_schema;END;
/
```

## 203.3.20 SETDEFAULTTABLE Procedure

This procedure sets the name of the table for the specified global element. This is equivalent to using the schema annotation `xdb:defaultTable="<default_table_name>"` for the top-level element.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETDEFAULTTABLE (
xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
globalElementName IN      VARCHAR2,
tableName          IN      VARCHAR2,
overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-21 SETDEFAULTTABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xmlschema</code>	XML schema to be annotated
<code>globalElementName</code>	Name of the global element in the schema
<code>tableName</code>	Name being assigned to the table
<code>overwrite</code>	Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is <code>TRUE</code> .

## 203.3.21 SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure

This procedure sets the `SQLInline` attribute to `FALSE`, that is, it sets `xdb:SQLInline=FALSE`.

This forces XDB to store the corresponding elements in the XML document out-of-line as rows in a separate `XMLType` table. XDB stores references to each row of the `XMLType` table in a link table that is maintained by the main table

This procedure can improve performance in some situations if the out-of-line table acts as the driver for the query. Storing elements in an out-of-line table also reduces the numbers of columns in the base table, thus avoiding '1000 column limit' errors during XML schema registration, when some elements have complex types with many elements.



**Also See:**

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

There are three overloads.

**Syntax**

Sets the `SQLInline` attribute to `FALSE`, forcing out-of-line storage for the named element.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETOUTOFLINE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  elementName        IN      VARCHAR2,
  elementType        IN      VARCHAR2,
  defaultTableName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Sets the `SQLInline` attribute to `FALSE`, forcing out-of-line storage for the element specified by its local and global name.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETOUTOFLINE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject       IN      VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  localElementName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  defaultTableName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Sets the `SQLInline` attribute to `FALSE` to force out-of-line storage and sets the default table name for all references to a particular global element.

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETOUTOFLINE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  reference           IN      VARCHAR2,
  defaultTableName   IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 203-22 SETOUTOFLINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xmlschema</code>	The XML schema to be annotated.
<code>elementName</code>	The element name
<code>elementType</code>	The element type
<code>defaultTableName</code>	The name of the default table.
<code>globalObject</code>	The global object (global complex type or global element)
<code>globalObjectName</code>	The name of the global object
<code>localElementName</code>	The name of a local element that descends from the global element.
<code>reference</code>	A reference to a global element

**Table 203-22 (Cont.) SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
overwrite	A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE.

**Usage Notes**

After XML schema registration and before loading XML instance data, use `DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.SCOPEXMLREFERENCES()` to make these references scope to the out-of-line table only. This ensures better query performance later on.

**Example**

The following example illustrates the third overloaded method. The element comment will have an annotation similar to `xdb:defaultTable="CMMNT_DEFAULT_TABLE"`

```
DECLARE
    xml_schema xmltype;
BEGIN
    SELECT OUT INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;

    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETOUTOFFLINE (xml_schema,
                                           'ipo:comment',
                                           'CMMNT_DEFAULT_TABLE');

    UPDATE annotation_tab SET OUT = xml_schema;
END;
/
```

## 203.3.22 SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure

This procedure takes the annotated differences resulting from a call to `DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS` and patches them into the provided XML schema.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS (
    xmlschema      IN OUT xmlType,
    annotations    IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 203-23 SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	An XML schema to be patched.
annotations	The differences document produced by calling <code>DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS</code> on the original XML schema and an annotated XML schema.

## Usage Notes

DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE.SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS is not available on Oracle Database release 10.2 (only Oracle Database release 11.x).



### See Also:

[GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function](#)

## Example

The following example illustrates DBMS\_XMLSCHEMA\_ANNOTATE.SETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS shown here and [GETSCHEMAANNOTATIONS Function](#).

```

-- test getannotations and apply them
declare
  xml_schema xmltype;
  xml_schema2 xmltype;
  annotations xmltype;
begin
  select out into xml_schema from annotation_tab;

  -- get the annotations from the schema
  annotations := DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.getSchemaAnnotations (xml_schema);

  -- apply the annotations to the schema
  select inp into xml_schema2 from annotation_tab;

  DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSchemaAnnotations(xml_schema2, annotations);

  update annotation_tab t set t.out = xml_schema2;
end;
/

```

## 203.3.23 SETSQLCOLLTYPE Procedure

This procedure assigns a SQL type name for a collection. A collection is a global or local element with `maxOccurs>1`.

Using this procedure, XDB creates SQLTypes with the user-defined names provided.

There are two overloads. The first sets the name of the SQL collection type corresponding to an XML element and the second to an XML element inside the specified complex type.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLCOLLTYPE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
  elementName       IN      VARCHAR2,
  sqlCollType       IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite         IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLCOLLTYPE (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject       IN  VARCHAR2,

```



```

globalObjectName IN VARCHAR2,
localElementName IN VARCHAR2,
sqlCollType     IN VARCHAR2,
overwrite       IN BOOLEAN default TRUE );

```

## Parameters

**Table 203-24 SETSQLCOLLTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	The XML schema to be annotated
elementName	The element name
sqlCollType	The SQL collection type
globalObject	The global object (global complex type or global element)
globalObjectName	The name of the global object
localElementName	The name of a local element that descends from the global element
overwrite	A boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE.

## Example

The `item` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLCollType="ITEM_SQL_COL_TYPE"`.

```

declare
  xml_schema xmltype;
begin
  SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
  DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSQLCollType (xml_schema,
                                          'item',
                                          'ITEM_SQL_COL_TYPE',TRUE);
  UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
end;

```

## 203.3.24 SETSQLNAME Procedure

This procedure assigns a name to the SQL attribute that corresponds to an element defined in the XML schema.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLNAME (
  xmlschema          IN OUT XMLType,
  globalObject       IN     VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName   IN     VARCHAR2,
  localObject        IN     VARCHAR2,
  localObjectName    IN     VARCHAR2,
  sqlName            IN     VARCHAR2,
  overwrite          IN     BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 203-25 SETSQLNAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
globalObject	Global object (global complex type or global element)
globalObjectName	Name of the global object
localObject	Object descended from the global object
localObjectName	Name of the local object
sqlName	Name of the SQL attribute that corresponds to the element defined in the XML schema
overwrite	Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE.

## Example

The `shipTo` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLName="SHIPTO_SQLNAME"`.

```
DECLARE
    xml_schema    XMLTYPE;
BEGIN
    SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLNAME (xml_schema,
                                        'element', 'purchaseOrder',
                                        'element', 'shipTo',
                                        'SHIPTO_SQLNAME');
    UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/
```

## 203.3.25 SETSQLTYPE Procedure

This procedure assigns a SQL type to a global object.

There are two overloads. The first overload assigns a SQL Type to a global object, such as a global element or global complex type and the second to a local object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLTYPE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
    globalElementName IN     VARCHAR2,
    sqlType            IN     VARCHAR2,
    overwrite          IN     BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLTYPE (
    xmlschema          IN OUT XMLTYPE,
    globalObject       IN     VARCHAR2,
    globalObjectName   IN     VARCHAR2,
    localObject        IN     VARCHAR2,
    localObjectName    IN     VARCHAR2);
```

```

sqlType          IN          VARCHAR2,
overwrite        IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 203-26 SETSQLTYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
globalObject	Global object (global complex type or global element)
globalObjectName	Name of the global object
globalElementName	Name of the global element
localObject	Object descended from the global object
localObjectName	Name of the local object
sqlType	SQL type assigned to the named global element
overwrite	Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE.

## Example

The `purchaseOrder` element will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLType="PO_SQLTYPE"` and the `shipTo` element has one similar to `xdb:SQLType="VARCHAR"`.

```

DECLARE
    xml_schema xmltype;
BEGIN
    SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM annotation_tab;
    DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSQLType (xml_schema,
                                        'purchaseOrder',
                                        'PO_SQLTYPE');
    UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;
END;
/

DECLARE xml_schema xmltype;BEGIN SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM
annotation_tab; DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSQLType
(xml_schema,
'element', 'purchaseOrder',
'element', 'shipTo',
'VARCHAR'); UPDATE
annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;END;
/

```

## 203.3.26 SETSQLTYPE MAPPING Procedure

This procedure defines a mapping of schema type and SQL type.

If you use this procedure, you do not need to call the `SETSQLTYPE` procedure on all instances of the schema type; instead the procedure traverses the schema and assigns the SQL type automatically.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETSQLTYPEMAPPING (
  xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLType,
  schemaTypeName    IN      VARCHAR2,
  sqlTypeName        IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 203-27 SETSQLTYPEMAPPING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
schemaTypeName	Schema type
sqlTypeName	Name of the SQL type
overwrite	Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE

### Example

The attribute `orderDate` will have an annotation similar to `xdb:SQLType="DATE"`.

```
declare  xml_schema xmltype;beginSELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM
annotation_tab;DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.setSQLTypeMapping
(xml_schema,
'date',
'DATE');UPDATE annotation_tab SET
out = xml_schema;end;
/
```

## 203.3.27 SETTABLEPROPS Procedure

This procedure specifies properties in the `TABLE` storage clause that is appended to the default `CREATE TABLE` statement.

There are two overloads with different parameter requirements, as indicated:

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETTABLEPROPS (
  xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLType,
  globalElementName IN      VARCHAR2,
  tableProps         IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETTABLEPROPS (
  xmlschema          IN OUT  XMLTYPE,
  globalObject       IN      VARCHAR2,
  globalObjectName  IN      VARCHAR2,
  localElementName  IN      VARCHAR2,
  tableProps         IN      VARCHAR2,
  overwrite          IN      BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 203-28 SETTABLEPROPS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
globalElementName	Name of the global element in the schema
tableProps	Table properties
globalObject	Global object (global complex type or global element)
globalObjectName	Name of the global object
localElementName	Name of a local element that descends from the global element
overwrite	Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE.

### Example

The purchaseOrder element will have an annotation similar to xdb:tableProps="CACHE".

```
DECLARE xml_schema XMLTYPE;BEGIN SELECT out INTO xml_schema FROM
annotation_tab;
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETTABLEPROPS(xml_schema,
'purchaseOrder' , 'CACHE'); UPDATE annotation_tab SET out = xml_schema;END;
/
```

## 203.3.28 SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure

This procedure sets the `TIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE` datatype to all `dateTime` typed elements in the XML schema.

This is equivalent to adding `xdb:SQLType="TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE"` to all `dateTime` objects.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSCHEMA_ANNOTATE.SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE (
xmlschema IN OUT XMLTYPE,
overwrite IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 203-29 SETTIMESTAMPWITHTIMEZONE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlschema	XML schema to be annotated
overwrite	Boolean that indicates whether or not the procedure overwrites element attributes. The default is TRUE.

# DBMS\_XMLSTORAGE\_MANAGE

The `DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE` package provides an interface to manage and modify XML storage after schema registration has been completed.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLSTORAGE\\_MANAGE Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 204.1 DBMS\_XMLSTORAGE\_MANAGE Overview

`DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE` contains procedures to manage and modify XML storage after schema registration has been completed.

Use subprograms from this package to improve the performance of bulk load operations. You can disable indexes and constraints before doing a bulk load process and to enable them afterwards.

## 204.2 DBMS\_XMLSTORAGE\_MANAGE Security Model

Owned by XDB, the `DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE` package must be created by SYS or XDB. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to PUBLIC.

Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 204.3 Summary of DBMS\_XMLSTORAGE\_MANAGE Subprograms

This table lists and describes the `DBMS_XML_STORAGE` package subprograms.

**Table 204-1 DBMS\_XMLSTORAGE\_MANAGE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure</a>	Disables the indexes and constraints for XMLType tables and XMLType columns

**Table 204-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XMLSTORAGE\_MANAGE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure</a>	Rebuilds all indexes and enables the constraints on an XMLType table including its child tables and out-of-line tables
<a href="#">EXCHANGEPOSTPROC Procedure</a>	Enable constraints after exchange partition
<a href="#">EXCHANGEPREPROC Procedure</a>	Disable constraints before exchange partition
<a href="#">INDEXXMLREFERENCES Procedure</a>	Creates unique indexes on the REF columns of the given XML type table or the XML type column of a given table
<a href="#">REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN Procedure</a>	This is an auxiliary procedure to load data through exchange partition operation into a partitioned table and its reference-partitioned child table provided the child table has an xmltype column with a local xmlindex.
<a href="#">REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT Procedure</a>	Auxiliary procedure to load data through exchange partition operation out of a partitioned table and its reference-partitioned child table provided that the child table has an xmltype column with a local xmlindex.
<a href="#">RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE Procedure</a>	Renames a collection table to the given table name
<a href="#">SCOPEXMLREFERENCES Procedure</a>	Scopes all XML references. Scoped REF types require less storage space and allow more efficient access than unscoped REF types
<a href="#">XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING Function</a>	Maps a path expression (in XPath notation or DOT notations) to the corresponding table name and column name

## 204.3.1 DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure

This procedure disables the indexes and constraints for XMLType tables and XMLType columns.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS (
    owner_name    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
    table_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    column_name   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    clear        IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 204-2 DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name	Owner's name
table_name	Name of the XMLType table that the procedure is being performed on
column_name	XMLType column name

**Table 204-2 (Cont.) DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
clear	Boolean that when set to TRUE clears all stored index and constraint data for the table before the procedure executes. The default is FALSE, which does not clear them.

### Usage Notes

#### Passing XMLTYPE tables

For XMLType tables, you must pass the XMLType table name on which the bulk load operation is to be performed. For XMLType columns, you must pass the relational table name and the corresponding XMLType column name.

#### Using clear to Enable and Disable Indexes and Constraints

 **Note:**

If the DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS procedure is called with clear set to TRUE, it removes any index or constraint information about the XMLTYPE table or column memorized during earlier executions of the procedure.

Therefore, you must ensure that all disabled indexes and constraints are re-enabled on the table or column before you call the DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS procedure with clear set to TRUE.

Ideally, it is recommended that you set clear set to TRUE for the first execution. For any subsequent executions (due to errors while disabling or enabling indexes) clear should be set to FALSE, the default value. Once you have successfully re-enabled all the indexes and constraints following the bulk load operation, you can call this procedure again with clear set to TRUE for the next bulk load operation.

### Example

The following example illustrates the use of clear in the DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS procedure and the [ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure](#).

First, add a not-NULL constraint on comment element of the PURCHASEORDER\_TAB table:

```
ALTER TABLE PURCHASEORDER_TAB ADD CONSTRAINT c1 check
('XMLDATA"."comment" IS NOT NULL);
```

Then, disable all the indexes and constraints by passing the clear as TRUE, by calling the DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS procedure:

```
BEGIN
  XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS
    ( USER, 'PURCHASEORDER_TAB', NULL, TRUE );
END;
```



/

Next, perform a bulk load operation (such as datapump import) which violates constraint `c1` in the `ALTER` table statement. This does not raise an error because the constraint is disabled:

```
host impdp orexample/orexample directory=dir dumpfile=dmp.txt
  tables=OREXAMPLE.PURCHASEORDER_TAB content = DATA_ONLY;
```

**NOTE:** To view the disabled constraints and indexes use:

```
SELECT constraint_name,table_name,status FROM all_constraints
  WHERE owner = user;
```

Finally, try to enable the constraint using the `ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS` procedure. It raises an error because `c1`, the not null constraint, is violated by the bulk load operation:

```
BEGIN
  xdb.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS
    ( USER, 'PURCHASEORDER_TAB' );
END;
```

To disable all the indexes and constraints, again use `DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS`, but set `clear= FALSE` (because the `ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS` failed to complete successfully). Note: `clear = FALSE` by default, so we do not need to pass it explicitly in the next call.

```
BEGIN
  xdb.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS
    ( USER, 'PURCHASEORDER_TAB' );
END;
```

Then, delete the incorrect rows entered into the table

```
DELETE FROM purchaseorder_tab p
  WHERE p.xmldata."comment" IS NULL;
```

Re-enable the indexes and constraints using `ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS`, which completes successfully.

```
BEGIN
  xdb.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS
    ( USER, 'PURCHASEORDER_TAB' );
END;
```

## 204.3.2 ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure

This procedure rebuilds all indexes and enables the constraints on an `XMLType` table including its child tables and out-of-line tables.

When `column_name` is passed, it does the same for this `XMLType` column.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS (
  owner_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 204-3** ENABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
owner_user	Owner's name
table_name	Name of the table that the indexes and constraints are being removed from
column_name	Column name

**Usage Notes**

This procedure reverses [DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure](#).

**Example**

See [DISABLEINDEXESANDCONSTRAINTS Procedure](#)

## 204.3.3 EXCHANGEPOSTPROC Procedure

This procedure enable constraints after exchange partition.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.EXCHANGEPOSTPROC (
  owner_name   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name   IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 204-4** EXCHANGEPOSTPROC Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
owner_user	Owner's name
table_name	Name of the table that the indexes and constraints are being removed from

## 204.3.4 EXCHANGEPREPROC Procedure

This procedure disable constraints before exchange partition.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.EXCHANGEPREPROC (
  owner_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 204-5 EXCHANGEPREPROC Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_user	Owner's name
table_name	Name of the table that the indexes and constraints are being removed from

## 204.3.5 INDEXXMLREFERENCES Procedure

This procedure creates unique indexes on the REF columns of the given XML type table or the XML type column of a given table.

If the procedure creates multiple REF columns, it appends `_1`, `_2`, and so on to their names.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.INDEXXMLREFERENCES (
  owner_name  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 204-6 INDEXXMLREFERENCES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name	The owner's name
table_name	The table being indexed
column_name	A column name. Not needed for XML type tables.
index_name	The name of the newly created index

### Usage Notes

This procedure is only used if the REFs are scoped. See [SCOPEXMLREFERENCES Procedure](#).

Indexed REFs lead to better performance when joins between the base table and a child table occur in the query plan.

- If the base table has a higher selectivity than the child table, there is no need to index the REFS.
- If the selectivity of the child table is higher than that of the base table and if no indexes are present, then the join of one row in the child table with the base table leads to a full table scan of the base table.

INDEXXMLREFERENCES does not index REFS recursively in child tables of a table it is called on. To do this, Oracle recommends calling the procedure from within a loop over the XML\_OUT\_OF\_LINE\_TABLES or XML\_NESTED\_TABLES view. This creates the index names from the current value of a column in the view.

 **Note:**

This procedure is limited to the structured storage model.

## 204.3.6 REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN Procedure

This is an auxiliary procedure to load data through exchange partition operation into a partitioned table and its reference-partitioned child table provided that the child table has an xmltype column with a local xmlindex.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN (
  owner_name           IN VARCHAR2,
  parent_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  child_table_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  parent_exchange_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  child_exchange_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
  parent_exchange_stmt IN CLOB,
  child_exchange_stmt IN CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 204-7 REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name	owner's name
parent_table_name	the partitioned base table
child_table_name	a partitioned table with reference partitioning based on the table named parent_table_name
parent_exchange_table_name	an exchange table for the partitioned base table
child_exchange_table_name	an exchange table for the table named child_table_name

**Table 204-7 (Cont.) REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEIN Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parent_exchange_stmt	SQL statement to execute exchange partition operation between the table named parent_table_name and the table named parent_exchange_table_name
child_exchange_stmt	SQL statement to execute exchange partition operation between the table named child_table_name and the table named child_exchange_table_name

## 204.3.7 REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT Procedure

This is an auxiliary procedure to load data through exchange partition operation out of a partitioned table and its reference-partitioned child table provided that the child table has an xmltype column with a local xmlindex.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT (
    owner_name          IN VARCHAR2,
    parent_table_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    child_table_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    parent_exchange_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    child_exchange_table_name IN VARCHAR2,
    parent_exchange_stmt IN CLOB,
    child_exchange_stmt IN CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 204-8 REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name	owner's name
parent_table_name	the partitioned base table
child_table_name	a partitioned table with reference partitioning based on the table named parent_table_name
parent_exchange_table_name	an exchange table for the partitioned base table
child_exchange_table_name	an exchange table for the table named child_table_name
parent_exchange_stmt	SQL statement to execute exchange partition operation between the table named parent_table_name and the table named parent_exchange_table_name

**Table 204-8 (Cont.) REFPARTITIONEXCHANGEOUT Parameters**

Parameter	Description
child_exchange_stmt	SQL statement to execute exchange partition operation between the table named <code>child_table_name</code> and the table named <code>child_exchange_table_name</code>

## 204.3.8 RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE Procedure

This procedure renames a collection table to the given table name.

An XPath expression specifies the collection table, starting from the `XMLType` base table or an `XMLType` column of the base table.

This procedure provides the only way to derive a collection table name from the corresponding collection type name because there is no direct schema annotation for the purpose.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE (
  owner_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xpath               IN VARCHAR2,
  collection_table_name IN VARCHAR2
  namespaces          IN VARCHAR2 default NULL); // For release 11.2 only
```

### Parameters

**Table 204-9 RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner_name	The name of the owner
table_name	The name of a base table that can be used as the starting point for specifying the collection table
column_name	An <code>XMLType</code> column that can be the starting point for specifying the collection table
xpath	The XPath expression that specifies the collection table
collection_table_name	The name of the collection table
namespaces	For Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) and higher. The namespaces used in XPath.

### Usage Notes

Call this procedure after registering the XML schema.

The table name serves as a prefix to the index names.

Oracle recommends using this function because it makes query execution plans more readable.

Report errors that occur while this procedure runs to the user that called the procedure.



#### Note:

This procedure is limited to the structured storage model.

For Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) and higher, only, this function accepts XPath notation as well as DOT notation. If XPath notation is used, a `namespaces` parameter may also be required.

#### Example

The collection table name will be `EMP_TAB_NAMELIST`. You can verify this using `SELECT * FROM user_nested_tables`.

Using DOT Notation:

```
call XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE (
    USER,
    'EMP_TAB',
    NULL,
    '"XMLDATA"."EMPLOYEE"."NAME"',
    'EMP_TAB_NAMELIST');
```

Using XPath Notation:

XPath notation is available with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) and higher.

```
call XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.RENAMECOLLECTIONTABLE (
    USER,
    'EMP_TAB',
    NULL,
    '/e:Employee/Name',
    'EMP_TAB_NAMELIST',
    '''http://www.oracle.com/emp.xsd' as "e"');
```

## 204.3.9 SCOPEXMLREFERENCES Procedure

This procedure scopes all XML references. Scoped `REF` types require less storage space and allow more efficient access than unscoped `REF` types.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.SCOPEXMLREFERENCES;
```

#### Usage Notes

- If you have used [SETOUTOFFLINE Procedure](#) in the `DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE` package to avoid raising '1000 column limit' errors during XML schema registration, you should also use [SCOPEXMLREFERENCES Procedure](#).
- Using `SCOPEXMLREFERENCES` after XML schema registration and before loading XML instance data, makes these reference scoped to the out-of-line table only.

 **Note:**

This procedure is limited to the structured storage model.

## 204.3.10 XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING Function

This function maps a path expression (in XPath notation or DOT notations) to the corresponding table name and column name. This is necessary in cases in which the user wants to create an index on this table, or to add a constraint, or to rename a table to make query execution plans more readable.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING (
  owner_name   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT USER,
  table_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  xpath        IN  VARCHAR2,
  namespaces   IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN XMLTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 204-10** XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
owner_user	Owner's name
table_name	Name of the base table
column_name	Optional name of the XML type column if table_name is not an XMLtype table. If table_name refers to XMLType table then column_name should be NULL.
xpath	Path expression in DOT notation or XPath notation (see examples below)
namespaces	Optional namespace definitions for path expression

### Examples

XPath2TabColMapping evaluated on XMLType table with XPath Notation, namespaces provided

```
SELECT XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING (
  USER, 'XML_TAB', '', '//nl:item/nl:location','xdbXmark' as "nl")
FROM DUAL;
```

This produces a result, for example:

```
<Result>
<Mapping TableName="SYS_NT12345" ColumnName="location"/>
</Result>
```

This allows us to define an index or constraint on table SYS\_NT12345 and column location.



XPath2TabColMapping evaluated on table not of XMLType but with XMLType column  
by means of DOT notation

```
SELECT XDB.DBMS_XMLSTORAGE_MANAGE.XPATH2TABCOLMAPPING (  
    USER, 'PurchaseOrderTab', 'XMLCOL', 'xmldata.LineItems.LineItem', '')  
FROM DUAL;
```

# 205

## DBMS\_XMLSTORE

DBMS\_XMLSTORE provides the ability to store XML data in relational tables.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XMLSTORE Subprograms](#)



### See Also:

*Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

### 205.1 DBMS\_XMLSTORE Security Model

Owned by XDB, the DBMS\_XMLSTORE package must be created by SYS or XDB. The EXECUTE privilege is granted to PUBLIC. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

### 205.2 Types

The DBMS\_XMLSTORE subprograms use the ctxType Type.

**Table 205-1** *Types of DBMS\_XMLSTORE*

Type	Description
ctxType	The type of the query context handle. This is the return type of <a href="#">NEWCONTEXT</a> .

### 205.3 Summary of DBMS\_XMLSTORE Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XMLSTORE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 205-2** **DBMS\_XMLSTORE Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST</a>	Clears the key column list.
<a href="#">CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST</a>	Clears the update column list.
<a href="#">CLOSECONTEXT</a>	It closes/deallocates a particular save context.

**Table 205-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_XMLSTORE Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">DELETEXML</a>	Deletes records specified by data from the XML document, from the table specified at the context creation time.
<a href="#">INSERTXML</a>	Inserts the XML document into the table specified at the context creation time.
<a href="#">NEWCONTEXT</a>	Creates a save context, and returns the context handle.
<a href="#">SETKEYCOLUMN</a>	This method adds a column to the key column list.
<a href="#">SETROWTAG</a>	Names the tag used in the XML document., to enclose the XML elements corresponding to the database.
<a href="#">SETUPDATECOLUMN</a>	Adds a column to the "update column list".
<a href="#">UPDATEXML</a>	Updates the table given the XML document.

## 205.3.1 CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST

This procedure clears the key column list.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE clearKeyColumnList(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

**Table 205-3 CLEARKEYCOLUMNLIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.

## 205.3.2 CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST

This procedure clears the update column list.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE clearUpdateColumnList(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

**Table 205-4 CLEARUPDATECOLUMNLIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.

## 205.3.3 CLOSECONTEXT

This procedure closes/deallocates a particular save context.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE closeContext(ctxHdl IN ctxType);
```

**Table 205-5 CLOSECONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN)	Context handle.

## 205.3.4 DELETEXML

DELETEXML deletes records specified by data from the XML document from the table specified at the context creation time, and returns the number of rows deleted.

### Syntax

The following syntax uses a VARCHAR2 type for the xDoc parameter.

```
FUNCTION deleteXML(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxPType,  
    xDoc IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

The following syntax uses a CLOB type for the xDoc parameter.

```
FUNCTION deleteXML(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    xDoc IN CLOB)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

The following syntax uses an XMLType type for the xDoc parameter.

```
FUNCTION deleteXML(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    xDoc IN XMLType)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 205-6 DELETEXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN)	Context handle.

**Table 205-6 (Cont.) DELETXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
xDoc	( IN )	String containing the XML document.

## 205.3.5 INSERTXML

Inserts the XML document into the table specified at the context creation time, and returns the number of rows inserted.

Note that if a user passes an XML file for `insertXML` to `DBMS_XMLSTORE` that contains extra elements (elements that do not match any columns in the table), Oracle tries to insert into those columns unless `SETUPDATECOLUMN` is used. The use of `setUpdateColumn` is optional only if the elements in the XML file match up to the columns in the table.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION insertXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
FUNCTION insertXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN CLOB)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
FUNCTION insertXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN XMLType)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 205-7 INSERTXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN )	Context handle.
xDoc	( IN )	String containing the XML document.

## 205.3.6 NEWCONTEXT

NEWCONTEXT creates a save context and returns the context handle.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION newContext(  
    targetTable IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN ctxType;
```

**Table 205-8 NEWCONTEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
targetTable	(IN)	The target table into which to load the XML document.

## 205.3.7 SETKEYCOLUMN

This method adds a column to the "key column list".

The value for the column cannot be NULL. In case of update or delete, the columns in the key column list make up the WHERE clause of the statement. The key columns list must be specified before updates can complete; this is optional for delete operations

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setKeyColumn(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    colName IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 205-9 SETKEYCOLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.
colName	(IN)	Column to be added to the key column list; cannot be NULL.

## 205.3.8 SETROWTAG

This procedure names the tag used in the XML document, to enclose the XML elements corresponding to database records.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setRowTag(  
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
    tag IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 205-10 SETROWTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	(IN)	Context handle.

**Table 205-10 (Cont.) SETROWTAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
tag	( IN )	Tag name.

## 205.3.9 SETUPDATECOLUMN

SETUPDATECOLUMN adds a column to the update column list.

In case of insert, the default is to insert values to all the columns in the table. In case of updates, the default is to only update the columns corresponding to the tags present in the `ROW` element of the XML document. When the update column list is specified, the columns making up this list alone will get updated or inserted into.

Note that if a user passes an XML file for [INSERTXML](#) to `DBMS_XMLSTORE` which contains extra elements (ones that do not match up to any columns in the table), Oracle will try to insert into those columns unless `setUpdateColumn` is used. The use of `setUpdateColumn` is optional only if the elements in the XML file match up to the columns in the table.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE setUpdateColumn(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    colName IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 205-11 SETUPDATECOLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
ctxHdl	( IN )	Context handle.
colName	( IN )	Column to be added to the update column list.

## 205.3.10 UPDATEXML

Updates the table specified at the context creation time with data from the XML document, and returns the number of rows updated.

The options are described in the following table.

### Syntax

The following syntax passes the `xDoc` parameter as a `VARCHAR2`.

```
FUNCTION updateXML(
    ctxHdl IN ctxType,
    xDoc IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

The following syntax passes the `xDoc` parameter as a CLOB.

```
FUNCTION updateXML(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  xDoc IN CLOB)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

The following syntax passes the `xDoc` parameter as a `XMLType`.

```
FUNCTION updateXML(  
  ctxHdl IN ctxType,  
  xDoc IN XMLType)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 205-12 UPDATEXML Function Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
<code>ctxHdl</code>	( IN )	Context handle.
<code>xDoc</code>	( IN )	String containing the XML document.



# DBMS\_XPLAN

The `DBMS_XPLAN` package provides an easy way to display the output of the `EXPLAIN PLAN` command in several, predefined formats.

You can also use the `DBMS_XPLAN` package to display the plan of a statement stored in the Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) or stored in a SQL tuning set. It further provides a way to display the SQL execution plan and SQL execution runtime statistics for cached SQL cursors based on the information stored in the `V$SQL_PLAN` and `V$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL` fixed views. Finally, it displays plans from a SQL plan baseline.

## See Also:

- For more information on the `EXPLAIN PLAN` command, the AWR, and SQL tuning set, see *Oracle Database SQL Tuning Guide*.
- For more information on the `V$SQL_PLAN` fixed view, see *Oracle Database Reference*
- For more information on the `V$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS` fixed view, see *Oracle Database Reference*

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XPLAN Subprograms](#)

## 206.1 DBMS\_XPLAN Overview

The `DBMS_XPLAN` package supplies five table functions.

These functions are listed below:

- `DISPLAY` - to format and display the contents of a plan table.
- `DISPLAY_AWR` - to format and display the contents of the execution plan of a stored SQL statement in the AWR.
- `DISPLAY_CURSOR` - to format and display the contents of the execution plan of any loaded cursor.
- `DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE` - to display one or more execution plans for the SQL statement identified by SQL handle

- `DISPLAY_SQLSET` - to format and display the contents of the execution plan of statements stored in a SQL tuning set.

## 206.2 DBMS\_XPLAN Security Model

This package runs with the privileges of the calling user, not the package owner (`SYS`). The table function `DISPLAY_CURSOR` requires `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on the following fixed views: `V$SQL_PLAN`, `V$SESSION` and `V$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL`.

Using the [DISPLAY\\_AWR Function](#) requires the user to have `SELECT` or `READ` privileges on `DBA_HIST_SQL_PLAN`, `DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT`, and `V$DATABASE`.

Using the [DISPLAY\\_SQLSET Function](#) requires the user to have the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on `ALL_SQLSET_STATEMENTS` and `ALL_SQLSET_PLANS`.

Using [DISPLAY\\_SQL\\_PLAN\\_BASELINE Function](#) requires the user to have the `SELECT` or `READ` privilege on `DBA_SQL_PLAN_BASELINES` as well as the privileges to execute the SQL statement for which the user is trying to get the plan.

All these privileges are automatically granted as part of the `SELECT_CATALOG` role.

## 206.3 DBMS\_XPLAN Data Structures

The `DBMS_XPLAN` package defines a `TABLE` type.

### Table Types

- [DBMS\\_XPLAN PLAN\\_OBJECT\\_LIST Table Type](#)

### 206.3.1 DBMS\_XPLAN PLAN\_OBJECT\_LIST Table Type

This type allows for a list of generic objects as input to the `COMPARE_PLANS` function.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE plan_object_list IS TABLE OF generic_plan_object;
```

The generic object abstracts the common attributes of plans from all plan sources. Every plan source is a subclass of the `plan_object_list` superclass. The following table summarizes the different plan sources. Note that when an optional parameter is null, it can correspond to multiple objects. For example, if you do not specify a child number for `cursor_cache_object`, then it matches all cursor cache statements with the specified SQL ID.

**Table 206-1 Plan Sources for PLAN\_OBJECT\_LIST**

Plan Source	Specification	Description
Plan table	<code>plan_table_object(owner, plan_table_name, statement_id, plan_id)</code>	The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>owner</code>—The owner of the plan table</li> <li>• <code>plan_table_name</code>—The name of the plan table</li> <li>• <code>statement_id</code>—The ID of the statement (optional)</li> <li>• <code>plan_id</code>—The ID of the plan (optional)</li> </ul>
Cursor cache	<code>cursor_cache_object(sql_id, child_number)</code>	The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>sql_id</code>—The SQL ID of the plan</li> <li>• <code>child_number</code>—The child number of the plan in the cursor cache (optional)</li> </ul>
AWR	<code>awr_object(sql_id, dbid, con_dbid, plan_hash_value)</code>	The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>sql_id</code>—The SQL ID of the plan</li> <li>• <code>dbid</code>—The database ID (optional)</li> <li>• <code>con_dbid</code>—The CDB ID (optional)</li> <li>• <code>plan_hash_value</code>—The hash value of the plan (optional)</li> </ul>
SQL tuning set	<code>sqlset_object (sqlset_owner, sqlset_name, sql_id, plan_hash_value)</code>	The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>sqlset_owner</code>—The owner of the SQL tuning set</li> <li>• <code>sqlset_name</code>—The name of the SQL tuning set</li> <li>• <code>sql_id</code>—The SQL ID of the plan</li> <li>• <code>plan_hash_value</code>—The hash value of the plan (optional)</li> </ul>
SQL plan management	<code>spm_object (sql_handle, plan_name)</code>	The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>sql_handle</code>—The SQL handle of plans protected by SQL plan management</li> <li>• <code>plan_name</code>—The name of the SQL plan baseline (optional)</li> </ul>
SQL profile	<code>sql_profile_object (profile_name)</code>	The <code>profile_name</code> parameter specifies the name of the SQL profile.
Advisor	<code>advisor_object (task_name, execution_name, sql_id, plan_id)</code>	The parameters are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>task_name</code>—The name of the advisor task</li> <li>• <code>execution_name</code>—The name of the task execution</li> <li>• <code>sql_id</code>—The SQL ID of the plan</li> <li>• <code>plan_id</code>—The advisor plan ID (optional)</li> </ul>

## 206.4 Examples

These examples show sample uses of DBMS\_XPLAN.

### Displaying a Plan Table Using DBMS\_XPLAN.DISPLAY

Execute an explain plan command on a SELECT statement:

```
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT * FROM emp e, dept d
      WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
      AND e.ename='benoit';
```

Display the plan using the DBMS\_XPLAN.DISPLAY table function

```
SET LINESIZE 130
SET PAGESIZE 0
SELECT * FROM TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);
```

This query produces the following output:

Plan hash value: 3693697075

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	57	6 (34)	00:00:01
* 1	HASH JOIN		1	57	6 (34)	00:00:01
* 2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	1	37	3 (34)	00:00:01
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	4	80	3 (34)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
1 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")
2 - filter("E"."ENAME"='benoit')
```

15 rows selected.

### Displaying a Cursor Execution Plan Using DBMS\_XPLAN.DISPLAY\_CURSOR

By default, the table function DISPLAY\_CURSOR formats the execution plan for the last SQL statement executed by the session. For example:

```
SELECT ename FROM emp e, dept d
      WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
      AND e.empno=7369;
```

```
ENAME
-----
SMITH
```

To display the execution plan of the last executed statement for that session:

```
SET PAGESIZE 0
SELECT * FROM DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR();
```

This query produces the following output:

Plan hash value: 3693697075, SQL hash value: 2096952573, child number: 0

```
SELECT ename FROM emp e, dept d WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
AND e.empno=7369
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT					
* 1	HASH JOIN		1	16	6 (34)	00:00:01
* 2	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	1	13	3 (34)	00:00:01
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	4	12	3 (34)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
1 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")
2 - filter("E"."EMPNO"=7369)
```

21 rows selected.

You can also use the table function `DISPLAY_CURSOR` to display the execution plan for any loaded cursor stored in the cursor cache. In that case, you must supply a reference to the child cursor to the table function. This includes the SQL ID of the statement and optionally the child number.

Run a query with a distinctive comment:

```
SELECT /* TOTO */ ename, dname
FROM dept d join emp e USING (deptno);
```

Get `sql_id` and `child_number` for the preceding statement:

```
SELECT sql_id, child_number
FROM v$sql
WHERE sql_text LIKE '%TOTO%';
```

SQL_ID	CHILD_NUMBER
gwp663cqh5qbf	0

Display the execution plan for the cursor:

```
SELECT * FROM DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR('gwp663cqh5qbf',0);
```

Plan hash value: 3693697075, SQL ID: gwp663cqh5qbf, child number: 0

```
SELECT /* TOTO */ ename, dname
FROM dept d JOIN emp e USING (deptno);
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT				7 (100)	
1	SORT GROUP BY		4	64	7 (43)	00:00:01
* 2	HASH JOIN		14	224	6 (34)	00:00:01
3	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	4	44	3 (34)	00:00:01
4	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	14	70	3 (34)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
2 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")
```

Instead of issuing two queries, one to get the `sql_id` and `child_number` pair and one to display the plan, you can combine these in a single query:

Display the execution plan of all cursors matching the string 'TOTO':

```
SELECT t.*
FROM v$sql s, DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR(s.sql_id, s.child_number) t WHERE sql_text
LIKE '%TOTO%';
```

### Displaying a Plan Table with Parallel Information

By default, only relevant information is reported by the `display` and `display_cursor` table functions. In [Displaying a Plan Table Using DBMS\\_XPLAN.DISPLAY](#), the query does not execute in parallel. Hence, information related to the parallelization of the plan is not reported. As shown in the following example, parallel information is reported only if the query executes in parallel.

```
ALTER TABLE emp PARALLEL;
EXPLAIN PLAN for
SELECT * FROM emp e, dept d
WHERE e.deptno = d.deptno
AND e.ename = 'hermann'
ORDER BY e.empno;
```

Display the plan using the `DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY` table function

```
SET LINESIZE 130
SET PAGESIZE 0
SELECT * FROM DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY();
Plan hash value: 3693697345
```

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time	TQ	INOUT	PQ Distrib
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	117	6 (50)	00:00:01			
1	PX COORDINATOR								
2	PX SEND QC (ORDER)	:TQ10003	1	117	6 (50)	00:00:01	Q1,03	P->S	QC (ORDER)
3	SORT ORDER BY		1	117	6 (50)	00:00:01	Q1,03	PCWP	
4	PX RECEIVE		1	117	5 (40)	00:00:01	Q1,03	PCWP	
5	PX SEND RANGE	:TQ10002	1	117	5 (40)	00:00:01	Q1,02	P->P	RANGE
* 6	HASH JOIN		1	117	5 (40)	00:00:01	Q1,02	PCWP	
7	PX RECEIVE		1	87	2 (50)	00:00:01	Q1,02	PCWP	
8	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10001	1	87	2 (50)	00:00:01	Q1,01	P->P	HASH
9	PX BLOCK ITERATOR		1	87	2 (50)	00:00:01	Q1,01	PCWC	
* 10	TABLE ACCESS FULL	EMP	1	87	2 (50)	00:00:01	Q1,01	PCWP	
11	BUFFER SORT						Q1,02	PCWC	
12	PX RECEIVE		4	120	3 (34)	00:00:01	Q1,02	PCWP	
13	PX SEND HASH	:TQ10000	4	120	3 (34)	00:00:01		S->P	HASH
14	TABLE ACCESS FULL	DEPT	4	120	3 (34)	00:00:01			

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

```
6 - access("E"."DEPTNO"="D"."DEPTNO")
10 - filter("E"."ENAME"='hermann')
```

When the query is parallel, information related to parallelism is reported: table queue number (TQ column), table queue type (INOUT) and table queue distribution method (PQ Distrib).

By default, if several plans in the plan table match the `statement_id` parameter passed to the display table function (default value is `NULL`), only the plan corresponding to the last `EXPLAIN PLAN` command is displayed. Hence, there is no

need to purge the plan table after each `EXPLAIN PLAN`. However, you should purge the plan table regularly to ensure good performance in the execution of the `DISPLAY` table function. If no plan table is created, Oracle uses a global temporary table to store any plan information for individual users and preserves its content throughout the lifespan of a session. Note that you cannot truncate the content of a global temporary table.

For ease of use, you can define a view on top of the display table function and then use that view to display the output of the `EXPLAIN PLAN` command:

### Using a View to Display Last Explain Plan

```
# define plan view
CREATE VIEW PLAN AS SELECT * FROM TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);

# display the output of the last explain plan command
SELECT * FROM PLAN;
```

## 206.5 Summary of DBMS\_XPLAN Subprograms

This table lists the DBMS\_XPLAN subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 206-2** *DBMS\_XPLAN Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">COMPARE_PLANS Function</a>	Compares each plan in a list with a reference plan and returns the report
<a href="#">DIFF_PLAN Function</a>	Compares plans
<a href="#">DISPLAY Function</a>	Displays the contents of the plan table
<a href="#">DISPLAY_AWR Function</a>	Displays the contents of an execution plan stored in the AWR
<a href="#">DISPLAY_CURSOR Function</a>	Displays the execution plan of any cursor in the cursor cache
<a href="#">DISPLAY_PLAN Function</a>	Displays the contents of the plan table in a variety of formats with CLOB output type
<a href="#">DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BAS ELINE Function</a>	Displays one or more execution plans for the specified SQL handle of a SQL plan baseline
<a href="#">DISPLAY_SQLSET Function</a>	Displays the execution plan of a given statement stored in a SQL tuning set

### 206.5.1 COMPARE\_PLANS Function

This function compares each plan in a list with a reference plan and returns the report.

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.COMPARE_PLANS(
  reference_plan    IN generic_plan_object,
  compare_plan_list IN plan_object_list,
  type              IN VARCHAR2 := 'TEXT',
  level            IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
  section          IN VARCHAR2 := 'ALL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 206-3 COMPARE\_PLANS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
reference_plan	The reference plan. This plan should always evaluate to a single plan.
compare_plan_list	List of plans to compare with reference plan. The compare_plan_list is a list of generic_object and each generic_object could correspond to one or more plans.
type	Type of the report. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TEXT</li> <li>• HTML</li> <li>• XML</li> </ul>
level	Format of the report. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BASIC</li> <li>• TYPICAL</li> <li>• ALL</li> </ul>
section	A particular section in the report. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUMMARY</li> <li>• FINDINGS</li> <li>• PLANS</li> <li>• INFORMATION</li> <li>• ERRORS</li> </ul>

### Example 206-1 Examples

The following examples illustrate the usage of COMPARE\_PLANS Function.

```
var report clob;
exec :report := dbms_xplan.compare_plans(cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0', 2),
    - plan_object_list (cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0', 4)));

print report
```

The above example compares the plan of child cursor number 2 for the SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0' with that of the child cursor number 4 for the same SQL ID. Returns the report in the text format (default).

```
var report clob;
exec :report := dbms_xplan.compare_plans(cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0', 2),
    plan_object_list( spm_object('SQL_024d0f7d21351f5d',
'SQL_PLAN_sdfjkd')));

print report
```

The above example compares the plan of child cursor number 2 for the SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0' with that of the plan baseline captured by SPM for query whose SQL handle is 'SQL\_024d0f7d21351f5d' and plan name is 'SQL\_PLAN\_sdfjkd'. Returns the report in the text format (default).



```

var report clob;
exec :report = dbms_xplan.compare_plans(cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0', 2),
    plan_object_list( cursor_cache_object('8mkxm7ur07za0'),
sqlset_object('SH', 'SQLT_WORKLOAD', '6vfvqav0rgyad'),
awr_object('6vfvqav0rgyad', 5), spm_object('SQL_024d0f7d21351f5d',
'SQL_PLAN_sdfjkd'), plan_table_object('SH', 'plan_table', NULL, 38),
sql_profile_object('pe3r3ejsfd'), a dvisor_object('TASK_1228',
'EXEC_1928', '8mkxm7ur07za0')), type => 'XML',
    level => 'ALL', section => 'SUMMARY');

```

The above example compares the plan of child cursor number 2 for the SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0' with each of the plans in the following list:

- cursor\_cache\_object('8mkxm7ur07za0'): All the plans in the cursor cache that are generated for the SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0'.
- sqlset\_object('SH', 'SQLT\_WORKLOAD', '6vfvqav0rgyad'): All the plans generated in the SQL tuning set SH. SQLT\_WORKLOAD for the SQL ID '6vfvqav0rgyad'.
- awr\_object('6vfvqav0rgyad', 5): All the plans in AWR that are captured for database ID 5 and SQL ID '6vfvqav0rgyad'.
- spm\_object('SQL\_024d0f7d21351f5d', 'SQL\_PLAN\_sdfjkd'): The plan baseline for the query with SQL handle 'SQL\_024d0f7d21351f5d' with name 'SQL\_PLAN\_sdfjkd'.
- plan\_table\_object('SH', 'plan\_table', NULL, 38): Plan stored in SH.plan\_table identified by plan\_id=38.
- sql\_profile\_object('pe3r3ejsfd'): Plan identified by the SQL profile name 'pe3r3ejsfd'.
- advisor\_object('TASK\_1228', 'EXEC\_1928', '8mkxm7ur07za0'): All the plans stored in SQL advisor identified by task name 'TASK\_1228', execution name 'EXEC\_1928' and SQL ID '8mkxm7ur07za0'.

## 206.5.2 DIFF\_PLAN Function

This function compares two sql plans, the reference plan and the target plan. This function returns a task\_id that can be used to retrieve the report of findings.

### Syntax

```

DBMS_XPLAN.DIFF_PLAN(
    sql_text    IN    CLOB,
    outline     IN    CLOB,
    user_name   IN    VARCHAR2 := 'NULL')
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 206-4** DIFF\_PLAN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sql_text	The text of the SQL statement.
outline	Used to generate the target plan.

**Table 206-4 (Cont.) DIFF\_PLAN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
user_name	The parsing schema name default to current user.

## 206.5.3 DISPLAY Function

This table function displays the contents of the plan table.

In addition, you can use this table function to display any plan (with or without statistics) stored in a table as long as the columns of this table are named the same as columns of the plan table (or `V$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL` if statistics are included). You can apply a predicate on the specified table to select rows of the plan to display.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY(  
    table_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'PLAN_TABLE',  
    statement_id  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    format        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',  
    filter_preds  IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 206-5 DISPLAY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	Specifies the table name where the plan is stored. This parameter defaults to <code>PLAN_TABLE</code> , which is the default plan table for the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command. If <code>NULL</code> is specified it also defaults to <code>PLAN_TABLE</code> .
statement_id	Specifies the <code>statement_id</code> of the plan to be displayed. This parameter defaults to <code>NULL</code> , which is the default when the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command is executed without a <code>set statement_id</code> clause. If no <code>statement_id</code> is specified, the function shows you the plan of the most recent explained statement.

Table 206-5 (Cont.) DISPLAY Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
format	<p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BASIC</b>: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option.</li> <li>• <b>TYPICAL</b>: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS, and REMOTE SQL information (see below).</li> <li>• <b>SERIAL</b>: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel.</li> <li>• <b>ALL</b>: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed).</li> </ul> <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above three standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ROWS</b> - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>• <b>BYTES</b> - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>• <b>COST</b> - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information</li> <li>• <b>PARTITION</b> - if relevant, shows partition pruning information</li> <li>• <b>PARALLEL</b> - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information)</li> <li>• <b>PREDICATE</b> - if relevant, shows the predicate section</li> <li>• <b>PROJECTION</b> -if relevant, shows the projection section</li> <li>• <b>ALIAS</b> - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section</li> <li>• <b>REMOTE</b> - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL)</li> <li>• <b>NOTE</b> - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan</li> </ul> <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p> <p>If the target plan table (see <code>table_name</code> parameter) also stores plan statistics columns (for example, it is a table used to capture the content of the fixed view <code>V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL</code>), additional format keywords can be used to specify which class of statistics to display when using the <a href="#">DISPLAY Function</a>. These additional format keywords are <code>IOSTATS</code>, <code>MEMSTATS</code>, <code>ALLSTATS</code>, and <code>LAST</code> (see the <a href="#">DISPLAY_CURSOR Function</a> or the <a href="#">DISPLAY_SQLSET Function</a> for a full description of these four keywords).</p>

**Table 206-5 (Cont.) DISPLAY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>filter_preds</code>	SQL filter predicate(s) to restrict the set of rows selected from the table where the plan is stored. When value is NULL (the default), the plan displayed corresponds to the last executed explain plan. For example: <code>filter_preds=&gt;'plan_id = 10'</code>  Can reference any column of the table where the plan is stored and can contain any SQL construct (for example, sub-query, function calls (see <b>WARNING</b> under Usage Notes)

**Usage Notes**

Here are some ways you might use variations on the `format` parameter:

- Use `'ALL -PROJECTION -NOTE'` to display everything except the projection and note sections.
- Use `'TYPICAL PROJECTION'` to display using the typical format with the additional projection section (which is normally excluded under the typical format). Since `typical` is default, using simply `'PROJECTION'` is equivalent.
- Use `'-BYTES -COST -PREDICATE'` to display using the typical format but excluding optimizer cost and byte estimates as well as the predicate section.
- Use `'BASIC ROWS'` to display basic information with the additional number of rows estimated by the optimizer.

**⚠ WARNING:**

Application developers should expose the `filter_preds` parameter to end-users only after careful consideration because this could expose the application to SQL injection. Indeed, `filter_preds` can potentially reference any table or execute any server function for which the database user invoking the table function has privileges.

**Examples**

To display the result of the last `EXPLAIN PLAN` command stored in the plan table:

```
SELECT * FROM TABLE (DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);
```

To display from other than the default plan table, "my\_plan\_table":

```
SELECT * FROM table (DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY('my_plan_table'));
```

To display the minimum plan information:

```
SELECT * FROM table (DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY('plan_table', null, 'basic'));
```

To display the plan for a statement identified by 'foo', such as  
statement\_id='sales\_query':

```
SELECT * FROM table (DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY('plan_table', 'sales_query'));
```

## 206.5.4 DISPLAY\_AWR Function

This table function displays the contents of an execution plan stored in AWR.

### Note:

This function is deprecated. Use `DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` instead. `DISPLAY_AWR` only works with snapshots for the local DBID, whereas `DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY` supports all snapshots inside AWR, including remote and imported snapshots.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_AWR(
  sql_id          IN      VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  db_id          IN      NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
  format         IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT TYPICAL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 206-6** DISPLAY\_AWR Table Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sql_id	Specifies the <code>SQL_ID</code> of the SQL statement. You can retrieve the appropriate value for the SQL statement of interest by querying the column <code>SQL_ID</code> in <code>DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT</code> .
plan_hash_value	Specifies the <code>PLAN_HASH_VALUE</code> of a SQL statement. This parameter is optional. If omitted, the table function returns all stored execution plans for a given <code>SQL_ID</code> .
db_id	Specifies the <code>database_id</code> for which the plan of the SQL statement, identified by <code>SQL_ID</code> should be displayed. If not supplied, the <code>database_id</code> of the local database is used, as shown in <code>V\$DATABASE</code> .

**Table 206-6 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_AWR Table Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	<p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts four values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option.</li> <li>TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below).</li> <li>SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel.</li> <li>ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed).</li> </ul> <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above four standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information</li> <li>PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information</li> <li>PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information)</li> <li>PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section</li> <li>PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section</li> <li>ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section</li> <li>REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL)</li> <li>NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan</li> </ul> <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p>

**Usage Notes**

- To use the DISPLAY\_AWR functionality, the calling user must have SELECT or READ privilege on DBA\_HIST\_SQL\_PLAN, DBA\_HIST\_SQLTEXT, and V\$DATABASE, otherwise it shows an appropriate error message.
- The following examples show different ways of using the format parameter:
  - Use 'BASIC ROWS' to display basic information with the additional number of rows estimated by the optimizer.
  - Use 'ALL -PROJECTION -NOTE' to display everything except the projection and note sections.

- Use 'TYPICAL PROJECTION' to display using the typical format with the additional projection section (which is normally excluded under the typical format). Since typical is default, using simply 'PROJECTION' is equivalent.
- Use '-BYTES -COST -PREDICATE' to display using the typical format but excluding optimizer cost and byte estimates and the predicate section.

### Examples

To display the different execution plans associated with the SQL ID 'atfwcg8anrykp':

```
SELECT * FROM table(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_AWR('atfwcg8anrykp'));
```

To display all execution plans of all stored SQL statements containing the string 'TOTO':

```
SELECT tf.*
FROM   DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT ht, table(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_AWR(ht.sql_id,null,
null, 'ALL' )) tf
WHERE  ht.sql_text like '%TOTO%';
```

## 206.5.5 DISPLAY\_CURSOR Function

This table function displays the explain plan of any cursor loaded in the cursor cache. In addition to the explain plan, various plan statistics (such as I/O, memory and timing) can be reported (based on the V\$SQL\_PLAN\_STATISTICS\_ALL VIEWS).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR(
  sql_id           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cursor_child_no IN NUMBER     DEFAULT 0,
  format           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL');
```

### Parameters

**Table 206-7** DISPLAY\_CURSOR Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sql_id	Specifies the SQL_ID of the SQL statement in the cursor cache. You can retrieve the appropriate value by querying the column SQL_ID in V\$SQL or V\$SQLAREA. Alternatively, you could choose the column PREV_SQL_ID for a specific session out of V\$SESSION. This parameter defaults to NULL in which case the plan of the last cursor executed by the session is displayed.
cursor_child_no	Child number of the cursor to display. If not supplied, the execution plan of all cursors matching the supplied sql_id parameter are displayed. The child_number can be specified only if sql_id is specified.

**Table 206-7 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_CURSOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	<p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts five values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option.</li> <li>• TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below).</li> <li>• SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel.</li> <li>• ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed).</li> <li>• ADAPTIVE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Displays the final plan, or the current plan if the execution has not completed. This section includes notes about runtime optimizations that affect the plan, such as switching from a Nested Loops join to a Hash join.</li> <li>– Plan lineage. This section shows the plans that were run previously due to automatic reoptimization. It also shows the default plan, if the plan changed due to dynamic plans.</li> <li>– Recommended plan. In reporting mode, the plan is chosen based on execution statistics displayed. Note that displaying the recommended plan for automatic reoptimization requires re-compiling the query with the optimizer adjustments collected in the child cursor. Displaying the recommended plan for a dynamic plan does not require this.</li> <li>– Dynamic plans. This summarizes the portions of the plan that differ from the default plan chosen by the optimizer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For finer control on the display output, you can add the following keywords to the preceding format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE).</p> <p>Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>• BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>• COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information</li> <li>• PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information</li> <li>• PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information)</li> <li>• PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section</li> <li>• PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section</li> <li>• ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section</li> <li>• REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL)</li> <li>• NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan</li> </ul>



**Table 206-7 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_CURSOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOSTATS - assuming that basic plan statistics are collected when SQL statements are executed (either by using the <code>gather_plan_statistics</code> hint or by setting the parameter <code>statistics_level</code> to ALL), this format shows IO statistics for ALL (or only for the LAST as shown below) executions of the cursor.</li> <li>MEMSTATS - Assuming that PGA memory management is enabled (that is, <code>pga_aggregate_target</code> parameter is set to a non 0 value), this format allows to display memory management statistics (for example, execution mode of the operator, how much memory was used, number of bytes spilled to disk, and so on). These statistics only apply to memory intensive operations like hash-joins, sort or some bitmap operators.</li> <li>ALLSTATS - A shortcut for 'IOSTATS MEMSTATS'</li> <li>LAST - By default, plan statistics are shown for all executions of the cursor. The keyword LAST can be specified to see only the statistics for the last execution.</li> </ul> <p>The following formats are deprecated but supported for backward compatibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RUNSTATS_TOT - Same as IOSTATS, that is, displays IO statistics for all executions of the specified cursor.</li> <li>RUNSTATS_LAST - Same as IOSTATS LAST, that is, displays the runtime statistics for the last execution of the cursor</li> </ul> <p>You can prefix format keywords with the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p>

### Usage Notes

- To use the DISPLAY\_CURSOR functionality, the calling user must have SELECT or READ privilege on the fixed views V\$SQL\_PLAN\_STATISTICS\_ALL, V\$SQL and V\$SQL\_PLAN, otherwise it shows an appropriate error message.
- Here are some ways you might use variations on the `format` parameter:
  - Use 'ALL -PROJECTION -NOTE' to display everything except the projection and note sections.
  - Use 'TYPICAL PROJECTION' to display using the typical format with the additional projection section (which is normally excluded under the typical format). Since typical is default, using simply 'PROJECTION' is equivalent.
  - Use '-BYTES -COST -PREDICATE' to display using the typical format but excluding optimizer cost and byte estimates as well as the predicate section.
  - Use 'BASIC ROWS' to display basic information with the additional number of rows estimated by the optimizer.

## Examples

To display the execution plan of the last SQL statement executed by the current session:

```
SELECT * FROM table (
  DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR);
```

To display the execution plan of all children associated with the SQL ID 'atfwcg8anrykp':

```
SELECT * FROM table (
  DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR('atfwcg8anrykp'));
```

To display runtime statistics for the cursor included in the preceding statement:

```
SELECT * FROM table (
  DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_CURSOR('atfwcg8anrykp', NULL, 'ALLSTATS LAST'));
```

## 206.5.6 DISPLAY\_PLAN Function

This table function displays the contents of the plan table in a variety of formats with CLOB output type.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_PLAN (
  table_name      IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'PLAN_TABLE',
  statement_id    IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  format          IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  filter_preds    IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  type           IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'TEXT')
RETURN CLOB;
```

### Parameters

**Table 206-8** DISPLAY\_PLAN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
table_name	Specifies the table name where the plan is stored. This parameter defaults to <code>PLAN_TABLE</code> , which is the default plan table for the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command. If <code>NULL</code> is specified it also defaults to <code>PLAN_TABLE</code> .
statement_id	Specifies the <code>statement_id</code> of the plan to be displayed. This parameter defaults to <code>NULL</code> , which is the default when the <code>EXPLAIN PLAN</code> command is executed without a <code>set statement_id</code> clause. If no <code>statement_id</code> is specified, the function shows you the plan of the most recent explained statement.

**Table 206-8 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_PLAN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>filter_preds</code>	<p>SQL filter predicate(s) to restrict the set of rows selected from the table where the plan is stored. When value is <code>NULL</code> (the default), the plan displayed corresponds to the last executed explain plan. For example: <code>filter_preds=&gt;'plan_id = 10'</code></p> <p>Can reference any column of the table where the plan is stored and can contain any SQL construct (for example, sub-query, function calls (see <b>WARNING</b> under Usage Notes)</p>

**Table 206-8 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_PLAN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	<p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts five values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option.</li> <li>TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below).</li> <li>SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel.</li> <li>ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed).</li> <li>ADAPTIVE: Displays the default plan, and for each dynamic subplan (if stipulated): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A list of the rowsources from the original which may be replaced, and the rowsources to replace them</li> <li>- If outline display is specified in the format argument, the hints for each option in the dynamic subplan are displayed</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above three standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information</li> <li>PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information</li> <li>PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information)</li> <li>PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section</li> <li>PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section</li> <li>ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section</li> <li>REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL)</li> <li>NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan</li> </ul> <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p> <p>If the target plan table (see table_name parameter) also stores plan statistics columns (for example, it is a table used to capture the content of the fixed view V\$SQL_PLAN_STATISTICS_ALL), additional format keywords can be used to specify which class of statistics to display when using the <a href="#">DISPLAY Function</a>. These additional format keywords are IOSTATS, MEMSTATS, ALLSTATS and LAST (see the</p>

**Table 206-8 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_PLAN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	<a href="#">DISPLAY_CURSOR Function</a> or the <a href="#">DISPLAY_SQLSET Function</a> for a full description of these four keywords).
type	Output type, one of: 'TEXT', 'ACTIVE', 'HTML', or 'XML' (see Usage Notes regarding type ACTIVE).

### Return Values

Returns the requested report as CLOB

### Usage Notes

Active reports have a rich, interactive user interface akin to that found in Enterprise Manager while not requiring any EM installation. The report file built is in HTML format, so it can be interpreted by most modern browsers. The code powering the active report is downloaded transparently by the web browser when the report is first viewed, hence viewing it requires outside connectivity.

#### WARNING:

Application developers should expose the `filter_preds` parameter to end-users only after careful consideration because this could expose the application to SQL injection. Indeed, `filter_preds` can potentially reference any table or execute any server function for which the database user invoking the table function has privileges.

## 206.5.7 DISPLAY\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function

This table function displays one or more execution plans for the specified SQL handle of a SQL plan baseline.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE (
  sql_handle      IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  plan_name       IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
  format          IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL')
RETURN dbms_xplan_type_table;
```

### Parameters

**Table 206-9 DISPLAY\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sql_handle	SQL statement handle. It identifies a SQL statement whose plans are to be displayed.

**Table 206-9 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_SQL\_PLAN\_BASELINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
plan_name	Plan name. It identifies a specific plan. Default NULL means all plans associated with identified SQL statement are explained and displayed.
format	Format string determines what information stored in the plan displayed. The following format values are possible, each representing a common use case: BASIC, TYPICAL, and ALL.

**Return Values**

A PL/SQL type table

**Usage Notes**

This function uses plan information stored in the plan baseline to explain and display the plans. The `plan_id` stored in the SQL management base may not match the `plan_id` of the generated plan. A mismatch between the stored `plan_id` and generated `plan_id` means that it is a non-reproducible plan. Such a plan is deemed invalid and is bypassed by the optimizer during SQL compilation.

**Examples**

Display all plans of a SQL statement identified by the SQL handle  
SYS\_SQL\_b1d49f6074ab95af using TYPICAL format

```
SET LINESIZE 150
SET PAGESIZE 2000
SELECT t.*
FROM
TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE('SYS_SQL_b1d49f6074ab95af')) t;
```

Display all plans of one or more SQL statements containing the string HR2 using BASIC format:

```
SET LINESIZE 150
SET PAGESIZE 2000
SELECT t.*
FROM (SELECT DISTINCT sql_handle FROM dba_sql_plan_baselines WHERE
sql_text LIKE '%HR2%') pb,
TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQL_PLAN_BASELINE(pb.sql_handle, NULL,
'BASIC')) t;
```

## 206.5.8 DISPLAY\_SQLSET Function

This table function displays the execution plan of a given statement stored in a SQL tuning set.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQLSET(
    sqlset_name      IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

sql_id          IN VARCHAR2,
plan_hash_value IN NUMBER := NULL,
format         IN VARCHAR2 := 'TYPICAL',
sqlset_owner   IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN DBMS_XPLAN_TYPE_TABLE PIPELINED;

```

## Parameters

**Table 206-10** DISPLAY\_SQLSET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
sqlset_name	Name of the SQL Tuning Set
sql_id	Specifies the sql_id value for a SQL statement having its plan stored in the SQL tuning set. You can find all stored SQL statements by querying table function DBMS_SQLTUNE.SELECT_SQLSET
plan_hash_value	Optional parameter. Identifies a specific stored execution plan for a SQL statement. If suppressed, all stored execution plans are shown.

**Table 206-10 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_SQLSET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	<p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts four values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>BASIC</b>: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option.</li> <li>• <b>TYPICAL</b>: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below).</li> <li>• <b>SERIAL</b>: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel.</li> <li>• <b>ALL</b>: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed).</li> </ul> <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above three standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ROWS</b> - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>• <b>BYTES</b> - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>• <b>COST</b> - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information</li> <li>• <b>PARTITION</b> - if relevant, shows partition pruning information</li> <li>• <b>PARALLEL</b> - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information)</li> <li>• <b>PREDICATE</b> - if relevant, shows the predicate section</li> <li>• <b>PROJECTION</b> -if relevant, shows the projection section</li> <li>• <b>ALIAS</b> - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section</li> <li>• <b>REMOTE</b> - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL)</li> <li>• <b>NOTE</b> - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan</li> <li>• <b>IOSTATS</b> - assuming that basic plan statistics are collected when SQL statements are executed (either by using the gather_plan_statistics hint or by setting the parameter STATISTICS_LEVEL to ALL), this format shows IO statistics for ALL (or only for the LAST as shown below) executions of the cursor.</li> <li>• <b>MEMSTATS</b> - Assuming that PGA memory management is enabled (that is, pga_aggregate_target parameter is set to a non 0 value), this format allows to display memory management statistics (for example, execution mode of the operator, how much memory was used, number of bytes spilled to disk, and so on). These statistics only apply to memory intensive operations like hash-joins, sort or some bitmap operators.</li> <li>• <b>ALLSTATS</b> - A shortcut for ' IOSTATS MEMSTATS '</li> </ul>



**Table 206-10 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_SQLSET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LAST - By default, plan statistics are shown for all executions of the cursor. The keyword LAST can be specified to see only the statistics for the last execution.</li> </ul> <p>The following two formats are deprecated but supported for backward compatibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RUNSTATS_TOT - Same as IOSTATS, that is, displays IO statistics for all executions of the specified cursor.</li> <li>RUNSTATS_LAST - Same as IOSTATS LAST, that is, displays the runtime statistics for the last execution of the cursor</li> </ul> <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p>
sqlset_owner	The owner of the SQL tuning set. The default is the current user.

### Usage Notes

Here are some ways you might use variations on the `format` parameter:

- Use 'ALL -PROJECTION -NOTE' to display everything except the projection and note sections.
- Use 'TYPICAL PROJECTION' to display using the typical format with the additional projection section (which is normally excluded under the typical format). Since typical is default, using simply 'PROJECTION' is equivalent.
- Use '-BYTES -COST -PREDICATE' to display using the typical format but excluding optimizer cost and byte estimates as well as the predicate section.
- Use 'BASIC ROWS' to display basic information with the additional number of rows estimated by the optimizer.

### Examples

To display the execution plan for the SQL statement associated with SQL ID 'gwp663cqh5qbf' and PLAN HASH 3693697075 in the SQL Tuning Set called 'OLTP\_optimization\_0405':

```
SELECT * FROM table
(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQLSET('OLTP_optimization_0405', 'gwp663cqh5qbf',
3693697075));
```

To display all execution plans of the SQL ID 'atfwcg8anrykp' stored in the SQL tuning set:

```
SELECT * FROM table
(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQLSET('OLTP_optimization_0405', 'gwp663cqh5qbf'));
```

To display runtime statistics for the SQL statement included in the preceding statement:

```
SELECT * FROM table (
  DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_SQLSET(
    'OLTP_optimization_0405', 'gwp663cqh5qbf', NULL, 'ALLSTATS LAST');
```

## 206.5.9 DISPLAY\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Function

This table function displays the contents of an execution plan stored in AWR.



### Note:

This function replaces `DISPLAY_AWR`, which is deprecated.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY(
  sql_id          IN          VARCHAR2,
  plan_hash_value IN          NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  format          IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'TYPICAL',
  dbid            IN          NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  con_dbid        IN          NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
  awr_location    IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'AWR_ROOT'
);
```

### Parameters

**Table 206-11 DISPLAY\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Table Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>sql_id</code>	Specifies the <code>SQL_ID</code> of the SQL statement. You can retrieve the appropriate value for the SQL statement of interest by querying the column <code>SQL_ID</code> in <code>DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT</code> .
<code>plan_hash_value</code>	Specifies the <code>PLAN_HASH_VALUE</code> of a SQL statement. This parameter is optional. If omitted, the table function returns all stored execution plans for a given <code>SQL_ID</code> .

**Table 206-11 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Table Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
format	<p>Controls the level of details for the plan. It accepts four values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BASIC: Displays the minimum information in the plan—the operation ID, the operation name and its option.</li> <li>TYPICAL: This is the default. Displays the most relevant information in the plan (operation id, name and option, #rows, #bytes and optimizer cost). Pruning, parallel and predicate information are only displayed when applicable. Excludes only PROJECTION, ALIAS and REMOTE SQL information (see below).</li> <li>SERIAL: Like TYPICAL except that the parallel information is not displayed, even if the plan executes in parallel.</li> <li>ALL: Maximum user level. Includes information displayed with the TYPICAL level with additional information (PROJECTION, ALIAS and information about REMOTE SQL if the operation is distributed).</li> </ul> <p>For finer control on the display output, the following keywords can be added to the above four standard format options to customize their default behavior. Each keyword either represents a logical group of plan table columns (such as PARTITION) or logical additions to the base plan table output (such as PREDICATE). Format keywords must be separated by either a comma or a space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ROWS - if relevant, shows the number of rows estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>BYTES - if relevant, shows the number of bytes estimated by the optimizer</li> <li>COST - if relevant, shows optimizer cost information</li> <li>PARTITION - if relevant, shows partition pruning information</li> <li>PARALLEL - if relevant, shows PX information (distribution method and table queue information)</li> <li>PREDICATE - if relevant, shows the predicate section</li> <li>PROJECTION -if relevant, shows the projection section</li> <li>ALIAS - if relevant, shows the "Query Block Name / Object Alias" section</li> <li>REMOTE - if relevant, shows the information for distributed query (for example, remote from serial distribution and remote SQL)</li> <li>NOTE - if relevant, shows the note section of the explain plan</li> </ul> <p>Format keywords can be prefixed by the sign '-' to exclude the specified information. For example, '-PROJECTION' excludes projection information.</p>
dbid	<p>Identifies the plans for a specific database.</p> <p>If this parameter is omitted, then the value defaults to the DBID of the AWR repository pointed to by the initialization parameter AWR_LOCATION. In a CDB, if AWR_LOCATION is set to AWR_ROOT, then the value is set to the DBID of the CDB root. If it is set to AWR_PDB, then the value is set to the DBID of the container.</p>
con_dbid	<p>Identifies the plans for a specific container.</p> <p>If this parameter is omitted, then the value defaults to SYS_CONTEXT('userenv', 'con_id').</p>

**Table 206-11 (Cont.) DISPLAY\_WORKLOAD\_REPOSITORY Table Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
awr_location	Specifies the location of the AWR repository. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AWR_ROOT when the AWR to be accessed is in the root container. This is the default.</li> <li>'AWR_PDB', if the AWR to be accessed is in the local container.</li> </ul>

**Example 206-2 Querying an AWR Plan**

Assume that you log in as an administrator and issue the following query:

```
select count(*) from sh.sAleS
```

You create an AWR snapshot as follows:

```
EXEC DBMS_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY.CREATE_SNAPSHOT;
```

You query joint DBA\_HIST\_SQLTEXT to the function output as follows:

```
SET LINESIZE 150
SET PAGESIZE 5000

SELECT t.*
FROM   DBA_HIST_SQLTEXT ht,
       TABLE(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY_WORKLOAD_REPOSITORY
              (ht.sql_id, null, '-PREDICATE +ALIAS',null,null,'AWR_ROOT')) t
WHERE  ht.SQL_TEXT LIKE '%sAleS%';
```

```
SQL_ID 2f4cx9qjnjqd70
-----
select count(*) from sh.sAleS
```

Plan hash value: 1123225294

```
-----
| Id | Operation                                | Name                | Rows  | Cost |
(%CPU)| Time      | Pstart | Pstop |      |      |
-----
|  0 | SELECT STATEMENT                          |                     |      |     27 |
(100)|          |       |       |      |      |
|  1 | SORT AGGREGATE                            |                     |      |     1 | |
|    |          |       |       |      |      |
|  2 | PARTITION RANGE ALL                       |                     | 918K |     27 |
(0)| 00:00:01 |      1 |     28 |      |      |
|  3 | BITMAP CONVERSION COUNT                   |                     | 918K |     27 |
(0)| 00:00:01 |       |       |      |      |
|  4 | BITMAP INDEX FAST FULL SCAN               | SALES_PROMO_BIX    |      |     28 |
|    |          |       |       |      |      |
```

-----  
-----  
Query Block Name / Object Alias (identified by operation id):  
-----

1 - SEL\$1  
3 - SEL\$1 / "SALES"@SEL\$1"

# DBMS\_XSLPROCESSOR

The `DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR` package provides an interface to manage the contents and structure of XML documents.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [DBMS\\_XSLPROCESSOR Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_XSLPROCESSOR Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [DBMS\\_XSLPROCESSOR Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XSLPROCESSOR Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 207.1 DBMS\_XSLPROCESSOR Overview

The `DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR` package provides an interface to manage the contents and structure of XML documents.

### Standards

This PL/SQL implementation of the XSL processor follows the W3C XSLT working draft rev WD-xslt-19990813 and includes the required behavior of an XSL processor in terms of how it must read XSLT stylesheets and the transformation it must effect.

### Concepts

The Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) describes rules for transforming a source tree into a result tree. A transformation expressed in XSLT is called a stylesheet. The transformation specified is achieved by associating patterns with templates defined in the stylesheet. A template is instantiated to create part of the result tree.

### Implementation

The following is the default behavior for this PL/SQL XSL Processor:

- A result tree which can be accessed by DOM programmatic interface
- Errors are not recorded unless an error log is specified; however, an application error will be raised if parsing fails

## 207.2 DBMS\_XSLPROCESSOR Deprecated Subprograms

These subprograms are deprecated from the `DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR` package in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.

### Note:

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

Starting in this release, these subprograms are available in the `DBMS_LOB` package.

- [CLOB2FILE Procedure](#)
- [READ2CLOB Function](#)

### See Also:

[Summary of DBMS\\_LOB Subprograms](#)

## 207.3 DBMS\_XSLPROCESSOR Security Model

Owned by `XDB`, the `DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR` package must be created by `SYS` or `XDB`. The `EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC`. Subprograms in this package are executed using the privileges of the current user.

## 207.4 Summary of DBMS\_XSLPROCESSOR Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 207-1** *DBMS\_XSLPROCESSOR Package Subprograms*

Method	Description
<a href="#">CLOB2FILE Procedure</a>	Writes content of a CLOB into a file This procedure has been deprecated starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.
<a href="#">FREEPROCESSOR Procedure</a>	Frees a processor object
<a href="#">FREESTYLESHEET Procedure</a>	Frees a stylesheet object
<a href="#">NEWPROCESSOR Function</a>	Returns a new processor instance
<a href="#">NEWSTYLESHEET Functions</a>	Creates a new stylesheet from input and reference URLs
<a href="#">PROCESSXSL Functions and Procedures</a>	Transforms an input XML document

**Table 207-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XSLPROCESSOR Package Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">READ2CLOB Function</a>	Reads content of the file into a CLOB This procedure has been deprecated starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.
<a href="#">REMOVEPARAM Procedure</a>	Removes a top-level stylesheet parameter
<a href="#">RESETPARAMS Procedure</a>	Resets the top-level stylesheet parameters
<a href="#">SELECTNODES Function</a>	Selects nodes from a DOM tree that match a pattern
<a href="#">SELECTSINGLENODE Function</a>	Selects the first node from the tree that matches a pattern
<a href="#">SETERRORLOG Procedure</a>	Sets errors to be sent to the specified file
<a href="#">SETPARAM Procedure</a>	Sets a top-level parameter in the stylesheet
<a href="#">SHOWWARNINGS Procedure</a>	Turns warnings on or off
<a href="#">TRANSFORMNODE Function</a>	Transforms a node in a DOM tree using a stylesheet
<a href="#">VALUEOF Function and Procedure</a>	Gets the value of the first node that matches a pattern

## 207.4.1 CLOB2FILE Procedure

This procedure writes content of a CLOB into a file. This procedure has moved to the DBMS\_LOB package, starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.CLOB2FILE(
  c1          IN CLOB,
  flocation  IN VARCHAR2,
  fname      IN VARCHAR2,
  csid       IN NUMBER := 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-2 CLOB2FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c1	CLOB
flocation	File directory
fname	File name
csid	Character set id of the file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be a valid Oracle id; otherwise returns an error</li> <li>• If 0, content of the output file will be in the database character set</li> </ul>



## 207.4.2 FREEPROCESSOR Procedure

This procedure frees a `Processor` object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.FREEPROCESSOR(  
  p IN Processor);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-3** FREEPROCESSOR Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
p	Processor

## 207.4.3 FREESTYLESHEET Procedure

This procedure frees a `Stylesheet` object.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.FREESTYLESHEET(  
  ss IN Stylesheet);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-4** FREESTYLESHEET Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ss	Stylesheet

## 207.4.4 NEWPROCESSOR Function

This function returns a new `Processor` instance.

The function must be called before the default behavior of `Processor` can be changed and if other processor methods need to be used.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.NEWPROCESSOR  
RETURN Processor;
```

## 207.4.5 NEWSTYLESHEET Functions

This function creates and returns a new `Stylesheet` instance.

The options are described in the following table.

## Syntax

Creates and returns a new stylesheet instance using the given `DOMDOCUMENT` and reference URLs:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.NEWSTYLESHEET(  
  xmldoc IN DOMDOCUMENT,  
  ref    IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN Stylesheet;
```

Creates and returns a new `Stylesheet` instance using the given input and reference URLs:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.NEWSTYLESHEET(  
  inp    IN VARCHAR2,  
  ref    IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN Stylesheet;
```

## Parameters

**Table 207-5 NEWSTYLESHEET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>xmlDoc</code>	DOMDocument to use for construction
<code>inp</code>	Input URL to use for construction
<code>ref</code>	Reference URL

## 207.4.6 PROCESSXSL Functions and Procedures

This function transforms input `XMLDocument`.

Any changes to the default processor behavior should be effected before calling this procedure. An application error is raised if processing fails.

### Syntax

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given `DOMDocument` and stylesheet, and returns the resultant document fragment:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(  
  p    IN Processor,  
  ss   IN Stylesheet,  
  xmlDoc IN DOMDOCUMENT),  
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given document as URL and the `Stylesheet`, and returns the resultant document fragment:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(  
  p    IN Processor,  
  ss   IN Stylesheet,  
  url  IN VARCHAR2,  
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Transforms input `XMLDocument` using given document as `CLOB` and the `Stylesheet`, and returns the resultant document fragment:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p      IN  Processor,
  ss     IN  Stylesheet,
  clb    IN  CLOB)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Transforms input XMLDocument using given DOMDOCUMENT and the stylesheet, and writes the output to the specified file:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.(
  p          IN    Processor,
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,
  xmldoc     IN    DOMDOCUMENT,
  dir        IN    VARCHAR2,
  fileName   IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Transforms input XMLDocument using given URL and the stylesheet, and writes the output to the specified file in a specified directory:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p          IN    Processor,
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,
  url        IN    VARCHAR2,
  dir        IN    VARCHAR2,
  fileName   IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Transforms input XMLDocument using given DOMDOCUMENT and the stylesheet, and writes the output to a CLOB:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p          IN    Processor,
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,
  xmldoc     IN    DOMDOCUMENT,
  cl         IN OUT CLOB);
```

Transforms input XMLDocument using given DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT and the stylesheet, and returns the resultant document fragment:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p          IN    Processor,
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,
  xmldf      IN    DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT)
RETURN DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT;
```

Transforms input XMLDocumentFragment using given DOMDocumentFragment and the stylesheet, and writes the output to the specified file in a specified directory:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p          IN    Processor,
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,
  xmldf      IN    DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT,
  dir        IN    VARCHAR2,
  filename   IN    VARCHAR2);
```

Transforms input XMLDocumentFragment using given DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT and the stylesheet, and writes the output to a buffer:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p          IN    Processor,
  ss         IN    Stylesheet,
```

```
xmlrdf      IN      DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT,
buf         IN OUT  VARCHAR2);
```

Transforms input XMLDocumentFragment using given DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT and the stylesheet, and writes the output to a CLOB:

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.PROCESSXSL(
  p          IN      Processor,
  ss         IN      Stylesheet,
  xmlrdf     IN      DOMDOCUMENTFRAGMENT,
  cl         IN OUT  CLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-6** PROCESSXSL Function and Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
p	Processor instance
ss	Stylesheet instance
xmlrdf	XML document being transformed
url	URL for the information being transformed
clb	CLOB containing information to be transformed
dir	Directory where processing output file is saved
filename	Processing output file
cl	CLOB to which the processing output is saved
xmlrdf	XMLDocumentFragment being transformed

## 207.4.7 READ2CLOB Function

This function reads content of a file into a CLOB.

### Note:

This procedure has moved to the DBMS\_LOB package, starting in Oracle Database 12c release 12.2.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.READ2CLOB(
  flocation  IN  VARCHAR2,
  fname      IN  VARCHAR2,
  csid       IN  NUMBER:=0)
RETURN CLOB;
```

## Parameters

**Table 207-7 READ2CLOB Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
flocation	File directory
fname	File name
csid	Character set id of the file <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be a valid Oracle id; otherwise returns an error</li> <li>• If 0, input file is assumed to be in the database character set</li> </ul>

## 207.4.8 REMOVEPARAM Procedure

This procedure removes a top level stylesheet parameter.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.REMOVEPARAM(
  ss      IN  Stylesheet,
  name    IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-8 REMOVEPARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ss	Stylesheet instance
name	Name of the parameter

## 207.4.9 RESETPARAMS Procedure

This procedure resets the top-level stylesheet parameters.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.RESETPARAMS(
  ss IN  Stylesheet);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-9 RESETPARAMS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ss	Stylesheet instance

## 207.4.10 SELECTNODES Function

This function selects nodes which match the supplied path expression from a DOM tree, and returns the result of the selection.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SELECTNODES(
  n          IN  DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE,
  pattern    IN  VARCHAR2,
  namespace  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODELIST;
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-10 SELECTNODES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Root DOMNode of the tree
pattern	Pattern to use
namespace	Namespace declared

## 207.4.11 SELECTSINGLENODE Function

This function selects the first node from the tree that match the supplied path expression, and returns that node.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SELECTSINGLENODE(
  n          IN  DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE,
  pattern    IN  VARCHAR2,
  namespace  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-11 SELECTSINGLENODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Root DOMNode of the tree
pattern	Pattern to use
namespace	Namespace declared

## 207.4.12 SETERRORLOG Procedure

This deprecated procedure sets errors to be sent to the specified file.



### Note:

This subprogram has been deprecated, and is included only for reasons of backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SETERRORLOG(  
  p          IN  Processor,  
  fileName  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-12 SETERRORLOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p	Processor instance
fileName	Complete path of the file to use as the error log

## 207.4.13 SETPARAM Procedure

This procedure sets a top level parameter in the stylesheet.

The parameter value must be a valid XPath expression. Literal string values must be quoted.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SETPARAM(  
  ss      IN  Stylesheet,  
  name   IN  VARCHAR2,  
  value  IN  VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-13 SETPARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ss	Stylesheet instance
name	Name of the parameter
value	Value of the parameter

## 207.4.14 SHOWWARNINGS Procedure

This procedure turns warnings on (TRUE) or off (FALSE).

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.SHOWWARNINGS(
  p      IN  Processor,
  yes    IN  BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-14 SHOWWARNINGS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p	Processor instance
yes	Mode to set: TRUE to show warnings, FALSE otherwise

## 207.4.15 TRANSFORMNODE Function

This function transforms a node in a DOM tree using the given stylesheet, and returns the result of the transformation as a DOMDocumentFragment.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.TRANSFORMNODE(
  n      IN  DOMNODE,
  ss     IN  Stylesheet)
RETURN DOMDocumentFragment;
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-15 TRANSFORMNODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	DOMNode to transform
ss	Stylesheet to use

## 207.4.16 VALUEOF Function and Procedure

This subprogram retrieves the value of the first node from the tree that matches the given pattern. You can use either a function or a procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.VALUEOF(
  n          IN  DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE,
  pattern    IN  VARCHAR2,
  namespace  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



```
DBMS_XSLPROCESSOR.VALUEOF(
  n          IN  DBMS_XMLDOM.DOMNODE,
  pattern    IN  VARCHAR2,
  val        OUT VARCHAR2,
  namespace  IN  VARCHAR2 := NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 207-16 VALUEOF Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Node whose value is being retrieved
pattern	Pattern to use
val	Retrieved value
namespace	Namespace to use

# DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM

This `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package provides interfaces for streaming database changes between an Oracle database and other systems. XStream enables applications to stream out or stream in database changes.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XSTREAM\\_ADM Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database XStream Java API Reference*

## 208.1 DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM Overview

The package provides interfaces for configuring outbound servers that stream database changes from an Oracle database to other systems. The package also provides interfaces for configuring inbound servers that stream database changes from other systems to an Oracle database.

In both cases, the database changes are encapsulated in logical change records (LCRs). Also, the other systems can be Oracle systems or a non-Oracle systems, such as non-Oracle databases or file systems.

XStream outbound servers can stream out LCRs from an Oracle database programmatically using C or Java. After receiving the LCRs, the other system can process them in any customized way. For example, the other system can save the contents of the LCRs to a file, send the LCRs to an Oracle database through an XStream inbound server, or generate SQL statements and execute them on any Oracle or non-Oracle databases.

XStream inbound servers accept LCRs from another system and either apply them to an Oracle database or process them in a customized way using apply handlers.

XStream can be used in a multitenant container database (CDB). A CDB is an Oracle database that includes zero, one, or many user-created pluggable databases (PDBs).

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide*
- *Oracle Database Concepts* for more information about CDBs and PDBs

## 208.2 DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM Security Model

To ensure that the user who runs the subprograms in this package has the necessary privileges, configure an XStream administrator and connect as the XStream administrator when using this package.

An administrator must be granted the `DBA` role when the administrator is performing any of the following actions:

- Running the `ADD_OUTBOUND` procedure while connected as a user that is different from the configured connect user for an outbound server
- Running the `ALTER_OUTBOUND` procedure to change the capture user for a capture process or the connect user for an outbound server
- Running the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure, because this procedure creates a capture process
- Running the `ALTER_INBOUND` procedure to change the apply user for an inbound server
- Running the `ADD_INBOUND` procedure while connected as a user that is different from the configured apply user for an inbound server

When the administrator does not need to perform the preceding tasks, the `DBA` role is not required.

 **See Also:**

- [GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)
- *Oracle Database XStream Guide, Chapter 4, "XStream Out and Security"* for more information about XStream and security.

## 208.3 DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM Operational Notes

Some subprograms in the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package can manage XStream outbound servers, and some subprograms in the `DBMS_APPLY_ADM` package can manage XStream inbound servers.

### See Also:

[DBMS\\_APPLY\\_ADM](#) for details about which subprograms can manage outbound servers and inbound servers

## 208.4 Summary of DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 208-1 DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_COLUMN Procedure</a>	Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which adds a column to a row logical change record (row LCR) that satisfies the specified rule
<a href="#">ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure</a>	Either adds global rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds global rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist
<a href="#">ADD_GLOBAL_RULES Procedure</a>	Adds global rules to either the positive or negative rule set of a capture process or apply process, and creates the specified capture process or apply process if it does not exist
<a href="#">ADD_OUTBOUND Procedure</a>	Creates an XStream outbound server that dequeues LCRs from the specified queue
<a href="#">ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure</a>	Either adds schema rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds schema rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist
<a href="#">ADD_SCHEMA_RULES Procedure</a>	Adds rules to a rule set of XStream clients.
<a href="#">ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure</a>	Adds subset rules to an outbound server configuration
<a href="#">ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure</a>	Adds subset rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist
<a href="#">ADD_SUBSET_RULES Procedure</a>	Adds subset rules to the positive rule set of a capture process or apply process, and creates the specified capture process or apply process if it does not exist

**Table 208-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES Procedure</a>	Either adds table rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds table rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist
<a href="#">ADD_TABLE_RULES Procedure</a>	This procedure adds rules to a rule set of an XStream client.
<a href="#">ALTER_INBOUND Procedure</a>	Modifies an XStream inbound server
<a href="#">ALTER_OUTBOUND Procedure</a>	Modifies an XStream outbound server
<a href="#">CREATE_INBOUND Procedure</a>	Creates an XStream inbound server and its queue
<a href="#">CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure</a>	Creates an XStream outbound server, queue, and capture process to enable XStream client applications to stream out Oracle database changes encapsulated in LCRs
<a href="#">DELETE_COLUMN Procedure</a>	Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which deletes a column from a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule
<a href="#">DROP_INBOUND Procedure</a>	Removes an inbound server configuration
<a href="#">DROP_OUTBOUND Procedure</a>	Removes an outbound server configuration
<a href="#">ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Procedure</a>	Enables XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components
<a href="#">GET_MESSAGE_TRACKING Function</a>	Returns the tracking label for the current session
<a href="#">GET_TAG Function</a>	Gets the binary tag for all redo entries generated by the current session
<a href="#">IS_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS Function</a>	Returns TRUE if XStream performance optimizations are enabled for Oracle Replication components, or returns FALSE if XStream performance optimizations are disabled for Oracle Replication components
<a href="#">KEEP_COLUMNS Procedure</a>	Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which keeps a list of columns in a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule
<a href="#">MERGE_STREAMS Procedure</a>	Merges a stream flowing from one capture process with a stream flowing from another capture process
<a href="#">MERGE_STREAMS_JOB Procedure</a>	Determines whether the original capture process and the cloned capture are within the specified merge threshold and, if they are, runs the MERGE_STREAMS procedure to merge the two streams
<a href="#">PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG Procedure</a>	Removes all Oracle Replication data dictionary information at the local database for the specified object
<a href="#">RECOVER_OPERATION Procedure</a>	Provides options for a split and merge operation that stopped because it encountered an error. This procedure either rolls forward the operation, rolls back the operation, or purges all of the metadata about the operation.

Table 208-1 (Cont.) DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REMOVE_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Removes the specified ANYDATA queue
<a href="#">REMOVE_RULE Procedure</a>	Removes the specified rule or all rules from the rule set associated with the specified capture process, apply process, or propagation.
<a href="#">REMOVE_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES Procedure</a>	Removes subset rules from an outbound server configuration
<a href="#">REMOVE_XSTREAM_CONFIGURATION Procedure</a>	Removes the XStream configuration at the local database
<a href="#">RENAME_COLUMN Procedure</a>	Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a column in a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule
<a href="#">RENAME_SCHEMA Procedure</a>	Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a schema in a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule
<a href="#">RENAME_TABLE Procedure</a>	Either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a table in a row LCR that satisfies the specified rule
<a href="#">SET_MESSAGE_TRACKING Procedure</a>	Sets the tracking label for logical change records (LCRs) produced by the current session
<a href="#">SET_PARAMETER Procedure</a>	Sets a parameter for an outbound server, an inbound server, or an outbound server's capture process
<a href="#">SET_TAG Procedure</a>	Sets the binary tag for all redo entries subsequently generated by the current session
<a href="#">SET_UP_QUEUE Procedure</a>	Creates a queue table and a queue for use with the capture, propagate, and apply functionality of XStream
<a href="#">SPLIT_STREAMS Procedure</a>	Splits one stream flowing from a capture process off from all of the other streams flowing from the capture process
<a href="#">START_OUTBOUND Procedure</a>	Starts an XStream outbound server
<a href="#">STOP_OUTBOUND Procedure</a>	Stops an XStream outbound server

 **Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

## 208.4.1 ADD\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which adds a column to a row logical change record (row LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_value` and `column_function` parameters are mutually exclusive.

### Note:

- `ADD_COLUMN` transformations cannot add columns of the following data types: `BLOB`, `CLOB`, `NCLOB`, `BFILE`, `LONG`, `LONG RAW`, `ROWID`, user-defined types (including object types, `REFS`, `varrays`, nested tables), and Oracle-supplied types (including any types, XML types, spatial types, and media types).
- Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about declarative rule-based transformations

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_COLUMN(
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_value   IN  ANYDATA,
  value_type     IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'NEW',
  step_number    IN  NUMBER        DEFAULT 0,
  operation      IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_COLUMN(
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
  column_function IN  VARCHAR2,
  value_type     IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'NEW',
  step_number    IN  NUMBER        DEFAULT 0,
  operation      IN  VARCHAR2      DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-2 ADD\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_name	The name of the rule, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_name</i> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.  For example, to specify a rule in the hr schema named employees12, enter hr.employees12. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
table_name	The name of the table to which the column is added in the row LCR, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
column_name	The name of the column added to each row LCR that satisfies the rule.
column_value	The value of the added column. Specify the appropriate ANYDATA function for the column datatype and the column value. For example, if the datatype of the column being added is NUMBER and the value is NULL, then specify the ANYDATA.ConvertNumber(NULL) function.  This parameter cannot be specified if the column_function parameter is specified.
column_function	Either the 'SYSDATE' or the 'SYSTIMESTAMP' SQL function.  The 'SYSDATE' SQL function places the current date and time set for the operating system on which the database resides. The datatype of the returned value is DATE, and the format returned depends on the value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT initialization parameter.  The 'SYSTIMESTAMP' SQL function returns the system date, including fractional seconds and time zone, of the system on which the database resides. The return type is TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE.  The function executes when the rule evaluates to TRUE.  This parameter cannot be specified if the column_value parameter is specified.
value_type	Specify 'NEW' to add the column to the new values in the row LCR.  Specify 'OLD' to add the column to the old values in the row LCR.
step_number	The order of execution of the transformation.  <b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering
operation	Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule.  Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule.

## Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the operation parameter, all of the add column declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified table\_name, column\_name, and step\_number parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the ADD\_COLUMN procedures when one or more of these parameters is NULL:



table_name	column_name	step_number	Result
NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all add column transformations for the specified rule.
NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all add column transformations with the specified step_number for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all add column transformations with the specified column_name and step_number for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all add column transformations with the specified table_name and step_number for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all add column transformations with the specified column_name for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all add column transformations with the specified table_name and column_name for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all add column transformations with the specified table_name for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all add column transformations with the specified table_name, column_name, and step_number for the specified rule.

## 208.4.2 ADD\_GLOBAL\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure

This procedure either adds global rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds global rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two OUT parameters, and the other does not.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES(
    streams_name          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    include_dml           IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl           IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr    IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    dml_rule_name         OUT VARCHAR2,
    ddl_rule_name         OUT VARCHAR2,
    inclusion_rule        IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue       IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_GLOBAL_PROPAGATION_RULES(
    streams_name          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

source_queue_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
include_dml            IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
include_ddl            IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
include_tagged_lcr     IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
source_database        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
inclusion_rule          IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
and_condition          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
queue_to_queue         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 208-3 ADD\_GLOBAL\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
streams_name	<p>The name of the propagation. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If the specified propagation does not exist, then the procedure creates it automatically.</p> <p>If NULL and a propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure uses this propagation.</p> <p>If NULL and no propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure creates a propagation automatically with a system-generated name.</p>
source_queue_name	<p>The name of the source queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the source queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a source queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>
destination_queue_name	<p>The name of the destination queue, including a database link, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name[@dblink_name]</code>, if the destination queue is in a remote database. The queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a destination queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema and use a database link named <code>db2.net</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue@db2.net</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the database link is omitted, then the procedure uses the global name of the current database, and the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Connection qualifiers are not allowed.</p>
include_dml	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>

**Table 208-3 (Cont.) ADD\_GLOBAL\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
include_ddl	If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.
include_tagged_lcr	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to TRUE regardless of whether a logical change record (LCR) has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is always considered for propagation, regardless of whether it has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to TRUE is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then whether an LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag for the LCR.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to TRUE only if an LCR has a NULL Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is considered for propagation only when the LCR contains a NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to FALSE might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then an LCR can be discarded only if it has a NULL tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify TRUE for this parameter if the inclusion_rule parameter is set to FALSE.</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the changes originated. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is .NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you specify a source database for propagation rules.</p>
dml_rule_name	<p>If include_dml is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If include_dml is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p>
ddl_rule_name	<p>If include_ddl is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If include_ddl is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p>

**Table 208-3 (Cont.) ADD\_GLOBAL\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>inclusion_rule</code>	<p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p>
<code>and_condition</code>	<p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an <code>AND</code> clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be <code>:lcr</code>. For example, to specify that the global rules generated by the procedure evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The <code>:lcr</code> in the specified condition is converted to <code>:dml</code> or <code>:ddl</code>, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure the procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">Logical Change Record TYPES</a></p>

**Table 208-3 (Cont.) ADD\_GLOBAL\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_to_queue	<p>If TRUE or NULL, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> <p>The procedure cannot change the queue to queue property of an exiting propagation. If the specified propagation exists, then the procedure behaves in the following way for each setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If TRUE and the specified propagation is not a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error.</li> <li>• If FALSE and the specified propagation is a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error.</li> <li>• If NULL, then the procedure does not change the queue to queue property of the propagation.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

This procedure configures propagation using the current user. Only one propagation is allowed between a particular source queue and destination queue.

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on `include_dml` and `include_ddl` parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the database name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the database name plus the sequence number is too long, then the database name is truncated. A propagation uses the rules for filtering.

### Examples

The following is an example of a global rule condition created for DML changes:

```
(:dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y' and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

## 208.4.3 ADD\_GLOBAL\_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds rules to an XStream clients rule set.

It adds rules to a rule set of one of the following types of XStream clients:

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `capture`, this procedure adds capture process rules for capturing changes to an entire database.

This procedure creates the specified capture process if it does not exist.

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `apply` and the `streams_name` parameter specifies the name of an apply process, outbound server, or inbound

server, this procedure adds apply rules for applying all logical change records (LCRs) it receives. The rules can specify that the LCRs must be from a particular source database.

This procedure creates an apply process if no apply process, outbound server, or inbound server exists with the specified `streams_name`. This procedure can add rules to an outbound server or inbound server, but it cannot create an outbound server or inbound server.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

### Note:

If you add global rules to the positive rule set for a capture process, then make sure you add rules to the negative capture process rule set to exclude database objects that are not supported by Oracle Replication. Query the `DBA_XSTREAM_OUT_SUPPORT_MODE` data dictionary view to determine which database objects are not supported by Oracle Replication. If unsupported database objects are not excluded, then capture errors will result.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_GLOBAL_RULES(
  streams_type          IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  include_dml          IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl          IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  dml_rule_name        OUT  VARCHAR2,
  ddl_rule_name        OUT  VARCHAR2,
  inclusion_rule       IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  and_condition        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_root_name     IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_GLOBAL_RULES(
  streams_type          IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  include_dml          IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl          IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  inclusion_rule       IN   BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  and_condition        IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_root_name     IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN   VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-4 ADD\_GLOBAL\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
streams_type	<p>The type of XStream client:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify capture for a capture process.</li> <li>Specify apply for an apply process.</li> </ul>
streams_name	<p>The name of the capture process or apply process. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If NULL, if streams_type is capture, and if one relevant capture process for the queue exists, then the relevant XStream client is used. If no relevant XStream client exists for the queue, then an XStream client is created automatically with a system-generated name. If NULL and multiple XStream clients of the specified streams_type for the queue exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If NULL, if streams_type is apply, and if one relevant apply process exists, then the procedure uses the relevant apply process. The relevant apply process is identified in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If one existing apply process has the source database specified in source_database and uses the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process.</li> <li>If source_database is NULL and one existing apply process is using the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process.</li> </ul> <p>If NULL and no relevant apply process exists, then the procedure creates an apply process automatically with a system-generated name.</p> <p>If NULL and multiple relevant apply processes exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Each apply process must have a unique name.</p>
queue_name	<p>The name of the local queue, specified as [schema_name.]queue_name. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>For capture process rules, this is the queue into which a capture process enqueues LCRs. For outbound server rules, this is the queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs. For inbound server rules, this is the queue into which an inbound server enqueues error transactions.</p>
include_dml	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>
include_ddl	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>

Table 208-4 (Cont.) ADD\_GLOBAL\_RULES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
include_tagged_lcr	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to TRUE regardless of whether a redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the process, then a redo entry is always considered for capture, and an LCR is always considered for apply, regardless of whether the redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to TRUE is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the process, then whether a redo entry or LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to TRUE only if a redo entry or LCR has a NULL Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the process, then a redo entry is considered for capture, and an LCR is considered for apply, only when the redo entry or LCR contains a NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to FALSE might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the process, then a redo entry or LCR can be discarded only if it has a NULL tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify TRUE for this parameter if the inclusion_rule parameter is set to FALSE.</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>For capture process rules, specify NULL or the global name of the local database if you are creating a capture process locally at the source database. If you are adding rules to a downstream capture process rule set at a downstream database, then specify the source database of the changes that will be captured.</p> <p>For apply process rules, specify the source database of the changes that will be applied by the apply process. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply process applies captured LCRs, then the apply process can apply LCRs from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, mycdb.example.com or hrpdb.example.com. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is .NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.</p>
dml_rule_name	<p>If include_dml is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If include_dml is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p>



**Table 208-4 (Cont.) ADD\_GLOBAL\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ddl_rule_name	<p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p>
inclusion_rule	<p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is TRUE, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is FALSE, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p>
and_condition	<p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an AND clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be <code>:lcr</code>. For example, to specify that the global rules generated by the procedure evaluate to TRUE only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The <code>:lcr</code> in the specified condition is converted to <code>:dml</code> or <code>:ddl</code>, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify TRUE for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and FALSE for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify FALSE for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and TRUE for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">Logical Change Record TYPES</a></p>
source_root_name	<p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code>.</p> <p>If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>

**Table 208-4 (Cont.) ADD\_GLOBAL\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_container_name	The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB. <b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.

### Usage Notes

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on `include_dml` and `include_ddl` parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the database name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the database name plus the sequence number is too long, then the database name is truncated. A capture process or apply process uses the rules for filtering.

#### See Also:

- ["Operational Notes"](#)
- ["Security Model"](#)

### Examples

The following is an example of a global rule condition created for DML changes:

```
(:dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y' and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

## 208.4.4 ADD\_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure creates an XStream outbound server that dequeues LCRs from the specified queue. The outbound server streams out the LCRs to an XStream client application.

This procedure creates neither a capture process nor a queue. To create an outbound server, a capture process, and a queue with one procedure call, use the [CREATE\\_OUTBOUND Procedure](#).

To create the capture process individually, use one of the following packages:

- DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM
- DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM

To create a queue individually, use the `SET_UP_QUEUE` procedure in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package.

This procedure is overloaded. One `table_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `table_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. Also, one `schema_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `schema_names` parameter is

type DBMS\_UTILITY.UNCL\_ARRAY. These parameters enable you to enter the lists of tables and schemas in different ways and are mutually exclusive.

 **Note:**

- A client application can create multiple sessions. Each session can attach to only one outbound server, and each outbound server can serve only one session at a time. However, different client application sessions can connect to different outbound servers. See *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* and *Oracle Database XStream Java API Reference* for information about attaching to an outbound server.
- This procedure enables the outbound server that it creates.
- Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), the `capture_name`, `start_scn`, and `start_time` parameters are included in this procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  queue_name          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_names         IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  schema_names        IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_name        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  start_scn           IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time          IN TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml         IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lcrid_version       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  queue_name          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_names         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_names        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_name        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  start_scn           IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time          IN TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml         IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name    IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lcrid_version       IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

Table 208-5 ADD\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
server_name	<p>The name of the outbound server being created. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>The specified name must not match the name of an existing outbound server, inbound server, apply process, or messaging client.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The <code>server_name</code> setting cannot exceed 30 bytes, and it cannot be altered after the outbound server is created.</p>
queue_name	<p>The name of the local queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs, specified as [<code>schema_name</code> . ]<code>queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named <code>xstream_queue</code> in the <code>xstrmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>xstrmadmin.xstream_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If NULL, the procedure raises an error.</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p>
table_names	<p>The tables for which data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) changes are streamed out to the XStream client application. The tables can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2.</li> <li>• A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY</code>, where each element is the name of a table. Specify the first table in position 1. The last position must be NULL.</li> </ul> <p>Each table should be specified as [<code>schema_name</code> . ]<code>table_name</code>. For example, you can specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p>

**Table 208-5 (Cont.) ADD\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_names	<p>The schemas for which DML and DDL changes are streamed out to the XStream client application. The schemas can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2.</li> <li>A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a schema. Specify the first schema in position 1. The last position must be NULL.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This procedure does not concatenate the <code>schema_names</code> parameter with the <code>table_names</code> parameter. To specify tables, enter fully qualified table names in the <code>table_names</code> parameter (<code>schema_name.table_name</code>).</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p>
connect_user	<p>The user who can attach to the specified outbound server to retrieve the LCR stream. The client application must attach to the outbound server as the specified connect user. See "CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure" for information about the privileges required by a connect user.</p> <p>If NULL, then the current user is the default.</p>
comment	<p>An optional comment associated with the outbound server.</p>
capture_name	<p>The name of the capture process configured to capture changes for the outbound server. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If the specified name matches the name of an existing capture process for another outbound server, then the procedure uses the existing capture process and adds the rules for capturing changes to the database to the positive capture process rule set.</p> <p>If the specified name matches the name of an existing capture process for an apply process, then an error is raised.</p> <p>If the specified name does not match the name of an existing capture process, then an error is raised.</p> <p>If NULL, then the outbound server is created without a capture process.</p>
start_scn	<p>A valid system change number (SCN) for the database from which the capture process starts capturing changes.</p> <p>If the <code>capture_name</code> parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>capture_name</code> parameter is non-NULL, then the start SCN of the capture process is not changed.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid SCN is specified.</p> <p>The <code>start_scn</code> and <code>start_time</code> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p>
start_time	<p>A valid time from which the capture process starts capturing changes.</p> <p>If the <code>capture_name</code> parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>capture_name</code> parameter is non-NULL, then the start SCN of the capture process is not changed.</p> <p>The <code>start_scn</code> and <code>start_time</code> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p>
include_dml	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>
include_ddl	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>

**Table 208-5 (Cont.) ADD\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_root_name	<p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, mycdb.example.com.</p> <p>If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>
source_container_name	<p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>
lcrld_version	<p>The LCRID version for captured LCRs, either 1 or 2.</p> <p>If 2, then the LCRs are compatible with a database with its compatibility level at 12.2.0 or higher.</p> <p>If 1, then the LCRs are compatible with a database with its compatibility level at 12.1.0 or lower.</p> <p>If NULL, the default, and the database compatibility level is 12.2.0 or higher, then the lcrld_version is set to 2 internally. If the database compatibility level is 12.1.0 or lower, then the lcrld_version is set to 1 internally.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following list describes the behavior of the outbound server for various combinations of the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters:

- If both the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are NULL or empty, then the outbound server streams all DML and DDL changes to the client application.  
This procedure is overloaded. The `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are defaulted to NULL. Do not specify NULL for both `table_names` and `schema_names` in the same call; otherwise, error PLS-00307 is returned.
- If both the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters are specified, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified tables and schemas.
- If the `table_names` parameter is specified and the `schema_names` parameter is NULL or empty, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified tables.
- If the `table_names` parameter is NULL or empty and the `schema_names` parameter is specified, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified schemas.

For the procedure that uses the `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` type for the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters, both parameters must be specified. To specify only tables, the `schema_names` parameter must be specified and empty. To specify only schemas, the `table_names` parameter must be specified and empty.



**Note:**

An empty array includes one `NULL` entry.

## 208.4.5 ADD\_SCHEMA\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure

This procedure either adds schema rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds schema rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES(
    schema_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    include_dml          IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl          IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    dml_rule_name        OUT VARCHAR2,
    ddl_rule_name        OUT VARCHAR2,
    inclusion_rule       IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue       IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SCHEMA_PROPAGATION_RULES(
    schema_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name    IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
    include_dml          IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl          IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    inclusion_rule       IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue       IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-6 ADD\_SCHEMA\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>schema_name</code>	The name of the schema. For example, <code>hr</code> .

**Table 208-6 (Cont.) ADD\_SCHEMA\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
streams_name	<p>The name of the propagation. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If the specified propagation does not exist, then the procedure creates it automatically.</p> <p>If NULL and a propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure uses this propagation.</p> <p>If NULL and no propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure creates a propagation automatically with a system-generated name.</p>
source_queue_name	<p>The name of the source queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the source queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a source queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>
destination_queue_name	<p>The name of the destination queue, including a database link, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name[@dblink_name]</code>, if the destination queue is in a remote database. The queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a destination queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema and use a database link named <code>dbs2.net</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue@dbs2.net</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the database link is omitted, then the procedure uses the global name of the current database, and the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Connection qualifiers are not allowed.</p>
include_dml	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>
include_ddl	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>



**Table 208-6 (Cont.) ADD\_SCHEMA\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
include_tagged_lcr	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> regardless of whether a logical change record (LCR) has a non-<code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is always considered for propagation, regardless of whether it has a non-<code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <code>TRUE</code> is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then whether an LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag for the LCR.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if an LCR has a <code>NULL</code> Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is considered for propagation only when the LCR contains a <code>NULL</code> tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <code>FALSE</code> might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then an LCR can be discarded only if it has a <code>NULL</code> tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify <code>TRUE</code> for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to <code>FALSE</code>.</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the change originated. If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you specify a source database for propagation rules.</p>
dml_rule_name	<p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p>
ddl_rule_name	<p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p>

**Table 208-6 (Cont.) ADD\_SCHEMA\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>inclusion_rule</code>	<p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p>
<code>and_condition</code>	<p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an <code>AND</code> clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(<i>system_condition</i>) AND (<i>and_condition</i>)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be <code>:lcr</code>. For example, to specify that the schema rules generated by the procedure evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The <code>:lcr</code> in the specified condition is converted to <code>:dml</code> or <code>:ddl</code>, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">Logical Change Record TYPES</a></p>

**Table 208-6 (Cont.) ADD\_SCHEMA\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_to_queue	<p>If <b>TRUE</b> or <b>NULL</b>, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If <b>FALSE</b>, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> <p>This procedure cannot change the queue to queue property of an exiting propagation. If the specified propagation exists, then the procedure behaves in the following way for each setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <b>TRUE</b> and the specified propagation is not a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error.</li> <li>• If <b>FALSE</b> and the specified propagation is a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error.</li> <li>• If <b>NULL</b>, then the procedure does not change the queue to queue property of the propagation.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

This procedure configures propagation using the current user. Only one propagation is allowed between a particular source queue and destination queue.

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on `include_dml` and `include_ddl` parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the schema name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the schema name plus the sequence number is too long, then the schema name is truncated. A propagation uses the rules for filtering.

### Examples

The following is an example of a schema rule condition created for DML changes:

```
(:dml.get_object_owner() = 'HR') and :dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y'
and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

## 208.4.6 ADD\_SCHEMA\_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds rules to a rule set of one of the following types of XStream clients:

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `capture`, this procedure adds capture process rules for capturing changes to a specified schema.  
This procedure creates the specified capture process if it does not exist.
- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `apply` and the `streams_name` parameter specifies the name of an apply process, outbound server, or inbound

server, this procedure adds apply rules for applying logical change records (LCRs) that contain changes to a specified schema. The rules can specify that the LCRs must be from a particular source database.

This procedure creates an apply process if no apply process, outbound server, or inbound server exists with the specified `streams_name`. This procedure can add rules to an outbound server or inbound server, but it cannot create an outbound server or inbound server.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

### Note:

If you add schema rules to the positive rule set for a capture process, then make sure you add rules to the negative capture process rule set to exclude database objects in the schema that are not supported by Oracle Replication. Query the `DBA_XSTREAM_OUT_SUPPORT_MODE` data dictionary view to determine which database objects are not supported by Oracle Replication. If unsupported database objects are not excluded, then capture errors will result.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SCHEMA_RULES(
  schema_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_type         IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  include_dml          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dml_rule_name        OUT  VARCHAR2,
  ddl_rule_name        OUT  VARCHAR2,
  inclusion_rule       IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  and_condition        IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_root_name     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SCHEMA_RULES(
  schema_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_type         IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name         IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name           IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  include_dml          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl          IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr   IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database      IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  inclusion_rule       IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  and_condition        IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_root_name     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-7 ADD\_SCHEMA\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	The name of the schema. For example, hr. You can specify a schema that does not yet exist, because Oracle Replication does not validate the existence of the schema.
streams_type	The type of XStream client: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify capture for a capture process.</li> <li>Specify apply for an apply process.</li> </ul>
streams_name	The name of the capture process or apply process. Do not specify an owner. If NULL, if streams_type is capture, and if one relevant capture process for the queue exists, then the relevant XStream client is used. If no relevant XStream client exists for the queue, then an XStream client is created automatically with a system-generated name. If NULL and multiple XStream clients of the specified streams_type for the queue exist, then the procedure raises an error. If NULL, if streams_type is apply, and if one relevant apply process exists, then the procedure uses the relevant apply process. The relevant apply process is identified in one of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If one existing apply process has the source database specified in source_database and uses the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process.</li> <li>If source_database is NULL and one existing apply process is using the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process.</li> </ul> If NULL and no relevant apply process exists, then the procedure creates an apply process automatically with a system-generated name. If NULL and multiple relevant apply processes exist, then the procedure raises an error. Each apply process must have a unique name.
queue_name	The name of the local queue, specified as [schema_name.]queue_name. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type. For example, to specify a queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. For capture process rules, this is the queue into which a capture process enqueues LCRs. For outbound server rules, this is the queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs. For inbound server rules, this is the queue into which an inbound server enqueues error transactions.
include_dml	If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.

Table 208-7 (Cont.) ADD\_SCHEMA\_RULES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
include_ddl	If TRUE, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.
include_tagged_lcr	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to TRUE regardless of whether a redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the process, then a redo entry is always considered for capture, and an LCR is always considered for apply, regardless of whether the redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to TRUE is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the process, then whether a redo entry or LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to TRUE only if a redo entry or LCR has a NULL Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the process, then a redo entry is considered for capture, and an LCR is considered for apply, only when the redo entry or LCR contains a NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to FALSE might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the process, then a redo entry or LCR can be discarded only if it has a NULL tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify TRUE for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to FALSE.</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>For capture process rules, specify NULL or the global name of the local database if you are creating a capture process locally at the source database. If you are adding rules to a downstream capture process rule set at a downstream database, then specify the source database of the changes that will be captured.</p> <p>For apply process rules, specify the source database of the changes that will be applied by the apply process. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply process applies captured LCRs, then the apply process can apply LCRs from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p>

**Table 208-7 (Cont.) ADD\_SCHEMA\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dml_rule_name	<p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p>
ddl_rule_name	<p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then this parameter contains a <code>NULL</code>.</p>
inclusion_rule	<p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p>
and_condition	<p>If non-<code>NULL</code>, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an <code>AND</code> clause in the following way:</p> <p><i>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</i></p> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be <code>:lcr</code>. For example, to specify that the schema rules generated by the procedure evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The <code>:lcr</code> in the specified condition is converted to <code>:dml</code> or <code>:ddl</code>, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">Logical Change Record TYPEs</a></p>
source_root_name	<p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code>.</p> <p>If this parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-<code>NULL</code> value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>

**Table 208-7 (Cont.) ADD\_SCHEMA\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_container_name	The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB. <b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.

### Usage Notes

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on `include_dml` and `include_ddl` parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the schema name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the schema name plus the sequence number is too long, then the schema name is truncated. A capture process or apply process uses the rules for filtering.

#### See Also:

- ["Operational Notes"](#)
- ["Security Model"](#)

### Examples

The following is an example of a schema rule condition created for DML changes:

```
((:dml.get_object_owner() = 'HR') and :dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y'
and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

## 208.4.7 ADD\_SUBSET\_OUTBOUND\_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds subset rules to an outbound server configuration. Subset rules instruct the outbound server to stream out a subset of the changes to the specified tables. Outbound servers can stream out a subset of both rows and columns.

This procedure is overloaded. One `column_list` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `column_list` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the list of columns in different ways and are mutually exclusive.

#### Note:

This procedure does not add rules to the outbound server's capture process.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES(
    server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
```



```

table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
condition       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
column_list     IN DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY,
keep            IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
source_database IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES(
server_name     IN VARCHAR2,
table_name      IN VARCHAR2,
condition       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
column_list     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
keep            IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
source_database IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 208-8 ADD\_SUBSET\_OUTBOUND\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server_name	The name of the outbound server to which rules are being added. Specify an existing outbound server. Do not specify an owner.
table_name	<p>The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code>. For example, you can specify <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the outbound server configuration uses a local capture process, then the table must exist at the local source database. If the outbound server configuration uses a downstream capture process, then the table must exist at both the source database and at the downstream capture database.</p> <p>The specified table cannot have any LOB, LONG, or LONG RAW columns currently or in the future.</p>
condition	<p>The subset condition. Specify this condition similar to the way you specify conditions in a WHERE clause in SQL.</p> <p>For example, to specify rows in the <code>hr.employees</code> table where the salary is greater than 4000 and the <code>job_id</code> is <code>SA_MAN</code>, enter the following as the condition:</p> <pre>' salary &gt; 4000 and job_id = 'SA_MAN' '</pre> <p>If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The quotation marks in the preceding example are all single quotation marks.</p>
column_list	<p>The list of columns either to include in the outbound server configuration or to exclude from the outbound server configuration. Whether the columns are included or excluded depends on the setting for the <code>keep</code> parameter.</p> <p>The columns can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comma-delimited list of type <code>VARCHAR2</code>.</li> <li>A PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY</code>, where each element is the name of a column. Specify the first column in position 1. The last position must be NULL.</li> </ul> <p>To include or exclude all of the columns in a table, specify each column in the table in the list or array.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p>

**Table 208-8 (Cont.) ADD\_SUBSET\_OUTBOUND\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
keep	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the columns specified in the <code>column_list</code> parameter are kept as part of the outbound server configuration. Therefore, changes to these columns that satisfy the condition in the <code>condition</code> parameter are streamed to the outbound server's client application.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the columns specified in the <code>column_list</code> parameter are excluded from the outbound server configuration. Therefore, changes to these columns are not streamed to the outbound server's client application.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes"</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the container where the specified <code>table_names</code> and <code>schema_names</code> are located.</p> <p>If non-<code>NULL</code>, then a condition is added to the outbound server's rules to filter the LCRs based on the global name of the source database. If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>EXAMPLE.COM</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM</code> automatically.</p>

### Usage Notes

When the `keep` parameter is set to `TRUE`, this procedure creates a keep columns declarative rule-based transformation for the columns listed in `column_list`.

When the `keep` parameter is set to `FALSE`, this procedure creates a delete column declarative rule-based transformation for each column listed in `column_list`.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for information about declarative rule-based transformations

## 208.4.8 ADD\_SUBSET\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds propagation rules that propagate the logical change records (LCRs) related to a subset of the rows in the specified table in a source queue to a destination queue, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains three `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES(
    table_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    dml_condition       IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    include_tagged_lcr IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    insert_rule_name   OUT  VARCHAR2,
    update_rule_name   OUT  VARCHAR2,
    delete_rule_name  OUT  VARCHAR2,
    queue_to_queue     IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_PROPAGATION_RULES(
    table_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    dml_condition       IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_name       IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    source_queue_name  IN  VARCHAR2,
    destination_queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    include_tagged_lcr IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database    IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_to_queue     IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-9 ADD\_SUBSET\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	<p>The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code>. For example, <code>hr.employees</code>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The specified table must exist in the same database as the propagation. Also, the specified table cannot have any LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, or XMLType columns currently or in the future.</p>
dml_condition	<p>The subset condition. Specify this condition similar to the way you specify conditions in a WHERE clause in SQL.</p> <p>For example, to specify rows in the <code>hr.employees</code> table where the salary is greater than 4000 and the <code>job_id</code> is <code>SA_MAN</code>, enter the following as the condition:</p> <pre>' salary &gt; 4000 and job_id = 'SA_MAN' '</pre> <p><b>Note:</b> The quotation marks in the preceding example are all single quotation marks.</p>

**Table 208-9 (Cont.) ADD\_SUBSET\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
streams_name	<p>The name of the propagation. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If the specified propagation does not exist, then the procedure creates it automatically.</p> <p>If NULL and a propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure uses this propagation.</p> <p>If NULL and no propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure creates a propagation automatically with a system-generated name.</p>
source_queue_name	<p>The name of the source queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the source queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a source queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p>
destination_queue_name	<p>The name of the destination queue, including a database link, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name[@dblink_name]</code>, if the destination queue is in a remote database. The queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a destination queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema and use a database link named <code>db2.net</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue@db2.net</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the database link is omitted, then the procedure uses the global name of the current database, and the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Connection qualifiers are not allowed.</p>
include_tagged_lcr	<p>If TRUE, then an LCR is always considered for propagation, regardless of whether it has a non-NULL tag. This setting is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then an LCR is considered for propagation only when the LCR contains a NULL tag. A setting of FALSE is often specified in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database.</p>

**Table 208-9 (Cont.) ADD\_SUBSET\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the change originated. If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you specify a source database for propagation rules.</p>
insert_rule_name	<p>Contains the system-generated <code>INSERT</code> rule name. This rule handles inserts and updates that must be converted into inserts.</p>
update_rule_name	<p>Contains the system-generated <code>UPDATE</code> rule name. This rule handles updates that remain updates.</p>
delete_rule_name	<p>Contains the system-generated <code>DELETE</code> rule name. This rule handles deletes and updates that must be converted into deletes</p>
queue_to_queue	<p>If <code>TRUE</code> or <code>NULL</code>, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> <p>This procedure cannot change the queue to queue property of an exiting propagation. If the specified propagation exists, then the procedure behaves in the following way for each setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If <code>TRUE</code> and the specified propagation is not a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error.</li> <li>• If <code>FALSE</code> and the specified propagation is a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error.</li> <li>• If <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure does not change the queue to queue property of the propagation.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

This procedure configures propagation using the current user. Only one propagation is allowed between a particular source queue and destination queue.

Running this procedure generates three rules for the specified propagation: one for `INSERT` statements, one for `UPDATE` statements, and one for `DELETE` statements. For `INSERT` and `DELETE` statements, only row LCRs that satisfy the condition specified for the `dml_condition` parameter are propagated. For `UPDATE` statements, the following variations are possible:

- If both the new and old values in a row LCR satisfy the specified `dml_condition`, then the row LCR is propagated without any changes.
- If neither the new or old values in a row LCR satisfy the specified `dml_condition`, then the row LCR is not propagated.
- If the old values for a row LCR satisfy the specified `dml_condition`, but the new values do not, then the update row LCR is converted into a delete row LCR.
- If the new values for a row LCR satisfy the specified `dml_condition`, but the old values do not, then the update row LCR is converted to an insert row LCR.

When an update is converted into an insert or a delete, it is called row migration.

A propagation uses the rules for filtering. If the propagation does not have a positive rule set, then the procedure creates a positive rule set automatically, and the rules for propagating changes to the table are added to the positive rule set. A subset rule can be added to positive rule set only, not to a negative rule set. Other rules in an existing positive rule set for the propagation are not affected. Additional rules can be added using either the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package or the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package.

Rules for `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` statements are created automatically when you run this procedure, and these rules are given a system-generated rule name. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the table name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the table name plus the sequence number is too long, then the table name is truncated. The `ADD_SUBSET_RULES` procedure is overloaded, and the system-generated rule names for `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` statements are returned.

When you create propagation subset rules for a table, you should create an unconditional supplemental log group at the source database with all the columns in the table. Supplemental logging is required if an update must be converted to an insert. The propagation rule must have all the column values to be able to perform this conversion correctly.

#### Note:

Subset rules should only reside in positive rule sets. You should not add subset rules to negative rule sets. Doing so might have unpredictable results because row migration would not be performed on LCRs that are not discarded by the negative rule set.

### Examples

The following is an example of a rule condition created for filtering a row LCR containing an update operation when the `dml_condition` is `region_id = 2`, the `table_name` is `hr.regions`, and the `source_database` is `db1.net`:

```
:dml.get_object_owner()='HR' AND :dml.get_object_name()='REGIONS'
AND :dml.is_null_tag()='Y' AND :dml.get_source_database_name()='DBS1.NET'
AND :dml.get_command_type()='UPDATE'
AND (:dml.get_value('NEW','REGION_ID') IS NOT NULL)
AND (:dml.get_value('OLD','REGION_ID') IS NOT NULL)
AND (:dml.get_value('OLD','REGION_ID').AccessNumber()=2)
AND (:dml.get_value('NEW','REGION_ID').AccessNumber()=2)
```

## 208.4.9 ADD\_SUBSET\_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds rules to an XStream client.

It adds rules to a rule set of one of the following types of XStream clients:

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `capture`, this procedure adds capture process rules for capturing changes to a subset of rows in a specified table.

This procedure creates the specified capture process if it does not exist.

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `apply` and the `streams_name` parameter specifies the name of an apply process, outbound server, or inbound server, this procedure adds apply rules for applying logical change records (LCRs) that contain changes to a subset of rows in a specified table. The rules can specify that the LCRs must be from a particular source database.

This procedure creates an apply process if no apply process, outbound server, or inbound server exists with the specified `streams_name`. This procedure can add rules to an outbound server or inbound server, but it cannot create an outbound server or inbound server.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains three `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_RULES(
  table_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  dml_condition       IN  VARCHAR2,
  streams_type        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'apply',
  streams_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  include_tagged_lcr  IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  insert_rule_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
  update_rule_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
  delete_rule_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
  source_root_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_SUBSET_RULES(
  table_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  dml_condition       IN  VARCHAR2,
  streams_type        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'apply',
  streams_name        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  include_tagged_lcr  IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  source_root_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

Table 208-10 ADD\_SUBSET\_RULES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
table_name	<p>The name of the table specified as [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>object_name</i>. For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The specified table must exist in the same database as the capture process or apply process. Also, the specified table cannot have any LOB, LONG, LONG RAW, or XMLType columns currently or in the future.</p>
dml_condition	<p>The subset condition. Specify this condition similar to the way you specify conditions in a WHERE clause in SQL.</p> <p>For example, to specify rows in the hr.employees table where the salary is greater than 4000 and the job_id is SA_MAN, enter the following as the condition:</p> <pre>' salary &gt; 4000 and job_id = 'SA_MAN' '</pre> <p><b>Note:</b> The quotation marks in the preceding example are all single quotation marks.</p>
streams_type	<p>The type of XStream client:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify capture for a capture process.</li> <li>Specify apply for an apply process.</li> </ul>
streams_name	<p>The name of the capture process or apply process. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If NULL, if streams_type is capture, and if one relevant capture process for the queue exists, then the procedure uses the relevant XStream client. If no relevant XStream client exists for the queue, then the procedure creates an XStream client automatically with a system-generated name. If NULL and multiple XStream clients of the specified streams_type for the queue exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If NULL, if streams_type is apply, and if one relevant apply process exists, then the procedure uses the relevant apply process. The relevant apply process is identified in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If one existing apply process has the source database specified in source_database and uses the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process.</li> <li>If source_database is NULL and one existing apply process is using the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process.</li> </ul> <p>If NULL and no relevant apply process exists, then the procedure creates an apply process automatically with a system-generated name.</p> <p>If NULL and multiple relevant apply processes exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Each apply process must have a unique name.</p>



**Table 208-10 (Cont.) ADD\_SUBSET\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	<p>The name of the local queue, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>For capture process rules, this is the queue into which a capture process enqueues LCRs. For outbound server rules, this is the queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs. For inbound server rules, this is the queue into which an inbound server enqueues error transactions.</p>
include_tagged_lcr	<p>If TRUE, then the XStream client performs its action regardless of the tag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A redo entry is always considered for capture by a capture process, regardless of whether the redo entry has a non-NULL tag.</li> <li>• An LCR is always considered for apply by an apply process, regardless of whether redo entry or LCR has a non-NULL tag.</li> </ul> <p>If FALSE, then an XStream client performs its action only when the tag is NULL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A redo entry is considered for capture by a capture process only when the redo entry contains a NULL tag.</li> <li>• An LCR is considered for apply by an apply process only if the LCR contains a NULL tag.</li> </ul> <p>A setting of FALSE is often specified in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database.</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>For capture process rules, specify NULL or the global name of the local database if you are creating a capture process locally at the source database. If you are adding rules to a downstream capture process rule set at a downstream database, then specify the source database of the changes that will be captured.</p> <p>For apply process rules, specify the source database of the changes that will be applied by the apply process. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply process applies captured LCRs, then the apply process can apply LCRs from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, <code>mycdb.example.com</code> or <code>hrpdb.example.com</code>. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p>

**Table 208-10 (Cont.) ADD\_SUBSET\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
insert_rule_name	Contains the system-generated INSERT rule name. This rule handles inserts and updates that must be converted into inserts.
update_rule_name	Contains the system-generated UPDATE rule name. This rule handles updates that remain updates.
delete_rule_name	Contains the system-generated DELETE rule name. This rule handles deletes and updates that must be converted into deletes
source_root_name	The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, mycdb.example.com.  If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.  If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.
source_container_name	The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.

### Usage Notes

Running this procedure generates three rules for the specified capture process or apply process: one for INSERT statements, one for UPDATE statements, and one for DELETE statements. For INSERT and DELETE statements, only DML changes that satisfy the condition specified for the `dml_condition` parameter are captured or applied. For UPDATE statements, the following variations are possible:

- If both the new and old values in a DML change satisfy the specified `dml_condition`, then the DML change is captured or applied without any changes.
- If neither the new or old values in a DML change satisfy the specified `dml_condition`, then the DML change is not captured or applied.
- If the old values for a DML change satisfy the specified `dml_condition`, but the new values do not, then the DML change is converted into a delete.
- If the new values for a DML change satisfy the specified `dml_condition`, but the old values do not, then the DML change is converted to an insert.

When an update is converted into an insert or a delete, it is called row migration.

A capture process or apply process uses the rules for filtering. If the XStream client does not have a positive rule set, then this procedure creates a positive rule set automatically, and adds the rules for the table to the positive rule set. A subset rule can be added to positive rule set only, not to a negative rule set. Other rules in an

existing rule set for the process are not affected. Additional rules can be added using either the DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM package or the DBMS\_RULE\_ADM package.

Rules for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements are created automatically when you run this procedure, and these rules are given a system-generated rule name. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the table name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the table name plus the sequence number is too long, then the table name is truncated. The ADD\_SUBSET\_RULES procedure is overloaded, and the system-generated rule names for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements are returned.

#### Note:

Subset rules should only reside in positive rule sets. You should not add subset rules to negative rule sets. Doing so might have unpredictable results because row migration would not be performed on LCRs that are not discarded by the negative rule set.

### Examples

The following is an example of a rule condition created for filtering DML changes containing an update operation when the `dml_condition` is `region_id = 2`, the `table_name` is `hr.regions`, and the `source_database` is `dbs1.net`:

```
:dml.get_object_owner()='HR' AND :dml.get_object_name()='REGIONS'
AND :dml.is_null_tag()='Y' AND :dml.get_source_database_name()='DBS1.NET'
AND :dml.get_command_type()='UPDATE'
AND (:dml.get_value('NEW','REGION_ID') IS NOT NULL)
AND (:dml.get_value('OLD','REGION_ID') IS NOT NULL)
AND (:dml.get_value('OLD','REGION_ID').AccessNumber()=2)
AND (:dml.get_value('NEW','REGION_ID').AccessNumber()=2)
```

## 208.4.10 ADD\_TABLE\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds table rules to the positive rule set for a propagation, or adds table rules to the negative rule set for a propagation, and creates the specified propagation if it does not exist.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two OUT parameters, and the other does not.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES(
  table_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  streams_name        IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_queue_name   IN   VARCHAR2,
  destination_queue_name IN  VARCHAR2,
  include_dml         IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr  IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  dml_rule_name       OUT  VARCHAR2,
  ddl_rule_name       OUT  VARCHAR2,
  inclusion_rule      IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
```

```

and_condition          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
queue_to_queue        IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT NULL);

DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_TABLE_PROPAGATION_RULES(
  table_name           IN  VARCHAR2,
  streams_name        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_queue_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
  destination_queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
  include_dml         IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  include_tagged_lcr  IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  inclusion_rule      IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  and_condition       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_to_queue      IN  BOOLEAN    DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 208-11 ADD\_TABLE\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	The name of the table specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>table_name</i> . For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
streams_name	The name of the propagation. Do not specify an owner. If the specified propagation does not exist, then the procedure creates it automatically. If NULL and a propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure uses this propagation. If NULL and no propagation exists for the same source queue and destination queue (including database link), then the procedure creates a propagation automatically with a system-generated name.
source_queue_name	The name of the source queue, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>queue_name</i> . The current database must contain the source queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type. For example, to specify a source queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

**Table 208-11 (Cont.) ADD\_TABLE\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
destination_queue_name	<p>The name of the destination queue, including a database link, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name[@dblink_name]</code>, if the destination queue is in a remote database. The queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a destination queue named <code>streams_queue</code> in the <code>strmadmin</code> schema and use a database link named <code>db2.net</code>, enter <code>strmadmin.streams_queue@db2.net</code> for this parameter.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If the database link is omitted, then the procedure uses the global name of the current database, and the source queue and destination queue must be in the same database.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Connection qualifiers are not allowed.</p>
include_dml	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure creates a rule for DML changes. If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. <code>NULL</code> is not permitted.</p>
include_ddl	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure creates a rule for DDL changes. If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. <code>NULL</code> is not permitted.</p> <p>The generated rule evaluates to <code>TRUE</code> for any DDL change that operates on the table or on an object that is part of the table, such as an index or trigger on the table. The rule evaluates to <code>FALSE</code> for any DDL change that either does not refer to the table or refers to the table in a subordinate way. For example, the rule evaluates to <code>FALSE</code> for changes that create synonyms or views based on the table. The rule also evaluates to <code>FALSE</code> for a change to a PL/SQL subprogram that refers to the table.</p>

**Table 208-11 (Cont.) ADD\_TABLE\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
include_tagged_lcr	<p>If <b>TRUE</b>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to <b>TRUE</b> regardless of whether a logical change record (LCR) has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is always considered for propagation, regardless of whether it has a non-NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <b>TRUE</b> is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then whether an LCR is discarded does not depend on the tag for the LCR.</p> <p>If <b>FALSE</b>, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to <b>TRUE</b> only if an LCR has a NULL Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the propagation, then an LCR is considered for propagation only when the LCR contains a NULL tag. If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <b>FALSE</b> might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the propagation, then an LCR can be discarded only if it has a NULL tag.</p> <p>Usually, specify <b>TRUE</b> for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to <b>FALSE</b>.</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the change originated. If <b>NULL</b>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify <code>DBS1</code> and the domain is <code>.NET</code>, then the procedure specifies <code>DBS1.NET</code> automatically.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you specify a source database for propagation rules.</p>
dml_rule_name	<p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <b>TRUE</b>, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_dml</code> is <b>FALSE</b>, then this parameter contains a <b>NULL</b>.</p>
ddl_rule_name	<p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <b>TRUE</b>, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If <code>include_ddl</code> is <b>FALSE</b>, then this parameter contains a <b>NULL</b>.</p>

**Table 208-11 (Cont.) ADD\_TABLE\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>inclusion_rule</code>	<p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>If <code>inclusion_rule</code> is <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the propagation.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p>
<code>and_condition</code>	<p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an <code>AND</code> clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be <code>:lcr</code>. For example, to specify that the table rules generated by the procedure evaluate to <code>TRUE</code> only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The <code>:lcr</code> in the specified condition is converted to <code>:dml</code> or <code>:ddl</code>, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify <code>FALSE</code> for the <code>include_dml</code> parameter and <code>TRUE</code> for the <code>include_ddl</code> parameter.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">Logical Change Record TYPES</a></p>

**Table 208-11 (Cont.) ADD\_TABLE\_PROPAGATION\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_to_queue	<p>If TRUE or NULL, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue to queue propagation. A queue-to-queue propagation always has its own propagation job and uses a service for automatic failover when the destination queue is a buffered queue in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then a new propagation created by this procedure is a queue-to-dblink propagation. A queue-to-dblink propagation can share a propagation job with other propagations that use the same database link and does not support automatic failover in an Oracle RAC environment.</p> <p>This procedure cannot change the queue to queue property of an exiting propagation. If the specified propagation exists, then the procedure behaves in the following way for each setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If TRUE and the specified propagation is not a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error.</li> <li>• If FALSE and the specified propagation is a queue to queue propagation, then the procedure raises an error.</li> <li>• If NULL, then the procedure does not change the queue to queue property of the propagation.</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

This procedure configures propagation using the current user. Only one propagation is allowed between a particular source queue and destination queue.

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on `include_dml` and `include_ddl` parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the table name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the table name plus the sequence number is too long, then the table name is truncated. A propagation uses the rules for filtering.

**Examples**

The following is an example of a table rule condition created for filtering DML statements:

```
((:dml.get_object_owner() = 'HR' and :dml.get_object_name() = 'LOCATIONS'))
and :dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y' and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

## 208.4.11 ADD\_TABLE\_RULES Procedure

This procedure adds rules to an XStream client rule set.

It adds rules to a rule set of one of the following types of XStream clients:

- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `capture`, this procedure adds capture process rules for capturing changes to a specified table.

This procedure creates the specified capture process if it does not exist.



- When the `streams_type` parameter is set to `apply` and the `streams_name` parameter specifies the name of an apply process, outbound server, or inbound server, this procedure adds apply rules for applying logical change records (LCRs) that contain changes to a specified table. The rules can specify that the LCRs must be from a particular source database.

This procedure creates an apply process if no apply process, outbound server, or inbound server exists with the specified `streams_name`. This procedure can add rules to an outbound server or inbound server, but it cannot create an outbound server or inbound server.

This procedure is overloaded. One version of this procedure contains two `OUT` parameters, and the other does not.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_TABLE_RULES(
    table_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    streams_type        IN   VARCHAR2,
    streams_name        IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name          IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
    include_dml         IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl         IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr  IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    dml_rule_name       OUT  VARCHAR2,
    ddl_rule_name       OUT  VARCHAR2,
    inclusion_rule      IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition       IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_root_name    IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_container_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ADD_TABLE_RULES(
    table_name          IN   VARCHAR2,
    streams_type        IN   VARCHAR2,
    streams_name        IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name          IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
    include_dml         IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    include_ddl         IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    include_tagged_lcr  IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
    source_database     IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    inclusion_rule      IN   BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
    and_condition       IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_root_name    IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    source_container_name IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-12 ADD\_TABLE\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>table_name</code>	The name of the table specified as <code>[schema_name.]object_name</code> . For example, <code>hr.employees</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default. You can specify a table that does not yet exist, because Oracle Replication does not validate the existence of the table.

Table 208-12 (Cont.) ADD\_TABLE\_RULES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
streams_type	<p>The type of XStream client:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify capture for a capture process.</li> <li>Specify apply for an apply process.</li> </ul>
streams_name	<p>The name of the capture process or apply process. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>If NULL, if streams_type is capture, and if one relevant capture process for the queue exists, then the procedure uses the relevant XStream client. If no relevant XStream client exists for the queue, then the procedure creates an XStream client automatically with a system-generated name. If NULL and multiple XStream clients of the specified streams_type for the queue exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>If NULL, if streams_type is apply, and if one relevant apply process exists, then the procedure uses the relevant apply process. The relevant apply process is identified in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If one existing apply process has the source database specified in source_database and uses the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process.</li> <li>If source_database is NULL and one existing apply process is using the queue specified in queue_name, then the procedure uses this apply process.</li> </ul> <p>If NULL and no relevant apply process exists, then the procedure creates an apply process automatically with a system-generated name.</p> <p>If NULL and multiple relevant apply processes exist, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p>Each apply process must have a unique name.</p>
queue_name	<p>The name of the local queue, specified as [schema_name.]queue_name. The current database must contain the queue, and the queue must be ANYDATA type.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named streams_queue in the strmadmin schema, enter strmadmin.streams_queue for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>For capture process rules, this is the queue into which a capture process enqueues LCRs. For outbound server rules, this is the queue from which the outbound server dequeues LCRs. For inbound server rules, this is the queue into which an inbound server enqueues error transactions.</p>
include_dml	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a DML rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>

**Table 208-12 (Cont.) ADD\_TABLE\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
include_ddl	<p>If <b>TRUE</b>, then the procedure creates a DDL rule for DDL changes. If <b>FALSE</b>, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. <b>NULL</b> is not permitted.</p> <p>The generated rule evaluates to <b>TRUE</b> for any DDL change that operates on the table or on an object that is part of the table, such as an index or trigger on the table. The rule evaluates to <b>FALSE</b> for any DDL change that either does not refer to the table or refers to the table in a subordinate way. For example, the rule evaluates to <b>FALSE</b> for changes that create synonyms or views based on the table. The rule also evaluates to <b>FALSE</b> for a change to a PL/SQL subprogram that refers to the table.</p>
include_tagged_lcr	<p>If <b>TRUE</b>, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding Oracle Replication tags to the generated rules. Therefore, these rules can evaluate to <b>TRUE</b> regardless of whether a redo entry, session, or LCR has a non-<b>NULL</b> tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for the XStream client, then the XStream client performs its action regardless of the tag:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A redo entry is always considered for capture by a capture process, regardless of whether the redo entry has a non-<b>NULL</b> tag.</li> <li>• An LCR is always considered for apply by an apply process, regardless of whether redo entry or LCR has a non-<b>NULL</b> tag.</li> </ul> <p>If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <b>TRUE</b> is appropriate for a full (for example, standby) copy of a database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the XStream client, then whether a database change is discarded does not depend on the tag.</p> <p>If <b>FALSE</b>, then the procedure adds a condition to each generated rule that causes the rule to evaluate to <b>TRUE</b> only if a redo entry, session, or LCR has a <b>NULL</b> Oracle Replication tag. If the rules are added to the positive rule set for an XStream client, then the XStream client performs its action only when the tag is <b>NULL</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A redo entry is considered for capture by a capture process only when the redo entry contains a <b>NULL</b> tag.</li> <li>• An LCR is considered for apply by an apply process only if the LCR contains a <b>NULL</b> tag.</li> </ul> <p>If the rules are added to a positive rule set, then setting this parameter to <b>FALSE</b> might be appropriate in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database. If the rules are added to the negative rule set for the XStream client, then a database change can be discarded only if it has a <b>NULL</b> tag.</p> <p>A setting of <b>FALSE</b> is often specified in update-anywhere configurations to avoid sending a change back to its source database.</p> <p>Usually, specify <b>TRUE</b> for this parameter if the <code>inclusion_rule</code> parameter is set to <b>FALSE</b>.</p>

Table 208-12 (Cont.) ADD\_TABLE\_RULES Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>For capture process rules, specify NULL or the global name of the local database if you are creating a capture process locally at the source database. If you are adding rules to a downstream capture process rule set at a downstream database, then specify the source database of the changes that will be captured.</p> <p>For apply process rules, specify the source database of the changes that will be applied by the apply process. The source database is the database where the changes originated. If an apply process applies captured LCRs, then the apply process can apply LCRs from only one capture process at one source database.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, mycdb.example.com or hrpdb.example.com. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is .NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.</p>
dml_rule_name	<p>If include_dml is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DML rule name.</p> <p>If include_dml is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p>
ddl_rule_name	<p>If include_ddl is TRUE, then this parameter contains the DDL rule name.</p> <p>If include_ddl is FALSE, then this parameter contains a NULL.</p>
inclusion_rule	<p>If inclusion_rule is TRUE, then the procedure adds the rules to the positive rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>If inclusion_rule is FALSE, then the procedure adds the rules to the negative rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>In either case, the system creates the rule set if it does not exist.</p>

**Table 208-12 (Cont.) ADD\_TABLE\_RULES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
and_condition	<p>If non-NULL, appends the specified condition to the system-generated rule condition using an AND clause in the following way:</p> <pre>(system_condition) AND (and_condition)</pre> <p>The variable in the specified condition must be :lcr. For example, to specify that the table rules generated by the procedure evaluate to TRUE only if the Oracle Replication tag is the hexadecimal equivalent of '02', specify the following condition:</p> <pre>:lcr.get_tag() = HEXTORAW('02')</pre> <p>The :lcr in the specified condition is converted to :dml or :ddl, depending on the rule that is being generated. If you are specifying an LCR member subprogram that is dependent on the LCR type (row or DDL), then make sure this procedure only generates the appropriate rule.</p> <p>Specifically, if you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for row LCRs, then specify TRUE for the include_dml parameter and FALSE for the include_ddl parameter. If you specify an LCR member subprogram that is valid only for DDL LCRs, then specify FALSE for the include_dml parameter and TRUE for the include_ddl parameter.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">Logical Change Record TYPES</a></p>
source_root_name	<p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, mycdb.example.com.</p> <p>If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>
source_container_name	<p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>

### Usage Notes

This procedure creates DML and DDL rules automatically based on include\_dml and include\_ddl parameter values, respectively. Each rule has a system-generated rule name that consists of the table name with a sequence number appended to it. The sequence number is used to avoid naming conflicts. If the table name plus the sequence number is too long, then the table name is truncated. A capture process or apply process uses the rules for filtering.

 **See Also:**

- ["Operational Notes"](#)
- ["Security Model"](#)

**Examples**

The following is an example of a table rule condition created for DML changes:

```
((:dml.get_object_owner() = 'HR' and :dml.get_object_name() = 'LOCATIONS'))
and :dml.is_null_tag() = 'Y' and :dml.get_source_database_name() = 'DBS1.NET' )
```

## 208.4.12 ALTER\_INBOUND Procedure

This procedure modifies an XStream inbound server.

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ALTER_INBOUND(
  server_name IN VARCHAR2,
  apply_user  IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 208-13 ALTER\_INBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server_name	The name of the inbound server being altered. Specify an existing inbound server. Do not specify an owner.
apply_user	The user who applies all DML and DDL changes that satisfy the inbound server rule sets, who runs user-defined apply handlers, and who runs custom rule-based transformations configured for inbound server rules. The client application must attach to the inbound server as the apply user. Specify a user to change the apply user. In this case, the user who invokes the ALTER_INBOUND procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the apply_user to SYS. If NULL, then the apply user is not changed. See <a href="#">"CREATE_INBOUND Procedure"</a> for information about the required privileges for an apply user.
comment	An optional comment associated with the inbound server. If non-NULL, then the specified comment replaces the existing comment. If NULL, then the existing comment is not changed.

## 208.4.13 ALTER\_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure modifies an XStream outbound server configuration.

This procedure always alters the specified outbound server. This procedure can also alter the outbound server's capture process when either of the following conditions is met:

- The capture process was created by the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure in this package.
- The queue used by the capture process was created by the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure.

To check whether this procedure can alter the outbound server's capture process, query the `CAPTURE_NAME` column in the `ALL_XSTREAM_OUTBOUND` view. When the name of the capture process appears in the `CAPTURE_NAME` column of this view, the `ALTER_OUTBOUND` procedure can manage the capture process's rules or change the capture user for the capture process. When the `CAPTURE_NAME` column of this view is `NULL`, the `ALTER_OUTBOUND` procedure cannot manage the capture process.

This procedure is overloaded. One `table_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `table_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. Also, one `schema_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `schema_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the list of tables and schemas in different ways and are mutually exclusive.



### Note:

Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), the `start_scn` and `start_time` parameters are included in this procedure.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ALTER_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_names         IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  schema_names        IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  add                 IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  capture_user        IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user        IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  comment             IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  inclusion_rule      IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  start_scn           IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  start_time          IN TIMESTAMP  DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl         IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ALTER_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_names         IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_names        IN VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  add                 IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
```

```

capture_user          IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
connect_user         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
comment             IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
inclusion_rule       IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
start_scn           IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
start_time          IN TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
include_dml        IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
include_ddl        IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 208-14 ALTER\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server_name	The name of the outbound server being altered. Specify an existing outbound server. Do not specify an owner.
table_names	<p>The tables that are either added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration. Whether the tables are added or removed depends on the setting for the add parameter.</p> <p>The tables can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2.</li> <li>A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a table. Specify the first table in position 1. The last position must be NULL.</li> </ul> <p>Each table should be specified as [<i>schema_name</i>.] <i>table_name</i>. For example, <i>hr.employees</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter</p>
schema_names	<p>The schemas that are either added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration. Whether the schemas are added or removed depends on the setting for the add parameter.</p> <p>The schemas can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2.</li> <li>A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a schema. Specify the first schema in position 1. The last position must be NULL.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This procedure does not concatenate the <i>schema_names</i> parameter with the <i>table_names</i> parameter. To specify tables, enter fully qualified table names in the <i>table_names</i> parameter (<i>schema_name.table_name</i>).</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter</p>
add	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure adds to the XStream Out configuration the tables specified in the <i>table_names</i> parameter and the schemas specified in the <i>schema_names</i> parameter.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure removes from the XStream Out configuration the tables specified in the <i>table_names</i> parameter and the schemas specified in the <i>schema_names</i> parameter.</p>



**Table 208-14 (Cont.) ALTER\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_user	<p>The user in whose security domain a capture process captures changes that satisfy its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for capture process rules.</p> <p>Specify a user to change the capture user. In this case, the user who invokes the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the capture_user to SYS.</p> <p>If NULL, then the capture user is not changed.</p> <p>If you change the capture user, then this procedure grants the new capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the capture process and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>Ensure that the capture user is granted the other required privileges. See "<a href="#">CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure</a>" for information about the privileges required by a capture user.</p> <p>The capture process is stopped and restarted automatically when you change the value of this parameter.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the capture user for a capture process is dropped using DROP USER . . . CASCADE, then the capture process is also dropped automatically.</p>
connect_user	<p>The user who can attach to the specified outbound server to retrieve the change stream. The XStream client application must attach to the outbound server as the specified connect user.</p> <p>Specify a user to change the connect user. In this case, the user who invokes the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure must be granted the DBA role. Only the SYS user can set the connect_user to SYS.</p> <p>If NULL, then the connect user is not changed.</p> <p>If you change the connect user, then this procedure grants the new connect user dequeue privileges on the queue used by the outbound server and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>Ensure that the connect user is granted the other required privileges. See "<a href="#">CREATE_OUTBOUND Procedure</a>" for information about the privileges required by a connect user.</p>
comment	<p>An optional comment associated with the outbound server.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the specified comment replaces the existing comment.</p> <p>If NULL, then the existing comment is not changed.</p>

Table 208-14 (Cont.) ALTER\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
inclusion_rule	<p>If TRUE and the add parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure adds rules for the tables specified in the <code>table_names</code> parameter and the schemas specified in the <code>schema_names</code> parameter to the positive rule sets in the XStream Out configuration. When rules for tables and schemas are in positive rule sets, the XStream Out configuration streams DML and DDL changes to the tables and schemas out to the client application.</p> <p>If TRUE and the add parameter is set to FALSE, then the procedure removes rules for the tables specified in the <code>table_names</code> parameter and the schemas specified in the <code>schema_names</code> parameter from the positive rule sets in the XStream Out configuration.</p> <p>If FALSE and the add parameter is set to TRUE, then the procedure adds rules for the tables specified in the <code>table_names</code> parameter and the schemas specified in the <code>schema_names</code> parameter to the negative rule sets in the XStream Out configuration. When rules for tables and schemas are in negative rule sets, the XStream Out configuration does not stream changes to the tables and schemas out to the client application.</p> <p>If FALSE and the add parameter is set to FALSE, then the procedure removes rules for the tables specified in the <code>table_names</code> parameter and the schemas specified in the <code>schema_names</code> parameter from the negative rule sets in the XStream Out configuration.</p>
start_scn	<p>A valid SCN for the database from which the capture process starts capturing changes. To be valid, the SCN value must be greater than or equal to the first SCN for the capture process.</p> <p>If a valid SCN is specified, then the capture process captures changes from the specified SCN when it is restarted.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid SCN is specified.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>start_time</code> parameter is NULL, then the start SCN is not changed.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>start_time</code> parameter is non-NULL, then the start SCN is changed to match the specified start time.</p> <p>The <code>start_scn</code> and <code>start_time</code> parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the capture process is enabled, then the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure automatically stops and restarts the capture process when the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is non-NULL. If the capture process is disabled, then the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure automatically starts the capture process when the <code>start_scn</code> parameter is non-NULL.</p>

**Table 208-14 (Cont.) ALTER\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
start_time	<p>A valid time from which the capture process starts capturing changes. To be valid, the time must correspond to an SCN value that is greater than or equal to the first SCN for the capture process.</p> <p>If a valid time is specified, then the capture process captures changes from the specified time when it is restarted.</p> <p>An error is returned if an invalid time is specified.</p> <p>If NULL and the start_scn parameter is NULL, then the start time is not changed.</p> <p>If NULL and the start_scn parameter is non-NULL, then the start time is changed to match the specified start SCN.</p> <p>The start_scn and start_time parameters are mutually exclusive.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the capture process is enabled, then the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure automatically stops and restarts the capture process when the start_time parameter is non-NULL. If the capture process is disabled, then the ALTER_OUTBOUND procedure automatically starts the capture process when the start_time parameter is non-NULL.</p>
include_dml	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a DML rule for DML changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DML rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>
include_ddl	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure creates a DDL rule for DDL changes. If FALSE, then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. NULL is not permitted.</p>
source_database	<p>The global name of the container where the specified table_names and schema_names are located.</p> <p>If source_database is non-NULL, then a condition is added to the outbound server's rules to filter the LCRs based on the global name of the source database.</p>
source_container_name	<p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following list describes the behavior of the outbound server for various combinations of the table\_names and schema\_names parameters:

- If both the table\_names and schema\_names parameters are NULL or empty, then no rules are changed for the XStream Out configuration.
 

This procedure is overloaded. The table\_names and schema\_names parameters are defaulted to NULL. Do not specify NULL for both table\_names and schema\_names in the same call; otherwise, error PLS-00307 is returned.
- If both the table\_names and schema\_names parameters are specified, then the rules for the tables and schemas are added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration, depending on the setting of the add parameter.

- If the `table_names` parameter is specified and the `schema_names` parameter is `NULL` or empty, then the rules for the tables are added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration, depending on the setting of the `add` parameter. The existing rules for schemas are not changed for the XStream Out configuration.
- If the `table_names` parameter is `NULL` or empty and the `schema_names` parameter is specified, then the rules for the schemas are added to or removed from the XStream Out configuration, depending on the setting of the `add` parameter. The existing rules for tables are not changed for the XStream Out configuration.

For the procedure that uses the `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` type for the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters, both parameters must be specified. To specify only tables, the `schema_names` parameter must be specified and empty. To specify only schemas, the `table_names` parameter must be specified and empty.

 **Note:**

An empty array includes one `NULL` entry.

## 208.4.14 CREATE\_INBOUND Procedure

This procedure creates an XStream inbound server and its queue.

 **Note:**

A client application can create multiple sessions. Each session can attach to only one inbound server, and each inbound server can serve only one session at a time. However, different client application sessions can connect to different inbound servers. See *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* and *Oracle Database XStream Java API Reference* for information about attaching to an inbound server.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.CREATE_INBOUND(  
  server_name IN VARCHAR2,  
  queue_name  IN VARCHAR2,  
  apply_user  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  comment     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-15 CREATE\_INBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server_name	<p>The name of the inbound server being created. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>The specified name must not match the name of an existing outbound server, inbound server, apply process, or messaging client.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The <code>server_name</code> setting cannot exceed 30 bytes, and it cannot be altered after the inbound server is created.</p>
queue_name	<p>The name of the local queue used by the inbound server, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code>.</p> <p>If the specified queue exists, then it is used. If the specified queue does not exist, then the procedure creates it.</p> <p>For example, to specify a queue named <code>xstream_queue</code> in the <code>xstrmadmin</code> schema, enter <code>xstrmadmin.xstream_queue</code> for this parameter. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> An inbound server's queue is used only to store error transactions.</p>
apply_user	<p>The apply user. If NULL, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The client application must attach to the inbound server as the apply user. The apply user is the user in whose security domain an inbound server evaluates whether LCRs satisfy its rule sets, applies DML and DDL changes directly to database objects, runs custom rule-based transformations configured for inbound server rules, and runs apply handlers configured for the inbound server. This user must have the necessary privileges to perform these actions. This procedure grants the apply user dequeue privileges on the queue used by the inbound server and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>In addition to the privileges granted by this procedure, you must grant the following privileges to the apply user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The necessary privileges to perform DML and DDL changes on the apply objects</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the inbound server</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on all apply handler procedures</li> </ul> <p>You can grant these privileges directly to the apply user, or you can grant them through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the apply user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle supplied packages, that are invoked in subprograms run by the inbound server. These privileges must be granted directly to the apply user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the apply user for an inbound server is dropped using <code>DROP USER . . . CASCADE</code>, then the inbound server is also dropped automatically.</p>
comment	<p>An optional comment associated with the inbound server.</p>

## Usage Notes

By default, an inbound server does not use rules or rule sets. Therefore, an inbound server applies all of the LCRs sent to it by an XStream client application. However, to filter the LCRs sent to an inbound server, you can add rules and rule sets to an inbound server using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` and `DBMS_RULE_ADM` packages.

In a CDB, you can execute the `CREATE_INBOUND` procedure from either the root or a PDB. The inbound server is restricted to receiving LCRs from one source database and only applying the changes to its local container. If the inbound server is at the root level, then the apply user must be a common user.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database XStream Guide*

## 208.4.15 CREATE\_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure creates an XStream outbound server, queue, and capture process to enable client applications to stream out Oracle database changes.

This procedure is overloaded. One `table_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `table_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. Also, one `schema_names` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the other `schema_names` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the list of tables and schemas in different ways and are mutually exclusive.

### Note:

- A client application can create multiple sessions. Each session can attach to only one outbound server, and each outbound server can serve only one session at a time. However, different client application sessions can connect to different outbound servers. See "OCIXStreamOutAttach()" in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* and *Oracle Database XStream Java API Reference* for information about attaching to an outbound server.
- If the `capture_name` parameter is `NULL`, then this procedure automatically generates a name for the capture process that it creates.
- This procedure automatically generates a name for the queue that it creates.
- This procedure enables both the capture process and outbound server that it creates.
- Starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2), the `capture_name` parameter is included in this procedure.

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.CREATE_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_names        IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  schema_names       IN DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
  capture_user       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_name       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml        IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl        IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lcrld_version      IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.CREATE_OUTBOUND(
  server_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  source_database     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  table_names        IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  schema_names       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_user       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  connect_user       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment            IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  capture_name       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  include_dml        IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE,
  include_ddl        IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT FALSE,
  source_root_name   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  source_container_name IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  lcrld_version      IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-16 CREATE\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server_name	<p>The name of the outbound server being created. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>The specified name must not match the name of an existing outbound server, inbound server, apply process, or messaging client.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The server_name setting cannot exceed 30 bytes, and it cannot be altered after the outbound server is created.</p>

Table 208-16 (Cont.) CREATE\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
source_database	<p>The global name of the source database. The source database is where the changes to be captured originated.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then a condition is added to the outbound server's rules to filter the LCRs based on the global name of the source database. If NULL, then the procedure does not add a condition regarding the source database to the generated rules.</p> <p>In a CDB, specify the global name of the container to which the rules pertain. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, mycdb.example.com or hrpdb.example.com. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>In a non-CDB, if non-NULL and the specified name is different from the global name of the current database, then downstream capture is assumed. In this case, configure the transmission of redo data from the source database to the downstream database before running the CREATE_OUTBOUND procedure. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for instructions.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p>
table_names	<p>The tables for which DML and DDL changes are streamed out to the XStream client application. The tables can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2.</li> <li>A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a table. Specify the first table in position 1. The last position must be NULL.</li> </ul> <p>Each table should be specified as [schema_name.]table_name. For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p>
schema_names	<p>The schemas for which DML and DDL changes are streamed out to the XStream client application. The schemas can be specified in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2.</li> <li>A PL/SQL associative array of type DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY, where each element is the name of a schema. Specify the first schema in position 1. The last position must be NULL.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This procedure does not concatenate the schema_names parameter with the table_names parameter. To specify tables, enter fully qualified table names in the table_names parameter (schema_name.table_name).</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter</p>



**Table 208-16 (Cont.) CREATE\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
capture_user	<p>The user in whose security domain a capture process captures changes that satisfy its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for capture process rules. If NULL, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>This procedure grants the capture user enqueue privilege on the queue used by the capture process and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>In addition, ensure that the capture user has the following privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on the rule sets used by the capture process</li> <li>• EXECUTE privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the positive rule set</li> </ul> <p>You can grant these privileges directly to the apply user, or you can grant them through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the capture user must be granted EXECUTE privilege on all packages, including Oracle supplied packages, that are invoked in rule-based transformations run by the capture process. These privileges must be granted directly to the capture user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p> <p>Only a user who is granted the DBA role can set a capture user. Only the SYS user can set the capture_user to SYS.</p> <p>A capture user does not require privileges on a database object to capture changes made to it. The capture process can pass these changes to a custom rule-based transformation function. Therefore, ensure that you consider security implications when you configure a capture process.</p>

Table 208-16 (Cont.) CREATE\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
connect_user	<p>The user who can attach to the specified outbound server to retrieve the change stream. The client application must attach to the outbound server as the specified connect user.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The connect user is the user in whose security domain an outbound server evaluates LCRs against its rule sets and runs custom rule-based transformations configured for outbound server rules. This user must have the necessary privileges to perform these actions. This procedure grants the connect user dequeue privileges on the queue used by the outbound server and configures the user as a secure queue user.</p> <p>In addition to the privileges granted by this procedure, grant the following privileges to the connect user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on the rule sets used by the outbound server</li> <li>• <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on all rule-based transformation functions used in the rule set</li> </ul> <p>You can grant these privileges directly to the connect user, or you can grant them through roles.</p> <p>In addition, the connect user must be granted <code>EXECUTE</code> privilege on all packages, including Oracle supplied packages, that are invoked in subprograms run by the outbound server. These privileges must be granted directly to the apply user. They cannot be granted through roles.</p>
comment	An optional comment associated with the outbound server.
capture_name	<p>The name of the capture process configured to capture changes for the outbound server. Do not specify an owner.</p> <p>The capture process must not exist. If the specified name matches the name of an existing capture process, then an error is raised.</p> <p>If the name does not match the name of an existing capture process, then the procedure creates a new capture process with the specified name.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the system creates a new capture process with a system-generated name.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The capture process name cannot be altered after the capture process is created.</p>
include_dml	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure creates a DML rule for DML changes. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure does not create a DML rule. <code>NULL</code> is not permitted.
include_ddl	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure creates a DDL rule for DDL changes. If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure does not create a DDL rule. <code>NULL</code> is not permitted.

**Table 208-16 (Cont.) CREATE\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_root_name	<p>The global name of the root in the source CDB. For example, mycdb.example.com.</p> <p>If this parameter is NULL, then the global name of the root in the local CDB is used. If you are configuring downstream capture, then this parameter must be a non-NULL value, and it must specify the global name of the root in the remote source CDB. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>
source_container_name	<p>The short name of the source container. The container can be the root or a PDB. For example, CDB\$ROOT or hrpdb. See <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about setting this parameter in a CDB.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>
lcrld_version	<p>The LCRID version for captured LCRs, either 1 or 2.</p> <p>If 2, then the LCRs are compatible with a database with its compatibility level at 12.2.0 or higher.</p> <p>If 1, then the LCRs are compatible with a database with its compatibility level at 12.1.0 or lower.</p> <p>If NULL, the default, and the database compatibility level is 12.2.0 or higher, then the lcrld_version is set to 2 internally. If the database compatibility level is 12.1.0 or lower, then the lcrld_version is set to 1 internally.</p>

### Usage Notes

The following list describes the behavior of the outbound server for various combinations of the table\_names and schema\_names parameters:

- If both the table\_names and schema\_names parameters are NULL or empty, then the outbound server streams all DML and DDL changes to the client application.  
This procedure is overloaded. The table\_names and schema\_names parameters are defaulted to NULL. Do not specify NULL for both table\_names and schema\_names in the same call; otherwise, error PLS-00307 is returned.
- If both the table\_names and schema\_names parameters are specified, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified tables and schemas.
- If the table\_names parameter is specified and the schema\_names parameter is NULL or empty, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified tables.
- If the table\_names parameter is NULL or empty and the schema\_names parameter is specified, then the outbound server streams DML and DDL changes for the specified schema.

For the procedure that uses the `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` type for the `table_names` and `schema_names` parameters, both parameters must be specified. To specify only tables, the `schema_names` parameter must be specified and empty. To specify only schemas, the `table_names` parameter must be specified and empty.

 **Note:**

An empty array includes one `NULL` entry.

## 208.4.16 DELETE\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which deletes a column from a row logical change record (LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

 **Note:**

- The `DELETE_COLUMN` procedure supports the same data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes.
- The `DELETE_COLUMN` procedure is useful when you want to delete a relatively small number of columns in a row LCR. To delete most of the columns in a row LCR and keep a relatively small number of columns, consider using the `KEEP_COLUMNS` procedure in this package.
- Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about declarative rule-based transformations and about the data types supported by capture processes
- [KEEP\\_COLUMNS Procedure](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.DELETE_COLUMN(  
  rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
  table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,  
  column_name    IN  VARCHAR2,  
  value_type     IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
```

```
step_number IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
operation   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-17 DELETE\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_name	The name of the rule, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_name</i> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.  For example, to specify a rule in the <i>hr</i> schema named <i>employees12</i> , enter <i>hr.employees12</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
table_name	The name of the table from which the column is deleted in the row LCR, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, <i>hr.employees</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
column_name	The name of the column deleted from each row LCR that satisfies the rule.
value_type	Specify 'NEW' to delete the column from the new values in the row LCR. Specify 'OLD' to delete the column from the old values in the row LCR. Specify '*' to delete the column from both the old and new values in the row LCR.
step_number	The order of execution of the transformation.  <b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering
operation	Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule.  Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule.

## Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the *operation* parameter, all of the delete column declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified *table\_name*, *column\_name*, and *step\_number* parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the *DELETE\_COLUMN* procedure when one or more of these parameters is NULL:

table_name	column_name	step_number	Result
NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all delete column transformations for the specified rule.
NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all delete column transformations with the specified <i>step_number</i> for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all delete column transformations with the specified <i>column_name</i> and <i>step_number</i> for the specified rule.

table_name	column_name	step_number	Result
non-NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all delete column transformations with the specified table_name and step_number for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all delete column transformations with the specified column_name for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all delete column transformations with the specified table_name and column_name for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all delete column transformations with the specified table_name for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all delete column transformations with the specified table_name, column_name, and step_number for the specified rule.

## 208.4.17 DROP\_INBOUND Procedure

This procedure removes an inbound server configuration.

This procedure always removes the specified inbound server. This procedure also removes the queue for the inbound server if all of the following conditions are met:

- One call to the CREATE\_INBOUND procedure created the queue.
- The inbound server is the only subscriber to the queue.



**See Also:**

["CREATE\\_INBOUND Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.DROP_INBOUND(
    server_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-18 DROP\_INBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server_name	The name of the inbound server being removed. Specify an existing inbound server. Do not specify an owner.

## 208.4.18 DROP\_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure removes an outbound server configuration.

This procedure always drops the specified outbound server. This procedure also drops the queue used by the outbound server if both of the following conditions are met:

- The queue was created by the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure in this package.
- The outbound server is the only subscriber to the queue.

If either one of the preceding conditions is not met, then the `DROP_OUTBOUND` procedure only drops the outbound server. It does not drop the queue.

This procedure also drops the capture process for the outbound server if both of the following conditions are met:

- The procedure can drop the outbound server's queue.
- The capture process was created by the `CREATE_OUTBOUND` procedure.

If the procedure can drop the queue but cannot manage the capture process, then it drops the queue without dropping the capture process.

### See Also:

- ["ADD\\_OUTBOUND Procedure"](#)
- ["CREATE\\_OUTBOUND Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.DROP_OUTBOUND(
    server_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-19 DROP\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>server_name</code>	The name of the outbound server being removed. Specify an existing outbound server. Do not specify an owner.

## 208.4.19 ENABLE\_GG\_XSTREAM\_FOR\_STREAMS Procedure

This procedure enables XStream optimizations and performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components.

This procedure is intended for users of Oracle Replication who want to enable XStream optimizations and optimizations. For example, you can enable the optimizations for an Oracle Replication configuration that uses capture processes and apply processes to replicate changes between Oracle databases.

These capabilities and optimizations are enabled automatically for XStream components, such as outbound servers, inbound servers, and capture processes that send changes to outbound servers. It is not necessary to run this procedure for XStream components.

When XStream optimizations are enabled, Oracle Replication components can stream ID key LCRs and sequence LCRs. The XStream performance optimizations improve efficiency in various areas, including:

- LCR processing
- Handling large transactions
- DML execution during apply
- Dependency computation and scheduling
- Capture process parallelism

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ENABLE_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS(
    enable IN BOOLEAN TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-20 ENABLE\_GG\_XSTREAM\_FOR\_STREAMS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable	If TRUE, then enable XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components. If FALSE, then disable XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components.

### Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to this procedure:

- When you run this procedure, all capture processes and apply processes are restarted.
- After you run this procedure, the `PURPOSE` column in the following views displays XStream Streams:
  - ALL\_APPLY
  - DBA\_APPLY
  - ALL\_CAPTURE
  - DBA\_CAPTURE
- A license for the Oracle GoldenGate product is required to enable XStream performance optimizations for Oracle Replication components.



 **See Also:**

- [IS\\_GG\\_XSTREAM\\_FOR\\_STREAMS Function](#)
- *Oracle Database XStream Guide, Chapter 1, Prerequisites for XStream*

## 208.4.20 GET\_MESSAGE\_TRACKING Function

The GET\_MESSAGE\_TRACKING Function returns the tracking label for the current session.

 **See Also:**

[SET\\_MESSAGE\\_TRACKING Procedure](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.GET_MESSAGE_TRACKING  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 208.4.21 GET\_TAG Function

This function gets the binary tag for all redo entries generated by the current session.

 **See Also:**

["SET\\_TAG Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.GET_TAG  
RETURN RAW;
```

### Examples

The following example illustrates how to display the current logical change record (LCR) tag as output:

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON  
DECLARE  
    raw_tag RAW(2000);  
BEGIN  
    raw_tag := DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.GET_TAG();  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Tag Value = ' || RAWTOHEX(raw_tag));  
END;  
/
```

You can also display the value by querying the DUAL view:

```
SELECT DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.GET_TAG FROM DUAL;
```

## 208.4.22 IS\_GG\_XSTREAM\_FOR\_STREAMS Function

This function returns `TRUE` if XStream performance optimizations are enabled for Oracle Replication components, or this function returns `FALSE` if XStream performance optimizations are disabled for Oracle Replication components.



### See Also:

["ENABLE\\_GG\\_XSTREAM\\_FOR\\_STREAMS Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.IS_GG_XSTREAM_FOR_STREAMS  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## 208.4.23 KEEP\_COLUMNS Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which keeps a list of columns in a row logical change record (LCR) that satisfies the specified rule. The transformation deletes columns that are not in the list from the row LCR.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

This procedure is overloaded. The `column_list` parameter is type `VARCHAR2` and the `column_table` parameter is type `DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY`. These parameters enable you to enter the list of columns in different ways and are mutually exclusive.



### Note:

- The `KEEP_COLUMNS` procedure supports the same data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes.
- The `KEEP_COLUMNS` procedure is useful when you want to keep a relatively small number of columns in a row LCR. To keep most of the columns in a row LCR and delete a relatively small number of columns, consider using the `DELETE_COLUMN` procedure in this package.
- Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

 **See Also:**

- *Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about declarative rule-based transformations and about the data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes
- [DELETE\\_COLUMN Procedure](#)

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.KEEP_COLUMNS(
    rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    column_list    IN  VARCHAR2,
    value_type     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
    step_number    IN  NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    operation      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.KEEP_COLUMNS(
    rule_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    column_table   IN  DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY,
    value_type     IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
    step_number    IN  NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    operation      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

**Parameters****Table 208-21 KEEP\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_name	The name of the rule, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_name</i> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.  For example, to specify a rule in the hr schema named employees12, enter hr.employees12. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
table_name	The name of the table for which the columns are kept in the row LCR, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
column_list	The names of the columns kept for each row LCR that satisfies the rule. Specify a comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2. The transformation removes columns that are not in the list from the row LCR.  If this parameter is set to NULL, and the column_table parameter is also set to NULL, then the procedure raises an error.

**Table 208-21 (Cont.) KEEP\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
column_table	<p>The names of the columns kept for each row LCR that satisfies the rule. Specify a PL/SQL associative array of type <code>DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY</code>, where each element is the name of a column. The first schema should be in position 1. The last position must be <code>NULL</code>.</p> <p>The transformation removes columns that are not in the table from the row LCR.</p> <p>If this parameter is set to <code>NULL</code>, and the <code>column_list</code> parameter is also set to <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure raises an error.</p>
value_type	<p>Specify <code>'NEW'</code> to keep the columns in the new values in the row LCR.</p> <p>Specify <code>'OLD'</code> to keep the columns in the old values in the row LCR.</p> <p>Specify <code>'*'</code> to keep the columns in both the old and new values in the row LCR.</p>
step_number	<p>The order of execution of the transformation.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering</p>
operation	<p>Specify <code>'ADD'</code> to add the transformation to the rule.</p> <p>Specify <code>'REMOVE'</code> to remove the transformation from the rule.</p>

### Usage Notes

When `'REMOVE'` is specified for the `operation` parameter, all of the keep columns declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified `table_name`, `column_list`, `column_table`, and `step_number` parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `KEEP_COLUMNS` procedure when one or more of these parameters is `NULL`:

table_name	column_list/ column_table	step_number	Result
NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all keep columns transformations for the specified rule.
NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>column_list/column_table</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.

<b>table_name</b>	<b>column_list/ column_table</b>	<b>step_number</b>	<b>Result</b>
NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>column_list/column_table</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>column_list/column_table</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all keep columns transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_list/column_table</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.

## 208.4.24 MERGE\_STREAMS Procedure

This procedure merges a stream that is flowing from one capture process with a stream that is flowing from another capture process.

Typically, this procedure is used to merge two streams that were split using the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure in this package. The `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure clones components of the original stream when it splits the streams. Therefore, the information in this section uses the following terminology:

- The stream before it was split off has the original queue, original capture process, and original propagation.
- The stream that was split off by the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure has a cloned queue, cloned capture process, and cloned propagation.

This procedure is called by the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure. The `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure determines whether the streams are within a user-specified merge threshold so that the streams can be merged safely. If the streams are not within the merge threshold, then the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure does nothing. Typically, it is best to run the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure instead of running the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure directly.

However, you can choose to run the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure directly when the following conditions are met:

- The problem at the destination of the split stream has been corrected, and the destination queue can accept changes.
- The cloned capture process used by the split stream is started and is capturing changes.
- The apply process at the destination database is applying the changes captured by the cloned capture process.
- The `CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME` in the `GV$XSTREAM_CAPTURE` view of the cloned capture process has caught up to, or nearly caught up to, the

CAPTURE\_MESSAGE\_CREATE\_TIME of the original capture process. The cloned capture process might never completely catch up to the original capture process. Therefore, you can merge the split stream when the cloned capture process has nearly caught up to the original capture process.

The MERGE\_STREAMS procedure performs the following actions:

1. Stops the cloned capture process.
2. Stops the original capture process.
3. Copies the cloned propagation back to the original propagation. The propagation has the same name as the original propagation after it is copied back.
4. Starts the original capture process from the lower SCN value of these two SCN values:
  - The acknowledged SCN of the cloned propagation.
  - The lowest acknowledged SCN of the other propagations that propagate changes captured by the original capture process.

When the original capture process is started, it might recapture changes that it already captured, or it might capture changes that were already captured by the cloned capture process. In either case, the relevant apply processes will discard any duplicate changes they receive.

5. Drops the cloned propagation.
6. Drops the cloned capture process.
7. Drops the cloned queue.



#### See Also:

[SPLIT\\_STREAMS Procedure](#)

#### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.MERGE_STREAMS(  
  cloned_propagation_name IN VARCHAR2,  
  propagation_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  queue_name             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  perform_actions        IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,  
  script_name            IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  script_directory_object IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-22 MERGE\_STREAMS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cloned_propagation_name	<p>The name of the cloned propagation used by the stream that was split off from the original stream using the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure. The name of the cloned propagation also identifies the cloned queue and capture process used by the cloned propagation.</p> <p>You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.</p>
propagation_name	<p>The name of the propagation that is merged back to the original stream.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the name of the original propagation in the original stream is used. Specify <code>NULL</code> only if the streams were split using the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>Specify a non-<code>NULL</code> value to use a name that is different from the original propagation name or if you are merging two streams that were not split by the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>If a non-<code>NULL</code> value is specified, then an error is raised under either of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The queue specified in the <code>queue_name</code> parameter does not exist.</li> <li>The queue specified in the <code>queue_name</code> parameter exists but is not used by a capture process.</li> </ul>
queue_name	<p>The name of the queue that is the source queue for the propagation that is merged back.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code>, then the existing, original queue is the source queue for the propagation that is merged back. Specify <code>NULL</code> only if the streams were split using the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure.</p> <p>Specify a non-<code>NULL</code> value if you are merging two streams that were not split by the <code>SPLIT_STREAMS</code> procedure. Specify the name of the existing queue used by the capture process that will capture changes in the merged stream.</p>
perform_actions	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then the procedure performs the necessary actions to merge the streams directly.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then the procedure does not perform the necessary actions to merge the streams directly.</p> <p>Specify <code>FALSE</code> when this procedure is generating a script that you can edit and then run. The procedure raises an error if you specify <code>FALSE</code> and either of the following parameters is <code>NULL</code>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>script_name</code></li> <li><code>script_directory_object</code></li> </ul>

**Table 208-22 (Cont.) MERGE\_STREAMS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>script_name</code>	<p>If non-NULL and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is FALSE, then specify the name of the script generated by this procedure. The script contains all of the statements used to merge the streams. If a file with the specified script name exists in the specified directory for the <code>script_directory_object</code> parameter, then the procedure appends the statements to the existing file.</p> <p>If non-NULL and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is TRUE, then the procedure generates the specified script and performs the actions to split the stream directly.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is TRUE, then the procedure performs the actions to merge the streams directly and does not generate a script.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>perform_actions</code> parameter is FALSE, then the procedure raises an error.</p>
<code>script_directory_object</code>	<p>The directory object for the directory on the local computer system into which the generated script is placed.</p> <p>If the <code>script_name</code> parameter is NULL, then the procedure ignores this parameter and does not generate a script.</p> <p>If NULL and the <code>script_name</code> parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The specified directory object cannot point to an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group.</p>

**Usage Notes**

You can use the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure to merge two streams that were not split using the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure. Merging streams in this way can save resources and improve performance when a single database is running two or more capture processes.

## 208.4.25 MERGE\_STREAMS\_JOB Procedure

This procedure determines whether the original capture process and the cloned capture process are within the specified merge threshold. If they are within the merge threshold, then this procedure runs the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure to merge the two streams.

Typically, this procedure is used to merge two streams that were split using the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure in this package. The `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure clones components of the original stream when it splits the streams. Therefore, the information in this section uses the following terminology:

- The stream before it was split off has the original queue, original capture process, and original propagation.
- The stream that was split off by the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure has a cloned queue, cloned capture process, and cloned propagation.

If the `auto_merge_threshold` parameter was set to a positive number in the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure that split the streams, then a merge job runs the



MERGE\_STREAMS\_JOB procedure automatically according to its schedule. The schedule name is specified for the `schedule_name` parameter, and the merge job name is specified for the `merge_job_name` parameter when the MERGE\_STREAMS\_JOB procedure is run automatically. The merge job and its schedule were created by the SPLIT\_STREAMS procedure.

If the `auto_merge_threshold` parameter was set to `NULL` or 0 (zero) in the SPLIT\_STREAMS procedure that split the streams, then you can run the MERGE\_STREAMS\_JOB procedure manually. In this case, it is not run automatically.



### See Also:

- [MERGE\\_STREAMS Procedure](#)
- [SPLIT\\_STREAMS Procedure](#)

## Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.MERGE_STREAMS_JOB(
    cloned_propagation_name IN VARCHAR2,
    propagation_name       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    queue_name             IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    merge_threshold        IN NUMBER,
    schedule_name          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    merge_job_name         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-23 MERGE\_STREAMS\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cloned_propagation_name</code>	The name of the cloned propagation used by the stream that was split off from the original stream using the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure. The name of the cloned propagation also identifies the cloned queue and capture process used by the cloned propagation.  You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.
<code>propagation_name</code>	The name of the propagation that is merged back to the original stream.  If <code>NULL</code> , then the name of the original propagation in the original stream is used. Specify <code>NULL</code> only if the streams were split using the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure.  Specify a non- <code>NULL</code> value to use a name that is different from the original propagation name or if you are merging two streams that were not split by the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure.  If a non- <code>NULL</code> value is specified, then an error is raised under either of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The queue specified in the <code>queue_name</code> parameter does not exist.</li> <li>• The queue specified in the <code>queue_name</code> parameter exists but is not used by a capture process.</li> </ul>

**Table 208-23 (Cont.) MERGE\_STREAMS\_JOB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_name	<p>The name of the queue that is the source queue for the propagation that is merged back.</p> <p>If NULL, then the existing, original queue is the source queue for the propagation that is merged back. Specify NULL only if the streams were split using the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure.</p> <p>Specify a non-NULL value if you are merging two streams that were not split by the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure. Specify the name of the existing queue used by the capture process that will capture changes in the merged stream.</p>
merge_threshold	<p>The merge threshold in seconds.</p> <p>The value of the CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME column for each capture process in the GV\$XSTREAM_CAPTURE dynamic performance view determines whether the streams are merged.</p> <p>Specifically, if the difference, in seconds, between the CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME of the cloned capture process and the original capture process is less than or equal to the value specified for this parameter, then this procedure runs the MERGE_STREAMS procedure to merge the streams. If the difference is greater than the value specified by this parameter, then this procedure does nothing.</p>
schedule_name	<p>The name of the schedule for the merge job.</p> <p>If NULL, then no schedule name is specified. Typically, you set this parameter to NULL when the auto_merge_threshold parameter was set to NULL or 0 (zero) in the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure that split the streams.</p> <p>Specify NULL if you run this procedure manually.</p>
merge_job_name	<p>The name of the job that merges the streams.</p> <p>If NULL, then no merge job name is specified. Typically, you set this parameter to NULL when the auto_merge_threshold parameter was set to NULL or 0 (zero) in the SPLIT_STREAMS procedure that split the streams.</p> <p>Specify NULL if you run this procedure manually.</p>

**Usage Notes**

You can use the MERGE\_STREAMS\_JOB procedure to merge two streams that were not split using the SPLIT\_STREAMS procedure. Merging streams in this way can save resources and improve performance when a single database is running two or more capture processes.

After the MERGE\_STREAMS\_JOB procedure completes, you can query the DBA\_CAPTURE and DBA\_PROPAGATION views to determine whether the streams were merged. If the streams were merged, then the cloned capture process and cloned propagation do not appear in these views.

If the streams were merged and the schedule\_name and merge\_job\_name parameters were non-NULL, then the specified schedule and merge job are deleted automatically.

## 208.4.26 PURGE\_SOURCE\_CATALOG Procedure

This procedure removes all Oracle Replication data dictionary information at the local database for the specified object.

You can use this procedure to remove Oracle Replication metadata that is not needed currently and will not be needed in the future.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG(
    source_database      IN VARCHAR2,
    source_object_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    source_object_type  IN VARCHAR2,
    source_root_name    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-24 PURGE\_SOURCE\_CATALOG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_database	In a non-CDB, specify the global name of the source database containing the database object.  In a CDB, specify the global name of the container containing the database object. The container can be the root or a PDB.  If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is .NET, then the procedure specifies DBS1.NET automatically.
source_object_name	The name of the object specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
source_object_type	Type of the object. Currently, TABLE is the only possible object type.
source_root_name	The global name of the source root containing the object in a CDB. The source root is where the changes being captured originated in a CDB.  If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends it to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically.  If the source_root_name parameter is NULL, then the global name of the local root is the default.  <b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.

### Usage Notes

The global name of the source database containing the object must be specified for the source\_database parameter. If the current database is not the source database for the object, then the procedure removes data dictionary information about the object from the current database, not the source database.

For example, suppose changes to the hr.employees table at the dbs1.net source database are being applied to the hr.employees table at the dbs2.net destination

database. Also, suppose `hr.employees` at `dbs2.net` is not a source at all. In this case, specifying `dbs2.net` as the `source_database` for this table results in an error. However, specifying `dbs1.net` as the `source_database` for this table while running the `PURGE_SOURCE_CATALOG` procedure at the `dbs2.net` database removes data dictionary information about the table at `dbs2.net`.

Do not run this procedure at a database if either of the following conditions is true:

- Logical change records (LCRs) captured by the capture process for the object are or might be applied locally without reinstantiating the object.
- LCRs captured by the capture process for the object are or might be forwarded by the database without reinstantiating the object.

**Note:**

These conditions do not apply to LCRs that were not created by the capture process. That is, these conditions do not apply to user-created LCRs.

## 208.4.27 RECOVER\_OPERATION Procedure

This procedure provides options for split and merge operations that stopped because they encountered an errors.

This procedure either rolls forward the operation, rolls back the operation, or purges all of the metadata about the operation. Split and merge operations might be run in an XStream Out environment in which multiple outbound servers use the same capture process.

This procedure only can perform these actions for split and merge operations using the `split_threshold` and `merge_threshold` capture process parameters set to non-NULL values to enable automatic split and merge.

Information about the operation is stored in the following data dictionary views when the operation is in process:

- `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT`
- `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_PARAMS`
- `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_BLOCKS`
- `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_ERRORS`

The data dictionary views are populated at the database that contains the capture process.

When the operation completes successfully, metadata about the operation is moved from the `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT` view to the `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_HIST` view. The other views, `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_PARAMS`, `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_BLOCKS`, and `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_ERRORS`, retain information about the operation until it is purged automatically after 30 days.

When one of these operations encounters an error and stops, metadata about the operation remains in these views. In this case, you can either roll forward, roll back, or purge the metadata about the operation using the `RECOVER_OPERATION` procedure. If

you choose to roll forward the operation, then correct conditions that caused the errors reported in `DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_ERRORS` before proceeding.

Run the `RECOVER_OPERATION` procedure at the database that contains the capture process.

 **Note:**

To run the `RECOVER_OPERATION` procedure, both databases must be Oracle Database 10g Release 2 or later databases.

 **See Also:**

- ["SPLIT\\_STREAMS Procedure"](#)
- ["MERGE\\_STREAMS Procedure"](#)
- ["MERGE\\_STREAMS\\_JOB Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.RECOVER_OPERATION(
    script_id      IN RAW,
    operation_mode IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'FORWARD');
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-25 RECOVER\_OPERATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>script_id</code>	The operation id of the operation that is being rolled forward, rolled back, or purged. Query the <code>SCRIPT_ID</code> column of the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT</code> data dictionary view to determine the operation id.
<code>operation_mode</code>	<p>If <code>FORWARD</code>, then the procedure rolls forward the operation. Specify <code>FORWARD</code> to try to complete the operation.</p> <p>If <code>ROLLBACK</code>, then the procedure rolls back all of the actions performed in the operation. If the rollback is successful, then this option also moves the metadata about the operation from the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT</code> view to the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_HIST</code> view. The other views retain information about the operation for 30 days.</p> <p>If <code>PURGE</code>, then the procedure moves the metadata about the operation from the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT</code> view to the <code>DBA_RECOVERABLE_SCRIPT_HIST</code> view without rolling the operation back. The other views retain information about the operation for 30 days.</p>

## 208.4.28 REMOVE\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified ANYDATA queue.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

1. Waits until all current enqueue and dequeue transactions commit.
2. Stops the queue, which means that no further enqueues into the queue or dequeues from the queue are allowed.
3. Drops the queue.
4. If the `drop_unused_queue_table` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then drops the queue table if it is empty and no other queues are using it.
5. If the `cascade` parameter is set to `TRUE`, then drops all of the XStream clients that are using the queue.



### Note:

The specified queue must be a ANYDATA queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.REMOVE_QUEUE(
  queue_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  cascade              IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  drop_unused_queue_table IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-26 REMOVE\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>queue_name</code>	The name of the queue to remove, specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_name</code> . For example, <code>strmadmin.streams_queue</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>cascade</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , then the procedure drops any XStream clients that use the queue.  If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure raises an error if there are any XStream clients that use the queue. Before you run this procedure with the <code>cascade</code> parameter set to <code>FALSE</code> , make sure no XStream clients are using the queue currently.
<code>drop_unused_queue_table</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> and the queue table for the queue is empty, then the procedure drops the queue table. The queue table is not dropped if it contains any messages or if it is used by another queue.  If <code>FALSE</code> , then the procedure does not drop the queue table.

## 208.4.29 REMOVE\_RULE Procedure

This procedure removes the specified rule or all rules from the rule set associated with the specified capture process, apply process, or propagation.

### Note:

If a rule was automatically created by the system, and you want to drop the rule, then you should use this procedure to remove the rule instead of the `DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE` procedure. If you use the `DBMS_RULE_ADM.DROP_RULE` procedure, then some metadata about the rule might remain.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.REMOVE_RULE(
    rule_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_type       IN  VARCHAR2,
    streams_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
    drop_unused_rule   IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
    inclusion_rule     IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-27 REMOVE\_RULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rule_name</code>	The name of the rule to remove, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . If NULL, then the procedure removes all rules from the specified capture process, apply process, or propagation rule set.  For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>prop_rule1</code> , enter <code>hr.prop_rule1</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
<code>streams_type</code>	The type of XStream client: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify <code>capture</code> for a capture process.</li> <li>Specify <code>propagation</code> for a propagation.</li> <li>Specify <code>apply</code> for an apply process.</li> </ul>
<code>streams_name</code>	The name of the XStream client, which can be a capture process, propagation, or apply process. Do not specify an owner.  If the specified XStream client does not exist, but there is metadata in the data dictionary that associates the rule with this client, then the procedure removes the metadata.  If the specified XStream client does not exist, and there is no metadata in the data dictionary that associates the rule with this client, then the procedure raises an error.

**Table 208-27 (Cont.) REMOVE\_RULE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
drop_unused_rule	<p>If TRUE and the rule is not in any rule set, then the procedure drops the rule from the database.</p> <p>If TRUE and the rule exists in any rule set, then the procedure does not drop the rule from the database.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not drop the rule from the database.</p>
inclusion_rule	<p>If inclusion_rule is TRUE, then the procedure removes the rule from the positive rule set for the XStream client.</p> <p>If inclusion_rule is FALSE, then the procedure removes the rule from the negative rule set for the XStream client.</p>

## 208.4.30 REMOVE\_SUBSET\_OUTBOUND\_RULES Procedure

This procedure removes subset rules from an outbound server configuration.

The names of the specified insert, update, and delete rules must match those generated by the ADD\_SUBSET\_OUTBOUND\_RULES procedure. To view the rule names for subset rules, run the following query:

```
SELECT RULE_OWNER, SUBSETTING_OPERATION, RULE_NAME
       FROM ALL_XSTREAM_RULES
       WHERE SUBSETTING_OPERATION IS NOT NULL;
```

### Note:

- This procedure removes the declarative rule-based transformation associated with each rule it removes.
- This procedure does not remove rules from the outbound server's capture process.

### See Also:

"ADD\_SUBSET\_OUTBOUND\_RULES Procedure"

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.REMOVE_SUBSET_OUTBOUND_RULES(
  server_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  insert_rule_name IN VARCHAR2,
  update_rule_name IN VARCHAR2,
  delete_rule_name IN VARCHAR2);
```



## 208.4.31 REMOVE\_XSTREAM\_CONFIGURATION Procedure

This procedure removes the XStream configuration at the local database.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.REMOVE_XSTREAM_CONFIGURATION(
    container IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-28 REMOVE\_XSTREAM\_CONFIGURATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
container	<p>If <b>CURRENT</b>, then the XStream configuration is removed from the current container. <b>CURRENT</b> can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB in a CDB.</p> <p>If <b>ALL</b>, then the XStream configuration is removed from all of the containers in the CDB. To specify <b>ALL</b>, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then the XStream configuration is removed from the specified container. To specify root, use <b>CDB\$ROOT</b> while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to a CDB.</p>

### Usage Notes

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions at the local database:

- Drops all capture processes
- If any tables have been prepared for instantiation, then aborts preparation for instantiation for the table using the **ABORT\_TABLE\_INSTANTIATION** procedure in the **DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM** package
- If any schemas have been prepared for instantiation, then aborts preparation for instantiation for the schema using the **ABORT\_SCHEMA\_INSTANTIATION** procedure in the **DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM** package
- If the database has been prepared for instantiation, then aborts preparation for instantiation for the database using the **ABORT\_GLOBAL\_INSTANTIATION** procedure in the **DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM** package
- Drops propagations that were created using either the **DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM** package or the **DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM** package. Before a propagation is dropped, its propagation job is disabled. Does not drop propagations that were created using the **DBMS\_AQADM** package.
- Disables all propagation jobs used by propagations
- Drops all apply processes. If there are apply errors in the error queue for an apply process, then this procedure deletes these apply errors before it drops the apply process.
- Removes specifications for DDL handlers used by apply processes, but does not delete the PL/SQL procedures used by these handlers

- Removes specifications for message handlers used by apply processes, but does not delete the PL/SQL procedures used by these handlers
- Removes specifications for precommit handlers used by apply processes, but does not delete the PL/SQL procedures used by these handlers
- Removes the instantiation SCN and ignore SCN for each apply object and schema and for the entire database
- Removes messaging clients
- Unsets message notification specifications that were set using the `SET_MESSAGE_NOTIFICATION` procedure in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package
- Removes specifications for procedure DML handlers and error handlers, but does not delete the PL/SQL procedures used by these handlers
- Removes update conflict handlers
- Removes specifications for substitute key columns for apply tables
- Drops rule sets and rules that were created using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package.
- Drops unused rule sets that were used by capture processes, propagations, apply processes, and messaging clients, and removes the rules in these rule sets. These rules and rule sets are removed regardless of whether they were created using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM` package or the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package.

This procedure stops capture processes and apply processes before it drops them.

This procedure does not drop rule sets or rules if they meet both of the following conditions:

- The rule sets or rules were created using the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package.
- The rule sets or rules were not used by a capture process, propagation, apply process, or messaging client.

 **Note:**

Running this procedure is dangerous. You should run this procedure only if you are sure you want to remove the entire XStream configuration at a database. If an Oracle Replication configuration exists at the database, then this procedure also removes the entire Oracle Replication configuration.

 **Note:**

- Running this procedure repeatedly does not cause errors. If the procedure fails to complete, then you can run it again.
- This procedure commits multiple times.

## 208.4.32 RENAME\_COLUMN Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a column in a row logical change record (LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

### Note:

- The `RENAME_COLUMN` procedure supports the same data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes.
- Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about declarative rule-based transformations and about the data types supported by Oracle Replication capture processes

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.RENAME_COLUMN(
  rule_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  table_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  from_column_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  to_column_name     IN VARCHAR2,
  value_type         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*',
  step_number        IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 0,
  operation          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-29 RENAME\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rule_name</code>	The name of the rule, specified as <code>[schema_name.]rule_name</code> . If <code>NULL</code> , then the procedure raises an error.  For example, to specify a rule in the <code>hr</code> schema named <code>employees12</code> , enter <code>hr.employees12</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.

**Table 208-29 (Cont.) RENAME\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
table_name	The name of the table in which the column is renamed in the row LCR, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, <i>hr.employees</i> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
from_column_name	The name of the column to be renamed in each row LCR that satisfies the rule.
to_column_name	The new name of the column in each row LCR that satisfies the rule.
value_type	Specify 'NEW' to rename the column in the new values in the row LCR. Specify 'OLD' to rename the column in the old values in the row LCR. Specify '*' to rename the column in both the old and new values in the row LCR.
step_number	The order of execution of the transformation. <b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering
operation	Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule. Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule.

### Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the `operation` parameter, all of the rename column declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified `table_name`, `column_name`, and `step_number` parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `RENAME_COLUMN` procedure when one or more of these parameters is NULL:

table_name	from_column_name	to_column_name	step_number	Result
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all rename column transformations for the specified rule.
NULL	NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
NULL	NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>to_column_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.

<b>table_name</b>	<b>from_column_name</b>	<b>to_column_name</b>	<b>step_number</b>	<b>Result</b>
NULL	NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>column_name</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> and <code>column_name</code> for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all rename column transformations with the specified <code>table_name</code> , <code>column_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.

### 208.4.33 RENAME\_SCHEMA Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a schema in a row logical change record (LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

 **Note:**

Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about declarative rule-based transformations

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.RENAME_SCHEMA(
  rule_name          IN VARCHAR2,
  from_schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  to_schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  step_number       IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  operation         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

**Parameters****Table 208-30 RENAME\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_name	The name of the rule, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_name</i> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.  For example, to specify a rule in the hr schema named employees12, enter hr.employees12. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
from_schema_name	The name of the schema to be renamed in each row LCR that satisfies the rule.
to_schema_name	The new name of the schema in each row LCR that satisfies the rule.
step_number	The order of execution of the transformation. <b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering
operation	Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule.  Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule.

**Usage Notes**

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the *operation* parameter, all of the rename schema declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified *from\_schema\_name*, *to\_schema\_name*, and *step\_number* parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `RENAME_SCHEMA` procedure when one or more of these parameters is NULL:

<b>from_schema_name</b>	<b>to_schema_name</b>	<b>step_number</b>	<b>Result</b>
NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all rename schema transformations for the specified rule.
NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>to_schema_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	non-NULL	Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>from_schema_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>to_schema_name</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	NULL	Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>from_schema_name</code> and <code>to_schema_name</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	NULL	NULL	Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>from_schema_name</code> for the specified rule.
non-NULL	non-NULL	non-NULL	Remove all rename schema transformations with the specified <code>from_schema_name</code> , <code>to_schema_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.

## 208.4.34 RENAME\_TABLE Procedure

This procedure either adds or removes a declarative rule-based transformation which renames a table in a row logical change record (row LCR) that satisfies the specified rule.

For the transformation to be performed when the specified rule evaluates to `TRUE`, the rule must be in the positive rule set of an XStream client. XStream clients include capture processes, propagations, and apply processes.

 **Note:**

Declarative transformations can transform row LCRs only. Therefore, a DML rule must be specified when you run this procedure. If a DDL rule is specified, then the procedure raises an error.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database XStream Guide* for more information about declarative rule-based transformations

**Syntax**

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.RENAME_TABLE(
    rule_name          IN  VARCHAR2,
    from_table_name   IN  VARCHAR2,
    to_table_name     IN  VARCHAR2,
    step_number       IN  NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
    operation         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ADD');
```

**Parameters****Table 208-31 RENAME\_TABLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rule_name	The name of the rule, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>rule_name</i> . If NULL, then the procedure raises an error.  For example, to specify a rule in the hr schema named employees12, enter hr.employees12. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
from_table_name	The name of the table to be renamed in each row LCR that satisfies the rule, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, hr.employees. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
to_table_name	The new name of the table in each row LCR that satisfies the rule, specified as [ <i>schema_name</i> .] <i>object_name</i> . For example, humres.staff.  The transformation can rename the table only, the schema only, or the table and the schema. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.
step_number	The order of execution of the transformation.  <b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i> for more information about transformation ordering
operation	Specify 'ADD' to add the transformation to the rule.  Specify 'REMOVE' to remove the transformation from the rule.



## Usage Notes

When 'REMOVE' is specified for the `operation` parameter, all of the rename table declarative rule-based transformations for the specified rule are removed that match the specified `from_table_name`, `to_table_name`, and `step_number` parameters. Nulls specified for these parameters act as wildcards. The following table lists the behavior of the `RENAME_TABLE` procedure when one or more of these parameters is `NULL`:

<code>from_table_name</code>	<code>to_table_name</code>	<code>step_number</code>	Result
<code>NULL</code>	<code>NULL</code>	<code>NULL</code>	Remove all rename table transformations for the specified rule.
<code>NULL</code>	<code>NULL</code>	non- <code>NULL</code>	Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
<code>NULL</code>	non- <code>NULL</code>	non- <code>NULL</code>	Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>to_table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
non- <code>NULL</code>	<code>NULL</code>	non- <code>NULL</code>	Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>from_table_name</code> and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.
<code>NULL</code>	non- <code>NULL</code>	<code>NULL</code>	Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>to_table_name</code> for the specified rule.
non- <code>NULL</code>	non- <code>NULL</code>	<code>NULL</code>	Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>from_table_name</code> and <code>to_table_name</code> for the specified rule.
non- <code>NULL</code>	<code>NULL</code>	<code>NULL</code>	Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>from_table_name</code> for the specified rule.
non- <code>NULL</code>	non- <code>NULL</code>	non- <code>NULL</code>	Remove all rename table transformations with the specified <code>from_table_name</code> , <code>to_table_name</code> , and <code>step_number</code> for the specified rule.

## 208.4.35 SET\_MESSAGE\_TRACKING Procedure

This procedure sets the tracking label for logical change records (LCRs) produced by the current session.

This procedure affects only the current session. Any LCRs produced by the current session are tracked, including captured LCRs and persistent LCRs.

### Note:

The tracking label set by this procedure does not track non-LCR messages.

### See Also:

KAWGET\_MESSAGE\_TRACKING

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_MESSAGE_TRACKING(
  tracking_label IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Streams_tracking',
  actions       IN NUMBER   DEFAULT DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ACTION_MEMORY);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-32 SET\_MESSAGE\_TRACKING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tracking_label	<p>The label used to track the LCRs produced by the session.</p> <p>Set this parameter to NULL to stop message tracking in the current session.</p> <p>The size limit for a label is 4,000 bytes.</p>
actions	<p>When DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ACTION_MEMORY is specified, the LCRs are tracked in memory.</p> <p>Currently, DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.ACTION_MEMORY is the only valid setting for this parameter.</p> <p>The value specified for this parameter is an enumerated constant. Enumerated constants must be prefixed with the package name.</p>

## 208.4.36 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure

This procedure sets a parameter for an outbound server, an inbound server, or an outbound server's capture process.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_PARAMETER(
  streams_name IN VARCHAR2,
  streams_type IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

parameter      IN  VARCHAR2,
value          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
no_wait       IN  BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
source_database IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 208-33 SET\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
streams_type	The type of XStream client: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify capture for a capture process.</li> <li>Specify apply for an outbound server or inbound server.</li> </ul>
streams_name	The name of the capture process, outbound server, or inbound server. Do not specify an owner.
parameter	The name of the parameter you are setting. See " <a href="#">Capture Process Parameters</a> " for information about capture process parameters. See " <a href="#">Apply Component Parameters</a> " for information about outbound server and inbound server parameters.
value	The value to which the parameter is set. If NULL, then the parameter is set to its default value.
no_wait	If TRUE, then the parameter is set immediately. If FALSE, then the parameter is set after synchronizing with the running capture process, inbound server, or outbound server. When you modify multiple parameters for the same process consecutively, setting this parameter to TRUE speeds up each call. However, if the process is currently running, you must set this parameter to FALSE in the last to the procedure to ensure that the process uses the modified parameter values. If the no_wait parameter is set to TRUE for the last call to the procedure, the running process might not detect the parameter changes.

**Table 208-33 (Cont.) SET\_PARAMETER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
source_database	<p>If <b>CURRENT</b>, then the parameter is set only in the container where the procedure is invoked. <b>CURRENT</b> can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If <b>ALL</b>, then the parameter is set in all containers in the CDB and all PDBs created after the procedure is invoked. To specify <b>ALL</b>, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then the parameter is set in the specified container. To specify root, use <b>CDB\$ROOT</b> while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to CDBs. Also, a non-null value can be specified only for the following parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• include_objects capture parameter</li> <li>• excludetag capture or apply parameter</li> <li>• excludetrans capture or apply parameter</li> <li>• excludeuser capture or apply parameter</li> <li>• excludeuserid capture or apply parameter</li> <li>• getreplicates capture or apply parameter</li> <li>• getapplops capture or apply parameter</li> </ul>

## 208.4.37 SET\_TAG Procedure

This procedure sets the binary tag for all redo entries subsequently generated by the current session.

Each redo entry generated by DML or DDL statements in the current session will have this tag. This procedure affects only the current session.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_TAG(
    tag IN RAW DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-34 SET\_TAG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tag	<p>The binary tag for all subsequent redo entries generated by the current session. A raw value is a sequence of bytes, and a byte is a sequence of bits. By default, the tag for a session is <b>NULL</b>.</p> <p>The size limit for a tag value is 2000 bytes.</p>

### Usage Notes

To set the tag to the hexadecimal value of '17' in the current session, run the following procedure:

```
EXEC DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_TAG(tag => HEXTORAW('17'));
```

The following are considerations for the SET\_TAG procedure:

- This procedure is not transactional. That is, the effects of SET\_TAG cannot be rolled back.
- If the SET\_TAG procedure is run to set a non-NULL session tag before a data dictionary build has been performed on the database, then the redo entries for a transaction that started before the dictionary build might not include the specified tag value for the session. Therefore, perform a data dictionary build before using the SET\_TAG procedure in a session. A data dictionary build happens when the DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM.BUILD procedure is run. The BUILD procedure can be run automatically when a capture process is created.



**See Also:**

[BUILD Procedure](#)

## 208.4.38 SET\_UP\_QUEUE Procedure

This procedure creates a queue table and a ANYDATA queue.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SET_UP_QUEUE(
  queue_table      IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue_table',
  storage_clause   IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  queue_name       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'streams_queue',
  queue_user       IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  comment          IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 208-35 SET\_UP\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
queue_table	The name of the queue table specified as <code>[schema_name.]queue_table_name</code> . For example, <code>strmadmin.streams_queue_table</code> . If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.  If the queue table owner is not specified, then the procedure specifies the user who runs this procedure automatically as the queue table owner.  Queue table names can be a maximum of 24 bytes.

**Table 208-35 (Cont.) SET\_UP\_QUEUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
storage_clause	<p>The storage clause for queue table</p> <p>The storage parameter is included in the CREATE TABLE statement when the queue table is created. You can specify any valid table storage clause.</p> <p>If a tablespace is not specified here, then the procedure creates the queue table and all its related objects in the default user tablespace of the user who runs this procedure. If a tablespace is specified here, then the procedure creates the queue table and all its related objects in the tablespace specified in the storage clause.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure uses the storage characteristics of the tablespace in which the queue table is created.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about storage clauses</p>
queue_name	<p>The name of the queue that will function as the ANYDATA queue, specified as [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>queue_name</i>. For example, stradmin.streams_queue.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified, then the procedure uses the queue table owner. The owner of the queue table must also be the owner of the queue. The queue owner automatically has privileges to perform all queue operations on the queue.</p> <p>If the schema is not specified for this parameter, and the queue table owner is not specified in <i>queue_table</i>, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>Queue names can be a maximum of 24 bytes.</p>
queue_user	<p>The name of the user who requires ENQUEUE and DEQUEUE privileges for the queue. This user also is configured as a secure queue user of the queue. The queue user cannot grant these privileges to other users because they are not granted with the GRANT option.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure does not grant any privileges. You can also grant queue privileges to the appropriate users using the DBMS_AQADM package.</p>
comment	The comment for the queue

**Usage Notes**

Set up includes the following actions:

- If the specified queue table does not exist, then this procedure runs the CREATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE procedure in the DBMS\_AQADM package to create the queue table with the specified storage clause. If this procedure creates the queue table, then it creates a multiple consumer ANYDATA queue that is both a secure queue and a transactional queue.

Also, if the database is Oracle Database 10g release 2 or later, the *sort\_list* setting in CREATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE is set to *commit\_time*. If the database is a release before Oracle Database 10g release 2, the *sort\_list* setting in CREATE\_QUEUE\_TABLE is set to *enq\_time*.

- If the specified queue table exists, then the queue uses the properties of the existing queue table.
- If the specified queue name does not exist, then this procedure runs the `CREATE_QUEUE` procedure in the `DBMS_AQADM` package to create the queue.
- This procedure starts the queue.
- If a queue user is specified, then this procedure configures this user as a secure queue user of the queue and grants `ENQUEUE` and `DEQUEUE` privileges on the queue to the specified queue user.

To configure the queue user as a secure queue user, this procedure creates an Advanced Queuing agent with the same name as the user name, if one does not exist. If an agent with this name exists and is associated with the queue user only, then it is used. `SET_UP_QUEUE` then runs the `ENABLE_DB_ACCESS` procedure in the `DBMS_AQADM` package, specifying the agent and the user.

 **Note:**

If the agent that `SET_UP_QUEUE` tries to create exists and is associated with a user other than the user specified by `queue_user`, then the procedure raises an error. In this case, rename or remove the existing agent, and retry `SET_UP_QUEUE`.

## 208.4.39 SPLIT\_STREAMS Procedure

This procedure splits one stream flowing from a capture process off from all of the other streams flowing from the capture process.

This procedure is intended for an Oracle Replication environment in which a capture process captures changes that are propagated to two or more destination databases. When one destination of a propagation stops accepting the captured changes, the changes remain in the capture process's queue. The queue can grow and begin to spill LCRs to the hard disk, degrading the performance of the Oracle Replication environment. A destination might stop accepting changes for several reasons. For example, the destination database might be down.

Specifically, this procedure performs the following actions:

1. Creates a new queue at the database running the capture process. The new queue is called the cloned queue because it is a clone of the queue used by the original stream. The new queue will be used by the new, cloned capture process, and it will be the source queue for the new, cloned propagation.
2. Creates a new propagation that propagates LCRs from the source queue created in Step 1 to the existing destination queue. The new propagation is called the cloned propagation because it is a clone of the propagation used by the original stream. The cloned propagation uses the same rule set as the original propagation.
3. Stops the capture process.
4. Queries the acknowledge SCN for the original propagation. The acknowledged SCN is the last SCN acknowledged by the apply process that applies the changes sent by the propagation.

5. Creates a new capture process. The new capture process is called the cloned capture process because it is a clone of the capture process used by the original stream. The procedure sets the start SCN for the cloned capture process to the value of the queried acknowledged SCN. The cloned capture process uses the same rule set as the original capture process.
6. Drops the original propagation.
7. Starts the original capture process with the start SCN set to the acknowledged SCN queried in Step 4.
8. If the `auto_merge_threshold` parameter is set to a positive number, then creates an Oracle Scheduler job to run the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure at set intervals according to its schedule. When the two streams are within the specified merge threshold, the `MERGE_STREAMS_JOB` procedure runs the `MERGE_STREAMS` procedure to merge the streams automatically.

After the `SPLIT_STREAMS` procedure has finished running, the cloned capture process is disabled. When the problem at the destination database is solved, and the destination queue can accept changes, you should start the cloned capture process using the `START_CAPTURE` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package.

#### Note:

If the original capture process is a downstream capture process, then you must configure the cloned capture process to read the redo log from the source database before you start the cloned capture process.

#### See Also:

- ["MERGE\\_STREAMS Procedure"](#)
- ["MERGE\\_STREAMS\\_JOB Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.SPLIT_STREAMS(
  propagation_name          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cloned_propagation_name   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cloned_queue_name        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cloned_capture_name      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  perform_actions          IN          BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  script_name              IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  script_directory_object  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  auto_merge_threshold     IN          NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  schedule_name            IN OUT     VARCHAR2,
  merge_job_name           IN OUT     VARCHAR2);
```



## Parameters

**Table 208-36 SPLIT\_STREAMS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
propagation_name	The name of the propagation that cannot send LCRs to its destination queue. The specified propagation is the propagation for the stream that is being split off from the other streams. You must specify an existing propagation name. Do not specify an owner.
cloned_propagation_name	The name of the new propagation created by this procedure for the stream that is split off. If NULL, then the system generates a propagation name.
cloned_queue_name	The name of the new queue created by this procedure for the stream that is split off. If NULL, then the system generates a queue name.
cloned_capture_name	The name of the new capture process created by this procedure for the stream that is split off. If NULL, then the system generates a capture process name.
perform_actions	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure performs the necessary actions to split the stream directly.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not perform the necessary actions to split the stream directly.</p> <p>Specify FALSE when this procedure is generating a script that you can edit and then run. The procedure raises an error if you specify FALSE and either of the following parameters is NULL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• script_name</li> <li>• script_directory_object</li> </ul>
script_name	<p>If non-NULL and the perform_actions parameter is FALSE, then specify the name of the script generated by this procedure. The script contains all of the statements used to split the stream. If a file with the specified script name exists in the specified directory for the script_directory_object parameter, then the procedure appends the statements to the existing file.</p> <p>If non-NULL and the perform_actions parameter is TRUE, then the procedure generates the specified script and performs the actions to split the stream directly.</p> <p>If NULL and the perform_actions parameter is TRUE, then the procedure performs the actions to split the stream directly and does not generate a script.</p> <p>If NULL and the perform_actions parameter is FALSE, then the procedure raises an error.</p>

Table 208-36 (Cont.) SPLIT\_STREAMS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
script_directory_object	<p>The directory object for the directory on the local computer system into which the generated script is placed.</p> <p>If the <code>script_name</code> parameter is <code>NULL</code>, then the procedure ignores this parameter and does not generate a script.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> and the <code>script_name</code> parameter is non-<code>NULL</code>, then the procedure raises an error.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The specified directory object cannot point to an Oracle Automatic Storage Management (ASM) disk group.</p>
auto_merge_threshold	<p>If a positive number is specified, then the stream that was split off is automatically merged back into all of the other streams flowing from the capture process by an Oracle Scheduler job. The job runs the <code>MERGE_STREAMS_JOB</code> procedure at set intervals according to its schedule. The value of the <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> column for each capture process in the <code>GV\$XSTREAM_CAPTURE</code> dynamic performance view determines when the streams are merged. Specifically, if the difference, in seconds, between <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> of the cloned capture process and the original capture process is less than or equal to the value specified for the <code>auto_merge_threshold</code> parameter, then the two streams are merged automatically. The cloned capture process must be started before the split stream can be merged back with the original stream.</p> <p>If <code>NULL</code> or 0 (zero) is specified, then the split stream is not merged back with the original stream automatically. To merge the split stream with the original stream, run the <code>MERGE_STREAM</code> procedure manually when the <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> of the cloned capture process catches up to, or nearly catches up to, the <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> of the original capture process.</p> <p>The <code>CAPTURE_MESSAGE_CREATE_TIME</code> records the time when a captured change was recorded in the redo log.</p>

**Table 208-36 (Cont.) SPLIT\_STREAMS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schedule_name	<p>The Oracle Scheduler schedule name, specified as [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>schedule_name</i>. For example, strmadmin.merge_schedule. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If <i>auto_merge_threshold</i> is a non-NULL positive number, then the schedule is used by the job that will automatically merge the streams at the appropriate time. You can specify a schedule name to adhere to naming conventions or to track the schedule more easily.</p> <p>If NULL and <i>auto_merge_threshold</i> is a non-NULL positive number, then the system generates a schedule name.</p> <p>If <i>auto_merge_threshold</i> is NULL or 0 (zero), then this parameter must be NULL.</p> <p>If this procedure creates a schedule, the schedule starts when the procedure completes. You can modify the schedule to control how often the merge job is run.</p> <p>If an existing schedule name is specified, an error is raised.</p>
merge_job_name	<p>The Oracle Scheduler job name, specified as [<i>schema_name</i>.]<i>merge_job_name</i>. For example, strmadmin.merge_job. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>If <i>auto_merge_threshold</i> is a non-NULL positive number, then the job will automatically merge the streams at the appropriate time. Specify a merge job name to adhere to naming conventions or to track the job more easily.</p> <p>If NULL and <i>auto_merge_threshold</i> is a non-NULL positive number, then the system generates a job name.</p> <p>If <i>auto_merge_threshold</i> is NULL or 0 (zero), then this parameter must be NULL.</p> <p>If an existing job name is specified, an error is raised.</p>



**See Also:**

*Oracle Database Administrator's Guide* for information about Oracle Scheduler

## 208.4.40 START\_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure starts an XStream outbound server. The outbound server streams out the LCRs to an XStream client application.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.START_OUTBOUND(
    server_name      IN  VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-37 START\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server_name	The name of the outbound server being started. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.

## 208.4.41 STOP\_OUTBOUND Procedure

This procedure stops an XStream outbound server. The outbound server streams out the LCRs to an XStream client application.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_ADM.STOP_OUTBOUND(  
  server_name IN VARCHAR2,  
  force       IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 208-38 STOP\_OUTBOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
server_name	The name of the outbound server being stopped. A NULL specification is not allowed. Do not specify an owner.
force	If TRUE, then the procedure stops the outbound server and its capture process as soon as possible.  If FALSE, then the procedure stops the outbound server after ensuring that there are no gaps in the set of applied transactions.  The behavior of the apply component depends on the setting specified for the force parameter and the setting specified for the commit_serialization apply component parameter.

# DBMS\_XSTREAM\_AUTH

The `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package provides subprograms for granting privileges to and revoking privileges from XStream administrators.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of DBMS\\_XSTREAM\\_AUTH Subprograms](#)



**See Also:**

[GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)

## 209.1 DBMS\_XSTREAM\_AUTH Overview

This package provides subprograms for granting privileges to XStream administrators and revoking privileges from XStream administrators.

## 209.2 DBMS\_XSTREAM\_AUTH Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by either granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

The user executing the subprograms in the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` package must have `SYSDBA` administrative privilege, and the user must exercise the privilege using `AS SYSDBA` at connect time.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

To ensure that the user who runs the subprograms in this package has the necessary privileges, connect as an administrative user who can create users, grant privileges, and create tablespaces when using this package.

## 209.3 Summary of DBMS\_XSTREAM\_AUTH Subprograms

This table lists the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 209-1 DBMS\_XSTREAM\_AUTH Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Either grants the privileges needed by a user to be an XStream administrator directly, or generates a script that grants these privileges
<a href="#">GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure</a>	Enables a remote XStream administrator to perform administrative actions at the local database by connecting to the grantee using a database link
<a href="#">REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE Procedure</a>	Either revokes XStream administrator privileges from a user directly, or generates a script that revokes these privileges
<a href="#">REVOKE_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS Procedure</a>	Disables a remote XStream administrator from performing administrative actions by connecting to the grantee using a database link

 **Note:**

All subprograms commit unless specified otherwise.

## 209.3.1 GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure either grants the privileges needed by a user to be an XStream administrator directly, or generates a script that grants these privileges.

 **See Also:**

["GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE(
  grantee           IN  VARCHAR2,
  privilege_type    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  grant_select_privileges IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_grants         IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  file_name         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  directory_name    IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  grant_optional_privileges IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  container         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

## Parameters

Table 209-2 GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
grantee	The user to whom privileges are granted
privilege_type	Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CAPTURE</b> Specifying <b>CAPTURE</b> grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer capture processes.</li> <li>• <b>APPLY</b> Specifying <b>APPLY</b> grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer outbound servers, inbound servers, and apply processes.</li> <li>• <b>*</b> Specifying <b>*</b> grants the minimum privileges required by the user to administer capture processes, outbound servers, inbound servers, and apply processes.</li> </ul>
grant_select_privileges	If <b>TRUE</b> , then the procedure grants a set of privileges, including <b>SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE</b> , to the user.  If <b>FALSE</b> , then the procedure does not grant the set of privileges to the user.  <b>SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE</b> enables the user to select from the data dictionary. Set this parameter to <b>TRUE</b> for the XStream trusted user model. Set this parameter to <b>FALSE</b> for the XStream untrusted user model.
do_grants	If <b>TRUE</b> , then the procedure grants the privileges to the specified grantee directly, and adds the grantee to the <b>DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR</b> data dictionary view with <b>YES</b> for both the <b>LOCAL_PRIVILEGES</b> column and the <b>ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE</b> column. If the user already has an entry in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not make another entry, and no error is raised. If <b>TRUE</b> and any of the grant statements fails, then the procedure raises an error.  If <b>FALSE</b> , then the procedure does not grant the privileges to the specified grantee directly, and does not add the grantee to the <b>DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR</b> data dictionary view.  You specify <b>FALSE</b> when the procedure is generating a file that you will run later. If you specify <b>FALSE</b> and either the <b>file_name</b> or <b>directory_name</b> parameter is <b>NULL</b> , then the procedure raises an error.
file_name	The name of the file generated by the procedure. The file contains all of the statements that grant the privileges. If a file with the specified file name exists in the specified directory name, then the grant statements are appended to the existing file.  If <b>NULL</b> , then the procedure does not generate a file.

**Table 209-2 (Cont.) GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directory_name	<p>The directory into which the generated file is placed. The specified directory must be a directory object created using the SQL statement CREATE DIRECTORY. If you specify a directory, then the user who invokes the procedure must have the WRITE privilege on the directory object.</p> <p>If the file_name parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the procedure does not generate a file.</p> <p>If NULL and the file_name parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p>
grant_optional_privileges	<p>A comma-separated list of optional privileges to grant to the grantee, such as the DV_XSTREAM_ADMIN and DV_GOLDENGATE_ADMIN privileges</p>
container	<p>If CURRENT, then grants privileges to the grantee only in the container where the procedure is invoked. CURRENT can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If ALL, then grants privileges to the grantee in all containers in the CDB and all PDBs created after the procedure is invoked. To specify ALL, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then grants privileges to the grantee only in the specified container. To specify root, use CDB\$ROOT while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to CDBs.</p>

### Usage Notes

The user who runs the procedure must be an administrative user who can grant privileges to other users.

Specifically, the procedure grants the following privileges to the specified user:

- The RESTRICTED SESSION system privilege
- EXECUTE on the following packages:
  - DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM
  - DBMS\_AQ
  - DBMS\_AQADM
  - DBMS\_AQIN
  - DBMS\_AQELM
  - DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM
  - DBMS\_FLASHBACK
  - DBMS\_LOCK
  - DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM
  - DBMS\_RULE\_ADM



- DBMS\_TRANSFORM
- DBMS\_XSTREAM\_ADM
- Privileges to enqueue messages into and dequeue messages from any queue
- Privileges to manage any queue
- Privileges to create, alter, and execute any of the following types of objects in the user's own schema and in other schemas:
  - Evaluation contexts
  - Rule sets
  - Rules

In addition, the grantee can grant these privileges to other users.

- SELECT\_CATALOG\_ROLE
- SELECT or READ privilege on data dictionary views related to XStream and Oracle Replication
- The ability to allow a remote XStream administrator to perform administrative actions through a database link by connecting to the grantee

This ability is enabled by running the `GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS` procedure in this package.

#### Note:

- To view all of the statements run by the procedure in detail, you can use the procedure to generate a script and then view the script in a text editor.
- This procedure grants only the privileges necessary to configure and administer an XStream environment. You can grant additional privileges to the grantee if necessary.

#### See Also:

- ["GRANT\\_REMOTE\\_ADMIN\\_ACCESS Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about the `CREATE DIRECTORY` SQL statement

## 209.3.2 GRANT\_REMOTE\_ADMIN\_ACCESS Procedure

This procedure enables a remote XStream administrator to perform administrative actions at the local database by connecting to the grantee using a database link.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.GRANT_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS(
  grantee IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 209-3 GRANT\_REMOTE\_ADMIN\_ACCESS Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
grantee	The user who allows remote access. The procedure adds the grantee to the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view with YES for the ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE column. If the user already has an entry in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not make another entry. Instead, it updates the ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE column to YES.

## Usage Notes

Typically, you run the procedure and specify a grantee at a local source database if a downstream capture process captures changes originating at the local source database. The XStream administrator at a downstream capture database administers the source database using this connection.



### Note:

The GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE procedure in this package runs this procedure.



### See Also:

"GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure"

## 209.3.3 REVOKE\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure

This procedure either revokes XStream administrator privileges from a user directly, or generates a script that revokes these privileges.

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE(
  grantee                IN  VARCHAR2,
  privilege_type         IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  revoke_select_privileges IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE,
  do_revokes             IN  BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  file_name              IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  directory_name        IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  revoke_optional_privileges IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  container              IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'CURRENT');
```

## Parameters

Table 209-4 *REVOKE\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
grantee	The user from whom privileges are revoked
privilege_type	Specify one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAPTURE Specifying CAPTURE revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer capture processes.</li> <li>APPLY Specifying APPLY revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer outbound servers, inbound servers, and apply processes.</li> <li>* Specifying * revokes the minimum privileges required by the user to administer capture processes, outbound servers, inbound servers, and apply processes.</li> </ul>
revoke_select_privileges	If TRUE, then the procedure revokes a set of privileges, including SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE, to the user.  If FALSE, then the procedure does not revoke the set of privileges to the user.  SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE enables the user to select from the data dictionary.
do_revokes	If TRUE, then the procedure revokes the privileges from the specified user directly, and removes the user from the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view. If the user does not have a record in this data dictionary view, then the procedure does not remove a record from the view, and no error is raised. If TRUE and any of the revoke statements fails, then the procedure raises an error. A revoke statement fails if the user is not granted the privilege that is being revoked.  If FALSE, then the procedure does not revoke the privileges from the specified user directly, and does not remove the user from the DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR data dictionary view.  You specify FALSE when the procedure is generating a file that you will run later. If you specify FALSE and either the file_name or directory_name parameter is NULL, then the procedure does not raise an error.
file_name	The name of the file generated by this procedure. The file contains all of the statements that revoke the privileges. If a file with the specified file name exists in the specified directory name, then the revoke statements are appended to the existing file.  If NULL, then the procedure does not generate a file.

**Table 209-4 (Cont.) REVOKE\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
directory_name	<p>The directory into which the generated file is placed. The specified directory must be a directory object created using the SQL statement CREATE DIRECTORY. If you specify a directory, then the user who invokes the procedure must have the WRITE privilege on the directory object.</p> <p>If the file_name parameter is NULL, then this parameter is ignored, and the procedure does not generate a file.</p> <p>If NULL and the file_name parameter is non-NULL, then the procedure raises an error.</p>
revoke_optional_privileges	<p>A comma-separated list of optional privileges to revoke from the grantee, such as the DV_XSTREAM_ADMIN and DV_GOLDENGATE_ADMIN privileges</p>
container	<p>If CURRENT, then revokes privileges from the grantee only in the container where the procedure is invoked. CURRENT can be specified while connected to the root or to a PDB.</p> <p>If ALL, then revokes privileges from the grantee in all containers in the CDB. To specify ALL, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p>If a container name, then revokes privileges from the grantee only in the specified container. To specify root, use CDB\$ROOT while connected to the root. To specify a PDB, the procedure must be invoked in the root.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter only applies to CDBs.</p>

### Usage Notes

The user who runs this procedure must be an administrative user who can revoke privileges from other users. Specifically, this procedure revokes the privileges granted by running the GRANT\_ADMIN\_PRIVILEGE procedure in this package.

#### Note:

To view all of the statements run by this procedure in detail, you can use the procedure to generate a script and then view the script in a text editor.

#### See Also:

- ["GRANT\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure"](#)
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about the CREATE DIRECTORY SQL statement

## 209.3.4 REVOKE\_REMOTE\_ADMIN\_ACCESS Procedure

This procedure disables a remote XStream administrator from performing administrative actions by connecting to the grantee using a database link.

### Note:

The `REVOKE_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure in this package runs this procedure.

### See Also:

"[REVOKE\\_ADMIN\\_PRIVILEGE Procedure](#)"

### Syntax

```
DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.REVOKE_REMOTE_ADMIN_ACCESS(
    grantee IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 209-5 REVOKE\_REMOTE\_ADMIN\_ACCESS Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
grantee	<p>The user for whom access from a remote XStream administrator is disabled.</p> <p>If a row for the grantee exists in the <code>DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR</code> data dictionary view, then the procedure updates the <code>ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE</code> column for the grantee to <code>NO</code>. If, after this update, both the <code>LOCAL_PRIVILEGES</code> column and the <code>ACCESS_FROM_REMOTE</code> column are <code>NO</code> for the grantee, then the procedure removes the grantee from the view.</p> <p>If no row for the grantee exists in the <code>DBA_XSTREAM_ADMINISTRATOR</code> data dictionary view, then the procedure does not update the view and does not raise an error.</p>

# 210

## DEBUG\_EXTPROC

The `DEBUG_EXTPROC` package enables you to start up the `extproc` agent within a session. This utility package can help you debug external procedures.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of `DEBUG\_EXTPROC` Subprograms](#)

### 210.1 `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Security Model

Your Oracle account must have `EXECUTE` privileges on the package and `CREATE LIBRARY` privileges.

### 210.2 `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Operational Notes

These operational notes apply to `DEBUG_EXTPROC`.

To install the package, run the script `DBGEXTP.SQL`.

- Install/load this package in the Oracle `USER` where you want to debug the 'extproc' process.
- Ensure that you have execute privileges on package `DEBUG_EXTPROC`

```
SELECT SUBSTR(OBJECT_NAME, 1, 20)
FROM USER_OBJECTS
WHERE OBJECT_NAME = 'DEBUG_EXTPROC';
```

- You can install this package as any other user, as long as you have `EXECUTE` privileges on the package.

#### Note:

These notes assumes that you built your shared library with debug symbols to aid in the debugging process. Please check the C compiler manual pages for the appropriate C compiler switches to build the shared library with debug symbols.

Having installed the package, proceed accordingly:

- Start a new Oracle session through `SQL*Plus` or `OCI` program by connecting to `ORACLE`.

- Execute procedure `DEBUG_EXTPROC.STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT` to startup the extproc agent in this session; for example, execute `DEBUG_EXTPROC.STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT`; Do not exit this session, because that terminates the extproc agent.
- Determine the PID of the extproc agent that was started up for this session.
- Using a debugger (for example, gdb, dbx, or the native system debugger), load the extproc executable and attach to the running process.
- Set a breakpoint on function 'pextproc' and let the debugger continue with its execution.
- Now execute your external procedure in the same session where you first executed `DEBUG_EXTPROC.STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT`
- Your debugger should now break in function 'pextproc'. At this point in time, the shared library referenced by your PL/SQL external function would have been loaded and the function resolved. Now set a breakpoint in your C function and let the debugger continue its execution.

Because PL/SQL loads the shared library at runtime, the debugger you use may or may not automatically be able to track the new symbols from the shared library. You may have to issue some debugger command to load the symbols (for example, 'share' in gdb)

- The debugger should now break in your C function. Its assumed that you had built the shared library with debugging symbols.
- Now proceed with your debugging.

## 210.3 Rules and Limits

`DEBUG_EXTPROC` works only on platforms with debuggers that can attach to a running process.

## 210.4 Summary of `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Subprograms

The `STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT` procedure is the only `DEBUG_EXTPROC` subprogram.

**Table 210-1** `DEBUG_EXTPROC` Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT Procedure</a>	Starts up the extproc agent process in the session

### 210.4.1 `STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT` Procedure

This procedure starts up the extproc agent process in the session. This enables you to get the PID of the executing process. This PID is needed to be able to attach to the running process using a debugger.

#### Syntax

```
DEBUG_EXTPROC.STARTUP_EXTPROC_AGENT;
```

# 211

## HTF

The `HTF` (hypertext functions) and `HTP` (hypertext procedures) packages generate HTML tags. For example, the `HTF.ANCHOR` function generates the HTML anchor tag, `<A>`.

### See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Deprecated Subprograms](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of Tags](#)
- [Summary of HTF Subprograms](#)

## 211.1 HTF Deprecated Subprograms

The `ESCAPE_URL` function is deprecated with Oracle Database 10g.

### Note:

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

### Related Topics

- [ESCAPE\\_URL Function](#)  
This deprecated function replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML and HTTP with their escape sequences.



## 211.2 HTF Operational Notes

These operational notes apply to the HTF package.

For every HTF function that generates one or more HTML tags, there is a corresponding HTP procedure with identical parameters with the following exception:

- The [PRINTS Procedure](#) and the [PS Procedure](#) do not have HTF function equivalents. Use the [ESCAPE\\_SC Function](#) or the [ESCAPE\\_URL Function](#) if you need a string conversion function. Note that while there is a [ESCAPE\\_SC Procedure](#) that performs the same operation as the [PRINTS Procedure](#) and the [PS Procedure](#), there is no procedural equivalent for the [ESCAPE\\_URL Function](#).
- The [FORMAT\\_CELL Function](#) does not have an HTP equivalent. The function formats column values inside an HTML table using [TABLEDATA Function](#) which does have an HTP equivalent in the [TABLEDATA Procedure](#). The advantage of this using the [FORMAT\\_CELL Function](#) is that it allows for better control over the HTML tables.

The function versions do not directly generate output in your Web page. Instead, they pass their output as return values to the statements that invoked them. Use these functions when you need to nest calls. To print the output of HTF functions, call the functions from within the HTF.PRINT function. It then prints its parameters to the generated Web page.

## 211.3 Rules and Limits

If you use values of the LONG datatype in functions such as HTF.PRINT, HTF.PRN, HTF.PA or OWA\_UTIL.CELLSPRINT, only the first 32 K of the LONG data is used. The LONG data is bound to a VARCHAR2 datatype in the function.

## 211.4 HTF Examples

The commands in this example generate a simple HTML document.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE hello AS
BEGIN
  HTP.P (HTF.HTMLOPEN); -- generates <HTML>
  HTP.P (HTF.HEADOPEN); -- generates <HEAD>
  HTP.P (HTF.TITLE('Hello')); -- generates <TITLE>Hello</TITLE>
  HTP.P (HTF.HEADCLOSE); -- generates </HEAD>
  HTP.P (HTF.BODYOPEN); -- generates <BODY>
  HTP.P (HTF.HEADER(1, 'Hello')); -- generates <H1>Hello</H1>
  HTP.P (HTF.BODYCLOSE); -- generates </BODY>
  HTP.P (HTF.HTMLCLOSE); -- generates </HTML>
END;
```

## 211.5 Summary of Tags

This list summarizes the HTML tags generated by the HTF package.

### HTML, HEAD, and BODY Tags

[HTMLOPEN Function](#), [HTMLCLOSE Function](#) - generate <HTML> and </HTML>

[HEADOPEN Function](#), [HEADCLOSE Function](#) - generate <HEAD> and </HEAD>  
[BODYOPEN Function](#), [BODYCLOSE Function](#) - generate <BODY> and </BODY>

### Comment Tag

[COMMENT Function](#) - generates <!-- and -->

<http://www.w3.org>. [BASE Function](#) - generates <BASE>

[LINKREL Function](#) - generates <LINK> with the REL attribute

[LINKREV Function](#) - generates <LINK> with the REV attribute

[TITLE Function](#) - generates <TITLE>

[META Function](#) - generates <META>

[SCRIPT Function](#) - generates <SCRIPT>

[STYLE Function](#) - generates <STYLE>

[ISINDEX Function](#) - generates <ISINDEX>

### Applet Tags

[APPLETOPEN Function](#), [APPLETCLOSE Function](#) - generate <APPLET> and </APPLET>

[PARAM Function](#) - generates <PARAM>

### List Tags

[OLISTOPEN Function](#), [OLISTCLOSE Function](#) - generate <OL> and </OL>

[ULISTOPEN Function](#), [ULISTCLOSE Function](#) - generate <UL> and </UL>

[DLISTOPEN Function](#), [DLISTCLOSE Function](#) - generate <DL> and </DL>

[DLISTTERM Function](#) - generates <DT>

[DLISTDEF Function](#) - generates <DD>

[DIRLISTOPEN Function](#), [DIRLISTCLOSE Function](#) - generate <DIR> and </DIR>

[LISTHEADER Function](#) - generates <LH>

[LISTINGOPEN Function](#), [LISTINGCLOSE Function](#) - generate <LISTING> and </LISTING>

[MENULISTOPEN Function](#) - generate <MENU> and </MENU>

[LISTITEM Function](#) - generates <LI>

### Form Tags

[FORMOPEN Function](#), [FORMCLOSE Function](#) - generate <FORM> and </FORM>

[FORMCHECKBOX Function](#) - generates <INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX">

[FORMHIDDEN Function](#) - generates <INPUT TYPE="HIDDEN">

[FORMIMAGE Function](#) - generates <INPUT TYPE="IMAGE">

[FORMPASSWORD Function](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD">`

[FORMRADIO Function](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="RADIO">`

[FORMSELECTOPEN Function](#), [FORMSELECTCLOSE Function](#) - generate `<SELECT>`  
and `</SELECT>`

[FORMSELECTOPTION Function](#) - generates `<OPTION>`

[FORMTEXT Function](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="TEXT">`

[FORMTEXTAREA Function](#) - generate `<TEXTAREA>`

[FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function](#), [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function](#) - generate  
`<TEXTAREA>` and `</TEXTAREA>`

[FORMRESET Function](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="RESET">`

[FORMSUBMIT Function](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT">`

### Table Tags

[TABLEOPEN Function](#), [TABLECLOSE Function](#) - generate `<TABLE>` and `</TABLE>`

[TABLECAPTION Function](#) - generates `<CAPTION>`

[TABLEROWOPEN Function](#), [TABLEROWCLOSE Function](#) - generate `<TR>` and `</TR>`

[TABLEHEADER Function](#) - generates `<TH>`

[TABLEDATA Function](#) - generates `<TD>`

### IMG, HR, and A Tags

[HR Function](#), [LINE Function](#) - generate `<HR>`

[IMG Function](#), [IMG2 Function](#) - generate `<IMG>`

[ANCHOR Function](#), [ANCHOR2 Function](#) - generate `<A>`

[MAPOPEN Function](#), [MAPCLOSE Function](#) - generate `<MAP>` and `</MAP>`

### Paragraph Formatting Tags

[HEADER Function](#) - generates heading tags (`<H1>` to `<H6>`)

[PARA Function](#), [PARAGRAPH Function](#) - generate `<P>`

[PRN Functions](#), [PRINT Functions](#) - generate any text that is passed in

[PRN Functions](#), [S Function](#) - generate any text that is passed in; special characters in  
HTML are escaped

[PREOPEN Function](#), [PRECLOSE Function](#) - generate `<PRE>` and `</PRE>`

[BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function](#), [BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Function](#) - generate  
`<BLOCKQUOTE>` and `</BLOCKQUOTE>`

[DIV Function](#) - generates `<DIV>`

[NL Function](#), [BR Function](#) - generate `<BR>`

[NOBR Function](#) - generates `<NOBR>`

[WBR Function](#) - generates <WBR>

[PLAINTEXT Function](#) - generates <PLAINTEXT>

[ADDRESS Function](#) - generates <ADDRESS>

[MAILTO Function](#) - generates <A> with the MAILTO attribute

[AREA Function](#) - generates <AREA>

[BGSOUND Function](#) - generates <BGSOUND>

### **Character Formatting Tags**

[BASEFONT Function](#) - generates <BASEFONT>

[BIG Function](#) - generates <BIG>

[BOLD Function](#) - generates <B>

[CENTER Function](#) - generates <CENTER> and </CENTER>

[CENTEROPEN Function](#), [CENTERCLOSE Function](#) - generate <CENTER> and </CENTER>

[CITE Function](#) - generates <CITE>

[CODE Function](#) - generates <CODE>

[DFN Function](#) - generates <DFN>

[EM Function](#), [EMPHASIS Function](#) - generate <EM>

[FONTOPEN Function](#), [FONTCLOSE Function](#) - generate <FONT> and </FONT>

[ITALIC Function](#) - generates <I>

[KBD Function](#), [KEYBOARD Function](#) - generate <KBD> and </KBD>

[S Function](#) - generates <S>

[SAMPLE Function](#) - generates <SAMP>

[SMALL Function](#) - generates <SMALL>

[STRIKE Function](#) - generates <STRIKE>

[STRONG Function](#) - generates <STRONG>

[SUB Function](#) - generates <SUB>

[SUP Function](#) - generates <SUP>

[TELETYPE Function](#) - generates <TT>

[UNDERLINE Function](#) - generates <U>

[VARIABLE Function](#) - generates <VAR>

### **Frame Tags**

[FRAME Function](#) - generates <FRAME>

[FRAMESETOPEN Function](#), [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#) - generate <FRAMESET> and </FRAMESET>

[NOFRAMESOPEN Function](#), [NOFRAMESCLOSE Function](#) - generate <NOFRAMES> and </NOFRAMES>

## 211.6 Summary of HTF Subprograms

This table lists the HTF subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 211-1 HTF Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADDRESS Function</a>	Generates the <ADDRESS> and </ADDRESS> tags which specify the address, author and signature of a document
<a href="#">ANCHOR Function</a>	Generates the <A> and </A> tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link
<a href="#">ANCHOR2 Function</a>	Generates the <A> and </A> tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link
<a href="#">APPLETCLOSE Function</a>	Closes the applet invocation with the </APPLET> tag
<a href="#">APPLETOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <APPLET> tag which begins the invocation of a Java applet
<a href="#">AREA Function</a>	Generates the <AREA> tag, which defines a client-side image map
<a href="#">BASE Function</a>	Generates the <BASE> tag which records the URL of the document
<a href="#">BASEFONT Function</a>	Generates the <BASEFONT> tag which specifies the base font size for a Web page
<a href="#">BGSOUND Function</a>	Generates the <BGSOUND> tag which includes audio for a Web page
<a href="#">BIG Function</a>	Generates the <BIG> and </BIG> tags which direct the browser to render the text in a bigger font
<a href="#">BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </BLOCKQUOTE> tag which mark the end of a section of quoted text
<a href="#">BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <BLOCKQUOTE> tag, which marks the beginning of a section of quoted text
<a href="#">BODYCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </BODY> tag which marks the end of a body section of an HTML document
<a href="#">BODYOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <BODY> tag which marks the beginning of the body section of an HTML document
<a href="#">BOLD Function</a>	Generates the <B> and </B> tags which direct the browser to display the text in boldface
<a href="#">BR Function</a>	Generates the   tag which begins a new line of text
<a href="#">CENTER Function</a>	Generates the <CENTER> and </CENTER> tags which center a section of text within a Web page
<a href="#">CENTERCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </CENTER> tag which marks the end of a section of text to center

Table 211-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CENTEROPEN Function</a>	Generates the <CENTER> tag which mark the beginning of a section of text to center
<a href="#">CITE Function</a>	Generates the <CITE> and </CITE> tags which direct the browser to render the text as a citation
<a href="#">CODE Function</a>	Generates the <CODE> and </CODE> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font or however "code" is defined stylistically
<a href="#">COMMENT Function</a>	Generates the comment tags <!-- ctext -->
<a href="#">DFN Function</a>	Generates the <DFN> and </DFN> tags which direct the browser to mark the text as italics or however "definition" is defined stylistically
<a href="#">DIRLISTCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </DIR> tag which ends a directory list section
<a href="#">DIRLISTOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <DIR> which starts a directory list section
<a href="#">DIV Function</a>	Generates the <DIV> tag which creates document divisions
<a href="#">DLISTCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </DL> tag which ends a definition list
<a href="#">DLISTDEF Function</a>	Generates the <DD> tag, which inserts definitions of terms
<a href="#">DLISTOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list
<a href="#">DLISTTERM Function</a>	Generates the <DT> tag which defines a term in a definition list <DL>
<a href="#">EM Function</a>	Generates the <EM> and </EM> tags, which define text to be emphasized
<a href="#">EMPHASIS Function</a>	Generates the <EM> and </EM> tags, which define text to be emphasized
<a href="#">ESCAPE_SC Function</a>	Replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML with their escape sequences
<a href="#">ESCAPE_URL Function</a>	Replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML and HTTP with their escape sequences
<a href="#">FONTCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </FONT> tag which marks the end of a section of text with the specified font characteristics
<a href="#">FONTOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <FONT> which marks the beginning of section of text with the specified font characteristics
<a href="#">FORMAT_CELL Function</a>	formats column values inside an HTML table using the <a href="#">TABLEDATA Function</a>
<a href="#">FORMCHECKBOX Function</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="checkbox" which inserts a checkbox element in a form
<a href="#">FORMCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </FORM> tag which marks the end of a form section in an HTML document
<a href="#">FORMFILE Function</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="file" which inserts a file form element, and is used for file uploading for a given page
<a href="#">FORMHIDDEN Function</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="hidden" which inserts a hidden form element

Table 211-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
FORMIMAGE Function	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="image" which creates an image field that the user clicks to submit the form immediately
FORMOPEN Function	Generates the <FORM> tag which marks the beginning of a form section in an HTML document
FORMPASSWORD Function	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="password" which creates a single-line text entry field
FORMRADIO Function	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="radio", which creates a radio button on the HTML form
FORMRESET Function	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="reset" which creates a button that, when selected, resets the form fields to their initial values
FORMSELECTCLOSE Function	Generates the </SELECT> tag which marks the end of a Select form element
FORMSELECTOPEN Function	Generates the </SELECT> tag which marks the beginning of a Select form element
FORMSELETOPTION Function	Generates the <OPTION> tag which represents one choice in a Select element
FORMSUBMIT Function	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="submit" which creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form
FORMTEXT Function	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="text", which creates a field for a single line of text
FORMTEXTAREA Function	Generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area
FORMTEXTAREA2 Function	Generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area with the ability to specify a wrap style
FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function	Generates the </TEXTAREA> tag which ends a text area form element
FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function	Generates the <TEXTAREA> which marks the beginning of a text area form element
FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function	Generates the <TEXTAREA> which marks the beginning of a text area form element with the ability to specify a wrap style
FRAME Function	Generates the <FRAME> tag which defines the characteristics of a frame created by a <FRAMESET> tag
FRAMESETCLOSE Function	Generates the </FRAMESET> tag which ends a frameset section
FRAMESETOPEN Function	Generates the </FRAMESET> tag which begins a frameset section
HEADCLOSE Function	Generates the </HEAD> tag which marks the end of an HTML document head section
HEADER Function	Generates opening heading tags (<H1> to <H6>) and their corresponding closing tags (</H1> to </H6>)

Table 211-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
HEADOPEN Function	Generates the <HEAD> tag which marks the beginning of the HTML document head section
HR Function	Generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document
HTMLCLOSE Function	Generates the </HTML> tag which marks the end of an HTML document
HTMLOPEN Function	Generates the <HTML> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML document
IMG Function	Generates the <IMG> tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page
IMG2 Function	Generates the <IMG> tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page with the option of specifying values for the USEMAP attribute
ISINDEX Function	Creates a single entry field with a prompting text, such as "enter value," then sends that value to the URL of the page or program
ITALIC Function	Generates the <I> and </I> tags which direct the browser to render the text in italics
KBD Function	Generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font
KEYBOARD Function	Generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags, which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font
LINE Function	Generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document
LINKREL Function	Generates the <LINK> tag with the REL attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the anchor to the target
LINKREV Function	Generates the <LINK> tag with the REV attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the target to the anchor
LISTHEADER Function	Generates the <LH> and </LH> tags which print an HTML tag at the beginning of the list
LISTINGCLOSE Function	Generates the </LISTING> tags which marks the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page
LISTINGOPEN Function	Generates the <LISTING> tag which marks the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page
LISTITEM Function	Generates the <LI> tag, which indicates a list item
MAILTO Function	Generates the <A> tag with the HREF set to 'mailto' prepended to the mail address argument
MAPCLOSE Function	Generates the </MAP> tag which marks the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map
MAPOPEN Function	Generates the <MAP> tag which mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map



Table 211-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">MENULISTCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </MENU> tag which ends a list that presents one line for each item
<a href="#">MENULISTOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <MENU> tag which begins a list that presents one line for each item
<a href="#">META Function</a>	Generates the <META> tag, which embeds meta-information about the document and also specifies values for HTTP headers
<a href="#">NL Function</a>	Generates the   tag which begins a new line of text
<a href="#">NOBR Function</a>	Generates the <NOBR> and </NOBR> tags which turn off line-breaking in a section of text
<a href="#">NOFRAMESCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </NOFRAMES> tag which marks the end of a no-frames section
<a href="#">NOFRAMESOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <NOFRAMES> tag which mark the beginning of a no-frames section
<a href="#">OLISTCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </OL> tag which defines the end of an ordered list
<a href="#">OLISTOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <OL> tag which marks the beginning of an ordered list
<a href="#">PARA Function</a>	Generates the <P> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph
<a href="#">PARAGRAPH Function</a>	Adds attributes to the <P> tag
<a href="#">PARAM Function</a>	Generates the <PARAM> tag which specifies parameter values for Java applets
<a href="#">PLAINTEXT Function</a>	Generates the <PLAINTEXT> and </PLAINTEXT> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in fixed-width type
<a href="#">PRECLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </PRE> tag which marks the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page
<a href="#">PREOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <PRE> tag which marks the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page
<a href="#">PRINT Functions</a>	Generates the specified parameter as a string terminated with the \n newline character
<a href="#">PRN Functions</a>	Generates the specified parameter as a string
<a href="#">S Function</a>	Generates the <S> and </S> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type
<a href="#">SAMPLE Function</a>	Generates the <SAMP> and </SAMP> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in monospace font or however "sample" is defined stylistically
<a href="#">SCRIPT Function</a>	Generates the <SCRIPT> and </SCRIPT> tags which contain a script written in languages such as JavaScript and VBscript
<a href="#">SMALL Function</a>	Generates the <SMALL> and </SMALL> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround using a small font

Table 211-1 (Cont.) HTF Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">STRIKE Function</a>	Generates the <STRIKE> and </STRIKE> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type
<a href="#">STRONG Function</a>	Generates the <STRONG> and </STRONG> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in bold or however "strong" is defined stylistically
<a href="#">STYLE Function</a>	Generates the <STYLE> and </STYLE> tags which include a style sheet in a Web page
<a href="#">SUB Function</a>	Generates the <SUB> and </SUB> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as subscript
<a href="#">SUP Function</a>	Generates the <SUP> and </SUP> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as superscript
<a href="#">TABLECAPTION Function</a>	Generates the <CAPTION> and </CAPTION> tags which place a caption in an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLECLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </TABLE> tag which marks the end of an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLEDATA Function</a>	Generates the <TD> and </TD> tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLEHEADER Function</a>	Generates the <TH> and </TH> tags which insert a header cell in an HTML table.
<a href="#">TABLEOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <TABLE> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLEROWCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </TR> tag which marks the end of a new row in an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLEROWOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <TR> tag which marks the beginning of a new row in an HTML table
<a href="#">TELETYPE Function</a>	Generates the <TT> and </TT> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in a fixed width typewriter font, for example, the courier font
<a href="#">TITLE Function</a>	Generates the <TITLE> and </TITLE> tags which specify the text to display in the titlebar of the browser window
<a href="#">ULISTCLOSE Function</a>	Generates the </UL> tag which marks the end of an unordered list
<a href="#">ULISTOPEN Function</a>	Generates the <UL> tag which marks the beginning of an unordered list
<a href="#">UNDERLINE Function</a>	Generates the <U> and </U> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround with an underline
<a href="#">VARIABLE Function</a>	Generates the <VAR> and </VAR> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in italics or however "variable" is defined stylistically.
<a href="#">WBR Function</a>	Generates the <WBR> tag, which inserts a soft line break within a section of NOBR text

## 211.6.1 ADDRESS Function

This function generates the `<ADDRESS>` and `</ADDRESS>` tags which specify the address, author and signature of a document.

### Syntax

```
HTF.ADDRESS (
  cvalue          IN          VARCHAR2
  cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-2 ADDRESS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cvalue	The string that goes between the <code>&lt;ADDRESS&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/ADDRESS&gt;</code> tags.
cnowrap	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is included in the tag
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag

### Examples

This function generates

```
<ADDRESS CLEAR="cclear" NOWRAP cattributes>cvalue</ADDRESS>
```

## 211.6.2 ANCHOR Function

Like the ANCHOR2 function, this function generates the `<A>` and `</A>` HTML tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link.

The difference between these subprograms is that the [ANCHOR2 Function](#) provides a target and therefore can be used for a frame.

### Syntax

```
HTF.ANCHOR (
  curl           IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctext         IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-3 ANCHOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
curl	The value for the HREF attribute.
ctext	The string that goes between the <A> and </A> tags.
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<A HREF="curl" NAME="cname" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

## Usage Notes

This tag accepts several attributes, but either HREF or NAME is required. HREF specifies to where to link. NAME allows this tag to be a target of a hypertext link.

## 211.6.3 ANCHOR2 Function

Like the ANCHOR function, this function generates the <A> and </A> HTML tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link.

The difference between this and the ANCHOR function is that this function provides a target and therefore can be used for a frame.

## Syntax

```
HTF.ANCHOR2 (
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctext         IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ctarget       IN          varchar2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-4 ANCHOR2 Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
curl	The value for the HREF attribute.
ctext	The string that goes between the <A> and </A> tags.
cname	The value for the NAME attribute
ctarget	The value for the TARGET attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag

## Examples

This function generates

```
<A HREF="curl" NAME="cname" TARGET = "ctarget" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

## 211.6.4 APPLETCLOSE Function

This function closes the applet invocation with the `</APPLET>` tag.

You must first invoke the a Java applet using [APPLETOPEN Function](#)

### Syntax

```
HTF.APPLETCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 211.6.5 APPLETOPEN Function

This function generates the `<APPLET>` tag which begins the invocation of a Java applet.

You close the applet invocation with [APPLETCLOSE Function](#) which generates the `</APPLET>` tag.

### Syntax

```
HTF.APPLETOPEN (  
    ccode          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cheight        IN          NUMBER,  
    cwidth         IN          NUMBER,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-5** APPLETOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ccode	The value for the CODE attribute which specifies the name of the applet class.
cheight	The value for the HEIGHT attribute.
cwidth	The value for the WIDTH attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<APPLET CODE=ccode HEIGHT=cheight WIDTH=cwidth cattributes>
```

so that, for example,

```
HTF.appletopen('testclass.class', 100, 200, 'CODEBASE="/ows-applets"')
```

generates

```
<APPLET CODE="testclass.class" height=100 width=200 CODEBASE="/ows-applets">
```

### Usage Notes

- Specify parameters to the Java applet using the [PARAM Function](#) function.
- Use the `cattributes` parameter to specify the `CODEBASE` attribute since the PL/SQL cartridge does not know where to find the class files. The `CODEBASE` attribute specifies the virtual path containing the class files.

## 211.6.6 AREA Function

This function generates the `<AREA>` tag, which defines a client-side image map. The `<AREA>` tag defines areas within the image and destinations for the areas.

### Syntax

```
HTF.AREA (
  ccoords      IN      VARCHAR2
  cshape       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  chref        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnohref      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ctargt       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-6 AREA Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ccoords</code>	The value for the <code>COORDS</code> attribute.
<code>cshape</code>	The value for the <code>SHAPE</code> attribute.
<code>chref</code>	The value for the <code>HREF</code> attribute.
<code>cnohref</code>	If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOHREF</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>ctargt</code>	The value for the <code>TARGET</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<AREA COORDS="ccoords" SHAPE="cshape" HREF="chref" NOHREF TARGET="ctargt"
cattributes>
```

## 211.6.7 BASE Function

This function generates the `<BASE>` tag which records the URL of the document.

### Syntax

```
HTF.BASE (
  ctargt       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

    cattributes    IN        VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 211-7 BASE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctarget	The value for the TARGET attribute which establishes a window name to which all links in this document are targeted.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<BASE HREF="<current URL>" TARGET="ctarget" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.8 BASEFONT Function

This function generates the <BASEFONT> tag which specifies the base font size for a Web page.

### Syntax

```

HTF.BASEFONT (
    nsize    IN    INTEGER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 211-8 BASEFONT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
nsize	The value for the SIZE attribute.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<BASEFONT SIZE="nsize">
```

## 211.6.9 BGSOUND Function

This function generates the <BGSOUND> tag which includes audio for a Web page.

### Syntax

```

HTF.BGSOUND (
    csrc        IN        VARCHAR2,
    cloop       IN        VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes IN        VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

## Parameters

**Table 211-9 BGSOUND Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
csrc	The value for the SRC attribute.
cloop	The value for the LOOP attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<BGSOUND SRC="csrc" LOOP="cloop" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.10 BIG Function

This function generates the `<BIG>` and `</BIG>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in a bigger font.

### Syntax

```
HTF.BIG (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-10 BIG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text that goes between the tags.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<BIG cattributes>ctext</BIG>
```

## 211.6.11 BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Function

This function generates the `</BLOCKQUOTE>` tag which mark the end of a section of quoted text.

You mark the beginning of a section of text by means of the [BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function](#).



**Syntax**

```
HTF.BLOCKQUOTECLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Examples**

This function generates

```
</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

## 211.6.12 BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function

This function generates the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag, which marks the beginning of a section of quoted text.

You mark the end of a section of text by means of the [BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Function](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTF.BLOCKQUOTEOPEN (
  cnowrap          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 211-11** BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cnowrap	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag.
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<BLOCKQUOTE CLEAR="cclear" NOWRAP cattributes>
```

## 211.6.13 BODYCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</BODY>` tag which marks the end of a body section of an HTML document.

You mark the beginning of a body section by means of the [BODYOPEN Function](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTF.BODYCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Examples

This function generates

```
</BODY>
```

## 211.6.14 BODYOPEN Function

This function generates the `<BODY>` tag which marks the beginning of the body section of an HTML document.

You mark the end of a body section by means of the [BODYCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.BODYOPEN (
  cbackground IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-12 BODYOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cbackground</code>	The value for the <code>BACKGROUND</code> attribute which specifies a graphic file to use for the background of the document.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<BODY background="cbackground" cattributes>
```

so that

```
HTF.BODYOPEN('/img/background.gif')
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

generates:

```
<BODY background="/img/background.gif">
```

## 211.6.15 BOLD Function

This function generates the `<B>` and `</B>` tags which direct the browser to display the text in boldface.

### Syntax

```
HTF.BOLD (
  ctext IN VARCHAR2,
  cattributes IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-13 BOLD Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text that goes between the tags.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<B cattributes>ctext</B>
```

## 211.6.16 BR Function

This function generates the `<BR>` tag which begins a new line of text.

It performs the same operation as the [NL Function](#).

## Syntax

```
HTF.BR(
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-14 BR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>clear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<BR CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.17 CENTER Function

This function generates the `<CENTER>` and `</CENTER>` tags which center a section of text within a Web page.

## Syntax

```
HTF.CENTER (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-15** CENTER Parameters

Parameter	Description
c <b>text</b>	The text that goes between the tags.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<CENTER>ctext</CENTER>
```

## 211.6.18 CENTERCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</CENTER>` tag which marks the end of a section of text to center.

You mark the beginning of a section of text to center with the [CENTEROPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.CENTERCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</CENTER>
```

## 211.6.19 CENTEROPEN Function

This function generates the `<CENTER>` tag which mark the beginning of a section of text to center.

You mark the beginning of a section of text to center with the [CENTERCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.CENTEROPEN  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
<CENTER>
```

## 211.6.20 CITE Function

This function generates the `<CITE>` and `</CITE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text as a citation.

### Syntax

```
HTF.CITE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-16 CITE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to render as citation.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<CITE cattributes>ctext</CITE>
```

## 211.6.21 CODE Function

This function generates the `<CODE>` and `</CODE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font or however "code" is defined stylistically.

### Syntax

```
HTF.CODE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-17 CODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to render as code.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag

### Examples

This function generates

```
<CODE cattributes>ctext</CODE>
```

## 211.6.22 COMMENT Function

This function generates the comment tags.

### Syntax

```
HTF.COMMENT (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-18** COMMENT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ctext	The comment.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<!-- ctext -->
```

## 211.6.23 DFN Function

This function generates the <DFN> and </DFN> tags which direct the browser to mark the text in italics or however "definition" is described stylistically.

### Syntax

```
HTF.DFN (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-19** DFN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to render in italics.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<DFN>ctext</DFN>
```

## 211.6.24 DIRLISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</DIR>` tag which ends a directory list section. You start a directory list section with the DIRLISTOPEN Function.

### Syntax

```
HTF.DIRLISTCLOSE  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Usage Notes

A directory list presents a list of items that contains up to 20 characters. Items in this list are typically arranged in columns, 24 characters wide. Insert the `<LI>` tag directly or invoke the [LISTITEM Function](#) so that the `<LI>` tag appears directly after the `</DIR>` tag to define the items as a list.

### Examples

This function generates

```
</DIR>
```

### Related Topics

- [DIRLISTOPEN Function](#)  
This function generates the `<DIR>` which starts a directory list section. You end a directory list section with the DIRLISTCLOSE Function.

## 211.6.25 DIRLISTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<DIR>` which starts a directory list section. You end a directory list section with the DIRLISTCLOSE Function.

### Syntax

```
HTF.DIRLISTOPEN  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Usage Notes

A directory list presents a list of items that contains up to 20 characters. Items in this list are typically arranged in columns, 24 characters wide. Insert the `<LI>` tag directly or invoke the [LISTITEM Function](#) so that the `<LI>` tag appears directly after the `</DIR>` tag to define the items as a list.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<DIR>
```

### Related Topics

- [DIRLISTCLOSE Function](#)  
This function generates the `</DIR>` tag which ends a directory list section. You start a directory list section with the DIRLISTOPEN Function.

## 211.6.26 DIV Function

This function generates the <DIV> tag which creates document divisions.

### Syntax

```
HTF.DIV (  
    calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-20 DIV Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<DIV ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.27 DLISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the </DL> tag which ends a definition list. You start a definition list by means of the DLISTOPEN Function.

### Syntax

```
HTF.DLISTCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Usage Notes

A definition list looks like a glossary: it contains terms and definitions. Terms are inserted using the [DLISTTERM Function](#) and definitions are inserted using the [DLISTDEF Function](#).

### Examples

This function generates

```
</DL>
```

### Related Topics

- [DLISTOPEN Function](#)  
This function generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list. You end a definition list by means of the DLISTCLOSE Function.



## 211.6.28 DLISTDEF Function

This function generates the <DD> tag, which inserts definitions of terms. Use this tag for a definition list <DL>. Terms are tagged <DT> and definitions are tagged <DD>.

### Syntax

```
HTF.DLISTDEF (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-21 DLISTDEF Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The definition of the term.
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<DD CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>ctext
```

## 211.6.29 DLISTOPEN Function

This function generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list. You end a definition list by means of the DLISTCLOSE Function.

### Syntax

```
HTF.DLISTOPEN (
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-22 DLISTOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Usage Notes

A definition list looks like a glossary: it contains terms and definitions. Terms are inserted using the [DLISTTERM Function](#) and definitions are inserted using the [DLISTDEF Function](#).

## Examples

This function generates

```
<DL CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

## Related Topics

- [DLISTCLOSE Function](#)  
This function generates the `</DL>` tag which ends a definition list. You start a definition list by means of the `DLISTOPEN` Function.

## 211.6.30 DLISTTERM Function

This function generates the `<DT>` tag which defines a term in a definition list `<DL>`.

### Syntax

```
HTF.DLISTTERM (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-23 DLISTTERM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The term.
cclear	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<DT CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>ctext
```

## 211.6.31 EM Function

This function generates the `<EM>` and `</EM>` tags, which define text to be emphasized.

It performs the same task as the [EMPHASIS Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.EM(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 211-24 EM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to emphasize.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<EM cattributes>ctext</EM>
```

## 211.6.32 EMPHASIS Function

This function generates the `<EM>` and `</EM>` tags, which define text to be emphasized.

It performs the same task as the [EM Function](#).

### Syntax

```

HTF.EMPHASIS(
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 211-25 EMPHASIS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to emphasize.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<EM cattributes>ctext</EM>
```

## 211.6.33 ESCAPE\_SC Function

This function replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML with their escape sequences.

The following characters are converted:

- `&` to `&amp;`;
- `"` to `&quot;`;

- < to &lt;
- > to &gt;

This function performs the same operation as HTP. [PRINTS Procedure](#) and HTP. [PS Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.ESCAPE_SC(
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-26 ESCAPE\_SC Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c_text	The text string to convert.

## 211.6.34 ESCAPE\_URL Function

This deprecated function replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML and HTTP with their escape sequences.

### Note:

This procedure, deprecated in Release 10g, and provided here only for reasons of backward compatibility, does not comply with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Request for Comments (RFC) standards of URL encoding. If you need to encode URLs, it is recommended you use the [ESCAPE Function](#) in the [UTL\\_URL](#) package.

The following characters are converted:

- & to &amp;
- " to &quot;
- < to &lt;
- > to &gt;
- % to &25

### Syntax

```
HTF.ESCAPE_URL(
    p_url          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-27 ESCAPE\_URL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_url	The string to convert.

## 211.6.35 FONTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</FONT>` tag which marks the end of a section of text with the specified font characteristics.

You mark the beginning of the section text by means of the [FONTOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FONTCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</FONT>
```

## 211.6.36 FONTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<FONT>` which marks the beginning of section of text with the specified font characteristics.

You mark the end of the section text by means of the [FONTCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FONTOPEN(
  ccolor      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cface       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csize       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-28 FONTOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ccolor	The value for the <code>COLOR</code> attribute.
cface	The value for the <code>FACE</code> attribute
csize	The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<FONT COLOR="ccolor" FACE="cface" SIZE="csize" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.37 FORMAT\_CELL Function

This function formats column values inside an HTML table using the TABLEDATA Function. It allows for better control over the HTML tables.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMAT_CELL(  
    columnValue      IN      VARCHAR2  
    format_numbers   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-29** FORMAT\_CELL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
columnValue	The value that needs to be formatted in an HTML table.
format_numbers	The format that numeric data is displayed in. If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the number fields are right-justified and rounded to two decimal places.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<TD >columnValue</TD>
```

### Related Topics

- [TABLEDATA Function](#)  
This function generates the <TD> and </TD> tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table.

## 211.6.38 FORMCHECKBOX Function

This function generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="checkbox" which inserts a checkbox element in a form.

A checkbox element is a button that the user toggles on or off.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMCHECKBOX(  
    cname      IN      VARCHAR2,  
    cvalue     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ON',  
    cchecked   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-30 FORMCHECKBOX Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cvalue	The value for the VALUE attribute.
cchecked	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the CHECKED attribute is added to the tag.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" CHECKED cattributes>
```

## 211.6.39 FORMCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</FORM>` tag which marks the end of a form section in an HTML document.

You mark the beginning of the form section by means of the [FORMOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</FORM>
```

## 211.6.40 FORMFILE Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="file"` which inserts a file form element. This is used for file uploading for a given page.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMFILE(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  caccept        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-31 FORMFILE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
caccept	A comma-delimited list of MIME types for upload.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="file" NAME="cname" ACCEPT="caccept" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.41 FORMHIDDEN Function

This function generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="hidden", which inserts a hidden form element.

This element is not seen by the user. It submits additional values to the script.

## Syntax

```
HTF.FORMHIDDEN(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-32 FORMHIDDEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cvalue	The value for the VALUE attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="hidden" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.42 FORMIMAGE Function

This function generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="image" which creates an image field that the user clicks to submit the form immediately.

The coordinates of the selected point are measured in pixels, and returned (along with other contents of the form) in two name/value pairs. The x coordinate is submitted



under the name of the field with `.x` appended, and the y coordinate with `.y` appended. Any `VALUE` attribute is ignored.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMIMAGE(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  csrc           IN          VARCHAR2,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-33 FORMIMAGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>csrc</code>	The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute that specifies the image file.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="image" NAME="cname" SRC="csrc" ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.43 FORMOPEN Function

This function generates the `<FORM>` tag which marks the beginning of a form section in an HTML document.

You mark the end of the form section by means of the [FORMCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMOPEN(
  curl           IN          VARCHAR2,
  cmethod        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'POST',
  ctarget        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cenctype       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-34 FORMOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>curl</code>	The URL of the Web Request Broker or CGI script where the contents of the form is sent. This parameter is required.
<code>cmethod</code>	The value for the <code>METHOD</code> attribute. The value can be "GET" or "POST".

**Table 211-34 (Cont.) FORMOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctarget	The value for the TARGET attribute.
cenctype	The value for the ENCTYPE attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<FORM ACTION="curl" METHOD="cmethod" TARGET="ctarget" ENCTYPE="cenctype" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.44 FORMPASSWORD Function

This function generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="password" which creates a single-line text entry field.

When the user enters text in the field, each character is represented by one asterisk. This is used for entering passwords.

**Syntax**

```
HTF.FORMPASSWORD(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  csize          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cmaxlength    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalue        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 211-35 FORMPASSWORD Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
csize	The value for the SIZE attribute.
cmmaxlength	The value for the MAXLENGTH attribute.
cvalue	The value for the VALUE attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="cname" SIZE="csize" MAXLENGTH="cmmaxlength"
VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.45 FORMRADIO Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="radio"`, which creates a radio button on the HTML form. Within a set of radio buttons, the user selects only one. Each radio button in the same set has the same name, but different values. The selected radio button generates a name/value pair.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMRADIO(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2,
  cchecked       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-36 FORMRADIO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.
<code>cchecked</code>	If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>CHECKED</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" CHECKED cattributes>
```

## 211.6.46 FORMRESET Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="reset"` which creates a button that, when selected, resets the form fields to their initial values.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMRESET(
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Reset',
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-37 FORMRESET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.

**Table 211-37 (Cont.) FORMRESET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="reset" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.47 FORMSELECTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</SELECT>` tag which marks the end of a Select form element.

A Select form element is a listbox where the user selects one or more values. You mark the beginning of Select form element by means of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Function](#). The values are inserted using [FORMSELECTOPTION Function](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTF.FORMSELECTCLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Examples**

This function generates

```
</SELECT>
```

as shown under [Examples](#) of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Function](#).

## 211.6.48 FORMSELECTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<SELECT>` tags which begins a Select form element.

A Select form element is a listbox where the user selects one or more values. You mark the end of Select form element by means of the [FORMSELECTCLOSE Function](#). The values are inserted using [FORMSELECTOPTION Function](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTF.FORMSELECTOPEN(
  cname          IN   VARCHAR2,
  cprompt        IN   VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  nsize          IN   INTEGER    DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN   VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-38 FORMSELECTOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cprompt	The string preceding the list box.
nsiz	The value for the SIZE attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
cprompt <SELECT NAME="cname" SIZE="nsiz" cattributes>
</SELECT>
```

so that

```
HTF.FORMSELECTOPEN('greatest_player';
  'Pick the greatest player:');
HTF.FORMSELETOPTION('Messier');
HTF.FORMSELETOPTION('Howe');
HTF.FORMSELETOPTION('Gretzky');
HTF.FORMSELECTCLOSE;
```

generates

```
Pick the greatest player:
<SELECT NAME="greatest_player">
<OPTION>Messier
<OPTION>Howe
<OPTION>Gretzky
</SELECT>
```

## 211.6.49 FORMSELETOPTION Function

This function generates the <OPTION> tag which represents one choice in a Select element.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMSELETOPTION(
  cvalue          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cselected       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-39 FORMSELECTOPTION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cvalue	The text for the option
cvalue	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the SELECTED attribute is added to the tag.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates `<OPTION SELECTED cattributes>cvalue` as shown under the Examples section of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Function](#).

## 211.6.50 FORMSUBMIT Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="submit"` which creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form. If the button has a `NAME` attribute, the button contributes a name/value pair to the submitted data.

## Syntax

```
HTF.FORMSUBMIT(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Submit',
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-40 FORMSUBMIT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
cvalue	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="submit" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.51 FORMTEXT Function

This function generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="text"`, which creates a field for a single line of text.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXT(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  csize          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmaxlength     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-41 FORMTEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>csize</code>	The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute.
<code>cmaxlength</code>	The value for the <code>MAXLENGTH</code> attribute.
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="cname" SIZE="csize" MAXLENGTH="cmmaxlength" VALUE="cvalue"
cattributes>
```

## 211.6.52 FORMTEXTAREA Function

This function generates the `<TEXTAREA>` tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area. This field enables entering several lines of text.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREA2 Function](#) which in addition has the `cwrap` parameter that lets you specify a wrap style.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREA(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-42 FORMTEXTAREA Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
nrows	The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer.
ncolumns	The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" cattributes></TEXTAREA>
```

## 211.6.53 FORMTEXTAREA2 Function

This function generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area. This field enables entering several lines of text.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREA Function](#) except that in that case you cannot specify a wrap style.

## Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREA2(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns      IN          INTEGER,
  calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cwrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-43 FORMTEXTAREA2 Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
nrows	The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer.
ncolumns	The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cwrap	The value for the WRAP attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.



## Examples

This function generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" WRAP="cwrap"
cattributes></TEXTAREA>
```

## 211.6.54 FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function

This function generates the `</TEXTAREA>` tag which ends a text area form element.

You open a text area element by means of either [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function](#) or [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREACLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</TEXTAREA>
```

## 211.6.55 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function

This function generates the `<TEXTAREA>` which marks the beginning of a text area form element.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function](#) which in addition has the `cwrap` parameter that lets you specify a wrap style. You mark the end of a text area form element by means of the [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREAOPEN(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-44** FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>nrows</code>	The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute. This is an integer.
<code>ncolumns</code>	The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute. This is an integer.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.56 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function

This function generates the <TEXTAREA> which marks the beginning of a text area form element.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Function](#) except that in that case you cannot specify a wrap style. You mark the end of a text area form element by means of the [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,  
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,  
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,  
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cwrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-45 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
nrows	The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer.
ncolumns	The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cwrap	The value for the WRAP attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" WRAP = "cwrap"  
cattributes>
```

## 211.6.57 FRAME Function

This function generates the <FRAME> tag which begins the characteristics of a frame created by a <FRAMESET> tag.

### Syntax

```
HTF.FRAME(
  csrc          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmarginwidth  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmarginheight IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cscrolling    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnoresize     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-46** FRAME Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
csrc	The URL to display in the frame.
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cmarginwidth	The value for the MARGINWIDTH attribute.
cscrolling	The value for the SCROLLING attribute.
cnoresize	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NORESIZE attribute is added to the tag.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<FRAME SRC="csrc" NAME="cname" MARGINWIDTH="cmarginwidth"
MARGINHEIGHT="cmarginheight" SCROLLING="cscrolling" NORESIZE cattributes>
```

## 211.6.58 FRAMESETCLOSE Function

This function generates the </FRAMESET> tag which ends a frameset section.

You mark the beginning of a frameset section by means of the [FRAMESETOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FRAMESETCLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</FRAMESET>
```

## 211.6.59 FRAMESETOPEN Function

This function generates the `<FRAMESET>` tag which define a frameset section.

You mark the end of a frameset section by means of the [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.FRAMESETOPEN(  
  crows          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  ccols          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-47** FRAMESETOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>crows</code>	The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute.
<code>ccols</code>	The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="crows" COLS="ccols" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.60 HEADCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</HEAD>` tag which marks the end of an HTML document head section.

You mark the beginning of an HTML document head section by means of the [HEADOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.HEADCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</HEAD>
```

## 211.6.61 HEADER Function

This function generates opening heading tags (<H1> to <H6>) and their corresponding closing tags (</H1> to </H6>).

### Syntax

```
HTF.HEADER(
  nsize          IN          INTEGER,
  cheader        IN          VARCHAR2,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-48** HEADER Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
nsize	The heading level. This is an integer between 1 and 6.
cheader	The text to display in the heading.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cnowrap	The value for the NOWRAP attribute.
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

```
HTF.header (1,'Overview')
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

produces:

```
<H1>Overview</H1>
```

## 211.6.62 HEADOPEN Function

This function generates the <HEAD> tag which marks the beginning of the HTML document head section.

You mark the end of an HTML document head section by means of the [HEADCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.HEADOPEN
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

<HEAD>

## 211.6.63 HR Function

This function generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [LINE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.HR(
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-49** HR Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
csrc	The value for the SRC attribute which specifies a custom image as the source of the line.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<HR CLEAR="cclear" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.64 HTMLCLOSE Function

This function generates the </HTML> tag which marks the end of an HTML document.

You use the [HTMLOPEN Function](#) to mark the beginning of an HTML document.

### Syntax

```
HTF.HTMLCLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</HTML>
```

## 211.6.65 HTMLOPEN Function

This function generates the <HTML> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML document.

You use the [HTMLCLOSE Function](#) to mark the end of the an HTML document.

**Syntax**

```
HTF.HTMLOPEN
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<HTML>
```

## 211.6.66 IMG Function

This function generates the `<IMG>` tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page.

The [IMG2 Function](#) performs the same operation but additionally uses the `cusemap` parameter.

**Syntax**

```
HTF.IMG(
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calt          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cismap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 211-50 IMG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>curl</code>	The value for the SRC attribute.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
<code>calt</code>	The value for the ALT attribute which specifies alternative text to display if the browser does not support images.
<code>cismap</code>	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the ISMAP attribute is added to the tag. The attribute indicates that the image is an imagemap.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<IMG SRC="curl" ALIGN="calign" ALT="calt" ISMAP cattributes>
```

## 211.6.67 IMG2 Function

This function generates the <IMG> tag, which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page.

The [IMG Function](#) performs the same operation but does not use the `cusemap` parameter.

### Syntax

```
HTF.IMG2(
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calt          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cismap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cusemap       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-51** IMG2 Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>curl</code>	The value for the SRC attribute.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
<code>calt</code>	The value for the ALT attribute which specifies alternative text to display if the browser does not support images.
<code>cismap</code>	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the ISMAP attribute is added to the tag. The attribute indicates that the image is an imagemap.
<code>cusemap</code>	The value for the USEMAP attribute which specifies a client-side image map.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<IMG SRC="curl" ALIGN="calign" ALT="calt" ISMAP USEMAP="cusemap" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.68 ISINDEX Function

This function creates a single entry field with a prompting text, such as "enter value," then sends that value to the URL of the page or program.

### Syntax

```
HTF.ISINDEX(
  cprompt      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  curl         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



## Parameters

**Table 211-52** ISINDEX Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cprompt	The value for the PROMPT attribute.
curl	The value for the HREF attribute.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<ISINDEX PROMPT="cprompt" HREF="curl">
```

## 211.6.69 ITALIC Function

This function generates the <I> and </I> tags which direct the browser to render the text in italics.

### Syntax

```
HTF.ITALIC(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-53** ITALIC Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to be rendered in italics.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<I cattributes>ctext</I>
```

## 211.6.70 KBD Function

This function generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [KEYBOARD Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.KBD(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-54 KBD Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to be rendered in monospace.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<KBD cattributes>ctext</KBD>
```

## 211.6.71 KEYBOARD Function

This function generates the `<KBD>` and `</KBD>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [KBD Function](#).

## Syntax

```
HTF.KEYBOARD(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-55 KEYBOARD Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to be rendered in monospace.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<KBD cattributes>ctext</KBD>
```

## 211.6.72 LINE Function

This function generates the `<HR>` tag, which generates a line in the HTML document.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [HR Function](#).

## Syntax

```
HTF.LINE(
  cclear        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 211-56** LINE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
csrc	The value for the SRC attribute which specifies a custom image as the source of the line.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<HR CLEAR="cclear" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.73 LINKREL Function

This function generates the <LINK> tag with the REL attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the anchor to the target. This is only used when the HREF attribute is present.

This is the opposite of [LINKREV Function](#). This tag indicates a relationship between documents but does not create a link. To create a link, use the [ANCHOR Function](#).

### Syntax

```

HTF.LINKREL(
    crel          IN          VARCHAR2,
    curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
    ctitle        IN          VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 211-57** LINKREL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
crel	The value for the REL attribute.
curl	The value for the URL attribute.
ctitle	The value for the TITLE attribute.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<LINK REL="crel" HREF="curl" TITLE="ctitle">
```

## 211.6.74 LINKREV Function

This function generates the `<LINK>` tag with the `REV` attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the target to the anchor.

This is the opposite of the [LINKREL Function](#). This tag indicates a relationship between documents, but does not create a link. To create a link, use the [ANCHOR Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.LINKREV(  
    crev          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    curl          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    ctitle       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-58 LINKREV Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
crev	The value for the <code>REV</code> attribute.
curl	The value for the <code>URL</code> attribute.
ctitle	The value for the <code>TITLE</code> attribute.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<LINK REV="crev" HREF="curl" TITLE="ctitle">
```

## 211.6.75 LISTHEADER Function

This function generates the `<LH>` and `</LH>` tags which print an HTML tag at the beginning of the list.

### Syntax

```
HTF.LISTHEADER(  
    ctext        IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes  IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-59 LISTHEADER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to place between <code>&lt;LH&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/LH&gt;</code> .
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<LH cattributes>ctext</LH>
```

## 211.6.76 LISTINGCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</LISTING>` tags which marks the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page.

To mark the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page, use the [LISTINGOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.LISTINGCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</LISTING>
```

## 211.6.77 LISTINGOPEN Function

This function generates the `<LISTING>` tag which marks the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page.

To mark the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page, use the [LISTINGCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.LISTINGOPEN  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
<LISTING>
```

## 211.6.78 LISTITEM Function

This function generates the `<LI>` tag, which indicates a list item.

### Syntax

```
HTF.LISTITEM(  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cdingbat       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  csrc           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-60 LISTITEM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text for the list item.
c <code>clear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
c <code>dingbat</code>	The value for the <code>DINGBAT</code> attribute.
c <code>src</code>	The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<LI CLEAR="cclear" DINGBAT="cdingbat" SRC="csrc" cattributes>ctext
```

## 211.6.79 MAILTO Function

This function generates the `<A>` tag with the `HREF` set to 'mailto' prepended to the mail address argument.

### Syntax

```
HTF.MAILTO(
  caddress      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ctext         IN      VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN      VARCHAR2,
  cattributes   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-61 MAILTO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>address</code>	The email address of the recipient.
c <code>text</code>	The clickable portion of the link.
c <code>name</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<A HREF="mailto:caddress" NAME="cname" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

so that

```
HTF.mailto('pres@white_house.gov','Send Email to the President');
```

generates:

```
<A HREF="mailto:pres@white_house.gov">Send Email to the President</A>
```

## 211.6.80 MAPCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</MAP>` tag which marks the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map

. To mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map, use the [MAOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.MAPCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</MAP>
```

## 211.6.81 MAOPEN Function

This function generates the `<MAP>` tag which mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map.

To mark the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map, use the [MAPCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.MAOPEN(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-62** MAOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<MAP NAME="cname" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.82 MENULISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</MENU>` tag which ends a list that presents one line for each item.

To begin a list of this kind, use the [MENULISTOPEN Function](#). The items in the list appear more compact than an unordered list. The [LISTITEM Function](#) defines the list items in a menu list.

### Syntax

```
HTF.MENULISTCLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</MENU>
```

## 211.6.83 MENULISTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<MENU>` tag which begins a list that presents one line for each item.

To end a list of this kind, use the [MENULISTCLOSE Function](#). The items in the list appear more compact than an unordered list. The [LISTITEM Function](#) defines the list items in a menu list.

### Syntax

```
HTF.MENULISTOPEN  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
<MENU>
```

## 211.6.84 META Function

This function generates the `<META>` tag, which embeds meta-information about the document and also specifies values for HTTP headers. For example, you can specify the expiration date, keywords, and author name.

### Syntax

```
HTF.META(  
  chttp_equiv    IN    VARCHAR2,  
  cname          IN    VARCHAR2,  
  ccontent       IN    VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



## Parameters

**Table 211-63 META Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
chttp_equiv	The value for the CHTTP_EQUIV attribute.
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
ccontent	The value for the CONTENT attribute.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="chttp_equiv" NAME ="cname" CONTENT="ccontent">
```

so that

```
HTF.meta ('Refresh', NULL, 120);
```

generates

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT=120>
```

On some Web browsers, this causes the current URL to be reloaded automatically every 120 seconds.

## 211.6.85 NL Function

This function generates the <BR> tag which begins a new line of text.

It performs the same operation as the [BR Function](#).

## Syntax

```
HTF.NL(  
    cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-64 NL Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<BR CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.86 NOBR Function

This function generates the `<NOBR>` and `</NOBR>` tags which turn off line-breaking in a section of text.

### Syntax

```
HTF.NOBR(  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-65** NOBR Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text that is to be rendered on one line.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<NOBR>ctext</NOBR>
```

## 211.6.87 NOFRAMESCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</NOFRAMES>` tag which marks the end of a no-frames section.

To mark the beginning of a no-frames section, use the [FRAMESETOPEN Function](#). See also [FRAME Function](#), [FRAMESETOPEN Function](#) and [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.NOFRAMESCLOSE  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</NOFRAMES>
```

## 211.6.88 NOFRAMESOPEN Function

This function generates the `<NOFRAMES>` tag which mark the beginning of a no-frames section.

To mark the end of a no-frames section, use the [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#). See also [FRAME Function](#), [FRAMESETOPEN Function](#) and [FRAMESETCLOSE Function](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTF.NOFRAMESOPEN
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<NOFRAMES>
```

## 211.6.89 OLISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</OL>` tag which defines the end of an ordered list. An ordered list presents a list of numbered items.

To mark the beginning of a list of this kind, use the [OLISTOPEN Function](#). Numbered items are added using [LISTITEM Function](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTF.OLISTCLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Examples**

This function generates

```
</OL>
```

## 211.6.90 OLISTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<OL>` tag which marks the beginning of an ordered list. An ordered list presents a list of numbered items.

To mark the end of a list of this kind, use the [OLISTCLOSE Function](#). Numbered items are added using [LISTITEM Function](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTF.OLISTOPEN(
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cwrap       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 211-66** OLISTOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>cwrap</code>	The value for the <code>WRAP</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<OL CLEAR="cclear" WRAP="cwrap" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.91 PARA Function

This function generates the <P> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph.

You can add attributes to the tag by means of the [PARAGRAPH Function](#).

## Syntax

```
HTF.PARA
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Examples

This function generates

```
<P>
```

## 211.6.92 PARAGRAPH Function

You can use this function to add attributes to the <P> tag created by the PARA Function.

## Syntax

```
HTF.PARAGRAPH(
  calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-67 PARAGRAPH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cnowrap	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag.
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<P ALIGN="calign" NOWRAP CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

## Related Topics

- [PARA Function](#)

This function generates the <P> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph.

## 211.6.93 PARAM Function

This function generates the <PARAM> tag which specifies parameter values for Java applets.

The values can reference HTML variables. To invoke a Java applet from a Web page, use [APPLETOPEN Function](#) to begin the invocation. Use one [PARAM Function](#) for each desired name-value pair, and use [APPLETCLOSE Function](#) to end the applet invocation.

### Syntax

```
HTF.PARAM(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-68** PARAM Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cvalue	The value for the VALUE attribute.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<PARAM NAME=cname VALUE="cvalue">
```

## 211.6.94 PLAINTEXT Function

This function generates the <PLAINTEXT> and </PLAINTEXT> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in fixed-width type.

### Syntax

```
HTF.PLAINTEXT(  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-69** PLAINTEXT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to be rendered in fixed-width font.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<PLAINTEXT cattributes>ctext</PLAINTEXT>
```

## 211.6.95 PRECLOSE Function

This function generates the `</PRE>` tag which marks the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page.

To mark the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page, use the [PREOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.PRECLOSE  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

This function generates

```
</PRE>
```

## 211.6.96 PREOPEN Function

This function generates the `<PRE>` tag which marks the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page.

To mark the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page, use the [PRECLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.PREOPEN(  
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cwidth         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-70 PREOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cwidth	The value for the WIDTH attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<PRE CLEAR="cclear" WIDTH="cwidth" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.97 PRINT Functions

These functions generate the specified parameter as a string terminated with the \n newline character.

The [PRN Functions](#) performs the same operation but does not terminate with a newline character.

## Syntax

```
HTF.PRINT (
  cbuf      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
HTF.PRINT (
  dbuf      IN      DATE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
HTF.PRINT (
  nbuf      IN      NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-71 PRINT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cbuf	The string to generate terminated by a newline.
dbuf	The string to generate terminated by a newline.
nbuf	The string to generate terminated by a newline.

## Usage Notes

- The \n character is not the same as <BR>. The \n character formats the HTML source but it does not affect how the browser renders the HTML source. Use <BR> to control how the browser renders the HTML source.

- These functions do not have function equivalents.

## 211.6.98 PRN Functions

These functions generate the specified parameter as a string.

Unlike the [PRINT Functions](#) the string is not terminated with the \n newline character.

### Syntax

```
HTF.PRN (  
    cbuf      IN      VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
HTF.PRN (  
    dbuf      IN      DATE)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

```
HTF.PRN (  
    nbuf      IN      NUMBER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-72 PRN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cbuf	The string to generate (not terminated by a newline).
dbuf	The string to generate (not terminated by a newline).
nbuf	The string to generate (not terminated by a newline).

### Usage Notes

These functions do not have function equivalents.

## 211.6.99 S Function

This function generates the <S> and </S> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type.

This performs the same operation as [STRIKE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.S (  
    ctext      IN      VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



## Parameters

**Table 211-73 S Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to be rendered in strikethrough type.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<S cattributes>ctext</S>
```

## 211.6.100 SAMPLE Function

This function generates the `<SAMP>` and `</SAMP>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in monospace font or however "sample" is defined stylistically.

## Syntax

```
HTF.SAMPLE (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-74 SAMPLE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to be rendered in monospace font.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<SAMP cattributes>ctext</SAMP>
```

## 211.6.101 SCRIPT Function

This function generates the `<SCRIPT>` and `</SCRIPT>` tags which contain a script written in languages such as JavaScript and VBscript.

## Syntax

```
HTF.SCRIPT (
  cscript        IN          VARCHAR2,
  clanguage     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-75** SCRIPT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cscript	The text of the script. This is the text that makes up the script itself, not the name of a file containing the script.
clanguage	The language in which the script is written. If this parameter is omitted, the user's browser determines the scripting language.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=clanguage>cscript</SCRIPT>
```

so that

```
HTF.script ('Erupting_Volcano', 'Javascript');
```

generates

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=Javascript>"script text here"</SCRIPT>
```

This causes the browser to run the script enclosed in the tags.

## 211.6.102 SMALL Function

This function generates the <SMALL> and </SMALL> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround using a small font.

## Syntax

```
HTF.SMALL (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-76** SMALL Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to be rendered in small font.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<SMALL cattributes>ctext</SMALL>
```

## 211.6.103 STRIKE Function

This function generates the `<STRIKE>` and `</STRIKE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type.

This performs the same operation as [S Function](#).

### Syntax

```
STRIKE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-77 STRIKE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to be rendered in strikethrough type.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<STRIKE cattributes>ctext</STRIKE>
```

## 211.6.104 STRONG Function

This function generates the `<STRONG>` and `</STRONG>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in bold, or however "strong" is defined.

### Syntax

```
HTF.STRONG(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-78 STRONG Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to be emphasized.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<STRONG cattributes>ctext</STRONG>
```

## 211.6.105 STYLE Function

This function generates the `<STYLE>` and `</STYLE>` tags which include a style sheet in a Web page.

You can get more information about style sheets at <http://www.w3.org>. This feature is not compatible with browsers that support only HTML versions 2.0 or earlier. Such browsers will ignore this tag.

### Syntax

```
HTF.STYLE(  
    cstyle          IN          VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-79** STYLE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
cstyle	The style information to include.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<STYLE>cstyle</STYLE>
```

## 211.6.106 SUB Function

This function generates the `<SUB>` and `</SUB>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as subscript.

### Syntax

```
HTF.SUB(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    calign         in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-80** SUB Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to render in subscript.
calign	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<SUB ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ctext</SUB>
```

## 211.6.107 SUP Function

This function generates the `<SUP>` and `</SUP>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as superscript.

### Syntax

```
HTF.SUP(  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
  calign         in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-81 SUP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to render in superscript.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<SUP ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ctext</SUP>
```

## 211.6.108 TABLECAPTION Function

This function generates the `<CAPTION>` and `</CAPTION>` tags which place a caption in an HTML table.

### Syntax

```
HTF.TABLECAPTION(  
  ccaption       IN          VARCHAR2,  
  calign         in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-82 TABLECAPTION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text for the caption.

**Table 211-82 (Cont.) TABLECAPTION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<CAPTION ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ccaption</CAPTION>
```

## 211.6.109 TABLECLOSE Function

This function generates the </TABLE> tag which marks the end of an HTML table.

To define the beginning of an HTML table, use the [TABLEOPEN Function](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTF.TABLECLOSE
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Examples**

This function generates

```
</TABLE>
```

## 211.6.110 TABLEDATA Function

This function generates the <TD> and </TD> tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table.

**Syntax**

```
HTF.TABLEDATA(
  cvalue      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdp         IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  crowspan    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ccolspan    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 211-83 TABLEDATA Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cvalue	The data for the cell in the table.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.

**Table 211-83 (Cont.) TABLEDATA Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cdp</code>	The value for the DP attribute.
<code>cnowrap</code>	If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag.
<code>ccolspan</code>	The value for the COLSPAN attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This function generates

```
<TD ALIGN="calign" DP="cdp" ROWSPAN="crowspan" COLSPAN="ccolspan" NOWRAP
cattributes>cvalue</TD>
```

## 211.6.111 TABLEHEADER Function

This function generates the `<TH>` and `</TH>` tags which insert a header cell in an HTML table.

The `<TH>` tag is similar to the `<TD>` tag except that the text in this case the rows are usually rendered in bold type.

**Syntax**

```
HTF.TABLEHEADER(
  cvalue      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdp         IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  crowspan   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ccolspan   IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 211-84 TABLEHEADER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cvalue</code>	The data for the cell in the table.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
<code>cdp</code>	The value for the DP attribute.
<code>cnowrap</code>	If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag.
<code>crowspan</code>	The value for the ROWSPAN attribute.
<code>ccolspan</code>	The value for the COLSPAN attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<TH ALIGN="calign" DP="cdp" ROWSPAN="crowspan" COLSPAN="ccolspan" NOWRAP
cattributes>cvalue</TH>
```

## 211.6.112 TABLEOPEN Function

This function generates the <TABLE> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML table.

To define the end of an HTML table, use the [TABLECLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.TABLEOPEN(
  cborder      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  calign       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-85** TABLEOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
border	The value for the BORDER attribute.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cnowrap	If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag.
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<TABLE "cborder" NOWRAP ALIGN="calign" CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.113 TABLEROWCLOSE Function

This function generates the </TR> tag which marks the end of a new row in an HTML table.

To mark the beginning of a new row, use the [TABLEROWOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.TABLEROWCLOSE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



## Examples

This function generates

```
</TABLE>
```

## 211.6.114 TABLEROWOPEN Function

This function generates the `<TR>` tag which marks the beginning of a new row in an HTML table.

To mark the end of a new row, use the [TABLEROWCLOSE Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.TABLEROWOPEN(
    calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cvalign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cdp             IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-86** TABLEROWOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cvalign</code>	The value for the <code>VALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cdp</code>	The value for the <code>DP</code> attribute.
<code>cnowrap</code>	If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<<TR ALIGN="calign" VALIGN="cvalign" DP="cdp" NOWRAP cattributes>
```

## 211.6.115 TELETYPE Function

This function generates the `<TT>` and `</TT>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in a fixed width typewriter font, for example, the courier font.

### Syntax

```
HTF.TELETYPE(
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-87** TELETYPE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to render in a fixed width typewriter font.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<TT cattributes>ctext</TT>
```

## 211.6.116 TITLE Function

This function generates the `<TITLE>` and `</TITLE>` tags which specify the text to display in the titlebar of the browser window.

### Syntax

```
HTF.TITLE(  
  ctitle          IN          VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-88** TITLE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
c <code>title</code>	The text to display in the titlebar of the browser window.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<TITLE>ctitle</TITLE>
```

## 211.6.117 ULISTCLOSE Function

This function generates the `</UL>` tag which marks the end of an unordered list. An unordered list presents items with bullets.

To mark the beginning of an unordered list, use the [ULISTOPEN Function](#). Add list items with [LISTITEM Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.ULISTCLOSE  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Examples

This function generates

```
</UL>
```

## 211.6.118 ULISTOPEN Function

This function generates the `<UL>` tag which marks the beginning of an unordered list. An unordered list presents items with bullets.

To mark the end of an unordered list, use the [ULISTCLOSE Function](#). Add list items with [LISTITEM Function](#).

### Syntax

```
HTF.ULISTOPEN(
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cwrap           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdingbat        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc            IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 211-89** ULISTOPEN Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
<code>cwrap</code>	The value for the WRAP attribute.
<code>cdingbat</code>	The value for the DINGBAT attribute.
<code>csrc</code>	The value for the SRC attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This function generates

```
<UL CLEAR="cclear" WRAP="cwrap" DINGBAT="cdingbat" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

## 211.6.119 UNDERLINE Function

This function generates the `<U>` and `</U>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround with an underline.

### Syntax

```
HTF.UNDERLINE(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-90 UNDERLINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to render with an underline.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<U cattributes>ctext</U>
```

## 211.6.120 VARIABLE Function

This function generates the `<VAR>` and `</VAR>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in italics or however "variable" is defined stylistically.

## Syntax

```
HTF.VARIABLE(  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 211-91 VARIABLE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text to render in italics.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This function generates

```
<VAR cattributes>ctext</VAR>
```

## 211.6.121 WBR Function

This function generates the `<WBR>` tag, which inserts a soft line break within a section of NOBR text.

## Syntax

```
HTF.WBR  
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Examples

This function generates

<WBR>

# 212

## HTP

The `HTP` (hypertext procedures) and `HTF` (hypertext functions) packages generate HTML tags. For example, the `HTP.ANCHOR` procedure generates the HTML anchor tag, `<A>`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of Tags](#)
- [Summary of HTP Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

## 212.1 HTP Operational Notes

Certain operational notes apply to the `HTP` package.

For every `HTP` procedure that generates one or more HTML tags, there is a corresponding `HTF` function with identical parameters with the following exception:

- The [PRINTS Procedure](#) and the [PS Procedure](#) do not have `HTF` function equivalents. Use the [ESCAPE\\_SC Function](#) or the [ESCAPE\\_URL Function](#) if you need a string conversion function. Note that while there is a [ESCAPE\\_SC Procedure](#) that performs the same operation as the [PRINTS Procedure](#) and the [PS Procedure](#), there is no procedural equivalent for the [ESCAPE\\_URL Function](#).
- The [FORMAT\\_CELL Function](#) does not have an `HTP` equivalent. The function formats column values inside an HTML table using [TABLEDATA Function](#) which does have an `HTP` equivalent in the [TABLEDATA Procedure](#). The advantage of this using the [FORMAT\\_CELL Function](#) is that it allows for better control over the HTML tables.

The function versions do not directly generate output in your Web page. Instead, they pass their output as return values to the statements that invoked them. Use these functions when you need to nest calls. To print the output of `HTF` functions, call the functions from within the `HTP.PRINT` procedure. It then prints its parameters to the generated Web page.

## 212.2 HTP Rules and Limits

If you use values of the LONG datatype in procedures such as HTP.PRINT, HTP.PRN, HTP.PRINTS, HTP.PA or OWA\_UTIL.CELLSPRINT, only the first 32 K of the LONG data is used. The LONG data is bound to a VARCHAR2 datatype in the procedure.

## 212.3 HTP Examples

These commands generate a simple HTML document.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE hello AS
BEGIN
    HTP.HTMLOPEN;           -- generates <HTML>
    HTP.HEADOPEN;          -- generates <HEAD>
    HTP.TITLE('Hello');    -- generates <TITLE>Hello</TITLE>
    HTP.HEADCLOSE;         -- generates </HEAD>
    HTP.BODYOPEN;          -- generates <BODY>
    HTP.HEADER(1, 'Hello'); -- generates <H1>Hello</H1>
    HTP.BODYCLOSE;         -- generates </BODY>
    HTP.HTMLCLOSE;         -- generates </HTML>
END;
```

## 212.4 HTP Summary of Tags

HTP tags can be grouped by type, to make understanding them easier.

### HTML, HEAD, and BODY Tags

[HTMLOPEN Procedure](#), [HTMLCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate <HTML> and </HTML>

[HEADOPEN Procedure](#), [HEADCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate <HEAD> and </HEAD>

[BODYOPEN Procedure](#), [BODYCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate <BODY> and </BODY>

### Comment Tag

[COMMENT Procedure](#) - generates <!-- and -->

### Tags in the <HEAD> Area

[BASE Procedure](#) - generates <BASE>

[LINKREL Procedure](#) - generates <LINK> with the REL attribute

[LINKREV Procedure](#) - generates <LINK> with the REV attribute

[TITLE Procedure](#) - generates <TITLE>

[META Procedure](#) - generates <META>

[SCRIPT Procedure](#) - generates <SCRIPT>

[STYLE Procedure](#) - generates <STYLE>

[ISINDEX Procedure](#) - generates <ISINDEX>

### Applet Tags

[APPLETOPEN Procedure](#), [APPLETCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<APPLET>` and `</APPLET>`

[PARAM Procedure](#) - generates `<PARAM>`

### List Tags

[OLISTOPEN Procedure](#), [OLISTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<OL>` and `</OL>`

[ULISTOPEN Procedure](#), [ULISTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<UL>` and `</UL>`

[DLISTOPEN Procedure](#), [DLISTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<DL>` and `</DL>`

[DLISTTERM Procedure](#) - generates `<DT>`

[DLISTDEF Procedure](#) - generates `<DD>`

[DIRLISTOPEN Procedure](#), [DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<DIR>` and `</DIR>`

[LISTHEADER Procedure](#) - generates `<LH>`

[LISTINGOPEN Procedure](#), [LISTINGCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<LISTING>` and `</LISTING>`

[MENULISTOPEN Procedure](#) - generate `<MENU>` and `</MENU>`

[LISTITEM Procedure](#) - generates `<LI>`

### Form Tags

[FORMOPEN Procedure](#), [FORMCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<FORM>` and `</FORM>`

[FORMCHECKBOX Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX">`

[FORMHIDDEN Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="HIDDEN">`

[FORMIMAGE Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="IMAGE">`

[FORMPASSWORD Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD">`

[FORMRADIO Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="RADIO">`

[FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure](#), [FORMSELECTCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<SELECT>` and `</SELECT>`

[FORMSELETOPTION Procedure](#) - generates `<OPTION>`

[FORMTEXT Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="TEXT">`

[FORMTEXTAREA Procedure](#) - generate `<TEXTAREA>`

[FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure](#), [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<TEXTAREA>` and `</TEXTAREA>`

[FORMRESET Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="RESET">`

[FORMSUBMIT Procedure](#) - generates `<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT">`



### Table Tags

[TABLEOPEN Procedure](#), [TABLECLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<TABLE>` and `</TABLE>`

[TABLECAPTION Procedure](#) - generates `<CAPTION>`

[TABLEROWOPEN Procedure](#), [TABLEROWCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<TR>` and `</TR>`

[TABLEHEADER Procedure](#) - generates `<TH>`

[TABLEDATA Procedure](#) - generates `<TD>`

### IMG, HR, and A Tags

[HR Procedure](#), [LINE Procedure](#) - generate `<HR>`

[IMG Procedure](#), [IMG2 Procedure](#) - generate `<IMG>`

[ANCHOR Procedure](#), [ANCHOR2 Procedure](#) - generate `<A>`

[MAPOPEN Procedure](#), [MAPCLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<MAP>` and `</MAP>`

### Paragraph Formatting Tags

[HEADER Procedure](#) - generates heading tags (`<H1>` to `<H6>`)

[PARA Procedure](#), [PARAGRAPH Procedure](#) - generate `<P>`

[PRN Procedures](#), [PRINT Procedures](#) - generate any text that is passed in

[PRINTS Procedure](#), [PS Procedure](#) - generate any text that is passed in; special characters in HTML are escaped

[PREOPEN Procedure](#), [PRECLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<PRE>` and `</PRE>`

[BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure](#), [BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Procedure](#) - generate `<BLOCKQUOTE>` and `</BLOCKQUOTE>`

[DIV Procedure](#) - generates `<DIV>`

[NL Procedure](#), [BR Procedure](#) - generate `<BR>`

[NOBR Procedure](#) - generates `<NOBR>`

[WBR Procedure](#) - generates `<WBR>`

[PLAINTEXT Procedure](#) - generates `<PLAINTEXT>`

[ADDRESS Procedure](#) - generates `<ADDRESS>`

[MAILTO Procedure](#) - generates `<A>` with the `MAILTO` attribute

[AREA Procedure](#) - generates `<AREA>`

[BGSOUND Procedure](#) - generates `<BGSOUND>`

### Character Formatting Tags

[BASEFONT Procedure](#) - generates `<BASEFONT>`

[BIG Procedure](#) - generates `<BIG>`

**BOLD Procedure** - generates <B>

**CENTER Procedure** - generates <CENTER> and </CENTER>

**CENTEROPEN Procedure, CENTERCLOSE Procedure** - generate <CENTER> and </CENTER>

**CITE Procedure** - generates <CITE>

**CODE Procedure** - generates <CODE>

**DFN Procedure** - generates <DFN>

**EM Procedure, EMPHASIS Procedure** - generate <EM>

**FONTOPEN Procedure, FONTCLOSE Procedure** - generate <FONT> and </FONT>

**ITALIC Procedure** - generates <I>

**KBD Procedure, KEYBOARD Procedure** - generate <KBD> and </KBD>

**S Procedure** - generates <S>

**SAMPLE Procedure** - generates <SAMP>

**SMALL Procedure** - generates <SMALL>

**STRIKE Procedure** - generates <STRIKE>

**STRONG Procedure** - generates <STRONG>

**SUB Procedure** - generates <SUB>

**SUP Procedure** - generates <SUP>

**TELETYPE Procedure** - generates <TT>

**UNDERLINE Procedure** - generates <U>

**VARIABLE Procedure** - generates <VAR>

### Frame Tags

**FRAME Procedure** - generates <FRAME>

**FRAMESETOPEN Procedure, FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure** - generate <FRAMESET> and </FRAMESET>

**NOFRAMESOPEN Procedure, NOFRAMESCLOSE Procedure** - generate <NOFRAMES> and </NOFRAMES>

## 212.5 Summary of HTP Subprograms

This table lists the HTP subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 212-1 HTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<b>ADDRESS Procedure</b>	Generates the <ADDRESS> and </ADDRESS> tags which specify the address, author and signature of a document

**Table 212-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ANCHOR Procedure</a>	Generates the <A> and </A> tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link
<a href="#">ANCHOR2 Procedure</a>	Generates the <A> and </A> tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link
<a href="#">APPLETCLOSE Procedure</a>	Closes the applet invocation with the </APPLET> tag
<a href="#">APPLETOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <APPLET> tag which begins the invocation of a Java applet
<a href="#">AREA Procedure</a>	Generates the <AREA> tag, which defines a client-side image map
<a href="#">BASE Procedure</a>	Generates the <BASE> tag which records the URL of the document
<a href="#">BASEFONT Procedure</a>	Generates the <BASEFONT> tag which specifies the base font size for a Web page
<a href="#">BGSOUND Procedure</a>	Generates the <BGSOUND> tag which includes audio for a Web page
<a href="#">BIG Procedure</a>	Generates the <BIG> and </BIG> tags which direct the browser to render the text in a bigger font
<a href="#">BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </BLOCKQUOTE> tag which mark the end of a section of quoted text
<a href="#">BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <BLOCKQUOTE> tag, which marks the beginning of a section of quoted text
<a href="#">BODYCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </BODY> tag which marks the end of a body section of an HTML document
<a href="#">BODYOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <BODY> tag which marks the beginning of the body section of an HTML document
<a href="#">BOLD Procedure</a>	Generates the <B> and </B> tags which direct the browser to display the text in boldface
<a href="#">BR Procedure</a>	Generates the   tag which begins a new line of text
<a href="#">CENTER Procedure</a>	Generates the <CENTER> and </CENTER> tags which center a section of text within a Web page
<a href="#">CENTERCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </CENTER> tag which marks the end of a section of text to center
<a href="#">CENTEROPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <CENTER> tag which mark the beginning of a section of text to center
<a href="#">CITE Procedure</a>	Generates the <CITE> and </CITE> tags which direct the browser to render the text as a citation
<a href="#">CODE Procedure</a>	Generates the <CODE> and </CODE> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font or however "code" is defined stylistically
<a href="#">COMMENT Procedure</a>	Generates procedure generates the comment tags <!-- ctext -->

Table 212-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DFN Procedure</a>	Generates the <DFN> and </DFN> tags which direct the browser to mark the text as italics or however "definition" is defined stylistically
<a href="#">DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </DIR> tag which ends a directory list section
<a href="#">DIRLISTOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <DIR> which starts a directory list section
<a href="#">DIV Procedure</a>	Generates the <DIV> tag which creates document divisions
<a href="#">DLISTCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </DL> tag which ends a definition list
<a href="#">DLISTDEF Procedure</a>	Generates the <DD> tag, which inserts definitions of terms
<a href="#">DLISTOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list
<a href="#">DLISTTERM Procedure</a>	Generates the <DT> tag which defines a term in a definition list <DL>
<a href="#">EM Procedure</a>	Generates the <EM> and </EM> tags, which define text to be emphasized
<a href="#">EMPHASIS Procedure</a>	Generates the <EM> and </EM> tags, which define text to be emphasized
<a href="#">ESCAPE_SC Procedure</a>	Replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML with their escape sequences
<a href="#">FONTCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </FONT> tag which marks the end of a section of text with the specified font characteristics
<a href="#">FONTOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <FONT> which marks the beginning of section of text with the specified font characteristics
<a href="#">FORMCHECKBOX Procedure</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="checkbox" which inserts a checkbox element in a form
<a href="#">FORMCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </FORM> tag which marks the end of a form section in an HTML document
<a href="#">FORMOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <FORM> tag which marks the beginning of a form section in an HTML document
<a href="#">FORMFILE Procedure</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="file" which inserts a file form element, and is used for file uploading for a given page
<a href="#">FORMHIDDEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="hidden" which inserts a hidden form element
<a href="#">FORMIMAGE Procedure</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="image" which creates an image field that the user clicks to submit the form immediately
<a href="#">FORMPASSWORD Procedure</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="password" which creates a single-line text entry field
<a href="#">FORMRADIO Procedure</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="radio", which creates a radio button on the HTML form
<a href="#">FORMRESET Procedure</a>	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="reset" which creates a button that, when selected, resets the form fields to their initial values

**Table 212-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
FORMSELECTCLOSE Procedure	Generates the </SELECT> tag which marks the end of a Select form element
FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure	Generates the </SELECT> tag which marks the beginning of a Select form element
FORMSELECTOPTION Procedure	Generates the <OPTION> tag which represents one choice in a Select element
FORMSUBMIT Procedure	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="submit" which creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form
FORMTEXT Procedure	Generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="text", which creates a field for a single line of text
FORMTEXTAREA Procedure	Generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area
FORMTEXTAREA2 Procedure	Generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area with the ability to specify a wrap style
FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure	Generates the </TEXTAREA> tag which ends a text area form element
FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure	Generates the <TEXTAREA> which marks the beginning of a text area form element
FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure	Generates the <TEXTAREA> which marks the beginning of a text area form element with the ability to specify a wrap style
FRAME Procedure	Generates the <FRAME> tag which begins the characteristics of a frame created by a <FRAMESET> tag
FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure	Generates the </FRAMESET> tag which ends a frameset section
FRAMESETOPEN Procedure	Generates the </FRAMESET> tag which begins a frameset section
HEADCLOSE Procedure	Generates the </HEAD> tag which marks the end of an HTML document head section
HEADER Procedure	Generates opening heading tags (<H1> to <H6>) and their corresponding closing tags (</H1> to </H6>)
HEADOPEN Procedure	Generates the <HEAD> tag which marks the beginning of the HTML document head section
HR Procedure	Generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document
HTMLCLOSE Procedure	Generates the </HTML> tag which marks the end of an HTML document
HTMLOPEN Procedure	Generates the <HTML> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML document
IMG Procedure	Generates the <IMG> tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page

Table 212-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">IMG2 Procedure</a>	Generates the <IMG> tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page with the option of specifying values for the USEMAP attribute
<a href="#">ISINDEX Procedure</a>	Creates a single entry field with a prompting text, such as "enter value," then sends that value to the URL of the page or program
<a href="#">ITALIC Procedure</a>	Generates the <I> and </I> tags which direct the browser to render the text in italics
<a href="#">KBD Procedure</a>	Generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font
<a href="#">KEYBOARD Procedure</a>	Generates the <KBD> and </KBD> tags, which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font
<a href="#">LINE Procedure</a>	Generates the <HR> tag, which generates a line in the HTML document
<a href="#">LINKREL Procedure</a>	Generates the <LINK> tag with the REL attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the anchor to the target
<a href="#">LINKREV Procedure</a>	Generates the <LINK> tag with the REV attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the target to the anchor
<a href="#">LISTHEADER Procedure</a>	Generates the <LH> and </LH> tags which print an HTML tag at the beginning of the list
<a href="#">LISTINGCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </LISTING> tags which marks the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page
<a href="#">LISTINGOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <LISTING> tag which marks the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page
<a href="#">LISTITEM Procedure</a>	Generates the <LI> tag, which indicates a list item
<a href="#">MAILTO Procedure</a>	Generates the <A> tag with the HREF set to 'mailto' prepended to the mail address argument
<a href="#">MAPCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </MAP> tag which marks the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map
<a href="#">MAPOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <MAP> tag which mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map
<a href="#">MENULISTCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </MENU> tag which ends a list that presents one line for each item
<a href="#">MENULISTOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <MENU> tag which begins a list that presents one line for each item
<a href="#">META Procedure</a>	Generates the <META> tag, which embeds meta-information about the document and also specifies values for HTTP headers
<a href="#">NL Procedure</a>	Generates the   tag which begins a new line of text
<a href="#">NOBR Procedure</a>	Generates the <NOBR> and </NOBR> tags which turn off line-breaking in a section of text

Table 212-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">NOFRAMESCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;/NOFRAMES&gt;</code> tag which marks the end of a no-frames section
<a href="#">NOFRAMESOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;NOFRAMES&gt;</code> tag which mark the beginning of a no-frames section
<a href="#">OLISTCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;/OL&gt;</code> tag which defines the end of an ordered list
<a href="#">OLISTOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;OL&gt;</code> tag which marks the beginning of an ordered list
<a href="#">PARA Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;P&gt;</code> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph
<a href="#">PARAGRAPH Procedure</a>	Adds attributes to the <code>&lt;P&gt;</code> tag
<a href="#">PARAM Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;PARAM&gt;</code> tag which specifies parameter values for Java applets
<a href="#">PLAINTEXT Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;PLAINTEXT&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/PLAINTEXT&gt;</code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in fixed-width type
<a href="#">PRECLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;/PRE&gt;</code> tag which marks the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page
<a href="#">PREOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;PRE&gt;</code> tag which marks the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page
<a href="#">PRINT Procedures</a>	Generates the specified parameter as a string terminated with the <code>\n</code> newline character
<a href="#">PRINTS Procedure</a>	Generates a string and replaces the following characters with the corresponding escape sequence
<a href="#">PRN Procedures</a>	Generates the specified parameter as a string
<a href="#">PS Procedure</a>	Generates a string and replaces the following characters with the corresponding escape sequence.
<a href="#">S Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;S&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/S&gt;</code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type
<a href="#">SAMPLE Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;SAMP&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/SAMP&gt;</code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in monospace font or however "sample" is defined stylistically
<a href="#">SCRIPT Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;SCRIPT&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/SCRIPT&gt;</code> tags which contain a script written in languages such as JavaScript and VBscript
<a href="#">SMALL Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;SMALL&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/SMALL&gt;</code> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround using a small font
<a href="#">STRIKE Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;STRIKE&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/STRIKE&gt;</code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type
<a href="#">STRONG Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;STRONG&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/STRONG&gt;</code> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in bold or however "strong" is defined stylistically
<a href="#">STYLE Procedure</a>	Generates the <code>&lt;STYLE&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/STYLE&gt;</code> tags which include a style sheet in a Web page

**Table 212-1 (Cont.) HTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SUB Procedure</a>	Generates the <SUB> and </SUB> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as subscript
<a href="#">SUP Procedure</a>	Generates the <SUP> and </SUP> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as superscript
<a href="#">TABLECAPTION Procedure</a>	Generates the <CAPTION> and </CAPTION> tags which place a caption in an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLECLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </TABLE> tag which marks the end of an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLEDATA Procedure</a>	Generates the <TD> and </TD> tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLEHEADER Procedure</a>	Generates the <TH> and </TH> tags which insert a header cell in an HTML table.
<a href="#">TABLEOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <TABLE> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLEROWCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </TR> tag which marks the end of a new row in an HTML table
<a href="#">TABLEROWOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <TR> tag which marks the beginning of a new row in an HTML table
<a href="#">TELETYPE Procedure</a>	Generates the <TT> and </TT> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in a fixed width typewriter font, for example, the courier font
<a href="#">TITLE Procedure</a>	Generates the <TITLE> and </TITLE> tags which specify the text to display in the titlebar of the browser window
<a href="#">ULISTCLOSE Procedure</a>	Generates the </UL> tag which marks the end of an unordered list
<a href="#">ULISTOPEN Procedure</a>	Generates the <UL> tag which marks the beginning of an unordered list
<a href="#">UNDERLINE Procedure</a>	Generates the <U> and </U> tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround with an underline
<a href="#">VARIABLE Procedure</a>	Generates the <VAR> and </VAR> tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in italics or however "variable" is defined stylistically.
<a href="#">WBR Procedure</a>	Generates the <WBR> tag, which inserts a soft line break within a section of NOBR text

## 212.5.1 ADDRESS Procedure

This procedure generates the <ADDRESS> and </ADDRESS> tags which specify the address, author and signature of a document.

### Syntax

```
HTP.ADDRESS (
    cvalue      IN      VARCHAR2
    cnowrap     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
```



```

cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 212-2 ADDRESS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cvalue	The string that goes between the <ADDRESS> and </ADDRESS> tags.
nowrap	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is included in the tag
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<ADDRESS CLEAR="cclear" NOWRAP cattributes>cvalue</ADDRESS>
```

## 212.5.2 ANCHOR Procedure

Like the ANCHOR2 procedure, this procedure generates the <A> and </A> HTML tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link.

The difference between these subprograms is that the [ANCHOR2 Procedure](#) provides a target and therefore can be used for a frame.

### Syntax

```

HTP.ANCHOR (
  curl      IN      VARCHAR2,
  ctext     IN      VARCHAR2,
  cname     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 212-3 ANCHOR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
curl	The value for the HREF attribute.
ctext	The string that goes between the <A> and </A> tags.
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<A HREF="curl" NAME="cname" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

### Usage Notes

This tag accepts several attributes, but either `HREF` or `NAME` is required. `HREF` specifies to where to link. `NAME` allows this tag to be a target of a hypertext link.

## 212.5.3 ANCHOR2 Procedure

Like the `ANCHOR` procedure, this procedure generates the `<A>` and `</A>` HTML tags which specify the source or destination of a hypertext link.

The difference between this procedure and the `ANCHOR` procedure is that this procedure provides a target and therefore can be used for a frame.

### Syntax

```
HTP.ANCHOR2 (
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctext         IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ctarget       IN          varchar2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-4 ANCHOR2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>curl</code>	The value for the <code>HREF</code> attribute.
<code>ctext</code>	The string that goes between the <code>&lt;A&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/A&gt;</code> tags.
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute
<code>ctarget</code>	The value for the <code>TARGET</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<A HREF="curl" NAME="cname" TARGET = "ctarget" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

## 212.5.4 APPLETCLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes the applet invocation with the `</APPLET>` tag.

You must first invoke the a Java applet using [APPLETOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.APPLETCLOSE;
```

## 212.5.5 APPLETOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<APPLET>` tag which begins the invocation of a Java applet.

You close the applet invocation with [APPLETCLOSE Procedure](#) which generates the `</APPLET>` tag.

### Syntax

```
HTP.APPLETOPEN (  
    ccode          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cheight        IN          NUMBER,  
    cwidth         IN          NUMBER,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-5** APPLETOPEN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>ccode</code>	The the value for the <code>CODE</code> attribute which specifies the name of the applet class.
<code>cheight</code>	The value for the <code>HEIGHT</code> attribute.
<code>cwidth</code>	The value for the <code>WIDTH</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<APPLET CODE=ccode HEIGHT=cheight WIDTH=cwidth cattributes>
```

so that, for example,

```
HTP.appletopen('testclass.class', 100, 200, 'CODEBASE="/ows-applets"')
```

generates

```
<APPLET CODE="testclass.class" height=100 width=200 CODEBASE="/ows-applets">
```

### Usage Notes

- Specify parameters to the Java applet using the [PARAM Procedure](#).
- Use the `cattributes` parameter to specify the `CODEBASE` attribute since the PL/SQL cartridge does not know where to find the class files. The `CODEBASE` attribute specifies the virtual path containing the class files.

## 212.5.6 AREA Procedure

This procedure generates the <AREA> tag, which defines a client-side image map. The <AREA> tag defines areas within the image and destinations for the areas.

### Syntax

```
HTP.AREA (
  ccoords      IN      VARCHAR2
  cshape       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  chref        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnohref      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ctargt       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-6 AREA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ccords	The the value for the COORDS attribute.
cshape	The value for the SHAPE attribute.
chref	The value for the HREF attribute.
cnohref	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOHREF attribute is added to the tag.
ctargt	The value for the TARGET attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<AREA COORDS="ccords" SHAPE="cshape" HREF="chref" NOHREF TARGET="ctargt"
cattributes>
```

## 212.5.7 BASE Procedure

This procedure generates the <BASE> tag which records the URL of the document.

### Syntax

```
HTP.BASE (
  ctargt       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-7 BASE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctarget</code>	The value for the <code>TARGET</code> attribute which establishes a window name to which all links in this document are targeted.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BASE HREF="<current URL>" TARGET="ctarget" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.8 BASEFONT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BASEFONT>` tag which specifies the base font size for a Web page.

### Syntax

```
HTP.BASEFONT (
    nsize IN INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-8 BASEFONT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>nsize</code>	The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BASEFONT SIZE="nsize">
```

## 212.5.9 BGSOUND Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BGSOUND>` tag which includes audio for a Web page.

### Syntax

```
HTP.BGSOUND (
    csrc IN VARCHAR2,
    cloop IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-9 BGSOUND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>csrc</code>	The value for the SRC attribute.
<code>cloop</code>	The value for the LOOP attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BGSOUND SRC="csrc" LOOP="cloop" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.10 BIG Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BIG>` and `</BIG>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in a bigger font.

### Syntax

```
HTP.BIG (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-10 BIG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The the text that goes between the tags.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BIG cattributes>ctext</BIG>
```

## 212.5.11 BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</BLOCKQUOTE>` tag which mark the end of a section of quoted text.

You mark the beginning of a section of text by means of the [BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.BLOCKQUOTECLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

## 212.5.12 BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag, which marks the beginning of a section of quoted text.

You mark the end of a section of text by means of the [BLOCKQUOTECLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.BLOCKQUOTEOPEN (
    cnowrap          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cclear           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-11** BLOCKQUOTEOPEN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>cnowrap</code>	If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BLOCKQUOTE CLEAR="cclear" NOWRAP cattributes>
```

## 212.5.13 BODYCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</BODY>` tag which marks the end of a body section of an HTML document.

You mark the beginning of a body section by means of the [BODYOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.BODYCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</BODY>
```

## 212.5.14 BODYOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the <BODY> tag which marks the beginning of the body section of an HTML document.

You mark the end of a body section by means of the [BODYCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.BODYOPEN (
  cbackground   IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-12 BODYOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cbackground	The value for the BACKGROUND attribute which specifies a graphic file to use for the background of the document.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BODY background="cbackground" cattributes>
```

so that

```
HTP.BODYOPEN('/img/background.gif');
```

generates:

```
<BODY background="/img/background.gif">
```

## 212.5.15 BOLD Procedure

This procedure generates the <B> and </B> tags which direct the browser to display the text in boldface.

### Syntax

```
HTP.BOLD (
  ctext         IN      VARCHAR2,
  cattributes   IN      VARCHAR2   DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-13 BOLD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text that goes between the tags.



**Table 212-13 (Cont.) BOLD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<B cattributes>ctext</B>
```

## 212.5.16 BR Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BR>` tag which begins a new line of text.

It performs the same operation as the [NL Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.BR(
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-14 BR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<BR CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.17 CENTER Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CENTER>` and `</CENTER>` tags which center a section of text within a Web page.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.CENTER (
  ctext      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-15** CENTER Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code> <code>text</code>	The text that goes between the tags.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CENTER>c
```

`text`

```
</CENTER>
```

## 212.5.18 CENTERCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</CENTER>` tag which marks the end of a section of text to center.

You mark the beginning of a section of text to center with the [CENTEROPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.CENTERCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</CENTER>
```

## 212.5.19 CENTEROPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CENTER>` tag which mark the beginning of a section of text to center.

You mark the beginning of a of a section of text to center by means of the [CENTERCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.CENTEROPEN;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CENTER>
```

## 212.5.20 CITE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CITE>` and `</CITE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text as a citation.

### Syntax

```
HTP.CITE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-16 CITE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to render as citation.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CITE cattributes>ctext</CITE>
```

## 212.5.21 CODE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CODE>` and `</CODE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font or however "code" is defined stylistically.

### Syntax

```
HTP.CODE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-17 CODE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to render as code.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CODE cattributes>ctext</CODE>
```

## 212.5.22 COMMENT Procedure

This procedure generates the comment tags.

### Syntax

```
HTP.COMMENT (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-18 COMMENT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The comment.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<!-- ctext -->
```

## 212.5.23 DFN Procedure

This procedure generates the <DFN> and </DFN> tags which direct the browser to mark the text in italics or however "definition" is described stylistically.

### Syntax

```
HTP.DFN (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-19 DFN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to render in italics.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DFN>ctext</DFN>
```

## 212.5.24 DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the </DIR> tag which ends a directory list section. You start a directory list section with the DIRLISTOPEN Procedure.

### Syntax

```
HTP.DIRLISTCLOSE;
```

### Usage Notes

A directory list presents a list of items that contains up to 20 characters. Items in this list are typically arranged in columns, 24 characters wide. Insert the <LI> tag directly or invoke the [LISTITEM Procedure](#) so that the <LI> tag appears directly after the </DIR> tag to define the items as a list.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</DIR>
```

### Related Topics

- [DIRLISTOPEN Procedure](#)  
This procedure generates the <DIR> which starts a directory list section. You end a directory list section with the DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure.

## 212.5.25 DIRLISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the <DIR> which starts a directory list section. You end a directory list section with the DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure.

### Syntax

```
HTP.DIRLISTOPEN;
```

### Usage Notes

A directory list presents a list of items that contains up to 20 characters. Items in this list are typically arranged in columns, 24 characters wide. Insert the <LI> tag directly or invoke the [LISTITEM Procedure](#) so that the <LI> tag appears directly after the </DIR> tag to define the items as a list.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DIR>
```

### Related Topics

- [DIRLISTCLOSE Procedure](#)  
This procedure generates the </DIR> tag which ends a directory list section. You start a directory list section with the DIRLISTOPEN Procedure.

## 212.5.26 DIV Procedure

This procedure generates the <DIV> tag which creates document divisions.

### Syntax

```
HTP.DIV (  
    calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-20 DIV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DIV ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.27 DLISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</DL>` tag which ends a definition list. You start a definition list by means of the `DLISTOPEN` Procedure.

### Syntax

```
HTP.DLISTCLOSE;
```

### Usage Notes

A definition list looks like a glossary: it contains terms and definitions. Terms are inserted using the [DLISTTERM Procedure](#) and definitions are inserted using the [DLISTDEF Procedure](#).

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</DL>
```

### Related Topics

- [DLISTOPEN Procedure](#)  
This procedure generates the `<DL>` tag which starts a definition list. You end a definition list by means of the `DLISTCLOSE` Procedure.

## 212.5.28 DLISTDEF Procedure

This procedure generates the `<DD>` tag, which inserts definitions of terms. Use this tag for a definition list `<DL>`. Terms are tagged `<DT>` and definitions are tagged `<DD>`.

### Syntax

```
HTP.DLISTDEF (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-21 DLISTDEF Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>c<sub>text</sub></code>	The definition of the term.
<code>c<sub>clear</sub></code>	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
<code>c<sub>attributes</sub></code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DD CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>ctext
```

## 212.5.29 DLISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the <DL> tag which starts a definition list. You end a definition list by means of the DLISTCLOSE Procedure.

## Syntax

```
HTP.DLISTOPEN (
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-22 DLISTOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>c<sub>clear</sub></code>	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
<code>c<sub>attributes</sub></code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Usage Notes

A definition list looks like a glossary: it contains terms and definitions. Terms are inserted using the [DLISTTERM Procedure](#) and definitions are inserted using the [DLISTDEF Procedure](#).

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DL CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

## Related Topics

- [DLISTCLOSE Procedure](#)  
This procedure generates the </DL> tag which ends a definition list. You start a definition list by means of the DLISTOPEN Procedure.

## 212.5.30 DLISTTERM Procedure

This procedure generates the <DT> tag which defines a term in a definition list <DL>.

### Syntax

```
HTP.DLISTTERM (
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-23 DLISTTERM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The term.
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<DT CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>ctext
```

## 212.5.31 EM Procedure

This procedure generates the <EM> and </EM> tags, which define text to be emphasized.

It performs the same task as the [EMPHASIS Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.EM(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-24 EM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to emphasize.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<EM cattributes>ctext</EM>
```



## 212.5.32 EMPHASIS Procedure

This procedure generates the `<EM>` and `</EM>` tags, which define text to be emphasized.

It performs the same task as the [EM Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.EMPHASIS(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-25 EMPHASIS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to emphasize.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<EM cattributes>ctext</EM>
```

## 212.5.33 ESCAPE\_SC Procedure

This procedure replaces characters that have special meaning in HTML with their escape sequences.

The following characters are converted:

- `&` to `&amp;`
- `"` to `&quot;`
- `<` to `&lt;`
- `>` to `&gt;`

This procedure performs the same operation as [PRINTS Procedures](#) and [PS Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.ESCAPE_SC(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-26 ESCAPE\_SC Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text string to convert.

## 212.5.34 FONTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</FONT>` tag which marks the end of a section of text with the specified font characteristics.

You mark the beginning of the section text by means of the [FONTOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.FONTCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</FONT>
```

## 212.5.35 FONTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<FONT>` which marks the beginning of section of text with the specified font characteristics.

You mark the end of the section text by means of the [FONTCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.FONTOPEN(
  ccolor      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cface       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csize       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-27 FONTOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>color</code>	The value for the <code>COLOR</code> attribute.
c <code>face</code>	The value for the <code>FACE</code> attribute
c <code>size</code>	The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<FONT COLOR="ccolor" FACE="cface" SIZE="csize" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.36 FORMCHECKBOX Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="checkbox"` which inserts a checkbox element in a form.

A checkbox element is a button that the user toggles on or off.

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMCHECKBOX(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'ON',
  cchecked       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-28 FORMCHECKBOX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.
<code>cchecked</code>	If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>CHECKED</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" CHECKED cattributes>
```

## 212.5.37 FORMCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</FORM>` tag which marks the end of a form section in an HTML document.

You mark the beginning of the form section by means of the [FORMOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</FORM>
```

## 212.5.38 FORMOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<FORM>` tag which marks the beginning of a form section in an HTML document.

You mark the end of the form section by means of the [FORMCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMOPEN(
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cmethod       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'POST',
  ctarget       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cenctype      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-29 FORMOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>curl</code>	The URL of the WRB or CGI script where the contents of the form is sent. This parameter is required.
<code>cmethod</code>	The value for the METHOD attribute. The value can be "GET" or "POST".
<code>ctarget</code>	The value for the TARGET attribute.
<code>cenctype</code>	The value for the ENCTYPE attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<FORM ACTION="curl" METHOD="cmethod" TARGET="ctarget" ENCTYPE="cenctype" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.39 FORMFILE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="file"` which inserts a file form element. This is used for file uploading for a given page.

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMFILE(
  cname         IN          VARCHAR2,
  caccept       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-30 FORMFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the NAME attribute.

**Table 212-30 (Cont.) FORMFILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>caccept</code>	A comma-delimited list of MIME types for upload.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="file" NAME="cname" ACCEPT="caccept" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.40 FORMHIDDEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="hidden"`, which inserts a hidden form element.

This element is not seen by the user. It submits additional values to the script.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.FORMHIDDEN(
  cname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  cvalue     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-31 FORMHIDDEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="hidden" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.41 FORMIMAGE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="image"` which creates an image field that the user clicks to submit the form immediately.

The coordinates of the selected point are measured in pixels, and returned (along with other contents of the form) in two name/value pairs. The x coordinate is submitted under the name of the field with `.x` appended, and the y coordinate with `.y` appended. Any `VALUE` attribute is ignored.

## Syntax

```
HTP.FORMIMAGE(
  cname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  csrc       IN      VARCHAR2,
  calign     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-32 FORMIMAGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
csrc	The value for the SRC attribute that specifies the image file.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="image" NAME="cname" SRC="csrc" ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.42 FORMPASSWORD Procedure

This procedure generates the <INPUT> tag with TYPE="password" which creates a single-line text entry field. When the user enters text in the field, each character is represented by one asterisk. This is used for entering passwords.

## Syntax

```
HTP.FORMPASSWORD(
  cname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  csize      IN      VARCHAR2,
  cmaxlength IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cvalue     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-33 FORMPASSWORD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cszize	The value for the SIZE attribute.
cmmaxlength	The value for the MAXLENGTH attribute.
cvvalue	The value for the VALUE attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="cname" SIZE="csize" MAXLENGTH="cmaxlength"  
VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.43 FORMRADIO Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="radio"`, which creates a radio button on the HTML form. Within a set of radio buttons, the user selects only one. Each radio button in the same set has the same name, but different values. The selected radio button generates a name/value pair.

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMRADIO(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2,  
  cchecked       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-34 FORMRADIO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.
<code>cchecked</code>	If the value for this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>CHECKED</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" CHECKED cattributes>
```

## 212.5.44 FORMRESET Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="reset"` which creates a button that, when selected, resets the form fields to their initial values.

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMRESET(  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Reset',  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-35 FORMRESET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="reset" VALUE="cvalue" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.45 FORMSELECTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</SELECT>` tag which marks the end of a Select form element.

A Select form element is a listbox where the user selects one or more values. You mark the beginning of Select form element by means of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure](#). The values are inserted using [FORMSELETOPTION Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMSELECTCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</SELECT>
```

as shown under Examples of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure](#).

## 212.5.46 FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SELECT>` tags which creates a Select form element.

A Select form element is a listbox where the user selects one or more values. You mark the end of Select form element by means of the [FORMSELECTCLOSE Procedure](#). The values are inserted using [FORMSELETOPTION Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
FORMSELECTOPEN(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cprompt       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  nsize         IN          INTEGER   DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 212-36 FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>cprompt</code>	The string preceding the list box.
<code>nsiz</code>	The value for the <code>SIZE</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
cprompt <SELECT NAME="cname" SIZE="nsiz" cattributes>
</SELECT>
```

so that

```
HTP.FORMSELECTOPEN('greatest_player';
    'Pick the greatest player:');
HTP.FORMSELETOPTION('Messier');
HTP.FORMSELETOPTION('Howe');
HTP.FORMSELETOPTION('Gretzky');
HTP.FORMSELECTCLOSE;
```

generates

```
Pick the greatest player:
<SELECT NAME="greatest_player">
<OPTION>Messier
<OPTION>Howe
<OPTION>Gretzky
</SELECT>
```

## 212.5.47 FORMSELETOPTION Procedure

This procedure generates the `<OPTION>` tag which represents one choice in a Select element.

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMSELETOPTION(
    cvalue          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cselected      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-37 FORMSELETOPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cvalue</code>	The text for the option.

**Table 212-37 (Cont.) FORMSELECTOPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cvalue</code>	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the <code>SELECTED</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<OPTION SELECTED attributes>cvalue
```

as shown under Examples of the [FORMSELECTOPEN Procedure](#).

## 212.5.48 FORMSUBMIT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="submit"` which creates a button that, when clicked, submits the form. If the button has a `NAME` attribute, the button contributes a name/value pair to the submitted data.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.FORMSUBMIT(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'Submit',  
  attributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-38 FORMSUBMIT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the <code>VALUE</code> attribute.
<code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="submit" NAME="cname" VALUE="cvalue" attributes>
```

## 212.5.49 FORMTEXT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<INPUT>` tag with `TYPE="text"`, which creates a field for a single line of text.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.FORMTEXT(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

csize      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cmaxlength IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cvalue     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 212-39 FORMTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
csize	The value for the SIZE attribute.
cmaxlength	The value for the MAXLENGTH attribute.
cvalue	The value for the VALUE attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="cname" SIZE="csize" MAXLENGTH="cmaxlength" VALUE="cvalue"
cattributes>
```

## 212.5.50 FORMTEXTAREA Procedure

This procedure generates the <TEXTAREA> tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area. This field enables entering several lines of text.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREA2 Procedure](#) which in addition has the `cwrap` parameter that lets you specify a wrap style.

### Syntax

```

HTP.FORMTEXTAREA(
  cname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  nrows      IN      INTEGER,
  ncolumns   IN      INTEGER,
  calign     , IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 212-40 FORMTEXTAREA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
nrows	The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer.
ncolumns	The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" cattributes></TEXTAREA>
```

## 212.5.51 FORMTEXTAREA2 Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TEXTAREA>` tag, which creates a text field that has no predefined text in the text area. This field enables entering several lines of text.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREA Procedure](#) except that in that case you cannot specify a wrap style.

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXTAREA2(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,  
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,  
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,  
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cwrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-41 FORMTEXTAREA2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
nrows	The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer.
ncolumns	The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cwrap	The value for the WRAP attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" WRAP="cwrap" cattributes></TEXTAREA>
```

## 212.5.52 FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</TEXTAREA>` tag which ends a text area form element.

You open a text area element by means of either [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure](#) or [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXTAREACLOSE;
```

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
</TEXTAREA>
```

## 212.5.53 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TEXTAREA>` which marks the beginning of a text area form element.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure](#) which in addition has the `cwrap` parameter that lets you specify a wrap style. You mark the end of a text area form element by means of the [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXTAREAOPEN(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  nrows          IN          INTEGER,
  ncolumns       IN          INTEGER,
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-42 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>nrows</code>	The value for the <code>ROWS</code> attribute. This is an integer.
<code>ncolumns</code>	The value for the <code>COLS</code> attribute. This is an integer.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.54 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TEXTAREA>` which marks the beginning of a text area form element.

The same operation is performed by the [FORMTEXTAREAOPEN Procedure](#) except that in that case you cannot specify a wrap style. You mark the end of a text area form element by means of the [FORMTEXTAREACLOSE Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
HTP.FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2(
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

nrows      IN      INTEGER,
ncolumns   IN      INTEGER,
calign     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cwrap      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 212-43 FORMTEXTAREAOPEN2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
nrows	The value for the ROWS attribute. This is an integer.
ncolumns	The value for the COLS attribute. This is an integer.
calign	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
cwrap	The value for the WRAP attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```

<TEXTAREA NAME="cname" ROWS="nrows" COLS="ncolumns" ALIGN="calign" WRAP = "cwrap"
cattributes>

```

## 212.5.55 FRAME Procedure

This procedure generates the <FRAME> tag which begins the characteristics of a frame created by a <FRAMESET> tag.

### Syntax

```

HTP.FRAME(
  csrc      IN      VARCHAR2,
  cname     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmarginwidth IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cmarginheight IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cscrolling IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnoresize IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN    VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 212-44 FRAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
csrc	The URL to display in the frame.
cname	The value for the NAME attribute.
cmarginwidth	The value for the MARGINWIDTH attribute.
cscrolling	The value for the SCROLLING attribute.

**Table 212-44 (Cont.) FRAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cnoresize</code>	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NORESIZE attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<FRAME SRC="csrc" NAME="cname" MARGINWIDTH="cmarginwidth"
MARGINHEIGHT="cmarginheight" SCROLLING="cscrolling" NORESIZE cattributes>
```

## 212.5.56 FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</FRAMESET>` tag which ends a frameset section.

You mark the beginning of a frameset section by means of the [FRAMESETOPEN Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.FRAMESETCLOSE;
```

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
</FRAMESET>
```

## 212.5.57 FRAMESETOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<FRAMESET>` tag which define a frameset section.

You mark the end of a frameset section by means of the [FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.FRAMESETOPEN(
  crows          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ccols          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-45 FRAMESETOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>crows</code>	The value for the ROWS attribute.
<code>ccols</code>	The value for the COLS attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="rows" COLS="ccols" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.58 HEADCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</HEAD>` tag which marks the end of an HTML document head section.

You mark the beginning of an HTML document head section by means of the [HEADOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.HEADCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</HEAD>
```

## 212.5.59 HEADER Procedure

This procedure generates opening heading tags (`<H1>` to `<H6>`) and their corresponding closing tags (`</H1>` to `</H6>`).

### Syntax

```
HTP.HEADER(  
  nsize          IN          INTEGER,  
  cheader        IN          VARCHAR2,  
  calign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cnowrap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-46** HEADER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>nsize</code>	The the heading level. This is an integer between 1 and 6.
<code>cheader</code>	The text to display in the heading.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cnowrap</code>	The value for the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute.
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.



**Examples**

```
HTP.header (1, 'Overview');
```

produces:

```
<H1>Overview</H1>
```

## 212.5.60 HEADOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<HEAD>` tag which marks the beginning of the HTML document head section.

You mark the end of an HTML document head section by means of the [HEADCLOSE Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.HEADOPEN;
```

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<HEAD>
```

## 212.5.61 HR Procedure

This procedure generates the `<HR>` tag, which generates a line in the HTML document.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [LINE Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.HR(
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-47 HR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>csrc</code>	The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute which specifies a custom image as the source of the line.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<HR CLEAR="cclear" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.62 HTMLCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</HTML>` tag which marks the end of an HTML document.

You use the [HTMLOPEN Procedure](#) to mark the beginning of an HTML document.

### Syntax

```
HTP.HTMLCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</HTML>
```

## 212.5.63 HTMLOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<HTML>` tag which marks the beginning of an HTML document.

You use the [HTMLCLOSE Procedure](#) to mark the end of the an HTML document.

### Syntax

```
HTP.HTMLOPEN;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<HTML>
```

## 212.5.64 IMG Procedure

This procedure generates the `<IMG>` tag which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page.

The [IMG2 Procedure](#) performs the same operation but additionally uses the `cusemap` parameter.

### Syntax

```
HTP.IMG(  
    curl          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    calt          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cismap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-48 IMG Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>curl</code>	The value for the SRC attribute.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
<code>calt</code>	The value for the ALT attribute which specifies alternative text to display if the browser does not support images.
<code>cismap</code>	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the ISMAP attribute is added to the tag. The attribute indicates that the image is an imagemap.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<IMG SRC="curl" ALIGN="calign" ALT="calt" ISMAP cattributes>
```

## 212.5.65 IMG2 Procedure

This procedure generates the <IMG> tag, which directs the browser to load an image onto the HTML page.

The [IMG Procedure](#) performs the same operation but does not use the `cusemap` parameter.

## Syntax

```
HTP.IMG2(
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calt          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cismap        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cusemap       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-49 IMG2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>curl</code>	The value for the SRC attribute.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
<code>calt</code>	The value for the ALT attribute which specifies alternative text to display if the browser does not support images.
<code>cismap</code>	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the ISMAP attribute is added to the tag. The attribute indicates that the image is an imagemap.
<code>cusemap</code>	The value for the USEMAP attribute which specifies a client-side image map.

**Table 212-49 (Cont.) IMG2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<IMG SRC="curl" ALIGN="calign" ALT="calt" ISMAP USEMAP="cusemap" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.66 ISINDEX Procedure

This procedure creates a single entry field with a prompting text, such as "enter value," then sends that value to the URL of the page or program.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.ISINDEX(
  cprompt      IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL,
  curl         IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-50 ISINDEX Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cprompt</code>	The value for the PROMPT attribute.
<code>curl</code>	The value for the HREF attribute.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<ISINDEX PROMPT="cprompt" HREF="curl">
```

## 212.5.67 ITALIC Procedure

This procedure generates the <I> and </I> tags which direct the browser to render the text in italics.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.ITALIC(
  ctext        IN      VARCHAR2,
  cattributes  IN      VARCHAR2      DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-51** ITALIC Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to be rendered in italics.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<I cattributes>ctext</I>
```

## 212.5.68 KBD Procedure

This procedure generates the `<KBD>` and `</KBD>` tags which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [KEYBOARD Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
HTP.KBD(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-52** KBD Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to be rendered in monospace.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<KBD cattributes>ctext</KBD>
```

## 212.5.69 KEYBOARD Procedure

This procedure generates the `<KBD>` and `</KBD>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text in monospace font.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [KBD Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
HTP.KEYBOARD(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-53** KEYBOARD Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c<sub>text</sub></code>	The text to be rendered in monospace.
<code>c<sub>attributes</sub></code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<KBD cattributes>ctext</KBD>
```

## 212.5.70 LINE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<HR>` tag, which generates a line in the HTML document.

This subprogram performs the same operation as the [HR Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
HTP.LINE(
  cclear      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-54** LINE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c<sub>clear</sub></code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>c<sub>src</sub></code>	The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute which specifies a custom image as the source of the line.
<code>c<sub>attributes</sub></code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<HR CLEAR="cclear" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.71 LINKREL Procedure

This procedure generates the `<LINK>` tag with the `REL` attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the anchor to the target. This is only used when the `HREF` attribute is present.

This is the opposite of [LINKREV Procedure](#). This tag indicates a relationship between documents but does not create a link. To create a link, use the [ANCHOR Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.LINKREL(
  crel          IN          VARCHAR2,
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctitle       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-55 LINKREL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
crel	The value for the REL attribute.
curl	The value for the URL attribute.
ctitle	The value for the TITLE attribute.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<LINK REL="crel" HREF="curl" TITLE="ctitle">
```

## 212.5.72 LINKREV Procedure

This procedure generates the <LINK> tag with the REV attribute which delineates the relationship described by the hypertext link from the target to the anchor.

This is the opposite of the [LINKREL Procedure](#). This tag indicates a relationship between documents, but does not create a link. To create a link, use the [ANCHOR Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.LINKREV(
  crev          IN          VARCHAR2,
  curl          IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctitle       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-56 LINKREV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
crev	The value for the REV attribute.
curl	The value for the URL attribute.
ctitle	The value for the TITLE attribute.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<LINK REV="crev" HREF="curl" TITLE="ctitle">
```

## 212.5.73 LISTHEADER Procedure

This procedure generates the `<LH>` and `</LH>` tags which print an HTML tag at the beginning of the list.

### Syntax

```
HTP.LISTHEADER(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-57 LISTHEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to place between <code>&lt;LH&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/LH&gt;</code> .
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<LH cattributes>ctext</LH>
```

## 212.5.74 LISTINGCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</LISTING>` tags which marks the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page.

To mark the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page, use the [LISTINGOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.LISTINGCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</LISTING>
```

## 212.5.75 LISTINGOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<LISTING>` tag which marks the beginning of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page.

To mark the end of a section of fixed-width text in the body of an HTML page, use the [LISTINGCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.LISTINGOPEN;
```



**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<LISTING>
```

## 212.5.76 LISTITEM Procedure

This procedure generates the <LI> tag, which indicates a list item.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.LISTITEM(
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdingbat       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-58 LISTITEM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text for the list item.
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cdingbat	The value for the DINGBAT attribute.
csrc	The value for the SRC attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<LI CLEAR="cclear" DINGBAT="cdingbat" SRC="csrc" cattributes>ctext
```

## 212.5.77 MAILTO Procedure

This procedure generates the <A> tag with the HREF set to 'mailto' prepended to the mail address argument.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.MAILTO(
  address        IN          VARCHAR2,
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-59 MAILTO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>caddress</code>	The email address of the recipient.
<code>ctext</code>	The clickable portion of the link.
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<A HREF="mailto:caddress" NAME="cname" cattributes>ctext</A>
```

so that

```
HTP.mailto('pres@white_house.gov','Send Email to the President');
```

generates:

```
<A HREF="mailto:pres@white_house.gov">Send Email to the President</A>
```

## 212.5.78 MAPCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</MAP>` tag which marks the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map.

To mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map, use the [MAPOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.MAPCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</MAP>
```

## 212.5.79 MAPOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<MAP>` tag which mark the beginning of a set of regions in a client-side image map.

To mark the end of a set of regions in a client-side image map, use the [MAPCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.MAPOPEN(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-60 MAOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<MAP NAME="cname" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.80 MENULISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</MENU>` tag which ends a list that presents one line for each item.

To begin a list of this kind, use the [MENULISTOPEN Procedure](#). The items in the list appear more compact than an unordered list. The [LISTITEM Procedure](#) defines the list items in a menu list.

### Syntax

```
HTP.MENULISTCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</MENU>
```

## 212.5.81 MENULISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<MENU>` tag which begins a list that presents one line for each item.

To end a list of this kind, use the [MENULISTCLOSE Procedure](#). The items in the list appear more compact than an unordered list. The [LISTITEM Procedure](#) defines the list items in a menu list.

### Syntax

```
HTP.MENULISTOPEN;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<MENU>
```

## 212.5.82 META Procedure

This procedure generates the `<META>` tag, which embeds meta-information about the document and also specifies values for HTTP headers. For example, you can specify the expiration date, keywords, and author name.

### Syntax

```
HTP.META(  
    chttp_equiv    IN    VARCHAR2,  
    cname          IN    VARCHAR2,  
    ccontent       IN    VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-61 META Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>chttp_equiv</code>	The value for the <code>CHTTP_EQUIV</code> attribute.
<code>cname</code>	The value for the <code>NAME</code> attribute.
<code>ccontent</code>	The value for the <code>CONTENT</code> attribute.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="chttp_equiv" NAME ="cname" CONTENT="ccontent">
```

so that

```
HTP.meta ('Refresh', NULL, 120);
```

generates

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT=120>
```

On some Web browsers, this causes the current URL to be reloaded automatically every 120 seconds.

## 212.5.83 NL Procedure

This procedure generates the `<BR>` tag which begins a new line of text.

It performs the same operation as the [BR Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.NL(  
    cclear        IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes   IN    VARCHAR2    DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-62 NL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<BR CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.84 NOBR Procedure

This procedure generates the `<NOBR>` and `</NOBR>` tags which turn off line-breaking in a section of text.

### Syntax

```
HTP.NOBR(  
  ctext          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-63 NOBR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text that is to be rendered on one line.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<NOBR>ctext</NOBR>
```

## 212.5.85 NOFRAMESCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</NOFRAMES>` tag which marks the end of a no-frames section.

To mark the beginning of a no-frames section, use the [FRAMESETOPEN Procedure](#). See also [FRAME Procedure](#), [FRAMESETOPEN Procedure](#) and [FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.NOFRAMESCLOSE;
```

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
</NOFRAMES>
```

## 212.5.86 NOFRAMESOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<NOFRAMES>` tag which mark the beginning of a no-frames section.

To mark the end of a no-frames section, use the [FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure](#). See also [FRAME Procedure](#), [FRAMESETOPEN Procedure](#) and [FRAMESETCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.NOFRAMESOPEN;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<NOFRAMES>
```

## 212.5.87 OLISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</OL>` tag which defines the end of an ordered list. An ordered list presents a list of numbered items.

To mark the beginning of a list of this kind, use the [OLISTOPEN Procedure](#). Numbered items are added using [LISTITEM Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.OLISTCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</OL>
```

## 212.5.88 OLISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<OL>` tag which marks the beginning of an ordered list. An ordered list presents a list of numbered items.

To mark the end of a list of this kind, use the [OLISTCLOSE Procedure](#). Numbered items are added using [LISTITEM Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.OLISTOPEN(  
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cwrap           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-64** OLISTOPEN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>cwrap</code>	The value for the <code>WRAP</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<OL CLEAR="cclear" WRAP="cwrap" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.89 PARA Procedure

This procedure generates the `<P>` tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph.

You can add attributes to the tag by means of the [PARAGRAPH Procedure](#).

## Syntax

```
HTP.PARA;
```

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<P>
```

## 212.5.90 PARAGRAPH Procedure

You can use this procedure to add attributes to the `<P>` tag created by the `PARA` Procedure.

## Syntax

```
HTP.PARAGRAPH(
  calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-65** PARAGRAPH Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.

**Table 212-65 (Cont.) PARAGRAPH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cnowrap</code>	If the value for this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<P ALIGN="calign" NOWRAP CLEAR="cclear" cattributes>
```

**Related Topics**

- [PARA Procedure](#)  
This procedure generates the <P> tag which indicates that the text that comes after the tag is to be formatted as a paragraph.

## 212.5.91 PARAM Procedure

This procedure generates the <PARAM> tag which specifies parameter values for Java applets.

The values can reference HTML variables. To invoke a Java applet from a Web page, use [APPLETOPEN Procedure](#) to begin the invocation. Use one [PARAM Procedure](#) for each desired name-value pair, and use [APPLETCLOSE Procedure](#) to end the applet invocation.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.PARAM(  
  cname          IN          VARCHAR2  
  cvalue         IN          VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-66 PARAM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cname</code>	The value for the NAME attribute.
<code>cvalue</code>	The value for the VALUE attribute.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<PARAM NAME=cname VALUE="cvalue">
```



## 212.5.92 PLAINTEXT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<PLAINTEXT>` and `</PLAINTEXT>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in fixed-width type.

### Syntax

```
HTP.PLAINTEXT(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-67** PLAINTEXT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to be rendered in fixed-width font.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<PLAINTEXT cattributes>ctext</PLAINTEXT>
```

## 212.5.93 PRECLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</PRE>` tag which marks the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page.

To mark the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page, use the [PREOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.PRECLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</PRE>
```

## 212.5.94 PREOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<PRE>` tag which marks the beginning of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page.

To mark the end of a section of preformatted text in the body of the HTML page, use the [PRECLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.PREOPEN(  
    cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

cwidth      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 212-68** PREOPEN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
cclear	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
cwidth	The value for the WIDTH attribute.
cattributes	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<PRE CLEAR="cclear" WIDTH="cwidth" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.95 PRINT Procedures

These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string terminated with the \n newline character.

The [PRN Procedures](#) performs the same operation but does not terminate with a newline character.

### Syntax

```
HTP.PRINT (
  cbuf      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

```
HTP.PRINT (
  dbuf      IN      DATE);
```

```
HTP.PRINT (
  nbuf      IN      NUMBER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-69** PRINT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
cbuf	The string to generate terminated by a newline.
dbuf	The string to generate terminated by a newline.
nbuf	The string to generate terminated by a newline.

### Usage Notes

- The \n character is not the same as <BR>. The \n character formats the HTML source but it does not affect how the browser renders the HTML source. Use <BR> to control how the browser renders the HTML source.
- These procedures do not have function equivalents.

## 212.5.96 PRINTS Procedure

This procedure generates a string and replaces certain characters with a corresponding escape sequence.

The following characters are replaced with the corresponding escape sequence.

- < to &lt;
- > to &gt;
- " to &quot;
- & to &amp;

If not replaced, the special characters are interpreted as HTML control characters and produce garbled output. This procedure and the [PS Procedure](#) perform the same operation as the [PRN Procedures](#) but with character substitution.

### Syntax

```
HTP.PRINTS (  
    ctext      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-70 PRINTS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The string where to perform character substitution.

### Usage Notes

This procedure does not have an HTF function equivalent (see [Operational Notes](#) for the HTF implementation).

## 212.5.97 PRN Procedures

These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string.

Unlike the [PRINT Procedures](#) the string is not terminated with the \n newline character.

### Syntax

```
HTP.PRN (  
    cbuf      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

```
HTP.PRN (  
    dbuf      IN      DATE);
```

```
HTP.PRN (  
    nbuf      IN      NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-71 PRN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cbuf	The string to generate (not terminated by a newline).
dbuf	The string to generate (not terminated by a newline).
nbuf	The string to generate (not terminated by a newline).

## Usage Notes

These procedures do not have function equivalents.

## 212.5.98 PS Procedure

This procedure generates a string and replaces certain characters with the corresponding escape sequence.

This procedure replaces the following characters with the corresponding escape sequence.

- < to &lt;
- > to &gt;
- " to &quot;
- & to &amp;

If not replaced, the special characters are interpreted as HTML control characters and produce garbled output. This procedure and the [PRINTS Procedure](#) perform the same operation as the [PRN Procedures](#) but with character substitution.

## Syntax

```
HTP.PS (
    ctext      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-72 PS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctext	The string where to perform character substitution.

## Usage Notes

This procedure does not have an HTF function equivalent (see [Operational Notes](#) for the HTF implementation).

## 212.5.99 S Procedure

This procedure generates the `<S>` and `</S>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type.

This performs the same operation as [STRIKE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.S (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-73 S Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to be rendered in strikethrough type.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<S cattributes>ctext</S>
```

## 212.5.100 SAMPLE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SAMP>` and `</SAMP>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in monospace font or however "sample" is defined stylistically.

### Syntax

```
HTP.SAMPLE (  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-74 SAMPLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to be rendered in monospace font.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SAMP cattributes>ctext</SAMP>
```

## 212.5.101 SCRIPT Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SCRIPT>` and `</SCRIPT>` tags which contain a script written in languages such as JavaScript and VBScript.

### Syntax

```
HTP.SCRIPT (
  cscript      IN      VARCHAR2,
  clanguage    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-75** SCRIPT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
cscript	The text of the script. This is the text that makes up the script itself, not the name of a file containing the script.
clanguage	The language in which the script is written. If this parameter is omitted, the user's browser determines the scripting language.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=clanguage>cscript</SCRIPT>
```

so that

```
HTP.script ('Erupting_Volcano', 'Javascript');
```

generates

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE=Javascript>"script text here"</SCRIPT>
```

This causes the browser to run the script enclosed in the tags.

## 212.5.102 SMALL Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SMALL>` and `</SMALL>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround using a small font.

### Syntax

```
HTP.SMALL (
  ctext      IN      VARCHAR2,
  cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-76** SMALL Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
ctext	The text to be rendered in small font.

**Table 212-76 (Cont.) SMALL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<SMALL cattributes>ctext</SMALL>
```

## 212.5.103 STRIKE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<STRIKE>` and `</STRIKE>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in strikethrough type.

This performs the same operation as [S Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.STRIKE (
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-77 STRIKE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to be rendered in strikethrough type.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<STRIKE cattributes>ctext</STRIKE>
```

## 212.5.104 STRONG Procedure

This procedure generates the `<STRONG>` and `</STRONG>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in bold, or however "strong" is defined.

**Syntax**

```
HTP.STRONG(
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-78** STRONG Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c<sub>text</sub></code>	The text to be emphasized.
<code>c<sub>attributes</sub></code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<STRONG cattributes>ctext</STRONG>
```

## 212.5.105 STYLE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<STYLE>` and `</STYLE>` tags which include a style sheet in a Web page.

You can get more information about style sheets at <http://www.w3.org>. This feature is not compatible with browsers that support only HTML versions 2.0 or earlier. Such browsers will ignore this tag.

## Syntax

```
HTP.STYLE(  
    cstyle          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-79** STYLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c<sub>style</sub></code>	The the style information to include.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<STYLE>cstyle</STYLE>
```

## 212.5.106 SUB Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SUB>` and `</SUB>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as subscript.

## Syntax

```
HTP.SUB(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    calign        in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 212-80 SUB Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to render in subscript.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SUB ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ctext</SUB>
```

## 212.5.107 SUP Procedure

This procedure generates the `<SUP>` and `</SUP>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround as superscript.

### Syntax

```
HTP.SUP(
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,
    calign         in          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-81 SUP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to render in superscript.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<SUP ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ctext</SUP>
```

## 212.5.108 TABLECAPTION Procedure

This procedure generates the `<CAPTION>` and `</CAPTION>` tags which place a caption in an HTML table.

### Syntax

```
HTP.TABLECAPTION(
    ccaption      IN          VARCHAR2,
```

```

    calign      in      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 212-82 TABLECAPTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c <code>text</code>	The text for the caption.
c <code>align</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
c <code>attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<CAPTION ALIGN="calign" cattributes>ccaption</CAPTION>
```

## 212.5.109 TABLECLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</TABLE>` tag which marks the end of an HTML table.

To define the beginning of an HTML table, use the [TABLEOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.TABLECLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</TABLE>
```

## 212.5.110 TABLEDATA Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TD>` and `</TD>` tags which insert data into a cell of an HTML table.

### Syntax

```

HTP.TABLEDATA(
    cvalue      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    calign      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cdp         IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cnowrap     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    crowspan    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    ccolspan    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);

```

## Parameters

**Table 212-83 TABLEDATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cvalue</code>	The data for the cell in the table.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cdp</code>	The value for the <code>DP</code> attribute.
<code>nowrap</code>	If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>ccolspan</code>	The value for the <code>COLSPAN</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TD ALIGN="calign" DP="cdp" ROWSPAN="crowspan" COLSPAN="ccolspan" NOWRAP
cattributes>cvalue</TD>
```

## 212.5.111 TABLEHEADER Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TH>` and `</TH>` tags which insert a header cell in an HTML table.

The `<TH>` tag is similar to the `<TD>` tag except that the text in this case the rows are usually rendered in bold type.

## Syntax

```
HTP.TABLEHEADER(
  cvalue      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  calign      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdp         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  nowrap      IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  crowspan    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ccolspan    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 212-84 TABLEHEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cvalue</code>	The data for the cell in the table.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cdp</code>	The value for the <code>DP</code> attribute.
<code>nowrap</code>	If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>crispen</code>	The value for the <code>ROWSPAN</code> attribute.

**Table 212-84 (Cont.) TABLEHEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>c colspan</code>	The value for the COLSPAN attribute.
<code>c attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<TH ALIGN="calign" DP="cdp" ROWSPAN="crowspan" COLSPAN="c colspan" NOWRAP
c attributes>cvalue</TH>
```

## 212.5.112 TABLEOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the <TABLE> tag which marks the beginning of an HTML table.

To define the end of an HTML table, use the [TABLECLOSE Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
HTP.TABLEOPEN(
  cborder          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  calign           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL
  c attributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters****Table 212-85 TABLEOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>border</code>	The value for the BORDER attribute.
<code>calign</code>	The value for the ALIGN attribute.
<code>c nowrap</code>	If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the NOWRAP attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the CLEAR attribute.
<code>c attributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

**Examples**

This procedure generates

```
<TABLE "cborder" NOWRAP ALIGN="calign" CLEAR="cclear" c attributes>
```

## 212.5.113 TABLEROWCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</TR>` tag which marks the end of a new row in an HTML table.

To mark the beginning of a new row, use the [TABLEROWOPEN Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.TABLEROWCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</TABLE>
```

## 212.5.114 TABLEROWOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TR>` tag which marks the beginning of a new row in an HTML table.

To mark the end of a new row, use the [TABLEROWCLOSE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.TABLEROWOPEN(
    calign          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cvalign         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cdp             IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cnowrap         IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-86** TABLEROWOPEN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>calign</code>	The value for the <code>ALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cvalign</code>	The value for the <code>VALIGN</code> attribute.
<code>cdp</code>	The value for the <code>DP</code> attribute.
<code>cnowrap</code>	If the value of this parameter is not <code>NULL</code> , the <code>NOWRAP</code> attribute is added to the tag.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<<TR ALIGN="calign" VALIGN="cvalign" DP="cdp" NOWRAP cattributes>
```

## 212.5.115 TELETYPE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TT>` and `</TT>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in a fixed width typewriter font, for example, the courier font.

### Syntax

```
HTP.TELETYPE(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-87 TELETYPE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to render in a fixed width typewriter font.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TT cattributes>ctext</TT>
```

## 212.5.116 TITLE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<TITLE>` and `</TITLE>` tags which specify the text to display in the titlebar of the browser window.

### Syntax

```
HTP.TITLE(  
    ctitle          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-88 TITLE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>ctitle</code>	The text to display in the titlebar of the browser window.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<TITLE>ctitle</TITLE>
```

## 212.5.117 ULISTCLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates the `</UL>` tag which marks the end of an unordered list. An unordered list presents items with bullets.

To mark the beginning of an unordered list, use the [ULISTOPEN Procedure](#). Add list items with [LISTITEM Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.ULISTCLOSE;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
</TABLE>
```

## 212.5.118 ULISTOPEN Procedure

This procedure generates the `<UL>` tag which marks the beginning of an unordered list. An unordered list presents items with bullets.

To mark the end of an unordered list, use the [ULISTCLOSE Procedure](#). Add list items with [LISTITEM Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
HTP.ULISTOPEN(
  cclear          IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cwrap           IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cdingbat        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  csrc            IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-89 ULISTOPEN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>cclear</code>	The value for the <code>CLEAR</code> attribute.
<code>cwrap</code>	The value for the <code>WRAP</code> attribute.
<code>cdingbat</code>	The value for the <code>DINGBAT</code> attribute.
<code>csrc</code>	The value for the <code>SRC</code> attribute.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<UL CLEAR="cclear" WRAP="cwrap" DINGBAT="cdingbat" SRC="csrc" cattributes>
```

## 212.5.119 UNDERLINE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<U>` and `</U>` tags, which direct the browser to render the text they surround with an underline.

### Syntax

```
HTP.UNDERLINE(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-90** UNDERLINE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to render with an underline.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<U cattributes>ctext</U>
```

## 212.5.120 VARIABLE Procedure

This procedure generates the `<VAR>` and `</VAR>` tags which direct the browser to render the text they surround in italics or however "variable" is defined stylistically.

### Syntax

```
HTP.VARIABLE(  
    ctext          IN          VARCHAR2,  
    cattributes    IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 212-91** VARIABLE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>ctext</code>	The text to render in italics.
<code>cattributes</code>	The other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<VAR cattributes>ctext</VAR>
```



## 212.5.121 WBR Procedure

This procedure generates the <WBR> tag, which inserts a soft line break within a section of NOBR text.

### Syntax

```
HTP.WBR;
```

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
<WBR>
```

# 213

## OWA\_CACHE

The `OWA_CACHE` package provides an interface that enables the PL/SQL Gateway cache to improve the performance of PL/SQL Web applications.

### See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_CACHE Subprograms](#)

### 213.1 OWA\_CACHE Constants

`OWA_CACHE` defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

- `system_level` CONSTANT VARCHAR(6) := 'SYSTEM';
- `user_level` CONSTANT VARCHAR(4) := 'USER';

### 213.2 Summary of OWA\_CACHE Subprograms

This table lists the `OWA_CACHE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 213-1 OWA\_CACHE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DISABLE</a> Procedure	Disables the cache for this particular request
<a href="#">GET_ETAG</a> Function	Returns the tag associated with the cached content (used in the Validation technique model only)
<a href="#">GET_LEVEL</a> Function	Returns the caching level (used in the Validation technique model only)
<a href="#">SET_CACHE</a> Procedure	Sets up the cache headers for validation model cache type
<a href="#">SET_EXPIRES</a> Procedure	Sets up the cache headers for expires model cache type
<a href="#">SET_NOT_MODIFIED</a> Procedure	Sets up the headers for a not modified cache hit (used in the Validation technique model only)
<a href="#">SET_SURROGATE_CONTROL</a> Procedure	Sets up the headers for a surrogate-control header for Web cache

## 213.2.1 DISABLE Procedure

This procedure disables the cache for this particular request.

### Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.DISABLE;
```

## 213.2.2 GET\_ETAG Function

This function returns the tag associated with the cached content. It is used in the Validation technique only.

### Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.GET_ETAG  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

The tag for cache hit, otherwise NULL.

## 213.2.3 GET\_LEVEL Function

This returns the caching level. It is used in the Validation technique model only.

### Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.GET_LEVEL  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

The caching level string ('USER' or 'SYSTEM') for cache hit, otherwise NULL.

## 213.2.4 SET\_CACHE Procedure

This procedure sets up the cache headers for validation model cache type.

### Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.SET_CACHE(  
  p_etag      IN      VARCHAR2,  
  p_level     IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 213-2** *SET\_CACHE Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
p_etag	The etag associated with this content
p_level	The caching level ('USER' or 'SYSTEM').

**Exceptions**

VALUE\_ERROR is thrown if

- p\_etag is greater than 55
- p\_level is not 'USER' or 'SYSTEM'

## 213.2.5 SET\_EXPIRES Procedure

This procedure sets up the cache headers for expires model cache type.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_CACHE.SET_EXPIRES(
  p_expires    IN    NUMBER,
  p_level      IN    VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 213-3 SET\_EXPIRES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_expires	The number of minutes this content is valid.
p_level	The caching level ('USER' or 'SYSTEM').

**Exceptions**

VALUE\_ERROR is thrown if

- p\_expires is negative or zero
- p\_level is not 'USER' or 'SYSTEM'
- p\_expires is > 525600 (1 year)

## 213.2.6 SET\_NOT\_MODIFIED Procedure

This procedure sets up the headers for a not-modified cache hit. It is used in the Validation technique only.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_CACHE.SET_NOT_MODIFIED;
```

**Exceptions**

VALUE\_ERROR is thrown if If the etag was not passed in

## 213.2.7 SET\_SURROGATE\_CONTROL Procedure

This procedure sets the headers for a surrogate-control header for Web cache

### Syntax

```
OWA_CACHE.SET_SURROGATE_CONTROL(  
    p_value          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 213-4 SET\_SURROGATE\_CONTROL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_value	The value to be passed as the Surrogate-Control header.

### Exceptions

VALUE\_ERROR is thrown if p\_value is greater than 55 in length.

# OWA\_COOKIE

The OWA\_COOKIE package provides an interface for sending and retrieving HTTP cookies from the client's browser.

## See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_COOKIE Subprograms](#)

## 214.1 OWA\_CUSTOM Overview

Cookies are opaque strings sent to the browser to maintain state between HTTP calls. State can be maintained throughout the client's sessions, or longer if an expiration date is included. The system date is calculated with reference to the information specified in the OWA\_CUSTOM package.

## 214.2 OWA\_COOKIE Types

This datatype contains cookie name-value pairs.

Since the HTTP standard allows cookie names to be overloaded (that is, multiple values can be associated with the same cookie name), there is a PL/SQL RECORD holding all values associated with a given cookie name.

```
TYPE vc_arr IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER.
```

```
TYPE COOKIE IS RECORD (  
    name          VARCHAR2(4000),  
    vals          vc_arr,  
    num_vals      INTEGER);
```

## 214.3 OWA\_COOKIE Rules and Limits

All HTTP headers must be in English and the ASCII character set. If the headers are generated from the database, verify they are created in the English language.

## 214.4 Summary of OWA\_COOKIE Subprograms

This table lists the OWA\_COOKIE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 214-1 OWA\_COOKIE Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET Function</a>	Gets the value of the specified cookie
<a href="#">GET_ALL Procedure</a>	Gets all cookie name-value pairs
<a href="#">REMOVE Procedure</a>	Removes the specified cookie
<a href="#">SEND procedure</a>	Generates a "Set-Cookie" line in the HTTP header

### 214.4.1 GET Function

This function returns the values associated with the specified cookie. The values are returned in a OWA\_COOKIE.COOKIE DATA TYPE .

#### Syntax

```
OWA_COOKIE.GET(
  name          IN          VARCHAR2)
  RETURN COOKIE;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 214-2 GET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the cookie.

#### Return Values

OWA\_COOKIE.COOKIE DATA TYPE.

### 214.4.2 GET\_ALL Procedure

This procedure returns all cookie names and their values from the client's browser. The values appear in the order in which they were sent from the browser.

#### Syntax

```
OWA_COOKIE.GET_ALL(
  names          OUT          vc_arr ,
  vals           OUT          vc_arr ,
  num_vals       OUT          INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 214-3 GET\_ALL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
names	The names of the cookies.
vals	The values of the cookies.
num_vals	The number of cookie-value pairs.

## 214.4.3 REMOVE Procedure

This procedure forces a cookie to expire immediately by setting the "expires" field of a Set-Cookie line in the HTTP header to "01-Jan-1990".

This procedure must be called within the context of an HTTP header.

### Syntax

```
OWA_COOKIE.REMOVE(
  name      IN      VARCHAR2,
  val       IN      VARCHAR2,
  path      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 214-4 REMOVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the cookie to expire.
val	The value of the cookie.
path	[Currently unused]

## 214.4.4 SEND procedure

This procedure generates a Set-Cookie line, which transmits a cookie to the client.

This procedure must occur in the context of an HTTP header.

### Syntax

```
OWA_COOKIE.SEND(
  name      in      varchar2,
  value     in      varchar2,
  expires   in      date      DEFAULT NULL,
  path      in      varchar2  DEFAULT NULL,
  domain    in      varchar2  DEFAULT NULL,
  secure    in      varchar2  DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 214-5 SEND Procedure Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
name	The name of the cookie.
value	The value of the cookie.
expires	The date at which the cookie will expire
path	The value for the path field.
domain	The value for the domain field.
secure	If the value of this parameter is not NULL, the "secure" field is added to the line.

# 215

## OWA\_CUSTOM

The `OWA_CUSTOM` package provides a Global PLSQL Agent Authorization callback function.

It is used when PLSQL Agent's authorization scheme is set to `GLOBAL` or `CUSTOM` when there is no overriding `OWA_CUSTOM` package.

### See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_CUSTOM Subprograms](#)

## 215.1 OWA\_CUSTOM Constants

`OWA_CUSTOM` defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

- `dbms_server_timezone` CONSTANT VARCHAR2(3) := 'PST';
- `dbms_server_gmtdiff` CONSTANT NUMBER := NULL;

## 215.2 Summary of OWA\_CUSTOM Subprograms

The `AUTHORIZE` function is the only subprogram in the `OWA_CUSTOM` package.

**Table 215-1** *OWA\_CUSTOM Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">AUTHORIZE</a> Function	Provides a Global PLSQL Agent Authorization callback function

## 215.2.1 AUTHORIZE Function

This function is used when PLSQL Agent's authorization scheme is set to GLOBAL or CUSTOM when there is no overriding OWA\_CUSTOM package.

### Syntax

```
OWA_CUSTOM.AUTHORIZE  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

# OWA\_IMAGE

The `OWA_IMAGE` package provides an interface to access the coordinates where a user clicked on an image.

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Variables](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_IMAGE Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

## 216.1 OWA\_IMAGE Overview

Use this package when you have any image map whose destination links invoke the PL/SQL Gateway.

## 216.2 OWA\_IMAGE Types

This datatype (`point`) contain the `x` and `y` values of a coordinate, and so provides the coordinates of a user's click on an imagemap.

It is defined as:

```
TYPE POINT IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER
```

## 216.3 OWA\_IMAGE Variables

This package variable (`null_point`) of `TYPE POINT` is used to default point parameters. Both the `X` and the `Y` fields of this variable are `NULL`.

## 216.4 OWA\_IMAGE Examples

This example shows use of OWA\_IMAGE.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE process_image
  (my_img in OWA_IMAGE.POINT)
AS
  x integer := OWA_IMAGE.GET_X(my_img);
  y integer := OWA_IMAGE.GET_Y(my_img);
BEGIN
  /* process the coordinate */
END
```

## 216.5 Summary of OWA\_IMAGE Subprograms

This table lists the OWA\_IMAGE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 216-1** OWA\_IMAGE Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_X Function</a>	Gets the X value of a point type
<a href="#">GET_Y Function</a>	Gets the Y value of a point type

### 216.5.1 GET\_X Function

This function returns the x coordinate of the point where the user clicked on an image map.

#### Syntax

```
OWA_IMAGE.GET_X(
  p          IN          point)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 216-2** GET\_X Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
p	The point where the user clicked.

#### Return Values

The X coordinate as an integer.

## 216.5.2 GET\_Y Function

This function returns the Y coordinate of the point where the user clicked on an image map.

### Syntax

```
OWA_IMAGE.GET_Y(  
    p          IN          point)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 216-3** GET\_Y Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
p	The point where the user clicked.

### Return Values

The Y coordinate as an integer.

# 217

## OWA\_OPT\_LOCK

The `OWA_OPT_LOCK` package contains subprograms that impose optimistic locking strategies so as to prevent lost updates.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_OPT\\_LOCK Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

## 217.1 OWA\_OPT\_LOCK Overview

The `OWA_OPT_LOCK` package contains subprograms that impose optimistic locking strategies, so as to prevent lost updates.

It checks if the row that the user is interested in updating has been changed by someone else in the meantime.

The PL/SQL Gateway cannot use conventional database locking schemes because HTTP is a stateless protocol. The `OWA_OPT_LOCK` package gives you two ways of dealing with the lost update problem:

- The hidden fields method stores the previous values in hidden fields in the HTML page. When the user requests an update, the PL/SQL Gateway checks these values against the current state of the database. The update operation is performed only if the values match. To use this method, call the `owa_opt_lock.store_values` procedure.
- The checksum method stores a checksum rather than the values themselves. To use this method, call the `owa_opt_lock.checksum` function.

These methods are optimistic. They do not prevent other users from performing updates, but they do reject the current update if an intervening update has occurred.

## 217.2 OWA\_TEXT Types

This datatype is a PL/SQL table intended to hold ROWIDs.

```
TYPE VCARRAY IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER
```

Note that this is different from the `OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR` DATA TYPE.

## 217.3 Summary of OWA\_OPT\_LOCK Subprograms

This table lists the `OWA_OPT_LOCK` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 217-1 OWA\_OPT\_LOCK Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CHECKSUM Functions</a>	Returns the checksum value
<a href="#">GET_ROWID Function</a>	Returns the ROWID value
<a href="#">STORE_VALUES Procedure</a>	Stores unmodified values in hidden fields for later verification
<a href="#">VERIFY_VALUES Function</a>	Verifies the stored values against modified values

### 217.3.1 CHECKSUM Functions

This function returns a `checksum` value for a specified string, or for a row in a table. For a row in a table, the function calculates the `checksum` value based on the values of the columns in the row. This function comes in two versions.

The first version returns a `checksum` based on the specified string. This is a "pure" 32-bit `checksum` executed by the database and based on the Internet 1 protocol.

The second version returns a `checksum` based on the values of a row in a table. This is a "impure" 32-bit `checksum` based on the Internet 1 protocol.

#### Syntax

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.CHECKSUM(
  p_buff      IN      VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.CHECKSUM(
  p_owner     IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_tname     IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_rowid     IN      ROWID)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 217-2 CHECKSUM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_buff</code>	The nstring where you want to calculate the <code>checksum</code> .
<code>p_owner</code>	The owner of the table.
<code>p_tname</code>	The table name.
<code>p_rowid</code>	The row in <code>p_tname</code> where you want to calculate the <code>checksum</code> value. Use the <a href="#">GET_ROWID Function</a> to convert VCARRAY values to proper rowids.



## 217.3.2 GET\_ROWID Function

This function returns the ROWID datatype from the specified OWA\_OPT\_LOCK.VCARRAY DATA TYPE.

### Syntax

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.GET_ROWID(
  p_old_values      IN      vccarray)
  RETURN ROWID;
```

### Parameters

**Table 217-3 GET\_ROWID Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_old_values	This parameter is usually passed in from an HTML form.

## 217.3.3 STORE\_VALUES Procedure

This procedure stores the column values of the row that you want to update later. The values are stored in hidden HTML form elements.

### Syntax

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.STORE_VALUES(
  p_owner      IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_tname      IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_rowid      IN      ROWID);
```

### Parameters

**Table 217-4 STORE\_VALUES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_owner	The owner of the table.
p_tname	The name of the table.
p_rowid	The row where you want to store values.

### Usage Notes

Before updating the row, compare these values with the current row values to ensure that the values in the row have not been changed. If the values have changed, you can warn the users and let them decide if the update should take place.

The procedure generates series of hidden form elements:

- One hidden form element is created for the table owner. The name of the element is "old\_p\_tname", where p\_tname is the name of the table. The value of the element is the owner name.

- One hidden form element is created for the table name. The name of the element is "old\_p\_tname", where p\_tname is the name of the table. The value of the element is the table name.
- One element is created for each column in the row. The name of the element is "old\_p\_tname", where p\_tname is the name of the table. The value of the element is the column value.

See also the [VERIFY\\_VALUES Function](#).

## 217.3.4 VERIFY\_VALUES Function

This function verifies whether values in the specified row have been updated since the last query.

Use this function with the [STORE\\_VALUES Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
OWA_OPT_LOCK.VERIFY_VALUES(  
    p_old_values IN varray)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 217-5** *VERIFY\_VALUES Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
p_old_values	<p>A PL/SQL table containing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• p_old_values(1) specifies the owner of the table.</li><li>• p_old_values(2) specifies the table.</li><li>• p_old_values(3) specifies the rowid of the row to verify.</li></ul> <p>The remaining indexes contain values for the columns in the table.</p> <p>Typically, this parameter is passed in from the HTML form, where you have previously called the <a href="#">STORE_VALUES Procedure</a> to store the row values on hidden form elements.</p>

### Return Values

TRUE if no other update has been performed, otherwise FALSE.

# OWA\_PATTERN

The OWA\_PATTERN package provides an interface to locate text patterns within strings and replace the matched string with another string.

## See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package, see the following:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Types](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_PATTERN Subprograms](#)

## 218.1 OWA\_PATTERN Types

You can use a pattern as both an input and output parameter. Because of this, you can pass the same regular expression to OWA\_PATTERN function calls, and it only has to be parsed once.

- `OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN`

## 218.2 OWA\_PATTERN Operational Notes

The OWA\_PATTERN subprograms are overloaded. Specifically, there are six versions of `MATCH`, and four each of `AMATCH` and `CHANGE`.

The subprograms use the following parameters:

- `line` - This is the target to be examined for a match. It can be more than one line of text or a `owa_text.multi_line` datatype.
- `pat` - This is the pattern that the subprograms attempt to locate in line. The pattern can contain regular expressions. In the `owa_pattern.change` function and procedure, this parameter is called `from_str`.
- `flags` - This specifies whether the search is case-sensitive or if substitutions are done globally.

Use regular expressions with the subprograms in this package. You Specify a regular expression by creating the string you want to match interspersed with various wildcard tokens and quantifiers.

- [Wildcards](#)
- [Quantifiers](#)
- [Flags](#)

## 218.2.1 OWA\_PATTERN Wildcards

Wildcard tokens match something other than themselves.

**Table 218-1** *Wildcard tokens recognized by OWA\_PATTERN package*

Token	Description
^	Matches newline or the beginning of the target
\$	Matches newline or the end of the target
\n	Matches newline
.	Matches any character except newline
\t	Matches tab
\d	Matches digits [0-9]
\D	Matches non-digits [not 0-9]
\w	Matches word characters (0-9, a-z, A-Z, or _)
\W	Matches non-word characters (not 0-9, a-z, A-Z, or _)
\s	Matches whitespace characters (blank, tab, or newline).
\S	Matches non-whitespace characters (not blank, tab, or newline)
\b	Matches "word" boundaries (between \w and \W)
\x<HEX>	Matches the value in the current character set of the two hexadecimal digits
\<OCT>	Matches the value in the current character set of the two or three octal digits
\	Followed by any character not covered by another case matches that character
&	Applies only to <i>CHANGE</i> . This causes the string that matched the regular expression to be included in the string that replaces it. This differs from the other tokens in that it specifies how a target is changed rather than how it is matched. This is explained further under <a href="#">CHANGE Functions and Procedures</a> .

## 218.2.2 OWA\_PATTERN Quantifiers

Any tokens except & can have their meaning extended by any of the following quantifiers. You can also apply these quantifiers to literals.

**Table 218-2** *Quantifiers*

Quantifier	Description
?	0 or 1 occurrence(s)
*	0 or more occurrences
+	1 or more occurrence(s)
{n}	Exactly <i>n</i> occurrences

**Table 218-2 (Cont.) Quantifiers**

Quantifier	Description
$(n, \}$	At least $n$ occurrences
$\{n, m\}$	At least $n$ , but not more than $m$ , occurrences

### 218.2.3 OWA\_PATTERN Flags

In addition to targets and regular expressions, the OWA\_PATTERN functions and procedures use flags to affect how they are interpreted.

**Table 218-3 Flags**

Flag	Description
i	This indicates a case-insensitive search.
g	This applies only to CHANGE. It indicates a global replace. That is, all portions of the target that match the regular expression are replaced.

## 218.3 Summary of OWA\_PATTERN Subprograms

This table lists the OWA\_PATTERN subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 218-4 OWA\_PATTERN Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">AMATCH Function</a>	Determines if a string contains the specified pattern. It lets you specify where in the string the match has to occur
<a href="#">CHANGE Functions and Procedures</a>	Replaces a pattern within a string. If you call it as a function it returns the number of times the regular expression was found and replaced
<a href="#">GETPAT Procedure</a>	Generates a pattern datatype from a VARCHAR2 type
<a href="#">MATCH Function</a>	Determines if a string contains the specified pattern

### 218.3.1 AMATCH Function

This function specifies if a pattern occurs in a particular location in a string.

There are four versions to this function:

- The first and second versions of the function do not save the matched tokens (these are saved in the `backrefs` parameters in the third and fourth versions). The difference between the first and second versions is the `pat` parameter, which can be a VARCHAR2 or a pattern datatype.
- The third and fourth versions of the function save the matched tokens in the `backrefs` parameter. The difference between the third and fourth versions is the `pat` parameter, which can be a VARCHAR2 or a pattern datatype.

 **Note:**

If multiple overlapping strings match the regular expression, this function takes the longest match.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_PATTERN.AMATCH(
  line          IN          VARCHAR2,
  from_loc      IN          INTEGER,
  pat           IN          VARCHAR2,
  flags        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.AMATCH(
  line          IN          VARCHAR2,
  from_loc      IN          INTEGER,
  pat           IN OUT     PATTERN,
  flags        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.AMATCH(
  line          IN          VARCHAR2
  from_loc      IN          INTEGER
  pat           in          varchar2
  backrefs      OUT         owa_text.vc_arr
  flags        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.AMATCH(
  line          IN          VARCHAR2
  from_loc      IN          INTEGER
  pat           IN OUT     PATTERN
  backrefs      OUT         owa_text.vc_arr
  flags        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

**Parameters****Table 218-5 AMATCH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
line	The text to search in.
from_loc	The location (in number of characters) in line where the search is to begin.
pat	The string to match. It can contain regular expressions. This can be either a VARCHAR2 or a pattern. If it is a pattern, the output value of this parameter is the pattern matched.
backrefs	The text that is matched. Each token that is matched is placed in a cell in the OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR DATA TYPE PL/SQL table.
flags	Whether or not the search is case-sensitive. If the value of this parameter is "i", the search is case-insensitive. Otherwise the search is case-sensitive.

## Return Values

The index of the character after the end of the match, counting from the beginning of `line`. If there was no match, the function returns 0.

## 218.3.2 CHANGE Functions and Procedures

This function or procedure searches and replaces a string or `multi_line` datatype. If multiple overlapping strings match the regular expression, this subprogram takes the longest match.

### Syntax

```
OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE(
  line          IN OUT  VARCHAR2,
  from_str      IN      VARCHAR2,
  to_str        IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags         IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE(
  line          IN OUT  VARCHAR2,
  from_str      IN      VARCHAR2,
  to_str        IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags         IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
owa_pattern.change(
  mline        IN OUT  owa_text.multi_line,
  from_str     IN      VARCHAR2,
  to_str       IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE(
  mline        IN OUT  owa_text.multi_line,
  from_str     IN      VARCHAR2,
  to_str       IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags        IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 218-6** CHANGE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>line</code>	The text to search in. The output value of this parameter is the altered string.
<code>mline</code>	The text to search in. This is a <code>owa_text.multi_line</code> datatype. The output value of this parameter is the altered string.
<code>from_str</code>	The regular expression to replace.
<code>to_str</code>	The substitution pattern.

**Table 218-6 (Cont.) CHANGE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
flags	Whether or not the search is case-sensitive, and whether or not changes are to be made globally. If "i" is specified, the search is case-insensitive. If "g" is specified, changes are made to all matches. Otherwise, the function stops after the first substitution is made.

**Return Values**

As a function, it returns the number of substitutions made. If the flag "g" is not used, this number can only be 0 or 1 and only the first match is replaced. The flag "g" specifies to replace all matches with the regular expression.

**Examples**

```
OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE('Cats in pajamas', 'C.+in', '& red ')
```

The regular expression matches the substring "Cats in". It then replaces this string with "& red". The ampersand character "&" indicates "Cats in" because that is what matched the regular expression. Thus, this procedure replaces the string "Cats in pajamas" with "Cats in red" If you call this as a function instead of a procedure, the value returned is 1, indicating that a single substitution has been made.

**Example 2:**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE test_pattern as theline VARCHAR2(256);
num_found    INTEGER;
BEGIN
    theline := 'what is the goal?';
    num_found := OWA_PATTERN.CHANGE(theline, 'goal', 'idea', 'g');
    HTP.PRINT(num_found); -- num_found is 1
    HTP.PRINT(theline); -- theline is 'what is the idea?'
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS
```

## 218.3.3 GETPAT Procedure

This procedure converts a VARCHAR2 string into an OWA\_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_PATTERN.GETPAT(
    arg    IN    VARCHAR2,
    pat    IN OUT pattern);
```



## Parameters

**Table 218-7 GETPAT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
arg	The string to convert.
pat	the OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE initialized with arg.

## 218.3.4 MATCH Function

This function determines if a string contains the specified pattern. The pattern can contain regular expressions. If multiple overlapping strings can match the regular expression, this function takes the longest match.

### Syntax

```
owa_pattern.match(
  line      IN      VARCHAR2,
  pat       IN      VARCHAR2,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
owa_pattern.match(
  line      IN      VARCHAR2,
  pat       IN OUT  PATTERN,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
owa_pattern.match(
  line      IN      VARCHAR2,
  pat       IN      VARCHAR2,
  backrefs  OUT     owa_text.vc_arr,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.MATCH(
  line      IN      VARCHAR2,
  pat       IN OUT  PATTERN,
  backrefs  OUT     owa_text.vc_arr,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
owa_pattern.match(
  mline     IN      owa_text.multi_line,
  pat       IN      VARCHAR2,
  rlist     OUT     owa_text.row_list,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

```
OWA_PATTERN.MATCH(
  mline     IN      owa_text.multi_line,
  pat       IN OUT  pattern,
  rlist     OUT     owa_text.row_list,
  flags     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

## Parameters

**Table 218-8 MATCH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
line	The line to search in.
mline	The text to search in. This is a <code>owa_text.multi_line</code> datatype..
pat	The pattern to match. This is either a <code>VARCHAR2</code> or a <code>OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE</code> . It is a pattern, the output value of this parameter is the pattern matched.
backrefs	The text that is matched. Each token that is matched is placed in a cell in the <code>OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR DATA TYPE PL/SQL</code> table. This parameter is a <code>row_list</code> that holds each string in the target that was matched by a sequence of tokens in the regular expression.
rlist	An output parameter containing a list of matches.
flags	Whether or not the search is case-sensitive. If the value of this parameter is "i", the search is case-insensitive. Otherwise the search is case-sensitive.

## Return Values

TRUE if a match was found, FALSE otherwise.

## Examples

KAZOO is the target where it is searching for the `zoo.*` regular expression. The period indicates any character other than newline, and the asterisk matches 0 or more of the preceding characters. In this case, it matches any character other than the newline.

Therefore, this regular expression specifies that a matching target consists of `zoo`, followed by any set of characters neither ending in nor including a newline (which does not match the period). The `i` flag indicates to ignore case in the search. In this case, the function returns TRUE, which indicates that a match had been found.

```
boolean foundMatch;
foundMatch := owa_pattern.match('KAZOO', 'zoo.*', 'i');
```

The following example searches for the string "goal" followed by any number of characters in `sometext`. If found,

```
sometext  VARCHAR2(256);
pat       VARCHAR2(256);

sometext  := 'what is the goal?';
pat       := 'goal.*';
IF OWA_PATTERN.MATCH(sometext, pat)
THEN
    HTP.PRINT('Match found');
ELSE
    HTP.PRINT('Match not found');
END IF;
```

### Operational Notes

- The regular expression in this function can be either a `VARCHAR2` or an `OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE`. Create an `OWA_PATTERN.PATTERN DATA TYPE` from a string using the `OWA_PATTERN.GETPAT` procedure.
- Create a `MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE` from a long string using the `OWA_TEXT.STREAM2MULTI` procedure. If a `multi_line` is used, the `rlist` parameter specifies a list of chunks where matches were found.
- If the line is a string and not a `multi_line`, you can add an optional output parameter called `backrefs`. This parameter is a `row_list` that holds each string in the target that was matched by a sequence of tokens in the regular expression.

# 219

## OWA\_SEC

The OWA\_SEC package provides an interface for custom authentication.

### See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_SEC Subprograms](#)

## 219.1 OWA\_SEC Operational Notes

Parameters that have default values are optional.

## 219.2 Summary of OWA\_SEC Subprograms

This table lists the OWA\_SEC subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 219-1** OWA\_SEC Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_CLIENT_HOSTNAME Function</a>	Returns the client's hostname
<a href="#">GET_CLIENT_IP Function</a>	Returns the client's IP address
<a href="#">GET_PASSWORD Function</a>	Returns the password that the user entered
<a href="#">GET_USER_ID Function</a>	Returns the username that the user entered
<a href="#">SET_AUTHORIZATION Procedure</a>	Enables the PL/SQL application to use custom authentication
<a href="#">SET_PROTECTION_REALM Procedure</a>	Defines the realm that the page is in

## 219.2.1 GET\_CLIENT\_HOSTNAME Function

This function returns the hostname of the client.

### Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.GET_CLIENT_HOSTNAME  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

The hostname.

## 219.2.2 GET\_CLIENT\_IP Function

This function returns the IP address of the client.

### Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.GET_CLIENT_IP  
RETURN OWA_UTIL.IP_ADDRESS;
```

### Return Values

The IP address. The `owa_util.ip_address` datatype is a PL/SQL table where the first four elements contain the four numbers of the IP address. For example, if the IP address is 123.45.67.89 and the variable `ipaddr` is of the `owa_util.ip_address` datatype, the variable would contain the following values:

```
ipaddr(1) = 123  
ipaddr(2) = 45  
ipaddr(3) = 67  
ipaddr(4) = 89
```

## 219.2.3 GET\_PASSWORD Function

This function returns the password that the user used to log in.

### Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.GET_PASSWORD  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

The password.

### Usage Notes

For security reasons, this function returns a true value only when custom authentication is used. If you call this function when you are not using custom authentication, the function returns an undefined value. Thus, the database passwords are not exposed.

## 219.2.4 GET\_USER\_ID Function

This function returns the username that the user used to log in.

### Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.GET_USER_ID  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

The username.

## 219.2.5 SET\_AUTHORIZATION Procedure

This procedure, called in the initialization portion of the OWA\_CUSTOM package, sets the authorization scheme for the PL/SQL Gateway.

This implements your `authorize` function, which authorizes the user before his requested procedure is run. The placement of the `authorize` function depends on the scheme you select.

### Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.SET_AUTHORIZATION(  
    scheme          IN          INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 219-2 SET\_AUTHORIZATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
scheme	<p>The authorization scheme. It is one of the following schemes for SET_AUTHORIZATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OWA_SEC.NO_CHECK - Specifies that the PL/SQL application is not to do any custom authentication. This is the default.</li> <li>OWA_SEC.GLOBAL - Defines an authorize function that is called for all users and all procedures. This is the OWA_CUSTOM.AUTHORIZE Function in the "sys" schema.</li> <li>OWA_SEC.PER_PACKAGE - Define an authorize function that is called when procedures in a package or anonymous procedures are called. If the procedures are in a package, the package.AUTHORIZE function in the user's schema is called to authorize the user. If the procedures are not in a package, then the anonymous authorize function in the user's schema is called.</li> <li>OWA_SEC.CUSTOM - Implements different authorize functions for each user. The function OWA_CUSTOM.AUTHORIZE Function in the user's schema is called to authorize the user. If the user's schema does not contain an OWA_CUSTOM.AUTHORIZE Function, the PL/SQL Gateway looks for it in the "sys" schema.</li> </ul> <p>The custom authorize function has the following signature:</p> <pre>FUNCTION AUTHORIZE RETURN BOOLEAN;</pre> <p>If the function returns TRUE, authentication succeeded. If it returns FALSE, authentication failed. If the authorize function is not defined, the Gateway returns an error and fails.</p>

### Related Topics

- [OWA\\_CUSTOM](#)  
The OWA\_CUSTOM package provides a Global PLSQL Agent Authorization callback function.

## 219.2.6 SET\_PROTECTION\_REALM Procedure

This procedure sets the realm of the page that is returned to the user. The user enters a username and login that already exist in the realm.

### Syntax

```
OWA_SEC.SET_PROTECTION_REALM(
    realm      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 219-3 SET\_PROTECTION\_REALM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
realm	The realm where the page belongs. This string is displayed to the user.



# 220

## OWA\_TEXT

The `OWA_TEXT` package contains subprograms used by `OWA_PATTERN` for manipulating strings. They are externalized so you can use them directly.

### See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Types](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_TEXT Subprograms](#)

## 220.1 OWA\_OPT\_LOCK Types

There are three `OWA_OPT_LOCK` lock types.

- [MULTI\\_LINE DATA TYPE](#)
- [ROW\\_LIST DATA TYPE](#)
- [VC\\_ARR DATA TYPE](#)

### 220.1.1 MULTI\_LINE DATA TYPE

This datatype is a PL/SQL record that holds large amounts of text. The `rows` field, of type `OWA_TEXT.VC_ARR DATA TYPE`, contains the text data in the record.

```
TYPE multi_line IS RECORD (  
    rows          vc_arr,  
    num_rows      INTEGER,  
    partial_row    BOOLEAN);
```

### 220.1.2 ROW\_LIST DATA TYPE

This is the datatype for holding data to be processed.

```
TYPE row_list IS RECORD (  
    rows          int_arr,  
    num_rows      INTEGER);
```

```
int_arr IS DEFINED AS:
```

```
TYPE int_arr IS TABLE OF INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 220.1.3 VC\_ARR DATA TYPE

This is a component of the MULTI\_LINE DATA TYPE and is used for holding large amounts of text.

```
TYPE vc_arr IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Related Topics

- [MULTI\\_LINE DATA TYPE](#)  
This datatype is a PL/SQL record that holds large amounts of text. The rows field, of type OWA\_TEXT.VC\_ARR DATA TYPE, contains the text data in the record.

## 220.2 Summary of OWA\_TEXT Subprograms

This table lists the OWA\_TEXT subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 220-1 OWA\_TEXT Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD2MULTI Procedure</a>	Adds text to an existing multi_line type
<a href="#">NEW_ROW_LIST Function and Procedure</a>	Creates a new row_list
<a href="#">PRINT_MULTI Procedure</a>	Prints out the contents of a multi_list
<a href="#">PRINT_ROW_LIST Procedure</a>	Prints out the contents of a row_list
<a href="#">STREAM2MULTI Procedure</a>	Converts a varchar2 to a multi_line type

### 220.2.1 ADD2MULTI Procedure

This procedure adds content to an existing Multi\_Line Data Type

#### Syntax

```
OWA_TEXT.ADD2MULTI(
    stream          IN          VARCHAR2,
    mline          IN OUT     multi_line,

    continue       IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 220-2 ADD2MULTI Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
stream	The text to add.
mline	The OWA_TEXT.MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE. The output of this parameter contains <i>stream</i> .

**Table 220-2 (Cont.) ADD2MULTI Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
continue	If TRUE, the procedure appends <i>stream</i> within the previous final row (assuming it is less than 32K). If FALSE, the procedure places <i>stream</i> in a new row.

## 220.2.2 NEW\_ROW\_LIST Function and Procedure

This function or procedure creates a new `OWA_TEX.ROW_LIST DATA TYPE`.

The function version uses no parameters and returns a new empty `row_list`. The procedure version creates the `row_list` datatype as an output parameter.

### Syntax

```
OWA_TEXT.NEW_ROW_LIST
  RETURN ROW_LIST;

OWA_TEXT.NEW_ROW_LIST(
  rlist  OUT  row_list);
```

### Parameters

**Table 220-3 NEW\_ROW\_LIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
rlist	This is an output parameter containing the new <code>row_list</code> datatype

### Return Values

The function version returns the new `row_list` datatype.

## 220.2.3 PRINT\_MULTI Procedure

This procedure uses the PRINT Procedures or the PRN Procedures to print the "rows" field of the `OWA_TEXT.MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE`.

### Syntax

```
OWA_TEXT.PRINT_MULTI(
  mline  IN  multi_line);
```

### Parameters

**Table 220-4 PRINT\_MULTI Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
mline	The <code>multi_line</code> datatype to print.

**Return Values**

The contents of the `multi_line`.

**Related Topics**

- [PRINT Procedures](#)  
These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string terminated with the `\n` newline character.
- [PRN Procedures](#)  
These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string.

## 220.2.4 PRINT\_ROW\_LIST Procedure

This procedure uses the PRINT Procedures or the PRN Procedures to print the "rows" field of the `OWA_TEXT.ROW_LIST` DATA TYPE.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_TEXT.PRINT_ROW_LIST(  
    rlist      IN      multi_line);
```

**Parameters****Table 220-5 PRINT\_ROW\_LIST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>rlist</code>	The <code>row_list</code> datatype to print.

**Return Values**

The contents of the `row_list`.

**Related Topics**

- [PRINT Procedures](#)  
These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string terminated with the `\n` newline character.
- [PRN Procedures](#)  
These procedures generate the specified parameter as a string.

## 220.2.5 STREAM2MULTI Procedure

This procedure converts a string to a `multi_line` datatype.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_TEXT.STREAM2MULTI(  
    stream      IN      VARCHAR2  
    mline      OUT     multi_line);
```

## Parameters

**Table 220-6** STREAM2MULTI Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
stream	The string to convert.
mline	The stream in OWA_TEXT.MULTI_LINE DATA TYPE format

# 221

## OWA\_UTIL

The `OWA_UTIL` package contains utility subprograms for performing operations such as getting the value of CGI environment variables, printing the data that is returned to the client, and printing the results of a query in an HTML table.

### See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Summary of OWA\\_UTIL Subprograms](#)

## 221.1 OWA\_UTIL Overview

The `OWA_UTIL` package contains three types of utility subprograms.

- Dynamic SQL Utilities enable you to produce pages with dynamically generated SQL code.
- HTML utilities enable you to retrieve the values of CGI environment variables and perform URL redirects.
- Date utilities enable correct date-handling. Date values are simple strings in HTML, but are treated as a datatype by the Oracle database.

## 221.2 OWA\_UTIL Types

`OWA_UTIL` uses Types to specify creating information.

- [DATATYPE Datatype](#)
- [IDENT\\_ARR Datatype](#)
- [IP\\_ADDRESS Datatype](#)

## 221.2.1 DATETYPE Datatype

The TODATE Function converts an item of this type to the type DATE, which is understood and properly handled as data by the database. The procedure CHOOSE\_DATE Procedure enables the user to select the desired date.

```
TYPE dateType IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(10) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Related Topics

- [TODATE Function](#)  
This function converts the DATETYPE Datatype to the standard Oracle DATE type.
- [CHOOSE\\_DATE Procedure](#)  
This procedure generates three HTML form elements that allow the user to select the day, the month, and the year.

## 221.2.2 IDENT\_ARR Datatype

This datatype is used for an array.

```
TYPE ident_arr IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 221.2.3 IP\_ADDRESS Datatype

This datatype is used by the GET\_CLIENT\_IP Function in the OWA\_SEC package.

```
TYPE ip_address IS TABLE OF INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Related Topics

- [GET\\_CLIENT\\_IP Function](#)  
This function returns the IP address of the client.
- [OWA\\_SEC](#)  
The OWA\_SEC package provides an interface for custom authentication.

## 221.3 Summary of OWA\_UTIL Subprograms

This table lists the OWA\_UTIL subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 221-1 OWA\_UTIL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BIND_VARIABLES Function</a>	Prepares a SQL query and binds variables to it
<a href="#">CALENDARPRINT Procedures</a>	Prints a calendar
<a href="#">CELLSPRINT Procedures</a>	Prints the contents of a query in an HTML table
<a href="#">CHOOSE_DATE Procedure</a>	Generates HTML form elements that allow the user to select a date
<a href="#">GET_CGI_ENV Function</a>	Returns the value of the specified CGI environment variable
<a href="#">GET_OWA_SERVICE_PATH Function</a>	Returns the full virtual path for the PL/SQL Gateway

**Table 221-1 (Cont.) OWA\_UTIL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_PROCEDURE Function</a>	Returns the name of the procedure that is invoked by the PL/SQL Gateway
<a href="#">HTTP_HEADER_CLOSE Procedure</a>	Closes the HTTP header
<a href="#">LISTPRINT Procedure</a>	Generates a HTML form element that contains data from a query
<a href="#">MIME_HEADER Procedure</a>	Generates the Content-type line in the HTTP header
<a href="#">PRINT_CGI_ENV Procedure</a>	Generates a list of all CGI environment variables and their values
<a href="#">REDIRECT_URL Procedure</a>	Generates the Location line in the HTTP header
<a href="#">SHOWPAGE Procedure</a>	Prints a page generated by the HTP and HTF packages in SQL*Plus
<a href="#">SHOWSOURCE Procedure</a>	Prints the source for the specified subprogram
<a href="#">SIGNATURE procedure</a>	Prints a line that says that the page is generated by the PL/SQL Agent
<a href="#">STATUS_LINE Procedure</a>	Generates the Status line in the HTTP header
<a href="#">TABLEPRINT Function</a>	Prints the data from a table in the database as an HTML table
<a href="#">TODATE Function</a>	Converts dateType data to the standard PL/SQL date type
<a href="#">WHO_CALLED_ME Procedure</a>	Returns information on the caller of the procedure.

### 221.3.1 BIND\_VARIABLES Function

This function prepares a SQL query by binding variables to it, and stores the output in an opened cursor. Use this function as a parameter to a procedure sending a dynamically generated query. Specify up to 25 bind variables.

#### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.BIND_VARIABLES(
  theQuery      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv1Name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv1Value      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv2Name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv2Value      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv3Name       IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv3Value      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ...
  bv25Name      IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  bv25Value     IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN INTEGER;
```



## Parameters

**Table 221-2 BIND\_VARIABLES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
theQuery	The SQL query statement which must be a SELECT statement
bv1Name	The name of the variable
bv1Value	The value of the variable

## Return Values

An integer identifying the opened cursor.

## 221.3.2 CALENDARPRINT Procedures

These procedures creates a calendar in HTML with a visible border. Each date in the calendar can contain any number of hypertext links.

This procedure has 2 versions.

- Version 1 uses a hard-coded query stored in a varchar2 string.
- Version 2 uses a dynamic query prepared with the [BIND\\_VARIABLES Function](#).

## Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.CALENDARPRINT(
  p_query      IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_mf_only    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CALENDARPRINT(
  p_cursor     IN      INTEGER,
  p_mf_only    IN      VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'N');
```

## Parameters

**Table 221-3 CALENDARPRINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_query	A PL/SQL query.
p_cursor	A PL/SQL cursor containing the same format as p_query.
p_mf_only	If "N" (the default), the generated calendar includes Sunday through Saturday. Otherwise, it includes Monday through Friday only.

## Usage Notes

Design your query as follows:

- The first column is a DATE. This correlates the information produced by the query with the calendar output generated by the procedure.
- The query output must be sorted on this column using ORDER BY.

- The second column contains the text, if any, that you want printed for that date.
- The third column contains the destination for generated links. Each item in the second column becomes a hypertext link to the destination given in this column. If this column is omitted, the items in the second column are simple text, not links.

### 221.3.3 CELLSPRINT Procedures

This procedure generates an HTML table from the output of a SQL query. SQL atomic data items are mapped to HTML cells and SQL rows to HTML rows. You must write the code to begin and end the HTML table.

There are nine versions of this procedure:

- The first version passes the results of a query into an index table. Perform the query and CELLSPRINT does the formatting. To have more control in generating an HTML table from the output of an SQL query, use the [FORMAT\\_CELL Function](#) in the "HTF" package.
- The second and third versions display rows (up to the specified maximum) returned by the query or cursor.
- The fourth and fifth versions exclude a specified number of rows from the HTML table. Use the fourth and fifth versions to scroll through result sets by saving the last row seen in a hidden form element.
- The sixth through ninth versions are the same as the first four versions, except that they return a row count output parameter.

#### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_colCnt      IN    INTEGER,
  p_resultTbl   IN    vc_arr,

  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_theQuery    IN    VARCHAR2,
  p_max_rows    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_theCursor   IN    INTEGER,
  p_max_rows    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_theQuery    IN    VARCHAR2,
  p_max_rows    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  p_skip_rec    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 0,
  p_more_data   OUT   BOOLEAN);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_theCursor   IN    INTEGER,
  p_max_rows    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN  VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  p_skip_rec    IN    NUMBER      DEFAULT 0,
  p_more_data   OUT   BOOLEAN);
```

```

OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_theQuery   IN   VARCHAR2,
  p_max_rows   IN   NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  p_recCnt     OUT  NUMBER);

OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_theCursor  IN   INTEGER,
  p_max_rows   IN   NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  p_recCnt     OUT  NUMBER);

OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_theQuery   IN   VARCHAR2,
  p_max_rows   IN   NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  p_skip_rec   IN   NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  p_more_data  OUT  BOOLEAN,
  p_recCnt     OUT  NUMBER);

OWA_UTIL.CELLSPRINT(
  p_theCursor  IN   INTEGER,
  p_max_rows   IN   NUMBER    DEFAULT 100,
  p_format_numbers IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  p_skip_rec   IN   NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  p_more_data  OUT  BOOLEAN,
  p_recCnt     OUT  NUMBER);

```

## Parameters

**Table 221-4 CELLSPRINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_query	A PL/SQL query.
p_colCnt	The number of columns in the table.
p_theQuery	A SQL SELECT statement.
p_theCursor	A cursor ID. This can be the return value from the <a href="#">BIND_VARIABLES Function</a> .
p_max_rows	The maximum number of rows to print.
p_format_numbers	If the value of this parameter is not NULL, number fields are right justified and rounded to two decimal places.
p_skip_rec	The number of rows to exclude from the HTML table.
p_more_data	TRUE if there are more rows in the query or cursor, FALSE otherwise.
p_recCnt	The number of rows that have been returned by the query. This value does not include skipped rows (if any).
p_resultTbl	The index table which will contain the result of the query. Each entry in the query will correspond to one column value.

## Examples

This procedure generates

```
<tr><td>QueryResultItem</td><td>QueryResultItem</td></tr>...
```

## 221.3.4 CHOOSE\_DATE Procedure

This procedure generates three HTML form elements that allow the user to select the day, the month, and the year.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.CHOOSE_DATE(
    p_name      IN      VARCHAR2,
    p_date      IN      DATE      DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 221-5 CHOOSE\_DATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_name	The name of the form elements.
p_date	The initial date that is selected when the HTML page is displayed.

### Usage Notes

- The parameter in the procedure that receives the data from these elements must be a [GET\\_CGI\\_ENV Function](#).
- Use the [TODATE Function](#) to convert the [GET\\_CGI\\_ENV Function](#) value to the standard Oracle DATE datatype.

### Examples

```
<SELECT NAME="p_name" SIZE="1">
<OPTION value="01">1
...
<OPTION value="31">31
</SELECT>
-
<SELECT NAME="p_name" SIZE="1">
<OPTION value="01">JAN
...
<OPTION value="12">DEC
</SELECT>
-
<SELECT NAME="p_name" SIZE="1">
<OPTION value="1992">1992
...
<OPTION value="2002">2002
</SELECT>
```

## 221.3.5 GET\_CGI\_ENV Function

This function returns the value of the specified CGI environment variable.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.GET_CGI_ENV(  
    param_name      IN      VARCHAR2)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 221-6 GET\_CGI\_ENV Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
param_name	The name of the CGI environment variable. It is case-insensitive.

### Return Values

The value of the specified CGI environment variable. If the variable is not defined, the function returns `NULL`.

## 221.3.6 GET\_OWA\_SERVICE\_PATH Function

This function returns the full virtual path of the PL/SQL Gateway that is handling the request.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.GET_OWA_SERVICE_PATH  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

A virtual path of the PL/SQL Gateway that is handling the request.

## 221.3.7 GET\_PROCEDURE Function

This function returns the name of the procedure that is being invoked by the PL/SQL Gateway.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.GET_PROCEDURE  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

The name of a procedure, including the package name if the procedure is defined in a package.

## 221.3.8 HTTP\_HEADER\_CLOSE Procedure

This procedure generates a newline character to close the HTTP header.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.HTTP_HEADER_CLOSE;
```

### Return Values

A newline character, which closes the HTTP header.

### Usage Notes

- Use this procedure if you have not closed the header by using the `bclose_header` parameter in calls such as [MIME\\_HEADER Procedure](#), [REDIRECT\\_URL Procedure](#), or [STATUS\\_LINE Procedure](#)
- The HTTP header must be closed before any `HTP.PRINT` or `HTP.PRN` calls.

## 221.3.9 LISTPRINT Procedure

This procedure generates an HTML selection list form element from the output of a SQL query.

There are two versions of this procedure.

- The first version contains a hard-coded SQL query.
- The second version uses a dynamic query prepared with the [BIND\\_VARIABLES Function](#).

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.LISTPRINT(
  p_theQuery    IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_cname       IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_nsize       IN      NUMBER,
  p_multiple    IN      BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

```
OWA_UTIL.LISTPRINT(
  p_theCursor   IN      INTEGER,
  p_cname       IN      VARCHAR2,
  p_nsize       IN      NUMBER,
  p_multiple    IN      BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 221-7 LISTPRINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_theQuery</code>	The SQL query.
<code>p_theCursor</code>	The cursor ID. This can be the return value from the <a href="#">BIND_VARIABLES Function</a> .
<code>p_cname</code>	The name of the HTML form element.

**Table 221-7 (Cont.) LISTPRINT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
p_nsize	The size of the form element (this controls how many items the user can see without scrolling).
p_multiple	Whether multiple selection is permitted.

**Usage Notes**

The columns in the output of the query are handled in the following manner:

- The first column specifies the values that are sent back. These values are for the VALUE attribute of the OPTION tag.
- The second column specifies the values that the user sees.
- The third column specifies whether or not the row is marked as SELECTED in the OPTION tag. If the value is not NULL, the row is selected.

**Examples**

```
<SELECT NAME="p_cname" SIZE="p_nsize">
<OPTION SELECTED value='value_from_the_first_column'>value_from_the_second_column
<OPTION SELECTED value='value_from_the_first_column'>value_from_the_second_column
...
</SELECT>
```

## 221.3.10 MIME\_HEADER Procedure

This procedure changes the default MIME header that the script returns. This procedure must come before any HTP.PRINT or HTP.PRN calls to direct the script not to use the default MIME header.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_UTIL.MIME_HEADER(
    ccontent_type IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'text/html',
    bclose_header IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    ccharset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 221-8 MIME\_HEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ccontent_type	The MIME type to generate
bclose_header	Whether or not to close the HTTP header. If TRUE, two newlines are sent, which closes the HTTP header. Otherwise, one newline is sent, and the HTTP header remains open.
ccharset	The character set to use. The character set only makes sense if the MIME type is of type 'text'. Therefore, the character set is only tagged on to the Content-Type header only if the MIME type passed in is of type 'text'. Any other MIME type, such as 'image', will not have any character set tagged on.

**Examples**

```
Content-type: <ccontent_type>; charset=<ccharset>
```

so that

```
owa_util.mime_header('text/plain', false, 'ISO-8859-4')
```

generates

```
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-4\n
```

## 221.3.11 PRINT\_CGI\_ENV Procedure

This procedure generates all the CGI environment variables and their values made available by the PL/SQL Gateway to the stored procedure.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_UTIL.PRINT_CGI_ENV;
```

**Examples**

This procedure generates a list in the following format:

```
cgi_env_var_name = value\n
```

## 221.3.12 REDIRECT\_URL Procedure

This procedure specifies that the application server is to visit the specified URL. The URL may specify either a Web page to return or a program to execute.

**Syntax**

```
OWA_UTIL.REDIRECT_URL(  
    curl          IN          VARCHAR2  
    bclose_header IN          BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);
```

**Parameters****Table 221-9 REDIRECT\_URL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
curl	The URL to visit.
bclose_header	Whether or not to close the HTTP header. If TRUE, two newlines are sent, which closes the HTTP header. Otherwise, one newline is sent, and the HTTP header remains open.

**Usage Notes**

This procedure must come before any HTTP procedure or HTTP function call.

**Examples**

This procedure generates



Location: <curl>\n\n

## 221.3.13 SHOWPAGE Procedure

This procedure prints out the HTML output of a procedure in SQL\*Plus.

The procedure must use the HTP or HTF packages to generate the HTML page, and this procedure must be issued after the HTP or HTF page-generating subprogram has been called and before any other HTP or HTF subprograms are directly or indirectly called.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.SHOWPAGE;
```

### Usage Notes

- This method is useful for generating pages filled with static data.
- This procedure uses the [DBMS\\_OUTPUT](#) package and is limited to 32767 characters for each line and an overall buffer size of 1,000,000 bytes.

### Examples

The output of htp procedure is displayed in SQL\*Plus, SQL\*DBA, or Oracle Server Manager. For example:

```
SQL> set serveroutput on
SQL> spool gretzky.html
SQL> execute hockey.pass("Gretzky")
SQL> execute owa_util.showpage
SQL> exit
```

This would generate an HTML page that could be accessed from Web browsers.

## 221.3.14 SHOWSOURCE Procedure

This procedure prints the source of the specified procedure, function, or package. If a procedure or function which belongs to a package is specified, then the entire package is displayed.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.SHOWSOURCE (
    cname      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 221-10 SHOWSOURCE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The function or procedure whose source you want to show.

## 221.3.15 SIGNATURE procedure

This procedure generates an HTML line followed by a signature line on the HTML document.

If a parameter is specified, the procedure also generates a hypertext link to view the PL/SQL source for that procedure. The link calls the [SHOWSOURCE Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.SIGNATURE;  
  
OWA_UTIL.SIGNATURE (  
    cname          IN          VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 221-11 SIGNATURE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cname	The function or procedure whose source you want to show.

### Examples

Without a parameter, the procedure generates a line that looks like the following:

```
This page was produced by the PL/SQL Agent on August 9, 2001 09:30.
```

With a parameter, the procedure generates a signature line in the HTML document that looks like the following:

```
This page was produced by the PL/SQL Agent on 8/09/01 09:30  
View PL/SQL Source
```

## 221.3.16 STATUS\_LINE Procedure

This procedure sends a standard HTTP status code to the client.

This procedure must come before any `http.print` or `http.prn` calls so that the status code is returned as part of the header, rather than as "content data".

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.STATUS_LINE(  
    nstatus        IN          INTEGER,  
    creason        IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,  
    bclose_header  IN          BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 221-12 STATUS\_LINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
nstatus	The status code.

**Table 221-12 (Cont.) STATUS\_LINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
creason	The string for the status code.
bclose_header	Whether or not to close the HTTP header. If TRUE, two newlines are sent, which closes the HTTP header. Otherwise, one newline is sent, and the HTTP header remains open.

### Examples

This procedure generates

```
Status: <nstatus> <creason>\n\n
```

## 221.3.17 TABLEPRINT Function

This function generates either preformatted tables or HTML tables (depending on the capabilities of the user's browser) from database tables.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.TABLEPRINT(
  ctable          IN          VARCHAR2,
  cattributes     IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ntable_type    IN          INTEGER   DEFAULT HTML_TABLE,
  ccolumns       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT '*',
  cclauses       IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  ccol_aliases   IN          VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  nrow_min       IN          NUMBER    DEFAULT 0,
  nrow_max       IN          NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 221-13 TABLEPRINT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ctable	The database table.
cattributes	Other attributes to be included as-is in the tag.
ntable_type	How to generate the table. Specify HTML_TABLE to generate the table using <TABLE> tags or PRE_TABLE to generate the table using the <PRE> tags. These are constants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HTML_TABLE CONSTANT INTEGER := 1;</li> <li>PRE_TABLE CONSTANT INTEGER := 2;</li> </ul>
ccolumns	A comma-delimited list of columns from ctable to include in the generated table.
cclauses	WHERE or ORDER BY clauses, which specify which rows to retrieve from the database table, and how to order them.
ccol_aliases	A comma-delimited list of headings for the generated table.
nrow_min	The first row, of those retrieved, to display.

**Table 221-13 (Cont.) TABLEPRINT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
nrow_max	The last row, of those retrieved, to display.

### Return Values

Returns TRUE if there are more rows beyond the nrow\_max requested, FALSE otherwise.

### Usage Notes

- RAW columns are supported, but LONG RAW columns are not. References to LONG RAW columns will print the result 'Not Printable'.
- Note that in this function, cattributes is the second rather than the last parameter.

### Examples

For browsers that do not support HTML tables, create the following procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE showemps IS
  ignore_more BOOLEAN;
BEGIN
  ignore_more := OWA_UTIL.TABLEPRINT('emp', 'BORDER', OWA_UTIL.PRE_TABLE);
END;
```

### Requesting a URL such as

http://myhost:7777/pls/hr/showemps

returns to the following to the client:

```
<PRE>
-----
| EMPNO | ENAME | JOB      | MGR  | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM | DEPTNO |
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 7369 | SMITH | CLERK    | 7902 | 17-DEC-80 | 800 |      | 20      |
| 7499 | ALLEN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 20-FEB-81 | 1600 | 300  | 30      |
| 7521 | WARD  | SALESMAN | 7698 | 22-FEB-81 | 1250 | 500  | 30      |
| 7566 | JONES | MANAGER  | 7839 | 02-APR-81 | 2975 |      | 20      |
| 7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 7698 | 28-SEP-81 | 1250 | 1400 | 30      |
| 7698 | BLAKE | MANAGER  | 7839 | 01-MAY-81 | 2850 |      | 30      |
| 7782 | CLARK | MANAGER  | 7839 | 09-JUN-81 | 2450 |      | 10      |
| 7788 | SCOTT | ANALYST  | 7566 | 09-DEC-82 | 3000 |      | 20      |
| 7839 | KING  | PRESIDENT |      | 17-NOV-81 | 5000 |      | 10      |
| 7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 7698 | 08-SEP-81 | 1500 | 0    | 30      |
| 7876 | ADAMS | CLERK    | 7788 | 12-JAN-83 | 1100 |      | 20      |
| 7900 | JAMES | CLERK    | 7698 | 03-DEC-81 | 950  |      | 30      |
| 7902 | FORD  | ANALYST  | 7566 | 03-DEC-81 | 3000 |      | 20      |
| 7934 | MILLER | CLERK    | 7782 | 23-JAN-82 | 1300 |      | 10      |
-----
</PRE>
```

To view the employees in department 10, and only their employee ids, names, and salaries, create the following procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE showemps_10 IS
  ignore_more BOOLEAN;
```

```

begin
  ignore_more := OWA_UTIL.TABLEPRINT
    ('EMP', 'BORDER', OWA_UTIL.PRE_TABLE,
     'empno, ename, sal', 'WHERE deptno=10 ORDER BY empno',
     'Employee Number, Name, Salary');
END;

```

### A request for a URL like

`http://myhost:7777/pls/hr/showemps_10`

would return the following to the client:

```

<PRE>
-----
| Employee Number | Name   | Salary |
-----
| 7782            | CLARK  | 2450   |
| 7839            | KING   | 5000   |
| 7934            | MILLER | 1300   |
-----
</PRE>

```

For browsers that support HTML tables, to view the department table in an HTML table, create the following procedure:

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE showdept IS
  ignore_more BOOLEAN;
BEGIN
  ignore_more := oWA_UTIL.TABLEPRINT('dept', 'BORDER');
END;

```

### A request for a URL like

`http://myhost:7777/pls/hr/showdept`

would return the following to the client:

```

<TABLE BORDER>
<TR>
<TH>DEPTNO</TH>
<TH>DNAME</TH>
<TH>LOC</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">10</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">ACCOUNTING</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">NEW YORK</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">20</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">RESEARCH</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">DALLAS</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">30</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">SALES</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">CHICAGO</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">40</TD>
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">OPERATIONS</TD>

```

```
<TD ALIGN="LEFT">BOSTON</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

A Web browser would format this to look like the following table:

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO

## 221.3.18 TODATE Function

This function converts the DATETYPE Datatype to the standard Oracle DATE type.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.TODATE(
  p_dateArray IN dateType)
RETURN DATE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 221-14** TODATE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
p_dateArray	The value to convert.

### Related Topics

- [DATETYPE Datatype](#)  
The TODATE Function converts an item of this type to the type DATE, which is understood and properly handled as data by the database. The procedure CHOOSE\_DATE Procedure enables the user to select the desired date.

## 221.3.19 WHO\_CALLED\_ME Procedure

This procedure returns information (in the form of output parameters) about the PL/SQL code unit that invoked it.

### Syntax

```
OWA_UTIL.WHO_CALLED_ME(
  owner OUT VARCHAR2,
  name OUT VARCHAR2,
  lineno OUT NUMBER,
  caller_t OUT VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 221-15 WHO\_CALLED\_ME Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
owner	The owner of the program unit.
name	The name of the program unit. This is the name of the package, if the calling program unit is wrapped in a package, or the name of the procedure or function if the calling program unit is a standalone procedure or function. If the calling program unit is part of an anonymous block, this is NULL.
lineno	The line number within the program unit where the call was made.
caller_t	The type of program unit that made the call. The possibilities are: package body, anonymous block, procedure, and function. Procedure and function are only for standalone procedures and functions.

## SDO\_CS

The `SDO_CS` package contains functions and procedures for working with coordinate systems.

You can perform explicit coordinate transformations on a single geometry or an entire layer of geometries (that is, all geometries in a specified column in a table).

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_CS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.



## SDO\_CSW\_PROCESS

The `SDO_CSW_PROCESS` package contains subprograms for various processing operations related to support for Catalog Services for the Web (CSW).

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_CSW_PROCESS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

## SDO\_GCDR

The `SDO_GCDR` package contains the Oracle Spatial geocoding subprograms, which let you geocode unformatted postal addresses.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GCDR` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

## SDO\_GEOM

The `SDO_GEOM` package contains the geometry functions.

These can be grouped into the following categories (with examples of each):

- **Relationship (True/False) between two objects:** `RELATE`, `WITHIN_DISTANCE`
- **Validation:** `VALIDATE_GEOMETRY_WITH_CONTEXT`, `VALIDATE_LAYER_WITH_CONTEXT`
- **Single-object operations:** `SDO_ARC_DENSIFY`, `SDO_AREA`, `SDO_BUFFER`, `SDO_CENTROID`, `SDO_CONVEXHULL`, `SDO_LENGTH`, `SDO_MBR`, `SDO_POINTONSURFACE`
- **Two-object operations:** `SDO_DISTANCE`, `SDO_DIFFERENCE`, `SDO_INTERSECTION`, `SDO_UNION`, `SDO_XOR`

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOM` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

## SDO\_GEOR

The `SDO_GEOR` package contains functions and procedures for the Oracle Spatial GeoRaster feature, which lets you store, index, query, analyze, and deliver raster image data and its associated spatial vector geometry data and metadata.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

## SDO\_GEOR\_ADMIN

The `SDO_GEOR_ADMIN` package contains subprograms for administrative operations related to GeoRaster.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR_ADMIN` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

## SDO\_GEOR\_AGGR

The `SDO_GEOR_AGGR` package provides an interface to the `SDO_GEOR_AGGR` package for performing aggregate operations on GeoRaster objects.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR_AGGR` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

## SDO\_GEOR\_RA

The `SDO_GEOR_RA` package provides an interface to the `SDO_GEOR_RA` package for performing raster algebra and analytic operations related to GeoRaster.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR_RA` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.

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## SDO\_GEOR\_UTL

The `SDO_GEOR_UTL` package contains utility functions and procedures for the Oracle Spatial GeoRaster feature, including those related to using triggers with GeoRaster data.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_GEOR_UTL` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph GeoRaster Developer's Guide*.



# 231

## SDO\_LRS

The `SDO_LRS` package contains functions that create, modify, query, and convert linear referencing elements.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_LRS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

232

## SDO\_MIGRATE

The `SDO_MIGRATE` package lets you upgrade geometry tables from previous releases of Oracle Spatial.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_MIGRATE` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 233

## SDO\_NET

The `SDO_NET` package contains functions and procedures for working with data modeled as nodes and links in a network.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_NET` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Topology Data Model and Network Data Model Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 234

## SDO\_NFE

The `SDO_NFE` package contains functions and procedures for performing network feature editing.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial and Graph, see [SDO\\_NFE](#) in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Topology Data Model and Network Data Model Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 235

## SDO\_OLS

The `SDO_OLS` package contains subprograms for Spatial OpenLS support.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_OLS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

236

## SDO\_PC\_PKG

The `SDO_PC_PKG` package contains subprograms to support the use of point clouds in Spatial.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_PC_PKG` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 237

## SDO\_SAM

The `SDO_SAM` package contains functions and procedures for spatial analysis and data mining.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_SAM` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

238

## SDO\_TIN\_PKG

The `SDO_TIN_PKG` package contains subprograms to support the use of triangulated irregular networks (TINs) in Spatial.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_TIN_PKG` in the



## SDO\_TOPO

The `SDO_TOPO` package contains subprograms for creating and managing Oracle Spatial topologies.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_TOPO` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Topology Data Model and Network Data Model Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 240

## SDO\_TOPO\_MAP

The `SDO_TOPO_MAP` package contains subprograms for editing Oracle Spatial topologies using a cache (TopoMap object).

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_TOPO_MAP` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Topology Data Model and Network Data Model Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 241

## SDO\_TUNE

The `SDO_TUNE` package contains Spatial tuning functions and procedures.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_TUNE` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 242

## SDO\_UTIL

The `SDO_UTIL` package contains the utility functions and procedures for Oracle Spatial.

For complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_UTIL` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

## SDO\_WFS\_LOCK

The `SDO_WFS_LOCK` package contains subprograms for WFS support for registering and unregistering feature tables. Registering a feature table enables the table for WFS transaction locking; unregistering a feature table disables the table for WFS transaction locking.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_WFS_LOCK` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

## SDO\_WFS\_PROCESS

The `SDO_WFS_PROCESS` package contains subprograms for various processing operations related to support for Web Feature Services.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Spatial, see `SDO_WFS_PROCESS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 245

## SEM\_APIS

The `SEM_APIS` package contains subprograms for working with the Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) in an Oracle database.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Database semantic technology support, see `SEM_APIS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*.

# 246

## SEM\_OLS

The `SEM_OLS` package provides an interface to the `SEM_OLS` package for providing triple-level security to RDF data, using Oracle Label Security (OLS).

For a complete description of this package, see `SEM_OLS` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*.



# 247

## SEM\_PERF

The `SEM_PERF` package contains subprograms for examining and enhancing the performance of the Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Web Ontology Language (OWL) support in an Oracle database.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Database semantic technology support, see `SEM_PERF` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*.

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## SEM\_RDFCTX

The `SEM_RDFCTX` package contains subprograms for managing extractor policies and semantic indexes created for documents.

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Database semantic technology support, see `SEM_RDFCTX` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*

## SEM\_RDFSA

The `SEM_RDFSA` package contains subprograms for providing fine-grained access control to RDF data, using either a virtual private database (VPD) or Oracle Label Security (OLS).

For a complete description of this package within the context of Oracle Database semantic technology support, see `SEM_RDFSA` in the *Oracle Spatial and Graph RDF Semantic Graph Developer's Guide*.

# UTL\_CALL\_STACK

The `UTL_CALL_STACK` package provides an interface to provide information about currently executing subprograms.

Functions return subprogram names, unit names, owner names, edition names, and line numbers for given dynamic depths. Other functions return error stack information.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [UTL\\_CALL\\_STACK Operational Notes](#)
- [UTL\\_CALL\\_STACK Exceptions](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_CALL\\_STACK Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* regarding Conditional Compilation
- *Oracle Database Development Guide* regarding Using PL/Scope and Using the PL/SQL Hierarchical Profiler

## 250.1 UTL\_CALL\_STACK Overview

The `UTL_CALL_STACK` package provides an interface for PL/SQL programmers to obtain information about currently executing programs including the subprogram name from dynamic and lexical stacks and the depths of those stacks.

Individual functions return subprogram names, unit names, owner names, edition names, and line numbers for given dynamic depths. More functions return error stack information. Such information can be used to create more revealing error logs and application execution traces.

### Dynamic Depth

The dynamic depth of an executing instance of a PL/SQL subprogram is defined recursively.

- The dynamic depth of the currently executing subprogram instance is one.
- Otherwise, the dynamic depth of the subprogram instance is one more than the dynamic depth of the subprogram it invoked.

- If there is a SQL, Java, or other non-PL/SQL context that invoked or was invoked by an executing subprogram, it occupies a level on the call stack as if it were a subprogram.

In the case of a call stack in which A calls B, which calls C, which calls D, which calls E, which calls F, which calls E, this stack can be written as a line with the dynamic depths underneath:

```
A B C D E F E
7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

### Lexical Depth

The lexical depth of a PL/SQL subprogram is defined recursively.

- The lexical depth of a unit, an anonymous block, trigger, or ADT is one (1).
- The lexical depth of a subprogram defined within another object is one plus the lexical depth of that object.

Blocks do not affect lexical depth.

### Error Depth

The error depth is the number of errors on the error stack.

For example, consider the following anonymous block.

```
BEGIN
  BEGIN
    ... (1)
    raise zero_divide;
  EXCEPTION
    when others then
      raise no_data_found;
  END;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN others THEN
    ... (2)
END;
```

The error depth at (1) is zero and at (2) is two.

### Backtrace

The backtrace is a trace from where the exception was thrown to where the backtrace was examined.

Consider a call stack in which A calls B which calls C and C raises an exception. If the backtrace was examined in C, the backtrace would have one unit, C, and the backtrace depth would be one. If it was examined in A, it would have three units, A, B and C, and backtrace depth would be three.

The depth of a backtrace is zero in the absence of an exception.

## 250.2 UTL\_CALL\_STACK Security Model

EXECUTE ON UTL\_CALL\_STACK is granted to PUBLIC.

The UTL\_CALL\_STACK package does not show wrapped program units. For example, consider a call stack in which program unit A calls B, which calls C, and in turn calls

UTL\_CALL\_STACK to determine the subprogram list. If program unit B is wrapped, then the subprogram list only shows program unit C.

## 250.3 UTL\_CALL\_STACK Operational Notes

Certain operational notes apply to UTL\_CALL\_STACK.

- Compiler optimizations can change lexical, dynamic and backtrace depth.
- UTL\_CALL\_STACK is not supported past RPC boundaries. For example, if A calls remote procedure B, B will not be able to obtain information about A using UTL\_CALL\_STACK.
- Lexical unit information is available through the PL/SQL conditional compilation feature and is therefore not exposed through UTL\_CALL\_STACK.

## 250.4 UTL\_CALL\_STACK Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions raised by UTL\_CALL\_STACK.

**Table 250-1 Exceptions Raised by UTL\_CALL\_STACK**

Exception	Error Code	Description
BAD_DEPTH_INDICATOR	64610	This exception is raised when a provided depth is out of bounds. Dynamic and lexical depth are positive integer values. Error and backtrace depths are non-negative integer values and are zero only in the absence of an exception.

## 250.5 UTL\_CALL\_STACK Data Structures

The UTL\_CALL\_STACK package defines a VARRAY type, UNIT\_QUALIFIED\_NAME.

### VARRAY Type

- [UNIT\\_QUALIFIED\\_NAME](#)

### 250.5.1 UNIT\_QUALIFIED\_NAME

This data structure is a varray whose individual elements are, in order, the unit name, any lexical parents of the subprogram, and the subprogram name.

```
TYPE UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME IS VARRAY(256) OF VARCHAR2(32767);
```

#### Example

Consider the following contrived PL/SQL procedure:

```
PROCEDURE topLevel IS
  FUNCTION localFunction(...) RETURNS VARCHAR2 IS
  FUNCTION innerFunction(...) RETURNS VARCHAR2 IS
  BEGIN
    DECLARE
      localVar PLS_INTEGER;
  BEGIN
```

```

        ... (1)
    END;
END;
BEGIN
    ...
END;

```

The unit qualified name at (1) would be

```
["topLevel", "localFunction", "innerFunction"]
```

If the unit were an anonymous block, the unit name would be "\_\_anonymous\_block"

## 250.6 Summary of UTL\_CALL\_STACK Subprograms

This table lists the subprograms in the UTL\_CALL\_STACK package.

**Table 250-2 UTL\_CALL\_STACK Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BACKTRACE_DEPTH Function</a>	Returns the number of backtrace items in the backtrace
<a href="#">BACKTRACE_LINE Function</a>	Returns the line number of the unit at the specified backtrace depth
<a href="#">BACKTRACE_UNIT Function</a>	Returns the name of the unit at the specified backtrace depth
<a href="#">CURRENT_EDITION Function</a>	Returns the current edition name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth
<a href="#">CONCATENATE_SUBPROGRAM Function</a>	Returns a concatenated form of a unit-qualified name
<a href="#">DYNAMIC_DEPTH Function</a>	Returns the number of subprograms on the call stack
<a href="#">ERROR_DEPTH Function</a>	Returns the number of errors on the error stack
<a href="#">ERROR_MSG Function</a>	Returns the error message of the error at the specified error depth
<a href="#">ERROR_NUMBER Function</a>	Returns the error number of the error at the specified error depth
<a href="#">LEXICAL_DEPTH Function</a>	Returns the lexical nesting level of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth
<a href="#">OWNER Function</a>	Returns the owner name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth
<a href="#">UNIT_LINE Function</a>	Returns the line number of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth
<a href="#">SUBPROGRAM Function</a>	Returns the unit-qualified name of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

## 250.6.1 BACKTRACE\_DEPTH Function

This function returns the number of backtrace items in the backtrace.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.BACKTRACE_DEPTH  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Return Values

The number of backtrace items in the backtrace, zero in the absence of an exception.

## 250.6.2 BACKTRACE\_LINE Function

This function returns the line number of the unit at the specified backtrace depth.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.BACKTRACE_LINE (  
    backtrace_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 250-3** *BACKTRACE\_LINE Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
backtrace_depth	Depth in backtrace

### Return Values

The line number of the unit at the specified backtrace depth

## 250.6.3 BACKTRACE\_UNIT Function

This function returns the name of the unit at the specified backtrace depth.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.BACKTRACE_UNIT (  
    backtrace_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 250-4** *BACKTRACE\_UNIT Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
backtrace_depth	Depth in backtrace



**Return Values**

The name of the unit at the specified backtrace depth

## 250.6.4 CURRENT\_EDITION Function

This function returns the current edition name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.CURRENT_EDITION (  
    dynamic_depth    IN    PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 250-5** *CURRENT\_EDITION Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dynamic_depth	Depth in the error stack

**Return Values**

The current edition name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

## 250.6.5 CONCATENATE\_SUBPROGRAM Function

This function returns a concatenated form of a unit-qualified name.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.CONCATENATE_SUBPROGRAM (  
    qualified_name    IN    UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 250-6** *CONCATENATE\_SUBPROGRAM Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
qualified_name	A unit-qualified name

**Return Values**

A string of the form UNIT.SUBPROGRAM.LOCAL\_SUBPROGRAM

## 250.6.6 DYNAMIC\_DEPTH Function

This function returns the number of subprograms on the call stack.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.DYNAMIC_DEPTH  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Return Values

The number of subprograms on the call stack

## 250.6.7 ERROR\_DEPTH Function

This function returns the number of errors on the error stack.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.ERROR_DEPTH  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Return Values

The number of errors on the error stack

## 250.6.8 ERROR\_MSG Function

This function returns the error message of the error at the specified error depth.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.ERROR_MSG (  
    error_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 250-7** *ERROR\_MSG Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
error_depth	Depth in the error stack

### Return Values

The error message of the error at the specified error depth.

## 250.6.9 ERROR\_NUMBER Function

This function returns the error number of the error at the specified error depth.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.ERROR_NUMBER (  
    error_depth    IN    PLS_INTEGER)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 250-8** *ERROR\_NUMBER Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
error_depth	Depth in the call stack

### Return Values

The error number of the error at the specified error depth

## 250.6.10 LEXICAL\_DEPTH Function

This function returns the lexical nesting level of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.LEXICAL_DEPTH (  
    dynamic_depth    IN    PLS_INTEGER)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 250-9** *LEXICAL\_DEPTH Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dynamic_depth	Depth in the call stack

### Return Values

The lexical nesting level of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

## 250.6.11 OWNER Function

This function returns the owner name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.OWNER (  
    dynamic_depth    IN    PLS_INTEGER)  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 250-10** *OWNER Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dynamic_depth	Depth in the call stack

## Return Values

The owner name of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

## 250.6.12 UNIT\_LINE Function

This function returns the line number of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.UNIT_LINE (  
    dynamic_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 250-11** *UNIT\_LINE Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dynamic_depth	Depth in the call stack

## Return Values

The line number of the unit of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

## 250.6.13 SUBPROGRAM Function

This function returns the unit-qualified name of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth.

### Syntax

```
UTL_CALL_STACK.SUBPROGRAM (  
    dynamic_depth IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN UNIT_QUALIFIED_NAME;
```

## Parameters

**Table 250-12** *SUBPROGRAM Function Parameters*

Parameter	Description
dynamic_depth	Depth in the call stack

### **Return Values**

Returns the unit-qualified name of the subprogram at the specified dynamic depth

# 251

## UTL\_COLL

The UTL\_COLL package lets PL/SQL programs use collection locators to query and update.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of UTL\\_COLL Subprograms](#)

### 251.1 Summary of UTL\_COLL Subprograms

The UTL\_COLL package has one subprogram, the IS\_LOCATOR function.

**Table 251-1 UTL\_COLL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">IS_LOCATOR Function</a>	Determines whether a collection item is actually a locator or not

#### 251.1.1 IS\_LOCATOR Function

This function determines whether a collection item is actually a locator or not.

##### Syntax

```
UTL_COLL.IS_LOCATOR (  
    coln IN STANDARD)  
    RETURNS BOOLEAN;
```

##### Pragmas

Asserts WNDS, WNPS and RNPS pragmas

##### Parameters

**Table 251-2 IS\_LOCATOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
coln	Nested table or varray item.

##### Return Values

**Table 251-3 IS\_LOCATOR Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
1	Collection item is indeed a locator.

**Table 251-3 (Cont.) IS\_LOCATOR Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
0	Collection item is not a locator.

**Examples**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE list_t AS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(20);
/

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE phone_book_t AS OBJECT (
  pno number,
  ph list_t );
/

CREATE TABLE phone_book OF phone_book_t
  NESTED TABLE ph STORE AS nt_ph;
CREATE TABLE phone_book1 OF phone_book_t
  NESTED TABLE ph STORE AS nt_ph_1 RETURN LOCATOR;

INSERT INTO phone_book VALUES(1, list_t('650-633-5707','650-323-0953'));
INSERT INTO phone_book1 VALUES(1, list_t('415-555-1212'));

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE chk_coll IS
  plist list_t;
  plist1 list_t;
BEGIN
  SELECT ph INTO plist FROM phone_book WHERE pno=1;

  SELECT ph INTO plist1 FROM phone_book1 WHERE pno=1;

  IF (UTL_COLL.IS_LOCATOR(plist)) THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('plist is a locator');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('plist is not a locator');
  END IF;

  IF (UTL_COLL.IS_LOCATOR(plist1)) THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('plist1 is a locator');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('plist1 is not a locator');
  END IF;

END chk_coll;

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
EXECUTE chk_coll;
```

# UTL\_COMPRESS

The UTL\_COMPRESS package provides a set of data compression utilities.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_COMPRESS Subprograms](#)

## 252.1 UTL\_COMPRESS Constants

The maximum number of handles for piecewise operations can be defined by a constant.

```
UTLCOMP_MAX_HANDLE CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 5;
```

## 252.2 UTL\_COMPRESS Exceptions

This table describes exceptions raised by UTL\_COMPRESS subprograms.

**Table 252-1 UTL\_COMPRESS Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BUFFER_TOO_SMALL	The compressed representation is too big.
DATA_ERROR	The input or output data stream was found to be an invalid format.
INVALID_ARGUMENT	One of the arguments was an invalid type or value.
INVALID_HANDLE	Invalid handle for piecewise compress or uncompress.
STREAM_ERROR	An error occurred during compression or uncompression of the data stream

## 252.3 UTL\_COMPRESS Operational Notes

Certain operational notes apply to UTL\_COMPRESS.

- It is the caller's responsibility to free the temporary LOB returned by the LZ\* functions with DBMS\_LOB.FREETEMPORARY call.
- A BFILE passed into LZ\_COMPRESS\* or LZ\_UNCOMPRESS\* has to be opened by DBMS\_LOB.FILEOPEN.



- Under special circumstances (especially if the input has already been compressed) the output produced by one of the UTL\_COMPRESS subprograms may be the same size, or even slightly larger than, the input.
- The output of the UTL\_COMPRESS compressed data is compatible with `gzip`(with `-n` option)/`gunzip` on a single file.

## 252.4 Summary of UTL\_COMPRESS Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_COMPRESS subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 252-2 UTL\_COMPRESS Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ISOPEN Function</a>	Checks to see if the handle to a piecewise (un)compress context is open or closed
<a href="#">LZ_COMPRESS Functions and Procedures</a>	Compresses data using Lempel-Ziv compression algorithm
<a href="#">LZ_COMPRESS_ADD Procedure</a>	Adds a piece of compressed data
<a href="#">LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE</a>	Closes and finishes piecewise compress operation
<a href="#">LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN</a>	Initializes a piecewise context that maintains the compress state and data
<a href="#">LZ_UNCOMPRESS Functions and Procedures</a>	Accepts compressed input, verifies it to be a valid and uncompresses it
<a href="#">LZ_UNCOMPRESS_EXTRACT Procedure</a>	Extracts a piece of uncompressed data
<a href="#">LZ_UNCOMPRESS_OPEN Function</a>	Initializes a piecewise context that maintains the uncompress state and data
<a href="#">LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE Procedure</a>	Closes and finishes the piecewise uncompress

### 252.4.1 ISOPEN Function

This function checks to see if the handle to a piecewise (un)compress context is open or closed.

#### Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.ISOPEN(  
    handle in binary_integer)  
    RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 252-3 ISOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle to a piecewise uncompress context.

### Return Values

TRUE if the given piecewise handle is opened, otherwise FALSE.

### Examples

```

IF (UTL_COMPRESS.ISOPEN(myhandle) = TRUE) then
    UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE(myhandle, lob_1);
END IF;

```

Alternatively:

```

IF (UTL_COMPRESS.ISOPEN(myhandle) = TRUE) THEN
    UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE(myhandle);
END IF;

```

## 252.4.2 LZ\_COMPRESS Functions and Procedures

These functions and procedures compress data using Lempel-Ziv compression algorithm.

### Syntax

This function accept a RAW as input, compress it and return the compressed RAW result and metadata:

```

UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      RAW,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6)
RETURN RAW;

```

This function accept a BLOB as input, compress it and returns a temporary BLOB for the compressed data:

```

UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      BLOB,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6)
RETURN BLOB;

```

This procedure returns the compressed data into the existing BLOB(dst) which is trimmed to the compressed data size:

```

UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      BLOB,
    dst      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6);

```

This function returns a temporary BLOB for the compressed data:

```

UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      BFILE,
    quality  IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6)
RETURN BLOB;

```

This procedure will return the compressed data into the existing BLOB(dst) which is trimmed to the compressed data size:

```

UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS (
    src      IN      BFILE,

```

```
dst      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
quality IN              BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6);
```

### Parameters

**Table 252-4 LZ\_COMPRESS Function and Procedures Parameters**

Parameter	Description
src	Data (RAW, BLOB or BFILE) to be compressed.
dst	Destination for compressed data
quality	An integer in the range 1 to 9, 1=fast compression, 9=best compression, default=6

### Usage Notes

- quality is an optional compression tuning value. It allows the UTL\_COMPRESS user to choose between speed and compression quality, meaning the percentage of reduction in size. A faster compression speed will result in less compression of the data. A slower compression speed will result in more compression of the data. Valid values are [1..9], with 1=fastest and 9=slowest. The default 'quality' value is 6.

## 252.4.3 LZ\_COMPRESS\_ADD Procedure

This procedure adds a piece of compressed data.

### Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS_ADD (
  handle IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
  dst      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src      IN          RAW);
```

### Parameters

**Table 252-5 LZ\_COMPRESS\_ADD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle to a piecewise compress context.
dst	The opened LOB from LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN to store compressed data.
src	The input data to be compressed.

### Exceptions

- invalid\_handle - out of range invalid or unopened handle.
- invalid\_argument - NULL handle, src, dst, or invalid dst.

## 252.4.4 LZ\_COMPRESS\_CLOSE

This procedure closes and finishes piecewise compress operation.

### Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE (
    handle IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
    dst     IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

### Parameters

**Table 252-6 LZ\_COMPRESS\_CLOSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle to a piecewise compress context.
dst	The opened LOB from LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN to store compressed data.

### Exceptions

- `invalid_handle` - out of range invalid or uninitialized handle.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL handle, dst, or invalid dst.

## 252.4.5 LZ\_COMPRESS\_OPEN

This function initializes a piecewise context that maintains the compress state and data.

### Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_COMPRESS_OPEN (
    dst     IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    quality IN          BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 6)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 252-7 LZ\_COMPRESS\_OPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dst	User supplied LOB to store compressed data.
quality	Speed versus efficiency of resulting compressed output. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valid values are the range 1..9, with a default value of 6.</li> <li>• 1=fastest compression, 9=slowest compression and best compressed file size.</li> </ul>

### Return Values

A handle to an initialized piecewise compress context.

### Exceptions

- `invalid_handle` - invalid handle, too many open handles.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL `dst` or invalid quality specified.

### Usage Notes

Close the opened handle with `LZ_COMPRESS_CLOSE`

- once the piecewise compress is completed
  - in the event of an exception in the middle of process
- because lack of doing so will cause these handles to leak.

## 252.4.6 LZ\_UNCOMPRESS Functions and Procedures

This procedure accepts as input a RAW, BLOB or BFILE compressed string, verifies it to be a valid compressed value, uncompresses it using Lempel-Ziv compression algorithm, and returns the uncompressed RAW or BLOB result.

### Syntax

This function returns uncompressed data as RAW:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS(  
    src IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

This function returns uncompressed data as a temporary BLOB:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS(  
    src IN BLOB)  
RETURN BLOB;
```

This procedure returns the uncompressed data into the existing BLOB(`dst`), which will be trimmed to the uncompressed data size:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS(  
    src IN BLOB,  
    dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

This function returns a temporary BLOB for the uncompressed data:

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS(  
    src IN BFILE)  
RETURN BLOB;
```

This procedure returns the uncompressed data into the existing BLOB(`dst`). The original `dst` data will be overwritten.

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS(  
    src IN BFILE,  
    dst IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

## Parameters

**Table 252-8 LZ\_UNCOMPRESS Function and Procedures Parameters**

Parameter	Description
src	Compressed data.
dst	Destination for uncompressed data.

## 252.4.7 LZ\_UNCOMPRESS\_EXTRACT Procedure

This procedure extracts a piece of uncompressed data.

### Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS_EXTRACT(
  handle IN          BINARY_INTEGER,
  dst     OUT NOCOPY RAW);
```

## Parameters

**Table 252-9 LZ\_UNCOMPRESS\_EXTRACT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle to a piecewise uncompress context.
dst	The uncompressed data.

### Exceptions

- no\_data\_found - finished uncompress.
- invalid\_handle - out of range invalid or uninitialized handle.
- invalid\_argument - NULL handle.

## 252.4.8 LZ\_UNCOMPRESS\_OPEN Function

This function initializes a piecewise context that maintains the uncompress state and data.

### Syntax

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS_OPEN(
  src IN BLOB)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 252-10 LZ\_UNCOMPRESS\_OPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
src	The input data to be uncompressed.

**Return Values**

A handle to an initialized piecewise compress context.

**Exceptions**

- `invalid_handle` - invalid handle, too many open handles.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL src.

**Usage Notes**

Close the opened handle with `LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE`

- once the piecewise uncompress is completed
- in the event of an exception in the middle of process because lack of doing so will cause these handles to leak.

## 252.4.9 LZ\_UNCOMPRESS\_CLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes and finishes the piecewise uncompress.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_COMPRESS.LZ_UNCOMPRESS_CLOSE(  
  handle IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

**Parameters**

**Table 252-11 LZ\_UNCOMPRESS\_CLOSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
handle	The handle to a piecewise uncompress context.

**Exceptions**

- `invalid_handle` - out of range invalid or uninitialized handle.
- `invalid_argument` - NULL handle.

# UTL\_ENCODE

The `UTL_ENCODE` package provides functions that encode `RAW` data into a standard encoded format so that the data can be transported between hosts.

You can use `UTL_ENCODE` functions to encode the body of email text. The package also contains the decode counterpart functions of the encode functions. The functions follow published standards for encoding to accommodate non-Oracle utilities on the sending or receiving ends.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [Summary of UTL\\_ENCODE Subprograms](#)

## 253.1 Summary of UTL\_ENCODE Subprograms

This table lists the `UTL_ENCODE` subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 253-1** *UTL\_ENCODE Package Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BASE64_DECODE Function</a>	Reads the base 64-encoded <code>RAW</code> input string and decodes it to its original <code>RAW</code> value
<a href="#">BASE64_ENCODE Function</a>	Encodes the binary representation of the <code>RAW</code> value into base 64 elements and returns it in the form of a <code>RAW</code> string
<a href="#">MIMEHEADER_DECODE Function</a>	Decodes a string from mime header format
<a href="#">MIMEHEADER_ENCODE Function</a>	Encodes a string into mime header format
<a href="#">QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE Function</a>	Reads the <code>varchar2</code> quoted printable format input string and decodes it to the corresponding <code>RAW</code> string
<a href="#">QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE Function</a>	Reads the <code>RAW</code> input string and encodes it to the corresponding quoted printable format string
<a href="#">TEXT_DECODE Function</a>	Decodes a character set sensitive text string
<a href="#">TEXT_ENCODE Function</a>	Encodes a character set sensitive text string
<a href="#">UUDECODE Function</a>	Reads the <code>RAW</code> uuencode format input string and decodes it to the corresponding <code>RAW</code> string
<a href="#">UUENCODE Function</a>	Reads the <code>RAW</code> input string and encodes it to the corresponding uuencode format string



## 253.1.1 BASE64\_DECODE Function

This function reads the base 64-encoded RAW input string and decodes it to its original RAW value.

### Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_DECODE (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(base64_decode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 253-2** BASE64\_DECODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
r	The RAW string containing base 64-encoded data. There are no defaults or optional parameters.

### Return Values

**Table 253-3** BASE64\_DECODE Function Return Values

Return	Description
RAW	Contains the decoded string

## 253.1.2 BASE64\_ENCODE Function

This function encodes the binary representation of the RAW value into base 64 elements and returns it in the form of a RAW string.

### Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_ENCODE (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(base64_encode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 253-4 BASE64\_ENCODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The RAW value to be encoded. There are no defaults or optional parameters.

## Return Values

**Table 253-5 BASE64\_ENCODE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Contains the encoded base 64 elements

## 253.1.3 MIMEHEADER\_DECODE Function

This function accepts as input an "encoded word."

It uses the form:

```
=?<charset>?<encoding>?<encoded text>?=
=?ISO-8859-1?Q?Here is some encoded text?=
```

The <encoded text> is encapsulated in mime header tags which give the MIMEHEADER\_DECODE function information about how to decode the string. The mime header metadata tags are stripped from the input string and the <encoded text> is converted to the base database character set as follows:

- If this is a UTF16 platform, convert the encoded text from UTF16 to ASCII
- If this is an EBCDIC platform, convert the encoded text from EBCDIC to ASCII
- If this is an ASCII or UTF8 platform, no conversion needed

The string is decoded using either quoted-printable or base64 decoding, as specified by the <encoding> metadata tag in the encoded word. The resulting converted and decoded text is returned to the caller as a VARCHAR2 string.

## Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.MIMEHEADER_DECODE (
    buf    IN    VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN data VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET buf%CHARSET;
```

## Parameters

**Table 253-6 MIMEHEADER\_DECODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
buf	The encoded text data with mime header format tags.

## Return Values

**Table 253-7 MIMEHEADER\_DECODE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
data	The encoded text data with mime header format tags

## Examples

```
v2:=utl_encode.mimeheader_decode('=?ISO-8859-1?Q?Here is some encoded text?');
```

## 253.1.4 MIMEHEADER\_ENCODE Function

This function returns as an output an "encoded word".

The output is in the following form:

```
=?<charset>?<encoding>?<encoded text>?=
=?ISO-8859-1?Q?Here is some text?=-
```

The `buf` input parameter is the text to be encoded and becomes the `<encoded text>`.

The `<encoding>` value is either "Q" or "B" for quoted-printable encode or base64 encoding respectively. The `ENCODING` input parameter accepts as valid values `UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE` or `UTL_ENCODE.BASE64` or `NULL`. If `NULL`, quoted-printable encoding is selected as a default value.

The `<charset>` value is specified as the input parameter `encode_charset`. If `NULL`, the database character set is selected as a default value.

The mimeheader encoding process includes conversion of the `buf` input string to the character set specified by the `encode_charset` parameter. The converted string is encoded to either quoted-printable or base64 encoded format. The mime header tags are appended and prepended.

Finally, the string is converted to the base character set of the database:

- If this is a UTF16 platform, convert the encoded text to UTF16
- If this is an EBCDIC platform, convert the encoded text to EBCDIC
- If this is an ASCII or UTF8 platform, no conversion needed.

## Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.MIMEHEADER_ENCODE (
  buf          IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  encode_charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  encoding     IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN string VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET buf%CHARSET;
```

## Parameters

**Table 253-8 MIMEHEADER\_ENCODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
buf	The text data.
encode_charset	The target character set.
encoding	The encoding format. Valid values are UTL_ENCODE.BASE64, UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE and NULL

## Return Values

**Table 253-9 MIMEHEADER\_ENCODE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
string	A VARCHAR2 encoded string with mime header format tags.

## 253.1.5 QUOTED\_PRINTABLE\_DECODE Function

This function reads the `varchar2` quoted printable format input string and decodes it to the corresponding `RAW` string.

### Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(quoted_printable_decode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 253-10 QUOTED\_PRINTABLE\_DECODE Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
r	The RAW string containing a quoted printable data string. There are no defaults or optional parameters.

## Return Values

**Table 253-11 QUOTED\_PRINTABLE\_DECODE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	The decoded string

## 253.1.6 QUOTED\_PRINTABLE\_ENCODE Function

This function reads the RAW input string and encodes it to the corresponding quoted printable format string.

### Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(quoted_printable_encode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 253-12 QUOTED\_PRINTABLE\_ENCODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The RAW string. There are no defaults or optional parameters.

### Return Values

**Table 253-13 QUOTED\_PRINTABLE\_ENCODE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Contains the quoted printable string

## 253.1.7 TEXT\_DECODE Function

This function converts the input text to the target character set as specified by the `encode_charset` parameter, if not NULL.

The encoded text is converted to the base character set of database, as follows:

- If this is a UTF16 platform, convert the encoded text from UTF16 to ASCII
- If this is an EBCDIC platform, convert the encoded text from EBCDIC to ASCII
- If this is an ASCII or UTF8 platform, no conversion needed

You can decode from either quoted-printable or base64 format, with regard to each encoding parameter. If NULL, quoted-printable is selected as a default decoding format. If `encode_charset` is not NULL, you convert the string from the specified character set to the database character set. The resulting decoded and converted text string is returned to the caller.

### Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_DECODE(
    buf          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    encode_charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

        encoding      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN string VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET buf%CHARSET;

```

### Parameters

**Table 253-14** TEXT\_DECODE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
buf	The encoded text data.
encode_charset	The source character set.
encoding	The encoding format. Valid values are UTL_ENCODE.BASE64, UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE and NULL.

### Return Values

**Table 253-15** TEXT\_DECODE Function Return Values

Return	Description
string	A VARCHAR2 decoded text string.

### Examples

```

v2:=UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_DECODE(
    'Here is some text',
    WE8ISO8859P1,
    UTL_ENCODE.BASE64);

```

## 253.1.8 TEXT\_ENCODE Function

This function converts the input text to the target character set as specified by the `encode_charset` parameter, if not NULL.

The text is encoded to either base64 or quoted-printable format, as specified by the `encoding` parameter. Quoted-printable is selected as a default if `ENCODING` is NULL.

The encoded text is converted to the base character set of the database:

- If this is a UTF16 platform, convert the encoded text to UTF16
- If this is an EBCDIC platform, convert the encoded text to EBCDIC
- If this is an ASCII or UTF8 platform, no conversion needed

The resulting encoded and converted text string is returned to the caller.

### Syntax

```

UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_ENCODE (
    buf              IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    encode_charset  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    encoding        IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN string VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET buf%CHARSET;

```

## Parameters

**Table 253-16 TEXT\_ENCODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
buf	The text data.
encode_charset	The target character set.
encoding	The encoding format. Valid values are UTL_ENCODE.BASE64, UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE and NULL

## Return Values

**Table 253-17 TEXT\_ENCODE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
string	A VARCHAR2 encoded string with mime header format tags.

## Examples

```
v2:=utl_encode.text_encode(
    'Here is some text',
    'WE8ISO8859P1',
    UTL_ENCODE.BASE64);
```

## 253.1.9 UUDECODE Function

This function reads the RAW uuencode format input string and decodes it to the corresponding RAW string.

See "[UUENCODE Function](#)" for discussion of the cumulative nature of UUENCODE and UUDECODE for data streams.

### Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.UUDECODE (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(uudecode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 253-18 UUDECODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The RAW string containing the uuencoded data string. There are no defaults or optional parameters.

## Return Values

**Table 253-19 UUDECODE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	The decoded RAW string

## 253.1.10 UUENCODE Function

This function reads the RAW input string and encodes it to the corresponding uuencode format string.

The output of this function is cumulative, in that it can be used to encode large data streams, by splitting the data stream into acceptably sized RAW values, encoded, and concatenated into a single encoded string.

### Syntax

```
UTL_ENCODE.UUENCODE (
    r          IN RAW,
    type       IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
    filename   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    permission IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma RESTRICT_REFERENCES(uuencode, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 253-20 UUENCODE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	RAW string
type	Optional number parameter containing the type of uuencoded output. Options: complete—a defined PL/SQL constant with a value of 1. (default) header_piece ...middle_piece ...end_piece
filename	Optional varchar2 parameter containing the uuencode filename; the default is uuencode.txt
permission	Optional varchar2 parameter containing the permission mode; the default is 0 (a text string zero).

## Return Values

**Table 253-21 UUENCODE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Contains the uuencode format string



# UTL\_FILE

With the `UTL_FILE` package, PL/SQL programs can read and write operating system text files. `UTL_FILE` provides a restricted version of operating system stream file I/O.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_FILE Subprograms](#)

## 254.1 UTL\_FILE Security Model

The set of files and directories that are accessible to the user through `UTL_FILE` is controlled by a number of factors and database parameters. Foremost of these is the set of directory objects that have been granted to the user.

The nature of directory objects is discussed in the *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*.

Assuming the user has both `READ` and `WRITE` access to the directory object `USER_DIR`, the user can open a file located in the operating system directory described by `USER_DIR`, but not in subdirectories or parent directories of this directory.

Lastly, the client (text I/O) and server implementations are subject to operating system file permission checking.

`UTL_FILE` provides file access both on the client side and on the server side. When run on the server, `UTL_FILE` provides access to all operating system files that are accessible from the server. On the client side, as in the case for Forms applications, `UTL_FILE` provides access to operating system files that are accessible from the client.

Directory objects offer more flexibility and granular control to the `UTL_FILE` application administrator, can be maintained dynamically (that is, without shutting down the database), and are consistent with other Oracle tools. `CREATE ANY DIRECTORY` privilege is granted only to `SYS` and `SYSTEM` by default.

 **Note:**

Use the `CREATE DIRECTORY` feature for directory access verification.

Note that neither hard nor symbolic links are supported.

On UNIX systems, the owner of a file created by the `FOPEN` function is the owner of the shadow process running the instance. Normally, this owner is `ORACLE`. Files created using `FOPEN` are always writable and readable using the `UTL_FILE` subprograms. However, non-privileged operating system users who need to read these files outside of PL/SQL may need access from a system administrator.

 **WARNING:**

The privileges needed to access files in a directory object are operating system specific. `UTL_FILE` directory object privileges give you read and write access to all files within the specified directory.

## 254.2 UTL\_FILE Operational Notes

Keep these notes in mind when using `UTL_FILE`.

The file location and file name parameters are supplied to the `FOPEN` function as separate strings, so that the file location can be checked against the list of accessible directories as specified by the `ALL_DIRECTORIES` view of accessible directory objects. Together, the file location and name must represent a legal filename on the system, and the directory must be accessible. A subdirectory of an accessible directory is not necessarily also accessible; it too must be specified using a complete path name matching an `ALL_DIRECTORIES` object.

`UTL_FILE` implicitly interprets line terminators on read requests, thereby affecting the number of bytes returned on a `GET_LINE` call. For example, the `len` parameter of `UTL_FILE.GET_LINE` specifies the requested number of bytes of character data. The number of bytes actually returned to the user will be the lesser of:

- The `GET_LINE len` parameter, or
- The number of bytes until the next line terminator character, or
- The `max_linesize` parameter specified by `UTL_FILE.FOPEN`

The `FOPEN max_linesize` parameter must be a number in the range 1 and 32767. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The `GET_LINE len` parameter must be a number in the range 1 and 32767. If unspecified, Oracle supplies the default value of `max_linesize`. If `max_linesize` and `len` are defined to be different values, then the lesser value takes precedence.

`UTL_FILE.GET_RAW` ignores line terminators.

`UTL_FILE` expects that files opened by `UTL_FILE.FOPEN` in text mode are encoded in the database character set. It expects that files opened by `UTL_FILE.FOPEN_NCHAR` in text mode are encoded in the UTF8 character set. If an opened file is not encoded in the expected character set, the result of an attempt to read the file is indeterminate. When data encoded in one character set is read and Globalization Support is told (such as by means of `NLS_LANG`) that it is encoded in another character set, the result is indeterminate. If `NLS_LANG` is set, it should therefore be the same as the database character set.

## 254.3 UTL\_FILE Rules and Limits

Operating system-specific parameters, such as C-shell environment variables under UNIX, cannot be used in the file location or file name parameters.

UTL\_FILE I/O capabilities are similar to standard operating system stream file I/O (OPEN, GET, PUT, CLOSE) capabilities, but with some limitations. For example, you call the FOPEN function to return a file handle, which you use in subsequent calls to GET\_LINE or PUT to perform stream I/O to a file. When file I/O is done, you call FCLOSE to complete any output and free resources associated with the file.

### Note:

The UTL\_FILE package is similar to the client-side TEXT\_IO package currently provided by Oracle Procedure Builder. Restrictions for a server implementation require some API differences between UTL\_FILE and TEXT\_IO. In PL/SQL file I/O, errors are returned using PL/SQL exceptions.

## 254.4 UTL\_FILE Exceptions

This table describes exceptions raised by UTL\_FILE subprograms.

**Table 254-1 UTL\_FILE Package Exceptions**

Exception Name	Description
INVALID_PATH	File location is invalid.
INVALID_MODE	The open_mode parameter in FOPEN is invalid.
INVALID_FILEHANDLE	File handle is invalid.
INVALID_OPERATION	File could not be opened or operated on as requested.
READ_ERROR	Destination buffer too small, or operating system error occurred during the read operation
WRITE_ERROR	Operating system error occurred during the write operation.
INTERNAL_ERROR	Unspecified PL/SQL error
CHARSETMISMATCH	A file is opened using FOPEN_NCHAR, but later I/O operations use nonchar functions such as PUTF or GET_LINE.
FILE_OPEN	The requested operation failed because the file is open.
INVALID_MAXLINESIZE	The MAX_LINESIZE value for FOPEN( ) is invalid; it should be within the range 1 to 32767.
INVALID_FILENAME	The filename parameter is invalid.
ACCESS_DENIED	Permission to access to the file location is denied.

**Table 254-1 (Cont.) UTL\_FILE Package Exceptions**

Exception Name	Description
INVALID_OFFSET	Causes of the INVALID_OFFSET exception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ABSOLUTE_OFFSET = NULL and RELATIVE_OFFSET = NULL, or</li> <li>ABSOLUTE_OFFSET &lt; 0, or</li> <li>Either offset caused a seek past the end of the file</li> </ul>
DELETE_FAILED	The requested file delete operation failed.
RENAME_FAILED	The requested file rename operation failed.

Procedures in UTL\_FILE can also raise predefined PL/SQL exceptions such as NO\_DATA\_FOUND or VALUE\_ERROR.

## 254.5 UTL\_FILE Examples

These two examples show use of the procedure.

### Example 1



#### Note:

The examples are UNIX-specific.

Given the following:

```
SQL> CREATE DIRECTORY log_dir AS '/appl/gl/log';
SQL> GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY log_dir TO DBA;
SQL> GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY log_dir TO DBA;
```

```
SQL> CREATE DIRECTORY USER_DIR AS '/appl/gl/user';
SQL> GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY USER_DIR TO PUBLIC;
SQL> GRANT WRITE ON DIRECTORY USER_DIR TO PUBLIC;
```

The following file locations and filenames are valid and accessible as follows:

File Location	Filename	READ and WRITE
/appl/gl/log	L12345.log	Users with DBA privilege
/appl/gl/user	u12345.tmp	All users

The following file locations and filenames are invalid:

File Location	Filename	Invalid Because
/appl/gl/log/backup	L12345.log	# subdirectories are not accessible

File Location	Filename	Invalid Because
/APPL/gl/log	L12345.log	# directory strings must follow case sensitivity rules as required by the O/S
/appl/gl/log	backup/L1234.log	# filenames may not include portions of directory paths
/user/tmp	L12345.log	# no corresponding CREATE DIRECTORY command has been issued

### Example 2

```

DECLARE
  V1 VARCHAR2(32767);
  F1 UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
BEGIN
  -- In this example MAX_LINESIZE is less than GET_LINE's length request
  -- so the number of bytes returned will be 256 or less if a line terminator is
  -- seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('USER_DIR', 'u12345.tmp', 'R', 256);
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1, 32767);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);

  -- In this example, FOPEN's MAX_LINESIZE is NULL and defaults to 1024,
  -- so the number of bytes returned will be 1024 or less if a line terminator is
  -- seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('USER_DIR', 'u12345.tmp', 'R');
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1, 32767);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);

  -- In this example, GET_LINE doesn't specify a number of bytes, so it defaults to
  -- the same value as FOPEN's MAX_LINESIZE which is NULL in this case and defaults
  -- to 1024.
  -- So the number of bytes returned will be 1024 or less if a line terminator is
  -- seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('USER_DIR', 'u12345.tmp', 'R');
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);
END;

```

## 254.6 UTL\_FILE Data Structures

The UTL\_FILE package defines a RECORD type.

### Record Types

- [FILETYPE Record Type](#)

### 254.6.1 FILETYPE Record Type

The contents of FILE\_TYPE are private to the UTL\_FILE package. You should not reference or change components of this record.

```

TYPE file_type IS RECORD (
  id          BINARY_INTEGER,

```

```
datatype    BINARY_INTEGER,
byte_mode   BOOLEAN);
```

## Fields

**Table 254-2 FILE\_TYPE Fields**

Field	Description
id	A numeric value indicating the internal file handle number
datatype	Indicates whether the file is a CHAR file, Nchar file or other (binary)
byte_mode	Indicates whether the file was open as a binary file, or as a text file

### **Caution:**

Oracle does not guarantee the persistence of FILE\_TYPE values between database sessions or within a single session. Attempts to clone file handles or use dummy file handles may have indeterminate outcomes.

## 254.7 Summary of UTL\_FILE Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_FILE subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 254-3 UTL\_FILE Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">FCLOSE Procedure</a>	Closes a file
<a href="#">FCLOSE_ALL Procedure</a>	Closes all open file handles
<a href="#">FCOPY Procedure</a>	Copies a contiguous portion of a file to a newly created file
<a href="#">FFLUSH Procedure</a>	Physically writes all pending output to a file
<a href="#">FGETATTR Procedure</a>	Reads and returns the attributes of a disk file
<a href="#">FGETPOS Function</a>	Returns the current relative offset position within a file, in bytes
<a href="#">FOPEN Function</a>	Opens a file for input or output
<a href="#">FOPEN_NCHAR Function</a>	Opens a file in Unicode for input or output
<a href="#">FREMOVE Procedure</a>	Deletes a disk file, assuming that you have sufficient privileges
<a href="#">FRENAME Procedure</a>	Renames an existing file to a new name, similar to the UNIX mv function
<a href="#">FSEEK Procedure</a>	Adjusts the file pointer forward or backward within the file by the number of bytes specified
<a href="#">GET_LINE Procedure</a>	Reads text from an open file
<a href="#">GET_LINE_NCHAR Procedure</a>	Reads text in Unicode from an open file
<a href="#">GET_RAW Procedure</a>	Reads a RAW string value from a file and adjusts the file pointer ahead by the number of bytes read

**Table 254-3 (Cont.) UTL\_FILE Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">IS_OPEN Function</a>	Determines if a file handle refers to an open file
<a href="#">NEW_LINE Procedure</a>	Writes one or more operating system-specific line terminators to a file
<a href="#">PUT Procedure</a>	Writes a string to a file
<a href="#">PUT_LINE Procedure</a>	Writes a line to a file, and so appends an operating system-specific line terminator
<a href="#">PUT_LINE_NCHAR Procedure</a>	Writes a Unicode line to a file
<a href="#">PUT_NCHAR Procedure</a>	Writes a Unicode string to a file
<a href="#">PUTF Procedure</a>	A PUT procedure with formatting
<a href="#">PUTF_NCHAR Procedure</a>	A PUT_NCHAR procedure with formatting, and writes a Unicode string to a file, with formatting
<a href="#">PUT_RAW Procedure</a>	Accepts as input a RAW data value and writes the value to the output buffer

## 254.7.1 FCLOSE Procedure

This procedure closes an open file identified by a file handle.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE (
    file IN OUT FILE_TYPE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-4 FCLOSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call

### Usage Notes

If there is buffered data yet to be written when FCLOSE runs, then you may receive a WRITE\_ERROR exception when closing a file.

### Exceptions

```
WRITE_ERROR
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
```

## 254.7.2 FCLOSE\_ALL Procedure

This procedure closes all open file handles for the session. This should be used as an emergency cleanup procedure, for example, when a PL/SQL program exits on an exception.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE_ALL;
```

### Usage Notes



#### Note:

FCLOSE\_ALL does not alter the state of the open file handles held by the user. This means that an IS\_OPEN test on a file handle after an FCLOSE\_ALL call still returns TRUE, even though the file has been closed. No further read or write operations can be performed on a file that was open before an FCLOSE\_ALL.

### Exceptions

```
WRITE_ERROR
```

## 254.7.3 FCOPY Procedure

This procedure copies a contiguous portion of a file to a newly created file.

By default, the whole file is copied if the `start_line` and `end_line` parameters are omitted. The source file is opened in read mode. The destination file is opened in write mode. A starting and ending line number can optionally be specified to select a portion from the center of the source file for copying.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCOPY (
  src_location    IN VARCHAR2,
  src_filename   IN VARCHAR2,
  dest_location   IN VARCHAR2,
  dest_filename   IN VARCHAR2,
  start_line      IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  end_line        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-5 FCOPY Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
<code>src_location</code>	Directory location of the source file, a <code>DIRECTORY_NAME</code> from the <code>ALL_DIRECTORIES</code> view (case sensitive)
<code>src_filename</code>	Source file to be copied



**Table 254-5 (Cont.) FCOPY Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
dest_location	Destination directory where the destination file is created
dest_filename	Destination file created from the source file
start_line	Line number at which to begin copying. The default is 1 for the first line
end_line	Line number at which to stop copying. The default is NULL, signifying end of file

**Exceptions**

INVALID\_FILENAME  
 INVALID\_PATH  
 INVALID\_OPERATION  
 INVALID\_OFFSET  
 READ\_ERROR  
 WRITE\_ERROR

## 254.7.4 FFLUSH Procedure

FFLUSH physically writes pending data to the file identified by the file handle. Normally, data being written to a file is buffered. The FFLUSH procedure forces the buffered data to be written to the file. The data must be terminated with a newline character.

Flushing is useful when the file must be read while still open. For example, debugging messages can be flushed to the file so that they can be read immediately.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_FILE.FFLUSH (
    file IN FILE_TYPE);
```

**Parameters****Table 254-6 FFLUSH Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call

**Exceptions**

INVALID\_FILENAME  
 INVALID\_MAXLINESIZE  
 INVALID\_OPERATION  
 WRITE\_ERROR

## 254.7.5 FGETATTR Procedure

This procedure reads and returns the attributes of a disk file.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FGETATTR(  
    location    IN VARCHAR2,  
    filename    IN VARCHAR2,  
    fexists     OUT BOOLEAN,  
    file_length OUT NUMBER,  
    block_size  OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-7 FGETATTR Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
location	Directory location of the source file, a DIRECTORY_NAME from the ALL_DIRECTORIES view (case sensitive)
filename	Name of the file to be examined
fexists	A BOOLEAN for whether or not the file exists
file_length	Length of the file in bytes. NULL if file does not exist.
block_size	File system block size in bytes. NULL if the file does not exist.

### Exceptions

INVALID\_PATH

INVALID\_FILENAME

INVALID\_OPERATION

READ\_ERROR

ACCESS\_DENIED

## 254.7.6 FGETPOS Function

This function returns the current relative offset position within a file, in bytes.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FGETPOS (  
    file IN FILE_TYPE)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 254-8 FGETPOS Parameters**

Parameters	Description
file	Directory location of the source file

## Return Values

FGETPOS returns the relative offset position for an open file, in bytes. It raises an exception if the file is not open. It returns 0 for the beginning of the file.

## Exceptions

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

READ\_ERROR

## Usage Notes

If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the INVALID OPERATION exception is raised.

## 254.7.7 FOPEN Function

This function opens a file. You can specify the maximum line size and have a maximum of 50 files open simultaneously.

See also [FOPEN\\_NCHAR Function](#).

## Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FOPEN (
  location      IN VARCHAR2,
  filename      IN VARCHAR2,
  open_mode     IN VARCHAR2,
  max_linesize  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1024)
RETURN FILE_TYPE;
```

## Parameters

**Table 254-9 FOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
location	Directory location of file. This string is a directory object name and must be specified in upper case. Read privileges must be granted on this directory object for the UTL_FILE user to run FOPEN.
filename	File name, including extension (file type), without directory path. If a directory path is given as a part of the filename, it is ignored by FOPEN. On Unix, the filename cannot end with /.

**Table 254-9 (Cont.) FOPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>open_mode</code>	<p>Specifies how the file is opened. Modes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>r</code> -- read text</li> <li>• <code>w</code> -- write text</li> <li>• <code>a</code> -- append text</li> <li>• <code>rb</code> -- read byte mode</li> <li>• <code>wb</code> -- write byte mode</li> <li>• <code>ab</code> -- append byte mode</li> </ul> <p>If you try to open a file specifying 'a' or 'ab' for <code>open_mode</code> but the file does not exist, the file is created in <code>write</code> mode.</p>
<code>max_linesize</code>	<p>Maximum number of bytes for each line, including the newline character, for this file (minimum value 1, maximum value 32767). If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024.</p>

**Return Values**

FOPEN returns a file handle, which must be passed to all subsequent procedures that operate on that file. The specific contents of the file handle are private to the UTL\_FILE package, and individual components should not be referenced or changed by the UTL\_FILE user.

**Table 254-10 FOPEN Function Return Values**

Return	Description
<code>FILE_TYPE</code>	Handle to open file

**Exceptions**

INVALID\_MAXILINESIZE

INVALID\_MODE

INVALID\_OPERATION

INVALID\_PATH

INVALID\_FILENAME

**Usage Notes**

The file location and file name parameters must be supplied to the FOPEN function as quoted strings so that the file location can be checked against the list of accessible directories as specified by the ALL\_DIRECTORIES view of accessible directory objects.

## 254.7.8 FOPEN\_NCHAR Function

This function opens a file in national character set mode for input or output, with the maximum line size specified. With this function, you can read or write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set.

You can have a maximum of 50 files open simultaneously.

Even though the contents of an NVARCHAR2 buffer may be AL16UTF16 or UTF8 (depending on the national character set of the database), the contents of the file are always read and written in UTF8. UTL\_FILE converts between UTF8 and AL16UTF16 as necessary.

See also [FOPEN Function](#).

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FOPEN_NCHAR (
    location      IN VARCHAR2,
    filename      IN VARCHAR2,
    open_mode     IN VARCHAR2,
    max_linesize  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1024)
RETURN FILE_TYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-11 FOPEN\_NCHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
location	Directory location of file
filename	File name (including extension)
open_mode	Open mode (r,w,a,rb,wb,ab)
max_linesize	Maximum number of characters for each line, including the newline character, for this file (minimum value 1, maximum value 32767)

### Return Values

FOPEN\_NCHAR returns a file handle, which must be passed to all subsequent procedures that operate on that file. The specific contents of the file handle are private to the UTL\_FILE package, and individual components should not be referenced or changed by the UTL\_FILE user.

**Table 254-12 FOPEN\_NCHAR Function Return Values**

Return	Description
FILE_TYPE	Handle to open file

### Exceptions

INVALID\_MAXLINESIZE  
INVALID\_MODE

INVALID\_OPERATION

INVALID\_PATH

## 254.7.9 REMOVE Procedure

This procedure deletes a disk file, assuming that you have sufficient privileges.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.REMOVE (
    location IN VARCHAR2,
    filename IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-13 REMOVE Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
location	Directory location of the file, a DIRECTORY_NAME from ALL_DIRECTORIES (case sensitive)
filename	Name of the file to be deleted

### Exceptions

ACCESS\_DENIED

DELETE\_FAILED

INVALID\_FILENAME

INVALID\_OPERATION

INVALID\_PATH

### Usage Notes

The REMOVE procedure does not verify privileges before deleting a file. The O/S verifies file and directory permissions. An exception is returned on failure.

## 254.7.10 RENAME Procedure

This procedure renames an existing file to a new name, similar to the UNIX mv function.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.RENAME (
    src_location    IN  VARCHAR2,
    src_filename    IN  VARCHAR2,
    dest_location   IN  VARCHAR2,
    dest_filename   IN  VARCHAR2,
    overwrite       IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 254-14 FRENAME Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
src_location	Directory location of the source file, a DIRECTORY_NAME from the ALL_DIRECTORIES view (case sensitive)
src_filename	Source file to be renamed
dest_location	Destination directory of the destination file, a DIRECTORY_NAME from the ALL_DIRECTORIES view (case sensitive)
dest_filename	New name of the file
overwrite	Default is FALSE. Permission on both the source and destination directories must be granted. You can use the overwrite parameter to specify whether or not to overwrite a file if one exists in the destination directory. The default is FALSE for no overwrite.

## Exceptions

ACCESS\_DENIED  
INVALID\_FILENAME  
INVALID\_PATH  
RENAME\_FAILED

## 254.7.11 FSEEK Procedure

This procedure adjusts the file pointer forward or backward within the file by the number of bytes specified.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FSEEK (
    file           IN OUT UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    absolute_offset IN     PL_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    relative_offset IN     PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 254-15 FSEEK Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
file	File handle
absolute_offset	Absolute location to which to seek; default = NULL
relative_offset	Number of bytes to seek forward or backward; positive = forward, negative integer = backward, zero = current position, default = NULL

## Exceptions

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OFFSET

INVALID\_OPERATION

READ\_ERROR

## Usage Notes

- Using `FSEEK`, you can read previous lines in the file without first closing and reopening the file. You must know the number of bytes by which you want to navigate.
- If `relative_offset`, the procedure seeks forward. If `relative_offset > 0`, or backward, if `relative_offset < 0`, the procedure seeks through the file by the number of `relative_offset` bytes specified.
- If the beginning of the file is reached before the number of bytes specified, then the file pointer is placed at the beginning of the file. If the end of the file is reached before the number of bytes specified, then an `INVALID_OFFSET` error is raised.
- If `absolute_offset`, the procedure seeks to an absolute location specified in bytes.
- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the `INVALID OPERATION` exception is raised.

## 254.7.12 GET\_LINE Procedure

This procedure reads text from the open file identified by the file handle and places the text in the output buffer parameter. Text is read up to, but not including, the line terminator, or up to the end of the file, or up to the end of the `len` parameter. It cannot exceed the `max_linesize` specified in `FOPEN`.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.GET_LINE (
    file          IN FILE_TYPE,
    buffer        OUT VARCHAR2,
    len           IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-16** GET\_LINE Procedure Parameters

Parameters	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> call. The file must be open for reading (mode <code>r</code> ); otherwise an <code>INVALID_OPERATION</code> exception is raised.
buffer	Data buffer to receive the line read from the file



**Table 254-16 (Cont.) GET\_LINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
len	The number of bytes read from the file. Default is NULL. If NULL, Oracle supplies the value of max_linesize.

**Exceptions**

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

NO\_DATA\_FOUND

READ\_ERROR

**Usage Notes**

If the line does not fit in the buffer, a `READ_ERROR` exception is raised. If no text was read due to end of file, the `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception is raised. If the file is opened for byte mode operations, the `INVALID_OPERATION` exception is raised.

Because the line terminator character is not read into the buffer, reading blank lines returns empty strings.

The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. See also "[GET\\_LINE\\_NCHAR Procedure](#)".

## 254.7.13 GET\_LINE\_NCHAR Procedure

This procedure reads text from the open file identified by the file handle and places the text in the output buffer parameter. With this function, you can read a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set.

The file must be opened in national character set mode, and must be encoded in the UTF8 character set. The expected buffer datatype is `NVARCHAR2`. If a variable of another datatype, such as `NCHAR`, `NCLOB`, or `VARCHAR2` is specified, PL/SQL will perform standard implicit conversion from `NVARCHAR2` after the text is read.

See also [GET\\_LINE Procedure](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_FILE.GET_LINE_NCHAR (  
    file           IN  FILE_TYPE,  
    buffer         OUT NVARCHAR2,  
    len           IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 254-17 GET\_LINE\_NCHAR Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call. The file must be open for reading (mode r). If the file is opened by FOPEN instead of FOPEN_NCHAR, a CHARSETMISMATCH exception is raised.
buffer	Data buffer to receive the line read from the file
len	The number of bytes read from the file. Default is NULL. If NULL, Oracle supplies the value of max_linesize.

## Exceptions

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

NO\_DATA\_FOUND

READ\_ERROR

## 254.7.14 GET\_RAW Procedure

This procedure reads a RAW string value from a file and adjusts the file pointer ahead by the number of bytes read. UTL\_FILE.GET\_RAW ignores line terminators.

## Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.GET_RAW (
    file      IN          UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    buffer    OUT NOCOPY RAW,
    len       IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 254-18 GET\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
file	File handle
buffer	RAW data
len	The number of bytes read from the file. Default is NULL. If NULL, len is assumed to be the maximum length of RAW.

## Exceptions

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

LENGTH\_MISMATCH

NO\_DATA\_FOUND

READ\_ERROR

### Usage Notes

The subprogram will raise `No_Data_Found` when it attempts to read past the end of the file. Your application should allow for this by catching the exception in its processing loop.

```
PROCEDURE Sys.p (n IN VARCHAR2) IS
  h    UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('D', n, 'r', 32767);
  Buf  RAW(32767);
  Amnt CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 32767;
BEGIN
  LOOP
    BEGIN
      Utl_File.Get_Raw(h, Buf, Amnt);
      -- Do something with this chunk
    EXCEPTION WHEN No_Data_Found THEN EXIT; END;
  END LOOP;
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE (h);
END;
```

## 254.7.15 IS\_OPEN Function

This function tests a file handle to see if it identifies an open file.

`IS_OPEN` reports only whether a file handle represents a file that has been opened, but not yet closed. It does not guarantee that there will be no operating system errors when you attempt to use the file handle.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.IS_OPEN (
  file IN FILE_TYPE)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-19 IS\_OPEN Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> or <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call

### Return Values

TRUE OR FALSE

### Exceptions

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

## 254.7.16 NEW\_LINE Procedure

This procedure writes one or more line terminators to the file identified by the input file handle.

This procedure is separate from `PUT` because the line terminator is a platform-specific character or sequence of characters.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.NEW_LINE (  
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,  
    lines     IN BINARY_INTEGER := 1);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-20** NEW\_LINE Procedure Parameters

Parameters	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> or <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call
lines	Number of line terminators to be written to the file

### Exceptions

`INVALID_FILEHANDLE`

`INVALID_OPERATION`

`WRITE_ERROR`

## 254.7.17 PUT Procedure

`PUT` writes the text string stored in the buffer parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

The file must be open for write operations. No line terminator is appended by `PUT`; use `NEW_LINE` to terminate the line or use `PUT_LINE` to write a complete line with a line terminator. See also "[PUT\\_NCHAR Procedure](#)".

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT (  
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,  
    buffer    IN VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-21** PUT Procedure Parameters

Parameters	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call. The file must be open for writing.

**Table 254-21 (Cont.) PUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
buffer	Buffer that contains the text to be written to the file. User must have opened the file using mode w or mode a; otherwise, an INVALID_OPERATION exception is raised.

### Usage Notes

The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

### Exceptions

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

WRITE\_ERROR

## 254.7.18 PUT\_LINE Procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

The file must be open for write operations. `PUT_LINE` terminates the line with the platform-specific line terminator character or characters.

See also "[PUT\\_LINE\\_NCHAR Procedure](#)".

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE (
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,
    buffer    IN VARCHAR2,
    autoflush IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-22 PUT\_LINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> call
buffer	Text buffer that contains the lines to be written to the file
autoflush	Flushes the buffer to disk after the <code>WRITE</code>

### Exceptions

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

WRITE\_ERROR

**Usage Notes**

- The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.
- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the `INVALID OPERATION` exception is raised.

## 254.7.19 PUT\_LINE\_NCHAR Procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle. With this function, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set.

This procedure is equivalent to the [PUT\\_NCHAR Procedure](#), except that the line separator is appended to the written text. See also [PUT\\_LINE Procedure](#).

**Syntax**

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE_NCHAR (
    file    IN FILE_TYPE,
    buffer  IN NVARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 254-23 PUT\_LINE\_NCHAR Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
<code>file</code>	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call. The file must be open for writing.
<code>buffer</code>	Text buffer that contains the lines to be written to the file

**Exceptions**

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

WRITE\_ERROR

**Usage Notes**

- The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.
- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the `INVALID OPERATION` exception is raised.

## 254.7.20 PUT\_NCHAR Procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

With this function, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set. The file must be opened in the national character set mode. The text string will be written in the UTF8 character set. The expected buffer datatype is `NVARCHAR2`. If a variable of another datatype is specified, PL/SQL will perform implicit conversion to `NVARCHAR2` before writing the text.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_NCHAR (  
    file      IN FILE_TYPE,  
    buffer    IN NVARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-24** PUT\_NCHAR Procedure Parameters

Parameters	Description
<code>file</code>	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call. If the file is opened by <code>FOPEN</code> instead of <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> , a <code>CHARSETMISMATCH</code> exception is raised.
<code>buffer</code>	Buffer that contains the text to be written to the file. User must have opened the file using mode <code>w</code> or mode <code>a</code> ; otherwise, an <code>INVALID_OPERATION</code> exception is raised.

### Exceptions

`INVALID_FILEHANDLE`

`INVALID_OPERATION`

`WRITE_ERROR`

### Usage Notes

The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

### Related Topics

- [PUT Procedure](#)  
`PUT` writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

## 254.7.21 PUTF Procedure

This procedure is a formatted `PUT` procedure.

It works like a limited `printf()`.

## Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUTF (
    file    IN FILE_TYPE,
    format  IN VARCHAR2,
    [arg1   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    . . .
    arg5    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]);
```

## Parameters

**Table 254-25 PUTF Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN call
format	Format string that can contain text as well as the formatting characters \n and %s
arg1..arg5	From one to five operational argument strings. Argument strings are substituted, in order, for the %s formatters in the format string. If there are more formatters in the format parameter string than there are arguments, then an empty string is substituted for each %s for which there is no argument.

## Usage Notes

- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the INVALID\_OPERATION exception is raised.
- The format string can contain any text, but the character sequences %s and \n have special meaning.

Character Sequence	Meaning
%s	Substitute this sequence with the string value of the next argument in the argument list.
\n	Substitute with the appropriate platform-specific line terminator.

## Exceptions

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
WRITE_ERROR
```

## Examples

The following example writes the lines:

```
Hello, world!
I come from Zork with greetings for all earthlings.

my_world varchar2(4) := 'Zork';
...
```



```
PUTF(my_handle, 'Hello, world!\nI come from %s with %s.\n',
      my_world,
      'greetings for all earthlings');
```

If there are more %s formatters in the format parameter than there are arguments, then an empty string is substituted for each %s for which there is no matching argument.

### Related Topics

- [PUTF\\_NCHAR Procedure](#)  
This procedure is a formatted version of a PUT\_NCHAR Procedure.

## 254.7.22 PUTF\_NCHAR Procedure

This procedure is a formatted version of a PUT\_NCHAR Procedure.

Using PUTF\_NCHAR, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set. It accepts a format string with formatting elements \n and %s, and up to five arguments to be substituted for consecutive instances of %s in the format string. The expected datatype of the format string and the arguments is NVARCHAR2.

If variables of another datatype are specified, PL/SQL will perform implicit conversion to NVARCHAR2 before formatting the text. Formatted text is written in the UTF8 character set to the file identified by the file handle. The file must be opened in the national character set mode.

### Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUTF_NCHAR (
  file      IN FILE_TYPE,
  format    IN NVARCHAR2,
  [arg1     IN NVARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  . . .
  arg5      IN NVARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL]);
```

### Parameters

**Table 254-26 PUTF\_NCHAR Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
file	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call. The file must be open for reading (mode r). If the file is opened by FOPEN instead of FOPEN_NCHAR, a CHARSETMISMATCH exception is raised.
format	Format string that can contain text as well as the formatting characters \n and %s
arg1..arg5	From one to five operational argument strings. Argument strings are substituted, in order, for the %s formatters in the format string. If there are more formatters in the format parameter string than there are arguments, then an empty string is substituted for each %s for which there is no argument.

### Exceptions

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

WRITE\_ERROR

**Usage Notes**

- The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.
- If file is opened for byte mode operations, then the `INVALID_OPERATION` exception is raised.

**Related Topics**

- [PUT\\_NCHAR Procedure](#)  
This procedure writes the text string stored in the `buffer` parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

## 254.7.23 PUT\_RAW Procedure

This procedure accepts as input a `RAW` data value and writes the value to the output buffer.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_RAW (
    file           IN     UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    buffer         IN     RAW,
    autoflush      IN     BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters****Table 254-27 PUT\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameters	Description
<code>file</code>	File handle
<code>buffer</code>	The <code>RAW</code> data written to the buffer
<code>autoflush</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , then performs a flush after writing the value to the output buffer; default is <code>FALSE</code> .

**Exceptions**

INVALID\_FILEHANDLE

INVALID\_OPERATION

WRITE\_ERROR

**Usage Notes**

You can request an automatic flush of the buffer by setting the third argument to `TRUE`.

The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, Oracle supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

# 255

## UTL\_HTTP

The `UTL_HTTP` package makes Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) callouts from SQL and PL/SQL. You can use it to access data on the Internet over HTTP.

When the package fetches data from a Web site using HTTPS, it requires Oracle Wallet Manager which can be created by either Oracle Wallet Manager or the `orapki` utility. Non-HTTPS fetches do not require an Oracle wallet.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Data Structures](#)
- [Operations](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_HTTP Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

- [UTL\\_URL](#)
- [UTL\\_SMTP](#)
- *Oracle Database Enterprise User Security Administrator's Guide* for more information on Wallet Manager

## 255.1 UTL\_HTTP Overview

With the `UTL_HTTP` package, you can write PL/SQL programs that communicate with Web (HTTP) servers. `UTL_HTTP` also contains a function that can be used in SQL queries.

The package supports HTTP over the Secured Socket Layer protocol (SSL), also known as HTTPS. It also supports SSL client authentication by sending the client-certificate in a wallet to authenticate with the remote Web server.

Other Internet-related data-access protocols (such as the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or the Gopher protocol) are also supported using an HTTP proxy server that supports those protocols.

## 255.2 UTL\_HTTP Security Model

This package is an invoker's rights package. The invoking user will need the `connect` privilege granted in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which he wants to connect, as well as the `use-client-certificates` or the `use-passwords` privilege to authenticate himself with the remote Web server using the credentials stored in an Oracle wallet.



### Note:

For more information about managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*

## 255.3 UTL\_HTTP Constants

The `UTL_HTTP` package defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These are shown in following tables.

- [Table 255-1](#)
- [Table 255-2](#)
- [Table 255-3](#)

**Table 255-1 UTL\_HTTP Constants - HTTP Versions**

Name	Type	Value	Description
<code>HTTP_VERSION_1_0</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(10)</code>	'HTTP/ 1.0'	Denotes HTTP version 1.0 that can be used in the function <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> .
<code>HTTP_VERSION_1_1</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(10)</code>	'HTTP/ 1.1'	Denotes HTTP version 1.1 that can be used in the function <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> .

**Table 255-2 UTL\_HTTP Constants - Default Ports**

Name	Type	Value	Description
<code>DEFAULT_HTTP_PORT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	80	The default TCP/IP port (80) at which a Web server or proxy server listens
<code>DEFAULT_HTTPS_PORT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	443	The default TCP/IP port (443) at which an HTTPS Web server listens

**Table 255-3 UTL\_HTTP Constants - HTTP 1.1 Status Codes**

Name	Type	Value	Description
HTTP_CONTINUE	PLS_INTEGER	100	The client should continue with its request. This interim response is used to inform the client that the initial part of the request has been received and has not yet been rejected by the server.
HTTP_SWITCHING_PROTOCOLS	PLS_INTEGER	101	The server understands and is willing to comply with the client's request, through the Upgrade message header field, for a change in the application protocol being used on this connection. The server will switch protocols to those defined by the response's Upgrade header field immediately after the empty line which terminates the 101 response.
HTTP_OK	PLS_INTEGER	200	The request has succeeded. The information returned with the response is dependent on the method used in the request
HTTP_CREATED	PLS_INTEGER	201	The request has been fulfilled and resulted in a new resource being created.
HTTP_ACCEPTED	PLS_INTEGER	202	The request has been accepted for processing, but the processing has not been completed. The request might or might not eventually be acted upon, as it might be disallowed when processing actually takes place.
HTTP_NON_AUTHORITATIVE_INFO	PLS_INTEGER	203	The returned meta-information in the entity-header is not the definitive set as available from the origin server, but is gathered from a local or a third-party copy.
HTTP_NO_CONTENT	PLS_INTEGER	204	The server has fulfilled the request but does not need to return an entity-body, and might want to return updated meta-information.
HTTP_RESET_CONTENT	PLS_INTEGER	205	The server has fulfilled the request and the user agent should reset the document view which caused the request to be sent. The response must not include an entity.
HTTP_PARTIAL_CONTENT	PLS_INTEGER	206	The server has fulfilled the partial GET request for the resource.

**Table 255-3 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Constants - HTTP 1.1 Status Codes**

Name	Type	Value	Description
HTTP_MULTIPLE_CHOICES	PLS_INTEGER	300	The requested resource corresponds to any one of a set of representations, each with its own specific location, and agent-driven negotiation information is being provided so that the user (or user agent) can select a preferred representation and redirect its request to that location.
HTTP_MOVED_PERMANENTLY	PLS_INTEGER	301	The requested resource has been assigned a new permanent URI and any future references to this resource should use one of the returned URIs.
HTTP_FOUND	PLS_INTEGER	302	The requested resource resides temporarily under a different URI.
HTTP_SEE_OTHER	PLS_INTEGER	303	The response to the request can be found under a different URI and should be retrieved using a GET method on that resource.
HTTP_NOT_MODIFIED	PLS_INTEGER	304	If the client has performed a conditional GET request and access is allowed, but the document has not been modified, the server responds with this status code.
HTTP_USE_PROXY	PLS_INTEGER	305	The requested resource must be accessed through the proxy given by the Location field. The Location field gives the URI of the proxy.
HTTP_TEMPORARY_REDIRECT	PLS_INTEGER	307	The requested resource resides temporarily under a different URI.
HTTP_BAD_REQUEST	PLS_INTEGER	400	The request could not be understood by the server due to malformed syntax.
HTTP_UNAUTHORIZED	PLS_INTEGER	401	The request requires user authentication. The client may repeat the request with a suitable Authorization header field. If the request already included Authorization credentials, then the 401 response indicates that authorization has been refused for those credentials.
HTTP_PAYMENT_REQUIRED	PLS_INTEGER	402	This code is reserved for future use.
HTTP_FORBIDDEN	PLS_INTEGER	403	The server understood the request, but is refusing to fulfill it.

**Table 255-3 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Constants - HTTP 1.1 Status Codes**

Name	Type	Value	Description
HTTP_NOT_FOUND	PLS_INTEGER	404	The server has not found anything matching the Request-URI.
HTTP_NOT_ACCEPTABLE	PLS_INTEGER	406	The resource identified by the request is only capable of generating response entities which have content characteristics not acceptable according to the accept headers sent in the request.
HTTP_PROXY_AUTH_REQUIRED	PLS_INTEGER	407	This code is similar to 401 (Unauthorized), but indicates that the client must first authenticate itself with the proxy.
HTTP_REQUEST_TIMEOUT	PLS_INTEGER	408	The client did not produce a request within the time that the server was prepared to wait.
HTTP_CONFLICT	PLS_INTEGER	409	The request could not be completed due to a conflict with the current state of the resource.
HTTP_GONE	PLS_INTEGER	410	The requested resource is no longer available at the server and no forwarding address is known.
HTTP_LENGTH_REQUIRED	PLS_INTEGER	411	The server refuses to accept the request without a defined Content-Length.
HTTP_PRECONDITION_FAILED	PLS_INTEGER	412	The precondition given in one or more of the request-header fields evaluated to false when it was tested on the server.
HTTP_REQUEST_ENTITY_TOO_LARGE	PLS_INTEGER	413	The server is refusing to process a request because the request entity is larger than the server is willing or able to process.
HTTP_REQUEST_URI_TOO_LARGE	PLS_INTEGER	414	The server is refusing to service the request because the Request-URI is longer than the server is willing to interpret.
HTTP_UNSUPPORTED_MEDIA_TYPE	PLS_INTEGER	415	The server is refusing to service the request because the entity of the request is in a format not supported by the requested resource for the requested method.



**Table 255-3 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Constants - HTTP 1.1 Status Codes**

Name	Type	Value	Description
HTTP_REQ_RANGE_NOT_SATISFIABLE	PLS_INTEGER	416	A server returns a response with this status code if a request included a Range request-header field, and none of the range-specifier values in this field overlap the current extent of the selected resource, and the request did not include an If-Range request-header field.
HTTP_EXPECTATION_FAILED	PLS_INTEGER	417	The expectation given in an Expect request-header field could not be met by this server, or, if the server is a proxy, the server has unambiguous evidence that the request could not be met by the next-hop server.
HTTP_NOT_IMPLEMENTED	PLS_INTEGER	501	The server does not support the functionality required to fulfill the request.
HTTP_BAD_GATEWAY	PLS_INTEGER	502	The server, while acting as a gateway or proxy, received an invalid response from the upstream server it accessed in attempting to fulfill the request.
HTTP_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE	PLS_INTEGER	503	The server is currently unable to handle the request due to a temporary overloading or maintenance of the server.
HTTP_GATEWAY_TIMEOUT	PLS_INTEGER	504	The server, while acting as a gateway or proxy, did not receive a timely response from the upstream server specified by the URI (for example, HTTP, FTP, LDAP) or some other auxiliary server (for example, DNS) it needed to access in attempting to complete the request.
HTTP_VERSION_NOT_SUPPORTED	PLS_INTEGER	505	The server does not support, or refuses to support, the HTTP protocol version that was used in the request message.

## 255.4 UTL\_HTTP Exceptions

Exceptions indicate that the UTL\_HTTP package encountered issues.

The following table lists these exceptions. By default, UTL\_HTTP raises the exception `request_failed` when a request fails to execute. If the package is set to raise a detailed exception by `set_detailed_excp_support`, the rest of the exceptions will be raised directly (except for the exception `end_of_body`, which will be raised by `READ_TEXT`, `READ_LINE`, and `READ_RAW` regardless of the setting).

**Table 255-4 UTL\_HTTP Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Reason	Where Raised
BAD_ARGUMENT	29261	The argument passed to the interface is bad	Any HTTP request or response interface when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
BAD_URL	29262	The requested URL is badly formed	<code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
END_OF_BODY	29266	The end of HTTP response body is reached	<code>READ_RAW</code> , <code>READ_TEXT</code> , and <code>READ_LINE</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
HEADER_NOT_FOUND	29265	The header is not found	<code>GET_HEADER</code> , <code>GET_HEADER_BY_NAME</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
HTTP_CLIENT_ERROR	29268	From <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> , the response status code indicates that a client error has occurred (status code in 4xx range). Or from <code>begin_request</code> , the HTTP proxy returns a status code in the 4xx range when making an HTTPS request through the proxy.	<code>GET_RESPONSE</code> , <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
HTTP_SERVER_ERROR	29269	From <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> , the response status code indicates that a client error has occurred (status code in 5xx range). Or from <code>begin_request</code> , the HTTP proxy returns a status code in the 5xx range when making an HTTPS request through the proxy.	<code>GET_RESPONSE</code> , <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
NETWORK_ACCESS_DENIED	24247	Access to the remote network host or credentials in an Oracle wallet is denied	<code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> and <code>SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET</code> when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
ILLEGAL_CALL	29267	The call to <code>UTL_HTTP</code> is illegal at the current state of the HTTP request	<code>SET_HEADER</code> , <code>SET_AUTHENTICATION</code> , and <code>SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
PARTIAL_MULTIBYTE_EXCEPTION	29275	No complete character is read and a partial multibyte character is found at the end of the response body	<code>READ_TEXT</code> and <code>READ_LINE</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
PROTOCOL_ERROR	29263	An HTTP protocol error occurs when communicating with the Web server	<code>SET_HEADER</code> , <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> , <code>READ_RAW</code> , <code>READ_TEXT</code> , and <code>READ_LINE</code> , when <code>detailed_exception</code> is enabled
REQUEST_FAILED	29273	The request fails to executes	Any HTTP request or response interface when <code>detailed_exception</code> is disabled

Table 255-4 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Exceptions

Exception	Error Code	Reason	Where Raised
TOO_MANY_REQUESTS	29270	Too many requests or responses are open	BEGIN_REQUEST, when detailed_exception is enabled
TRANSFER_TIMEOUT	29276	No data is read and a read timeout occurred	READ_TEXT and READ_LINE, when detailed_exception is enabled
UNKNOWN_SCHEME	29264	The scheme of the requested URL is unknown	BEGIN_REQUEST and GET_RESPONSE, when detailed_exception is enabled

 **Note:**

The `partial_multibyte_char` and `transfer_timeout` exceptions are duplicates of the same exceptions defined in `UTL_TCP`. They are defined in this package so that the use of this package does not require the knowledge of the `UTL_TCP`. As those exceptions are duplicates, an exception handle that catches the `partial_multibyte_char` and `transfer_timeout` exceptions in this package also catch the exceptions in the `UTL_TCP`.

For `REQUEST` and `REQUEST_PIECES`, the `request_failed` exception is raised when any exception occurs and `detailed_exception` is disabled.

## 255.5 UTL\_HTTP Examples

These five examples demonstrate how to use `UTL_HTTP`.

- [General Usage](#)
- [Retrieving HTTP Response Headers](#)
- [Handling HTTP Authentication](#)
- [Retrieving and Restoring Cookies](#)
- [Making HTTP Request with Private Wallet and Cookie Table](#)

### 255.5.1 UTL\_HTTP General Usage

This is an general example of `UTL_HTTP` usage.

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 40000

DECLARE
  req  UTL_HTTP.REQ;
  resp UTL_HTTP.RESP;
  value VARCHAR2(1024);
BEGIN
  UTL_HTTP.SET_PROXY('proxy.my-company.com', 'corp.my-company.com');
  req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www-hr.corp.my-company.com');
  UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER(req, 'User-Agent', 'Mozilla/4.0');
```

```

resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);
LOOP
    UTL_HTTP.READ_LINE(resp, value, TRUE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(value);
END LOOP;
UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN UTL_HTTP.END_OF_BODY THEN
        UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
END;
```

## 255.5.2 UTL\_HTTP Retrieving HTTP Response Headers

This example shows how UTL\_HTTP retrieves HTTP response headers.

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 40000

DECLARE
    req    UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp   UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    name   VARCHAR2(256);
    value  VARCHAR2(1024);
BEGIN
    UTL_HTTP.SET_PROXY('proxy.my-company.com', 'corp.my-company.com');
    req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www-hr.corp.my-company.com');
    UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER(req, 'User-Agent', 'Mozilla/4.0');
    resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP response status code: ' || resp.status_code);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP response reason phrase: ' || resp.reason_phrase);
    FOR i IN 1..UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_COUNT(resp) LOOP
        UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER(resp, i, name, value);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(name || ': ' || value);
    END LOOP;
    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
END;
```

## 255.5.3 UTL\_HTTP Handling HTTP Authentication

This code sample indicates how UTL\_HTTP handles HTTP authentication.

```

SET serveroutput ON SIZE 40000

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get_page (url          IN VARCHAR2,
                                       username IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                                       password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                                       realm      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) AS

    req    UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp   UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    my_scheme VARCHAR2(256);
    my_realm VARCHAR2(256);
    name    VARCHAR2(256);
    value   VARCHAR2(256);
BEGIN
    -- Turn off checking of status code. We will check it by ourselves.
    UTL_HTTP.SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK(FALSE);
    req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(url);
    IF (username IS NOT NULL) THEN
        UTL_HTTP.SET_AUTHENTICATION(req, username, password); -- Use HTTP Basic Authen.
        Scheme
    END IF;
```

```

resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);
IF (resp.status_code = UTL_HTTP.HTTP_UNAUTHORIZED) THEN
    UTL_HTTP.GET_AUTHENTICATION(resp, my_scheme, my_realm, FALSE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Web proxy server is protected.');
```

    DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT('Please provide the required ' || my\_scheme || ' authentication  
username/password for realm ' || my\_realm || '  
    for the proxy server.');

```

    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
    RETURN;
ELSIF (resp.status_code = UTL_HTTP.HTTP_PROXY_AUTH_REQUIRED) THEN
    UTL_HTTP.GET_AUTHENTICATION(resp, my_scheme, my_realm, TRUE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Web page ' || url || ' is protected.');
```

    DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT('Please provide the required ' || my\_scheme || ' authentication  
username/password for realm ' || my\_realm || '  
    for the Web page.');

```

    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
    RETURN;
END IF;
FOR i IN 1..UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_COUNT(resp) LOOP
    UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER(resp, i, name, value);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(name || ': ' || value);
END LOOP;
UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
END;
```

## 255.5.4 UTL\_HTTP Retrieving and Restoring Cookies

This example show how UTL\_HTTP can be used to retrieve and restore cookies.

```

CREATE TABLE my_cookies (
    session_id INTEGER,
    name       VARCHAR2(256),
    value      VARCHAR2(1024),
    domain     VARCHAR2(256),
    expire     DATE,
    path       VARCHAR2(1024),
    secure     VARCHAR2(1),
    version    INTEGER);

CREATE SEQUENCE session_id;
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 40000

REM Retrieve cookies from UTL_HTTP
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION save_cookies RETURN PLS_INTEGER AS
    cookies      UTL_HTTP.COOKIE_TABLE;
    my_session_id PLS_INTEGER;
    secure       VARCHAR2(1);
BEGIN
    /* assume that some cookies have been set in previous HTTP requests. */
    UTL_HTTP.GET_COOKIES(cookies);
    SELECT session_id.nextval INTO my_session_id FROM DUAL;
    FOR i in 1..cookies.count LOOP
        IF (cookies(i).secure) THEN
            secure := 'Y';
        ELSE
            secure := 'N';
        END IF;
        INSERT INTO my_cookies
        VALUES (my_session_id, cookies(i).name, cookies(i).value,
                cookies(i).domain,
```

```

        cookies(i).expire, cookies(i).path, secure, cookies(i).version);
    END LOOP;
    RETURN my_session_id;
END;
/

REM Retrieve cookies from UTL_HTTP
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE restore_cookies (this_session_id IN PLS_INTEGER)
AS
    cookies          UTL_HTTP.COOKIE_TABLE;
    cookie           UTL_HTTP.COOKIE;
    i                PLS_INTEGER := 0;
    CURSOR c (c_session_id PLS_INTEGER) IS
        SELECT * FROM my_cookies WHERE session_id = c_session_id;
BEGIN
    FOR r IN c(this_session_id) LOOP
        i := i + 1;
        cookie.name      := r.name;
        cookie.value     := r.value;
        cookie.domain    := r.domain;
        cookie.expire    := r.expire;
        cookie.path      := r.path;
        IF (r.secure = 'Y') THEN
            cookie.secure := TRUE;
        ELSE
            cookie.secure := FALSE;
        END IF;
        cookie.version := r.version;
        cookies(i) := cookie;
    END LOOP;
    UTL_HTTP.CLEAR_COOKIES;
    UTL_HTTP.ADD_COOKIES(cookies);
END;
/

```

## 255.5.5 UTL\_HTTP Making HTTP Request with Private Wallet and Cookie Table

This example shows how UTL\_HTTP creates a request context with a wallet and cookie table, then makes an HTTP Request using that wallet and cookie table.

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON SIZE 40000

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DISPLAY_PAGE(url IN VARCHAR2) AS
    request_context UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_CONTEXT_KEY;
    req            UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp          UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    data          VARCHAR2(1024);

BEGIN

    -- Create a request context with its wallet and cookie table
    request_context := UTL_HTTP.CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT(
        wallet_path      => 'file:/oracle/wallets/test/wallet',
        wallet_password  => '*****',
        enable_cookies   => TRUE,
        max_cookies      => 300,
        max_cookies_per_site => 20);

```

```
-- Make a HTTP request using the private wallet and cookie
-- table in the request context
req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(
    url          => url,
    request_context => request_context);
resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);

BEGIN
    LOOP
        UTL_HTTP.READ_TEXT(resp, data);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(data);
    END LOOP;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN UTL_HTTP.END_OF_BODY THEN
        UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
END;

-- Destroy the request context
UTL_HTTP.DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT(request_context);

END;

BEGIN
    DISPLAY_PAGE('https://www.example.com/');
END;
/
```

## 255.6 UTL\_HTTP Data Structures

Data structures are used to represent requests, responses, cookies, connections, and request context.

- [REQ Type](#)
- [RESP Type](#)
- [COOKIE and COOKIE\\_TABLE Types](#)
- [CONNECTION Type](#)
- [REQUEST\\_CONTEXT\\_KEY Type](#)

### 255.6.1 REQ Type

Use this PL/SQL record type to represent an HTTP request.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE req IS RECORD (
    url          VARCHAR2(32767),
    method      VARCHAR2(64),
    http_version VARCHAR2(64));
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-5 REQ Type Parameters**

Parameter	Description
url	The URL of the HTTP request. It is set after the request is created by <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> .
method	The method to be performed on the resource identified by the URL. It is set after the request is created by <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> .
http_version	The HTTP protocol version used to send the request. It is set after the request is created by <code>BEGIN_REQUEST</code> .

## Usage Notes

The information returned in `REQ` from the interface `begin_request` is for read-only. Changing the field values in the record has no effect on the request.

There are other fields in `REQ` record type whose names begin with the prefix `private_`. The fields are private and are intended for use by implementation of the `UTL_HTTP` package. You should not modify the fields.

## 255.6.2 REQUEST\_CONTEXT\_KEY Type

This type is used to represent the key to a request context.

A request context is a context that holds a private wallet and cookie table to make a HTTP request. This private wallet and cookie table, unlike the session-wide ones maintained in the package, will not be shared with other HTTP requests within the database session.

### Syntax

```
SUBTYPE request_context_key IS PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Usage Notes

To provide enhanced security, `UTL_HTTP` allows PL/SQL programs to create request contexts. A request context is a private context that holds a wallet and a cookie table that will not be shared with other programs in the same database session when making HTTP requests and receiving HTTP responses. PL/SQL programs should use request contexts when they need to use wallets or cookies that contain sensitive information such as authentication credentials.

## 255.6.3 RESP Type

This PL/SQL record type is used to represent an HTTP response.

### Syntax

```
TYPE resp IS RECORD (
    status_code    PLS_INTEGER,
    reason_phrase  VARCHAR2(256),
    http_version   VARCHAR2(64));
```



## Parameters

**Table 255-6 RESP Type Parameters**

Parameter	Description
status_code	The status code returned by the Web server. It is a 3-digit integer that indicates the results of the HTTP request as handled by the Web server. It is set after the response is processed by GET_RESPONSE.
reason_phrase	The short textual message returned by the Web server that describe the status code. It gives a brief description of the results of the HTTP request as handled by the Web server. It is set after the response is processed by GET_RESPONSE.
http_version	The HTTP protocol version used in the HTTP response. It is set after the response is processed by GET_RESPONSE.

## Usage Notes

The information returned in `RESP` from the interface `GET_RESPONSE` is read-only. There are other fields in the `RESP` record type whose names begin with the prefix `private_`. The fields are private and are intended for use by implementation of the `UTL_HTTP` package. You should not modify the fields.

## 255.6.4 COOKIE and COOKIE\_TABLE Types

The `COOKIE` type is the PL/SQL record type that represents an HTTP cookie. The `COOKIE_TABLE` type is a PL/SQL index-by-table type that represents a collection of HTTP cookies.

### Syntax

```
TYPE cookie IS RECORD (
    name VARCHAR2(256),
    value VARCHAR2(1024),
    domain VARCHAR2(256),
    expire TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    path VARCHAR2(1024),
    secure BOOLEAN,
    version PLS_INTEGER,
    comment VARCHAR2(1024));

TYPE cookie_table IS TABLE OF cookie INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

### Fields of COOKIE Record Type

[Table 255-7](#) shows the fields for the `COOKIE` and `COOKIE_TABLE` record types.

**Table 255-7 Fields of COOKIE and COOKIE\_TABLE Type**

Field	Description
name	The name of the HTTP cookie
value	The value of the cookie

**Table 255-7 (Cont.) Fields of COOKIE and COOKIE\_TABLE Type**

Field	Description
domain	The domain for which the cookie is valid
expire	The time by which the cookie will expire
path	The subset of URLs to which the cookie applies
secure	Should the cookie be returned to the Web server using secured means only.
version	The version of the HTTP cookie specification the cookie conforms. This field is NULL for Netscape cookies.
comment	The comment that describes the intended use of the cookie. This field is NULL for Netscape cookies.

**Usage Notes**

PL/SQL programs do not usually examine or change the cookie information stored in the `UTL_HTTP` package. The cookies are maintained by the package transparently. They are maintained inside the `UTL_HTTP` package, and they last for the duration of the database session only. PL/SQL applications that require cookies to be maintained beyond the lifetime of a database session can read the cookies using `GET_COOKIES`, store them persistently in a database table, and re-store the cookies back in the package using `ADD_COOKIES` in the next database session. All the fields in the `cookie` record, except for the comment field, must be stored. Do not alter the cookie information, which can result in an application error in the Web server or compromise the security of the PL/SQL and the Web server applications. See "[Retrieving and Restoring Cookies](#)".

## 255.6.5 CONNECTION Type

Use the PL/SQL record type to represent the remote hosts and TCP/IP ports of a network connection that is kept persistent after an HTTP request is completed, according to the HTTP 1.1 protocol specification. The persistent network connection may be reused by a subsequent HTTP request to the same host and port. The subsequent HTTP request may be completed faster because the network connection latency is avoided. `connection_table` is a PL/SQL table of `connection`.

For a direct HTTP persistent connection to a Web server, the `host` and `port` fields contain the host name and TCP/IP port number of the Web server. The `proxy_host` and `proxy_port` fields are not set. For an HTTP persistent connection that was previously used to connect to a Web server using a proxy, the `proxy_host` and `proxy_port` fields contain the host name and TCP/IP port number of the proxy server. The `host` and `port` fields are not set, which indicates that the persistent connection, while connected to a proxy server, is not bound to any particular target Web server. An HTTP persistent connection to a proxy server can be used to access any target Web server that is using a proxy.

The `SSL` field indicates if Secured Socket Layer (SSL) is being used in an HTTP persistent connection. An HTTPS request is an HTTP request made over SSL. For an HTTPS (SSL) persistent connection connected using a proxy, the `host` and `port` fields contain the host name and TCP/IP port number of the target HTTPS Web server and the fields will always be set. An HTTPS persistent connection to an HTTPS Web

server using a proxy server can only be reused to make another request to the same target Web server.

### Syntax

```
TYPE connection IS RECORD (  
  host VARCHAR2(256),  
  port PLS_INTEGER,  
  proxy_host VARCHAR2(256),  
  proxy_port PLS_INTEGER,  
  ssl BOOLEAN);
```

```
TYPE connection_table IS TABLE OF connection INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 255.7 UTL\_HTTP Operations

These topics provide information about how UTL\_HTTP makes HTTP requests from SQL and PL/SQL.

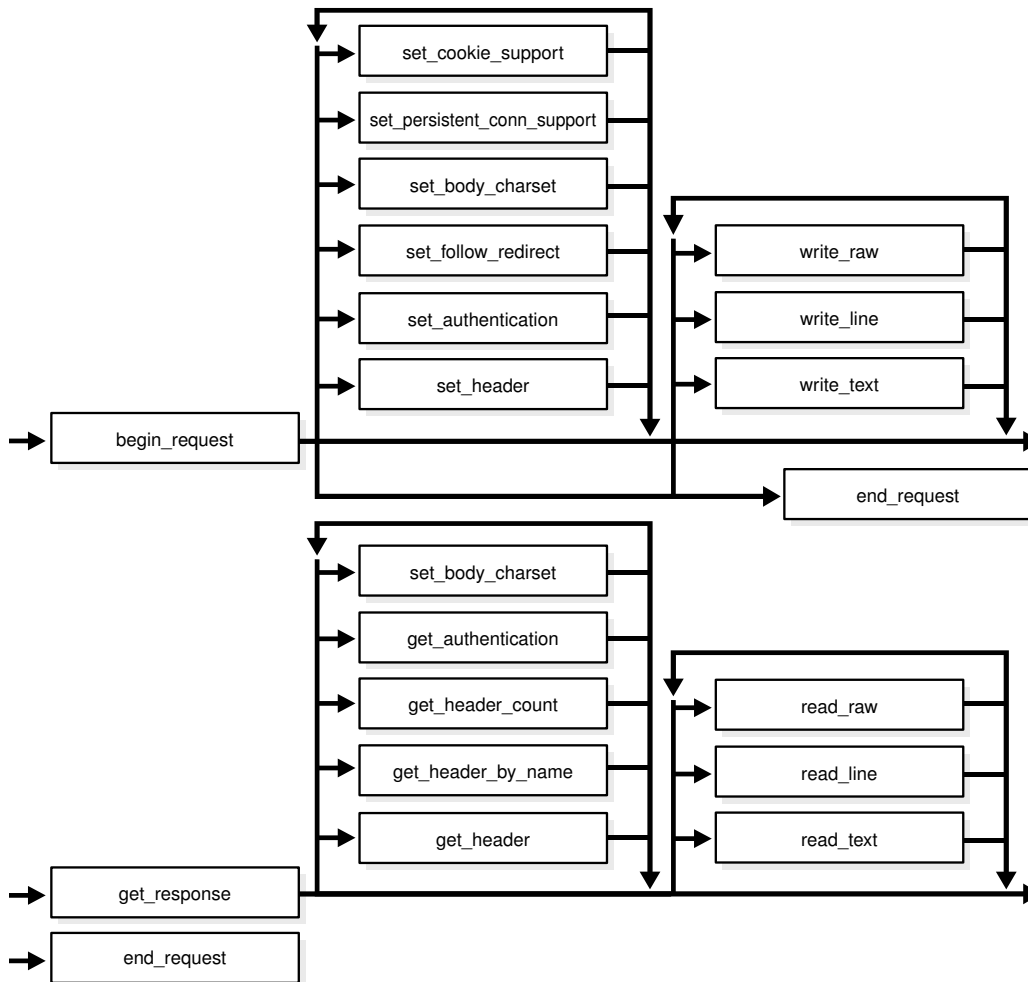
- [Operational Flow](#)
- [Simple HTTP Fetches](#)
- [HTTP Requests](#)
- [HTTP Responses](#)
- [HTTP Persistent Connections](#)
- [Error Conditions](#)
- [Session Settings](#)
- [Request Context](#)
- [External Password Store](#)

### 255.7.1 UTL\_HTTP Operational Flow

The UTL\_HTTP package provides access to the HTTP protocol.

The interfaces must be called in the order shown in the following illustration, or an exception will be raised.

Figure 255-1 Flow of the Core UTL\_HTTP Package



**illustration:** arpls006  
**release:** 9  
**caption:** The flow of the core UTL\_HTTP Package API  
**date:** 9/5/01  
**platform:** pc

The following can be called at any time:

- Non-protocol interfaces that manipulate cookies
  - GET\_COOKIE\_COUNT
  - GET\_COOKIES
  - ADD\_COOKIES
  - CLEAR\_COOKIES
- Persistent connections
  - GET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_COUNT
  - GET\_PERSISTENT\_CONNS
  - CLOSE\_PERSISTENT\_CONN
  - CLOSE\_PERSISTENT\_CONNS
- Interfaces that manipulate attributes and configurations of the UTL\_HTTP package in the current session
  - SET\_PROXY
  - GET\_PROXY
  - SET\_COOKIE\_SUPPORT
  - GET\_COOKIE\_SUPPORT
  - SET\_FOLLOW\_REDIRECT
  - GET\_FOLLOW\_REDIRECT
  - SET\_BODY\_CHARSET
  - GET\_BODY\_CHARSET
  - SET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_SUPPORT
  - GET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_SUPPORT
  - SET\_DETAILED\_EXCP\_SUPPORT
  - GET\_DETAILED\_EXCP\_SUPPORT
  - SET\_WALLET
  - SET\_TRANSFER\_TIMEOUT
  - GET\_TRANSFER\_TIMEOUT
- Interfaces that retrieve the last detailed exception code and message UTL\_HTTP package in the current session
  - GET\_DETAILED\_SQLCODE
  - GET\_DETAILED\_SQLERRM

 **Note:**

Some of the request and response interfaces bear the same name as the interface that manipulates the attributes and configurations of the package in the current session. They are overloaded versions of the interface that manipulate a request or a response.

## 255.7.2 UTL\_HTTP Simple HTTP Fetches

`REQUEST` and `REQUEST_PIECES` take a string uniform resource locator (URL), contact that site, and return the data (typically HTML) obtained from that site.

You should not expect `REQUEST` or `REQUEST_PIECES` to succeed in contacting a URL unless you can contact that URL by using a browser on the same machine (and with the same privileges, environment variables, and so on.)

If `REQUEST` or `REQUEST_PIECES` fails (for example, if it raises an exception, or if it returns an HTML-formatted error message, but you believe that the URL argument is correct), then try contacting that same URL with a browser to verify network availability from your machine. You may have a proxy server set in your browser that needs to be set with each `REQUEST` or `REQUEST_PIECES` call using the optional `proxy` parameter.

### Note:

UTL\_HTTP can also use environment variables to specify its proxy behavior. For example, on UNIX, setting the environment variable `http_proxy` to a URL uses that service as the proxy server for HTTP requests. Setting the environment variable `no_proxy` to a domain name does not use the HTTP proxy server for URLs in that domain. When the UTL\_HTTP package is executed in the Oracle database server, the environment variables are the ones that are set when the database instance is started.

### See Also:

[Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms](#)

## 255.7.3 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Requests

The HTTP Requests group of subprograms begin an HTTP request, manipulate attributes, and send the request information to the Web server. When a request is created, it inherits the default settings of the HTTP cookie support, follow-redirect, body character set, persistent-connection support, and transfer timeout of the current session. The settings can be changed by calling the request interface.

### See Also:

[HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

## 255.7.4 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Responses

The HTTP Responses group of subprograms manipulate an HTTP response obtained from GET\_RESPONSE and receive response information from the Web server.

When a response is created for a request, it inherits settings of the HTTP cookie support, follow-redirect, body character set, persistent-connection support, and transfer timeout from the request. Only the body character set can be changed by calling the response interface.



### See Also:

[HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

## 255.7.5 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Cookies

The UTL\_HTTP package provides subprograms to manipulate HTTP cookies.



### See Also:

[HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

## 255.7.6 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Persistent Connections

The UTL\_HTTP package provides subprograms to manipulate persistent connections.



### See Also:

[HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

## 255.7.7 UTL\_HTTP Error Conditions

The UTL\_HTTP package provides subprograms to retrieve error information.



### See Also:

[Error Conditions Subprograms](#)

## 255.7.8 UTL\_HTTP Session Settings

Session settings manipulate the configuration and default behavior of `UTL_HTTP` when HTTP requests are executed within a database user session.

When a request is created, it inherits the default settings of the HTTP cookie support, follow-redirect, body character set, persistent-connection support, and transfer timeout of the current session. Those settings can be changed later by calling the request interface. When a response is created for a request, it inherits those settings from the request. Only the body character set can be changed later by calling the response interface.

 **See Also:**

[Session Settings Subprograms](#)

## 255.7.9 UTL\_HTTP Request Context

The `UTL_HTTP` package maintains a common wallet and cookie table within the database session that all HTTP requests and responses share. This makes it easy for users to share the wallet or to maintain application state in the cookies within the session. However, if an application stores private information in the wallet or in the cookies that it does not want to share with other applications in the same database session, it may define a request context to hold its own wallet and cookie table and use this request context to make HTTP requests.

 **See Also:**

[HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

## 255.7.10 UTL\_HTTP External Password Store

The `UTL_HTTP` package allows HTTP password credentials to be stored in an Oracle wallet's external password store. The external password store provides an easy but secure storage for passwords and frees the application developers from the need to maintain their own storage.

 **See Also:**

[SET\\_AUTHENTICATION\\_FROM\\_WALLET Procedure](#)



## 255.8 UTL\_HTTP Subprogram Groups

This section describes the `UTL_HTTP` subprograms. They are grouped by function.

- [Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms](#)
- [Session Settings Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Request Contexts Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)
- [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)
- [Error Conditions Subprograms](#)

### 255.8.1 UTL\_HTTP Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms

`REQUEST` and `REQUEST_PIECES` take a string uniform resource locator (URL), contact that site, and return the data (typically HTML) obtained from that site.

**Table 255-8 UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">REQUEST Function</a>	Returns up to the first 2000 bytes of the data retrieved from the given URL. This function can be used directly in SQL queries.
<a href="#">REQUEST_PIECES Function</a>	Returns a PL/SQL table of 2000-byte pieces of the data retrieved from the given URL

### 255.8.2 UTL\_HTTP Session Settings Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `UTL_HTTP` Session Settings Subprograms.

**Table 255-9 UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—Session Settings**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_BODY_CHARSET Procedure</a>	Retrieves the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests
<a href="#">GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Retrieves the current cookie support settings
<a href="#">GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Checks if the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package will raise a detailed exception or not
<a href="#">GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedure</a>	Retrieves the follow-redirect setting in the current session
<a href="#">GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Checks if the persistent connection support is enabled and gets the maximum number of persistent connections in the current session
<a href="#">GET_PROXY Procedure</a>	Retrieves the current proxy settings

**Table 255-9 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—Session Settings**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure</a>	Checks if the response error check is set or not
<a href="#">GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Retrieves the current network transfer timeout value
<a href="#">SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Sets the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests when the media type is <code>text</code> and the character set is not specified in the <code>Content-Type</code> header
<a href="#">SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedures</a>	Sets whether or not future HTTP requests will support HTTP cookies; sets the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current database user session
<a href="#">SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Sets the UTL_HTTP package to raise a detailed exception
<a href="#">SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedures</a>	Sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP responses to future requests in the <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> function
<a href="#">SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Sets whether or not future HTTP requests will support the HTTP 1.1 persistent connection; sets the maximum number of persistent connections maintained in the current database user session
<a href="#">SET_PROXY Procedure</a>	Sets the proxy to be used for requests of HTTP or other protocols
<a href="#">SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure</a>	Sets whether or not <code>GET_RESPONSE</code> raises an exception when the Web server returns a status code that indicates an error—a status code in the 4xx or 5xx ranges
<a href="#">SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Sets the timeout value for UTL_HTTP to read the HTTP response from the Web server or proxy server
<a href="#">SET_WALLET Procedure</a>	Sets the Oracle Wallet used for all HTTP requests over Secured Socket Layer (SSL), that is, HTTPS

### 255.8.3 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Requests Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the UTL\_HTTP HTTP Requests.

**Table 255-10 UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Requests**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BEGIN_REQUEST Function</a>	Begins a new HTTP request. UTL_HTTP establishes the network connection to the target Web server or the proxy server and sends the HTTP request line.
<a href="#">SET_HEADER Procedure</a>	Sets an HTTP request header. The request header is sent to the Web server as soon as it is set.
<a href="#">SET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure</a>	Sets HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header. The Web server needs this information to authorize the request.
<a href="#">SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET Procedure</a>	Sets the HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header needed for the request to be authorized by the Web server using the username and password credential stored in the Oracle wallet.

**Table 255-10 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Requests**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures</a>	Sets the character set of the request body when the media type is text but the character set is not specified in the Content-Type header
<a href="#">SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedures</a>	Enables or disables support for the HTTP cookies in the request
<a href="#">SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedures</a>	Sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP response to this request in the <a href="#">GET_RESPONSE Function</a>
<a href="#">SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Enables or disables support for the HTTP 1.1 persistent-connection in the request
<a href="#">SET_PROXY Procedure</a>	Writes a text line in the HTTP request body and ends the line with new-line characters (CRLF as defined in UTL_TCP)
<a href="#">WRITE_RAW Procedure</a>	Writes some binary data in the HTTP request body
<a href="#">WRITE_TEXT Procedure</a>	Writes some text data in the HTTP request body

## 255.8.4 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Request Contexts Subprograms

UTL\_HTTP HTTP Request Contexts subprograms create or destroy a request context.

The following table lists and briefly describes the UTL\_HTTP HTTP Request Contexts.

**Table 255-11 UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Request Contexts**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT Function</a>	Creates a request context in UTL_HTTP for a wallet and a cookie table
<a href="#">DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Destroys a request context in UTL_HTTP

## 255.8.5 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Responses Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the HTTP Responses Subprograms of UTL\_HTTP.

**Table 255-12 UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Responses**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">END_RESPONSE Procedure</a>	Ends the HTTP response. It completes the HTTP request and response.
<a href="#">GET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure</a>	Retrieves the HTTP authentication information needed for the request to be accepted by the Web server as indicated in the HTTP response header
<a href="#">GET_HEADER Procedure</a>	Returns the n <sup>th</sup> HTTP response header name and value returned in the response
<a href="#">GET_HEADER_BY_NAME Procedure</a>	Returns the HTTP response header value returned in the response given the name of the header

**Table 255-12 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Responses**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_HEADER_COUNT Function</a>	Returns the number of HTTP response headers returned in the response
<a href="#">GET_RESPONSE Function</a>	Reads the HTTP response. When the function returns, the status line and the HTTP response headers have been read and processed.
<a href="#">READ_LINE Procedure</a>	Reads the HTTP response body in text form until the end of line is reached and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer
<a href="#">READ_RAW Procedure</a>	Reads the HTTP response body in binary form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer
<a href="#">READ_TEXT Procedure</a>	Reads the HTTP response body in text form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer
<a href="#">SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures</a>	Sets the character set of the response body when the media type is "text" but the character set is not specified in the Content-Type header

## 255.8.6 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Cookies Subprograms

The HTTP cookies subprograms manages cookies in the `UTL_HTTP` package.

The following table lists and briefly describes the HTTP cookies subprograms of `UTL_HTTP`.

**Table 255-13 UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Cookies**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_COOKIES Procedure</a>	Add the cookies either to a request context or to the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state
<a href="#">CLEAR_COOKIES Procedure</a>	Clears all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state
<a href="#">GET_COOKIE_COUNT Function</a>	Returns the number of cookies maintained either in a request context or in the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session states
<a href="#">GET_COOKIES Function</a>	Returns all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state.

## 255.8.7 UTL\_HTTP HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `UTL_HTTP` HTTP Persistent Connections subprograms.

**Table 255-14 UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Persistent Connections**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN Procedure</a>	Closes an HTTP persistent connection maintained by the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package in the current database session

**Table 255-14 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—HTTP Persistent Connections**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure</a>	Closes a group of HTTP persistent connections maintained by the UTL_HTTP package in the current database session
<a href="#">GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_COUNT Function</a>	Returns the number of network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers
<a href="#">GET_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure</a>	Returns all the network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers

## 255.8.8 UTL\_HTTP Error Conditions Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes error conditions subprograms of UTL\_HTTP .

**Table 255-15 UTL\_HTTP Subprograms—Error Conditions**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE Function</a>	Retrieves the detailed SQLCODE of the last exception raised
<a href="#">GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM Function</a>	Retrieves the detailed SQLERRM of the last exception raised

## 255.9 Summary of UTL\_HTTP Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_HTTP subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 255-16 UTL\_HTTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">ADD_COOKIES Procedure</a>	Add the cookies either to a request context or to the UTL_HTTP package's session state	<a href="#">HTTP Cookies Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BEGIN_REQUEST Function</a>	Begins a new HTTP request. UTL_HTTP establishes the network connection to the target Web server or the proxy server and sends the HTTP request line	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CLEAR_COOKIE S Procedure</a>	Clears all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the UTL_HTTP package's session state	<a href="#">HTTP Cookies Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN Procedure</a>	Closes an HTTP persistent connection maintained by the UTL_HTTP package in the current database session	<a href="#">HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure</a>	Closes a group of HTTP persistent connections maintained by the UTL_HTTP package in the current database session	<a href="#">HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT Function</a>	Creates a request context in UTL_HTTP for a wallet and a cookie table	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT Procedure</a>	Destroys a request context in UTL_HTTP for a wallet and a cookie table	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>

**Table 255-16 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">END_REQUEST Procedure</a>	Ends the HTTP request	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">END_RESPONSE Procedure</a>	Ends the HTTP response. It completes the HTTP request and response	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure</a>	Retrieves the HTTP authentication information needed for the request to be accepted by the Web server as indicated in the HTTP response header	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_BODY_CHARACTERSET Procedure</a>	Retrieves the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_COOKIE_COUNT Function</a>	Returns the number of cookies currently maintained by the UTL_HTTP package set by all Web servers	<a href="#">HTTP Cookies Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Retrieves the current cookie support settings	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_COOKIES Function</a>	Returns all the cookies currently maintained by the UTL_HTTP package set by all Web servers	<a href="#">HTTP Cookies Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_DETAILED_EXCEPTION_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Checks if the UTL_HTTP package will raise a detailed exception or not	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE Function</a>	Retrieves the detailed <code>SQLCODE</code> of the last exception raised	<a href="#">Error Conditions Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM Function</a>	Retrieves the detailed <code>SQLERRM</code> of the last exception raised	<a href="#">Error Conditions Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedure</a>	Retrieves the follow-redirect setting in the current session	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_HEADER Procedure</a>	Returns the $n^{\text{th}}$ HTTP response header name and value returned in the response	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_HEADER_BY_NAME Procedure</a>	Returns the HTTP response header value returned in the response given the name of the header	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_HEADER_COUNT Function</a>	Returns the number of HTTP response headers returned in the response	<a href="#">HTTP Responses and HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_PERSISTENT_CONNECTION_COUNT Function</a>	Returns the number of network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers	<a href="#">HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_HEADER_COUNT Function</a>	Sees whether or not future HTTP requests will support the HTTP 1.1 persistent connection; sets the maximum number of persistent connections maintained in the current database user session	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>

Table 255-16 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Checks if the persistent connection support is enabled and gets the maximum number of persistent connections in the current session (see <a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a> )	<a href="#">HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_PERSISTENT_CONNS Procedure</a>	Returns all the network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL_HTTP package to the Web servers	<a href="#">HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_PROXY Procedure</a>	Retrieves the current proxy settings	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_RESPONSE Function</a>	Reads the HTTP response. When the function returns, the status line and the HTTP response headers have been read and processed	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure</a>	Checks if the response error check is set or no	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Retrieves the current network transfer timeout value	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">READ_LINE Procedure</a>	Reads the HTTP response body in text form until the end of line is reached and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">READ_RAW Procedure</a>	Reads the HTTP response body in binary form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">READ_TEXT Procedure</a>	Reads the HTTP response body in text form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REQUEST Function</a>	Returns up to the first 2000 bytes of the data retrieved from the given URL. This function can be used directly in SQL queries.	<a href="#">Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">REQUEST_PIECES Function</a>	Returns a PL/SQL table of 2000-byte pieces of the data retrieved from the given URL	<a href="#">Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_AUTHENTICATION Procedure</a>	Sets HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header. The Web server needs this information to authorize the request.	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET Procedure</a>	Sets the HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header needed for the request to be authorized by the Web server using the username and password credential stored in the Oracle wallet.	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures</a>	Sets the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests when the media type is <code>text</code> and the character set is not specified in the <code>Content-Type</code> header	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures</a>	Sets the character set of the request body when the media type is <code>text</code> but the character set is not specified in the <code>Content-Type</code> header	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>

**Table 255-16 (Cont.) UTL\_HTTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">SET_BODY_CHARSET Procedures</a>	Sets the character set of the response body when the media type is "text" but the character set is not specified in the Content-Type header	<a href="#">HTTP Responses Subprograms</a> and <a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT Procedures</a>	Enables or disables support for the HTTP cookies in the request	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Sets whether or not future HTTP requests will support HTTP cookies; sets the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current database user session	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Sets the UTL_HTTP package to raise a detailed exception	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT Procedures</a>	Sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP response to this request in the GET_RESPONSE function	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_HEADER Procedure</a>	Sets the maximum number of times UTL_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP responses to future requests in the GET_RESPONSE function	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_HEADER Procedure</a>	Sets an HTTP request header. The request header is sent to the Web server as soon as it is set.	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_PERSISTENT_CONNECTION_SUPPORT Procedure</a>	Enables or disables support for the HTTP 1.1 persistent-connection in the request	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_PROXY Procedure</a>	Sets the proxy to be used for requests of HTTP or other protocols	<a href="#">Session Settings and Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK Procedure</a>	Sets whether or not GET_RESPONSE raises an exception when the Web server returns a status code that indicates an error—a status code in the 4xx or 5xx ranges	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT Procedure</a>	Sets the timeout value for UTL_HTTP to read the HTTP response from the Web server or proxy server	<a href="#">Session Settings and Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">SET_WALLET Procedure</a>	Sets the Oracle Wallet used for all HTTP requests over Secured Socket Layer (SSL), that is, HTTPS	<a href="#">Session Settings Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">WRITE_LINE Procedure</a>	Writes a text line in the HTTP request body and ends the line with new-line characters (CRLF as defined in UTL_TCP)	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">WRITE_RAW Procedure</a>	Writes some binary data in the HTTP request body	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">WRITE_TEXT Procedure</a>	Writes some text data in the HTTP request body	<a href="#">HTTP Requests Subprograms</a>



## 255.9.1 ADD\_COOKIES Procedure

This procedure adds the cookies either to a request context or to the UTL\_HTTP package's session state.



### See Also:

[HTTP Cookies](#) and [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.ADD_COOKIES (  
    cookies          IN  cookie_table,  
    request_context IN  request_context_key DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-17 ADD\_COOKIES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cookies	The cookies to be added
request_context	Request context to add the cookies. If NULL, the cookies will be added to the UTL_HTTP package's session state instead.

### Usage Notes

The cookies that the package currently maintains are not cleared before new cookies are added.

## 255.9.2 BEGIN\_REQUEST Function

This function begins a new HTTP request. UTL\_HTTP establishes the network connection to the target Web server or the proxy server and sends the HTTP request line. The PL/SQL program continues the request by calling some other interface to complete the request.

The URL may contain the username and password needed to authenticate the request to the server. The format is:

```
scheme://[user[:password]@]host[:port]/[...]
```



### See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST (
    url            IN VARCHAR2,
    method        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GET',
    http_version  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    request_context IN request_context_key DEFAULT NULL,
    https_host    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN req;

```

## Parameters

**Table 255-18** BEGIN\_REQUEST Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
url	The URL of the HTTP request
method	The method performed on the resource identified by the URL
http_version	The HTTP protocol version that sends the request. The format of the protocol version is HTTP/major-version.minor-version, where major-version and minor-version are positive numbers. If this parameter is set to NULL, UTL_HTTP uses the latest HTTP protocol version that it supports to send the request. The latest version that the package supports is 1.1 and it can be upgraded to a later version. The default is NULL.
request_context	Request context that holds the private wallet and the cookie table to use in this HTTP request. If this parameter is NULL, the wallet and cookie table shared in the current database session will be used instead.
https_host	A string representing the host name. If the string does not begin with a wildcard, the string will be used as the host name for server name indication (SNI). If the string begins with a wildcard, the string will be used to match against the common name (CN) of the remote server's certificate for an HTTPS request. If NULL, the host name in the given URL will be used for SNI.

## Usage Notes

- The URL passed as an argument to this function is not examined for illegal characters, such as spaces, according to URL specification RFC 2396. You should escape those characters with the `UTL_URL` package to return illegal and reserved characters. URLs should consist of US-ASCII characters only. See [UTL\\_URL](#) for a list of legal characters in URLs. Note that URLs should consist of US-ASCII characters only. The use of non-US-ASCII characters in a URL is generally unsafe.
- `BEGIN_REQUEST` can send a URL whose length is up to 32767 bytes. However, different Web servers impose different limits on the length of the URL they can accept. This limit is often about 4000 bytes. If this limit is exceeded, the outcome will depend on the Web server. For example, a Web server might simply drop the HTTP connection without returning a response of any kind. If this happens, a subsequent invocation of the [GET\\_RESPONSE Function](#) will raise the `PROTOCOL_ERROR` exception.

A URL will be long when its QUERY\_STRING (that is, the information that follows the question mark (?)) is long. In general, it is better to send this parameterization in the body of the request using the POST method.

```
req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST (url=>the_url, method=>'POST');
UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER (r      => req,
                    name   => 'Content-Type',
                    value  => 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');
UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER (r      => req,
                    name   => 'Content-Length',
                    value  => '<length of data posted in bytes>');
UTL_HTTP.WRITE_TEXT (r      => req,
                    data   => 'p1 = value1&p2=value2...');
resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE
      (r      => req);
...
```

The programmer must determine whether a particular Web server may, or may not, accept data provided in this way.

- An Oracle wallet must be set before accessing Web servers over HTTPS. See the [SET\\_WALLET Procedure](#) procedure on how to set up an Oracle wallet. To use SSL client authentication, the client certificate should be stored in the wallet and the caller must have the `use-client-certificates` privilege on the wallet. See "Managing Fine-grained Access to External Network Services" in the *Oracle Database Security Guide* to grant the privilege.
- To connect to the remote Web server directly, or indirectly through a HTTP proxy, the `UTL_HTTP` must have the `connect` ACL privilege to the remote Web server host or the proxy host respectively.

### 255.9.3 CLEAR\_COOKIES Procedure

This procedure clears all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the `UTL_HTTP` package's session state.



#### See Also:

[HTTP Cookies](#) and [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

#### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.CLEAR_COOKIES (
    request_context IN request_context_key DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 255-19 CLEAR\_COOKIES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>request_context</code>	Request context to clear the cookies. If NULL, the cookies maintained in the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package's session state will be cleared instead.

## 255.9.4 CLOSE\_PERSISTENT\_CONN Procedure

This procedure closes an HTTP persistent connection maintained by the UTL\_HTTP package in the current database session.



### See Also:

[HTTP Persistent Connections](#) and [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN (  
    conn IN connection);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-20** CLOSE\_PERSISTENT\_CONN Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
conn	The HTTP persistent connection to close

## 255.9.5 CLOSE\_PERSISTENT\_CONNS Procedure

This procedure closes a group of HTTP persistent connections maintained by the UTL\_HTTP package in the current database session. This procedure uses a pattern-match approach to decide which persistent connections to close.

To close a group of HTTP persistent connection that share a common property (for example, all connections to a particular host, or all SSL connections), set the particular parameters and leave the rest of the parameters NULL. If a particular parameter is set to NULL when this procedure is called, that parameter will not be used to decide which connections to close.

For example, the following call to the procedure closes all persistent connections to foobar:

```
UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS(host => 'foobar');
```

And the following call to the procedure closes all persistent connections through the foobar at TCP/IP port 80:

```
UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS(proxy_host => 'foobar',  
    proxy_port => 80);
```

And the following call to the procedure closes all persistent connections:

```
UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS;
```

**See Also:**

[HTTP Persistent Connections](#) and [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```

UTL_HTTP.CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONNS (
  host          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  port          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  proxy_host    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  proxy_port    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  ssl           IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT NULL);

```

**Parameters****Table 255-21 CLOSE\_PERSISTENT\_CONNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	The host for which persistent connections are to be closed
port	The port number for which persistent connections are to be closed
proxy_host	The proxy host for which persistent connections are to be closed
proxy_port	The proxy port for which persistent connections are to be closed
ssl	Close persistent SSL connection

**Usage Notes**

Connections to the same Web server at different TCP/IP ports are counted individually. The host names of the Web servers are identified as specified in the URL of the original HTTP requests. Therefore, fully qualified host names with domain names will be counted differently from the host names without domain names.

Note that the use of a `NULL` value in a parameter when this procedure is called means that the caller does not care about its value when the package decides which persistent connection to close. If you want a `NULL` value in a parameter to match only a `NULL` value of the parameter of a persistent connection (which is when you want to close a specific persistent connection), you should use the `CLOSE_PERSISTENT_CONN` procedure that closes a specific persistent connection.

## 255.9.6 CREATE\_REQUEST\_CONTEXT Function

This function creates a request context. A request context is a context that holds a wallet and a cookie for private use in making a HTTP request. This allows the HTTP

request to use a wallet and a cookie table that will not be shared with other applications making HTTP requests in the same database session.



### See Also:

[Request Context and HTTP Request Contexts Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT (
  wallet_path          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  wallet_password      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  enable_cookies       IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT TRUE,
  max_cookies          IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 300,
  max_cookies_per_site IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 20)
RETURN request_context_key;
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-22 CREATE\_REQUEST\_CONTEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
wallet_path	Directory path that contains the Oracle wallet. The format is <i>file:directory-path</i>
wallet_password	The password needed to open the wallet. If the wallet is auto-login enabled, the password may be omitted and should be set to NULL. See the <i>Oracle Database Enterprise User Security Administrator's Guide</i> for detailed information about wallets.
enable_cookies	Sets whether HTTP requests using this request context should support HTTP cookies or not: TRUE to enable the support, FALSE to disable it.
max_cookies	Sets the maximum total number of cookies that will be maintained in this request context
max_cookies_per_site	Sets the maximum number of cookies per each Web site that will be maintained in this request context

## Return Values

The request context created.

## Examples

```
DECLARE
  request_context UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_CONTEXT_KEY;
  req             utl_http.req;
BEGIN
  request_context := UTL_HTTP.CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT(
    wallet_path          => 'file:/oracle/wallets/test_wallets',
    wallet_password      => NULL,
    enable_cookies       => TRUE,
    max_cookies          => 300,
    max_cookies_per_site => 20);
  req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(
```

```

        url                => 'http://www.example.com/',
        request_context    => request_context);
END;
```

## 255.9.7 DESTROY\_REQUEST\_CONTEXT Procedure

This procedure destroys a request context in UTL\_HTTP. A request context cannot be destroyed when it is in use by a HTTP request or response.



### See Also:

[Request Context](#) and [HTTP Request Contexts Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT (
    request_context    request_context_key);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-23 DESTROY\_REQUEST\_CONTEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
request_context	Request context to destroy

### Examples

```

DECLARE
    request_context    UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_CONTEXT_KEY;
BEGIN
    request_context := UTL_HTTP.CREATE_REQUEST_CONTEXT(...);
    ...
    UTL_HTTP.DESTROY_REQUEST_CONTEXT(request_context);
END;
```

## 255.9.8 END\_REQUEST Procedure

This procedure ends the HTTP request. To terminate the HTTP request without completing the request and waiting for the response, the program can call this procedure. Otherwise, the program should go through the normal sequence of beginning a request, getting the response, and closing the response. The network connection will always be closed and will not be reused.



### See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.END_REQUEST (
    r IN OUT NOCOPY req);
```

**Parameters****Table 255-24 END\_REQUEST Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP request

## 255.9.9 END\_RESPONSE Procedure

This procedure ends the HTTP response. It completes the HTTP request and response. Unless HTTP 1.1 persistent connection is used in this request, the network connection is also closed.

 **See Also:**

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE (
    r IN OUT NOCOPY resp);
```

**Parameters****Table 255-25 END\_RESPONSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response

## 255.9.10 GET\_AUTHENTICATION Procedure

This procedure retrieves the HTTP authentication information needed for the request to be accepted by the Web server as indicated in the HTTP response header.

 **See Also:**

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_AUTHENTICATION(
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY resp,
```



```

scheme      OUT VARCHAR2,
realm       OUT VARCHAR2,
for_proxy   IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);

```

### Parameters

**Table 255-26 GET\_AUTHENTICATION Procedure Parameters**


Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response
scheme	The scheme for the required HTTP authentication
realm	The realm for the required HTTP authentication
for_proxy	Returns the HTTP authentication information required for the access to the HTTP proxy server instead of the Web server? Default is FALSE

### Usage Notes

When a Web client is unaware that a document is protected, at least two HTTP requests are required for the document to be retrieved. In the first HTTP request, the Web client makes the request without supplying required authentication information; so the request is denied. The Web client can determine the authentication information required for the request to be authorized by calling `GET_AUTHENTICATION`. The Web client makes the second request and supplies the required authentication information with `SET_AUTHORIZATION`. If the authentication information can be verified by the Web server, the request will succeed and the requested document is returned. Before making the request, if the Web client knows that authentication information is required, it can supply the required authentication information in the first request, thus saving an extra request.

## 255.9.11 GET\_BODY\_CHARSET Procedure

This procedure retrieves the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests.

 **See Also:**  
[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.GET_BODY_CHARSET (
  charset  OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);

```

## Parameters

**Table 255-27 GET\_BODY\_CHARSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
charset	The default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests

## 255.9.12 GET\_COOKIE\_COUNT Function

This function returns the number of cookies maintained either in a request context or in the UTL\_HTTP package's session state.



### See Also:

[HTTP Cookies](#) and [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_COOKIE_COUNT (
    request_context IN request_context_key DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-28 GET\_COOKIE\_COUNT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
request_context	Request context to return the cookie count for. If NULL, the cookie count maintained in the UTL_HTTP package's session state will be returned instead.

## 255.9.13 GET\_COOKIE\_SUPPORT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the current cookie support settings.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_COOKIE_SUPPORT (
    enable           OUT BOOLEAN,
    max_cookies     OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    max_cookies_per_site OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-29 GET\_COOKIE\_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable	Indicates whether future HTTP requests should support HTTP cookies (TRUE) or not (FALSE)
max_cookies	Indicates the maximum total number of cookies maintained in the current session
max_cookies_per_site	Indicates the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current session for each Web site

## 255.9.14 GET\_COOKIES Function

This function returns all the cookies maintained either in a request context or in the UTL\_HTTP package's session state.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Cookies](#) and [HTTP Cookies Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_COOKIES (
    cookies          IN OUT NOCOPY cookie_table,
    request_context IN          request_context_key DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-30 GET\_COOKIES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cookies	The cookies returned
request_context	Request context to return the cookies for. If NULL, the cookies maintained in the UTL_HTTP package's session state will be returned instead.

## 255.9.15 GET\_DETAILED\_EXCP\_SUPPORT Procedure

This procedure checks if the UTL\_HTTP package will raise a detailed exception or not.

**See Also:**

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT (  
    enable OUT BOOLEAN);
```

**Parameters****Table 255-31 GET\_DETAILED\_EXCP\_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable	TRUE if UTL_HTTP raises a detailed exception; otherwise FALSE

## 255.9.16 GET\_DETAILED\_SQLCODE Function

This function retrieves the detailed `SQLCODE` of the last exception raised.

**See Also:**

[Error Conditions](#) and [Error Conditions Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## 255.9.17 GET\_DETAILED\_SQLERRM Function

This function retrieves the detailed `SQLERRM` of the last exception raised.

**See Also:**

[Error Conditions](#) and [Error Conditions Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 255.9.18 GET\_FOLLOW\_REDIRECT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the follow-redirect setting in the current session

**See Also:**

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT (
    max_redirects OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

**Parameters****Table 255-32 GET\_FOLLOW\_REDIRECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
max_redirects	The maximum number of redirections for all future HTTP requests

## 255.9.19 GET\_HEADER Procedure

This procedure returns the  $n^{\text{th}}$  HTTP response header name and value returned in the response.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER (
    r      IN OUT NOCOPY resp,
    n      IN PLS_INTEGER,
    name   OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    value  OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters****Table 255-33 GET\_HEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response
n	The $n^{\text{th}}$ header to return
name	The name of the HTTP response header
value	The value of the HTTP response header

**Usage Notes**

If the response body returned by the remote Web server is encoded in chunked transfer encoding format, the trailer headers that are returned at the end of the response body will be added to the response, and the response header count will be updated. You can retrieve the additional headers after the end of the response body is reached and before you end the response.

## 255.9.20 GET\_HEADER\_BY\_NAME Procedure

This procedure returns the HTTP response header value returned in the response given the name of the header.



### See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_BY_NAME(  
  r      IN OUT NOCOPY resp,  
  name   IN VARCHAR2,  
  value  OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,  
  n      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-34** GET\_HEADER\_BY\_NAME Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response
name	The name of the HTTP response header for which the value is to return
value	The value of the HTTP response header
n	The n <sup>th</sup> occurrence of an HTTP response header by the specified name to return. The default is 1.

### Usage Notes

If the response body returned by the remote Web server is encoded in chunked transfer encoding format, the trailer headers that are returned at the end of the response body will be added to the response, and the response header count will be updated. You can retrieve the additional headers after the end of the response body is reached and before you end the response.

## 255.9.21 GET\_HEADER\_COUNT Function

This function returns the number of HTTP response headers returned in the response.



### See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_COUNT (  
    r IN OUT NOCOPY resp)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-35 GET\_HEADER\_COUNT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response

### Usage Notes

If the response body returned by the remote Web server is encoded in chunked transfer encoding format, the trailer headers that are returned at the end of the response body will be added to the response, and the response header count will be updated. You can retrieve the additional headers after the end of the response body is reached and before you end the response.

## 255.9.22 GET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_COUNT Function

This function returns the number of network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL\_HTTP package to the Web servers.



### See Also:

[HTTP Persistent Connections](#) and [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_COUNT  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Usage Notes

Connections to the same Web server at different TCP/IP ports are counted individually. The host names of the Web servers are identified as specified in the URL of the original HTTP requests. Therefore, fully qualified host names with domain names will be counted differently from the host names without domain names.

## 255.9.23 GET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_SUPPORT Procedure

This procedure checks if the persistent connection support is enabled, and gets the maximum number of persistent connections in the current session.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT (  
    enable      OUT BOOLEAN,  
    max_conns  OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-36** GET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
enable	TRUE if persistent connection support is enabled; otherwise FALSE
max_conns	the maximum number of persistent connections maintained in the current session

## 255.9.24 GET\_PERSISTENT\_CONNS Procedure

This procedure returns all the network connections currently kept persistent by the UTL\_HTTP package to the Web servers.



### See Also:

[HTTP Persistent Connections](#) and [HTTP Persistent Connections Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.get_persistent_conns (  
    connections IN OUT NOCOPY connection_table);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-37** GET\_PERSISTENT\_CONNS Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
connections	The network connections kept persistent



## Usage Notes

Connections to the same Web server at different TCP/IP ports are counted individually. The host names of the Web servers are identified as specified in the URL of the original HTTP requests. Therefore, fully qualified host names with domain names will be counted differently from the host names without domain names.

## 255.9.25 GET\_PROXY Procedure

This procedure retrieves the current proxy settings.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_PROXY (  
    proxy          OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,  
    no_proxy_domains OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-38 GET\_PROXY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
proxy	The proxy (host and an optional port number) currently used by the UTL_HTTP package
no_proxy_domains	The list of hosts and domains for which no proxy is used for all requests

## 255.9.26 GET\_RESPONSE Function

This function reads the HTTP response.

When the function returns, the status line and the HTTP response headers have been read and processed. The status code, reason phrase, and the HTTP protocol version are stored in the response record. This function completes the HTTP headers section.



### See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE (  
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,
```

```

    return_info_response    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN resp;

```

## Parameters

**Table 255-39 GET\_RESPONSE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response
return_info_response	Return 100 informational response or not. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRUE means get_response should return 100 informational response when it is received from the HTTP server. The request will not be ended if a 100 response is returned.</li> <li>FALSE means the API should ignore any 100 informational response received from the HTTP server and should return the following non-100 response instead. The default is FALSE.</li> </ul>

## Exceptions

- When detailed-exception is disabled:
  - ORA-29273 REQUEST\_FAILED - the request fails to execute. Use the [GET\\_DETAILED\\_EXCP\\_SUPPORT Procedure](#) and the [GET\\_DETAILED\\_SQLERRM Function](#) to get the detailed error message.
- When detailed-exception is enabled:
  - ORA-29261 BAD\_ARGUMENT - some arguments passed are not valid
- When response error check is enabled:
  - ORA-29268 HTTP\_CLIENT\_ERROR - the response code is in 400 range
  - ORA-29269 HTTP\_SERVER\_ERROR - the response code is in 500 range

## Usage Notes

- The request will be ended when this functions returns regardless of whether an exception is raised or not. There is no need to invoke the [END\\_REQUEST Procedure](#).
- If URL redirection occurs, the URL and method fields in the req record will be updated to the last redirected URL and the method used to access the URL.

## Examples

In certain situations (initiated by the HTTP client or not), the HTTP server may return a 1xx informational response. The user who does not expect such a response may indicate to GET\_RESPONSE to ignore the response and proceed to receive the regular response. In the case when the user expects such a response, the user can indicate to GET\_RESPONSE to return the response.

For example, when a user is issuing a HTTP POST request with a large request body, the user may want to check with the HTTP server to ensure that the server will accept the request before sending the data. To do so, the user will send the additional EXPECT: 100-CONTINUE request header, and check for 100 CONTINUE response from

the server before proceeding to send the request body. Then, the user will get the regular HTTP response.

The following code example illustrates this:

```

DECLARE
  data VARCHAR2(1024) := '...';
  req  utl_http.req;
  resp utl_http.resp;
BEGIN

  req := utl_http.begin_request('http://www.acme.com/receiver', 'POST');
  utl_http.set_header(req, 'Content-Length', length(data));
  -- Ask HTTP server to return "100 Continue" response
  utl_http.set_header(req, 'Expect', '100-continue');
  resp := utl_http.get_response(req, TRUE);

  -- Check for and dispose "100 Continue" response
  IF (resp.status_code <> 100) THEN
    utl_http.end_response(resp);
    raise_application_error(20000, 'Request rejected');
  END IF;
  utl_http.end_response(resp);

  -- Now, send the request body
  utl_http.write_text(req, data);

  -- Get the regular response
  resp := utl_http.get_response(req);
  utl_http.read_text(resp, data);

  utl_http.end_response(resp);

END;
```

## 255.9.27 GET\_RESPONSE\_ERROR\_CHECK Procedure

This procedure checks if the response error check is set or not.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK (
  enable OUT BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-40** GET\_RESPONSE\_ERROR\_CHECK Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
enable	TRUE if the response error check is set; otherwise FALSE

## 255.9.28 GET\_TRANSFER\_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure retrieves the default timeout value for all future HTTP requests.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT (  
    timeout OUT PLS_INTEGER);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-41 GET\_TRANSFER\_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
timeout	The network transfer timeout value in seconds

## 255.9.29 READ\_LINE Procedure

This procedure reads the HTTP response body in text form until the end of line is reached and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer.

The end of line is as defined in the function `read_line` of `UTL_TCP`. The `end_of_body` exception will be raised if the end of the HTTP response body is reached. Text data is automatically converted from the response body character set to the database character set.



### See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.READ_LINE(  
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY resp,  
    data      OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,  
    remove_crlf IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-42 READ\_LINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response

**Table 255-42 (Cont.) READ\_LINE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
data	The HTTP response body in text form
remove_crlf	Removes the newline characters if set to TRUE

**Usage Notes**

The `UTL_HTTP` package supports HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding. When the response body is returned in chunked transfer-encoding format as indicated in the response header, the package automatically decodes the chunks and returns the response body in de-chunked format.

If transfer timeout is set in the request of this response, `read_line` waits for each data packet to be ready to read until timeout occurs. If it occurs, this procedure stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

If a partial multibyte character is found at the end of the response body, `read_line` stops reading and returns all the complete multibyte characters read successfully. If no complete character is read successfully, the `partial_multibyte_char` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the bytes of that partial multibyte character can be read as binary by the `read_raw` procedure. If a partial multibyte character is seen in the middle of the response body because the remaining bytes of the character have not arrived and read timeout occurs, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised instead. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

When the `Content-Type` response header specifies the character set of the response body and the character set is unknown or unsupported by Oracle, the "ORA-01482: unsupported character set" exception is raised if you try to read the response body as text. You can either read the response body as binary using the `READ_RAW` procedure, or set the character set of the response body explicitly using the `SET_BODY_CHARSET` procedure and read the response body as text again.

## 255.9.30 READ\_RAW Procedure

This procedure reads the HTTP response body in binary form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer.

The `end_of_body` exception is raised if the end of the HTTP response body is reached.

**See Also:**

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.READ_RAW(
  r          IN OUT NOCOPY resp,
```

```
data OUT NOCOPY RAW,
len IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-43 READ\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response
data	The HTTP response body in binary form
len	The number of bytes of data to read. If len is NULL, this procedure will read as much input as possible to fill the buffer allocated in data. The actual amount of data returned may be less than that specified if not much data is available before the end of the HTTP response body is reached or the transfer_timeout amount of time has elapsed. The default is NULL

## Usage Notes

The UTL\_HTTP package supports HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding. When the response body is returned in chunked transfer-encoding format as indicated in the response header, the package automatically decodes the chunks and returns the response body in de-chunked format.

If transfer timeout is set in the request of this response, read\_raw waits for each data packet to be ready to read until timeout occurs. If it occurs, read\_raw stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, the transfer\_timeout exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

## 255.9.31 READ\_TEXT Procedure

This procedure reads the HTTP response body in text form and returns the output in the caller-supplied buffer.

The end\_of\_body exception is raised if the end of the HTTP response body is reached. Text data is automatically converted from the response body character set to the database character set.



### See Also:

[HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.READ_TEXT(
r IN OUT NOCOPY resp,
data OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
len IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-44 READ\_TEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>r</code>	The HTTP response
<code>data</code>	The HTTP response body in text form
<code>len</code>	The maximum number of characters of data to read. If <code>len</code> is NULL, this procedure will read as much input as possible to fill the buffer allocated in <code>data</code> . The actual amount of data returned may be less than that specified if little data is available before the end of the HTTP response body is reached or the <code>transfer_timeout</code> amount of time has elapsed. The default is NULL.

## Usage Notes

The `UTL_HTTP` package supports HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding. When the response body is returned in chunked transfer-encoding format as indicated in the response header, the package automatically decodes the chunks and returns the response body in de-chunked format.

If transfer timeout is set in the request of this response, `read_text` waits for each data packet to be ready to read until timeout occurs. If it occurs, this procedure stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

If a partial multibyte character is found at the end of the response body, `read_text` stops reading and returns all the complete multibyte characters read successfully. If no complete character is read successfully, the `partial_multibyte_char` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the bytes of that partial multibyte character can be read as binary by the `read_raw` procedure. If a partial multibyte character is seen in the middle of the response body because the remaining bytes of the character have not arrived and read timeout occurs, the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised instead. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

When the `Content-Type` response header specifies the character set of the response body and the character set is unknown or unsupported by Oracle, the "ORA-01482: unsupported character set" exception is raised if you try to read the response body as text. You can either read the response body as binary using the `READ_RAW` procedure, or set the character set of the response body explicitly using the `SET_BODY_CHARSET` procedure and read the response body as text again.

## 255.9.32 REQUEST Function

This function returns up to the first 2000 bytes of data retrieved from the given URL.

This function can be used directly in SQL queries. The URL may contain the username and password needed to authenticate the request to the server. The format is

```
scheme://[user[:password]@]host[:port]/[...]
```

You can define a username/password for the proxy to be specified in the proxy string. The format is

```
[http://][user[:password]@]host[:port][/]
```



### See Also:

[Simple HTTP Fetches](#) and [Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.REQUEST (
    url          IN VARCHAR2,
    proxy        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    https_host   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references (request, wnds, rnds, wnps, rnps);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-45 REQUEST Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
url	Uniform resource locator
proxy	(Optional) Specifies a proxy server to use when making the HTTP request. See <code>SET_PROXY</code> for the full format of the proxy setting.
wallet_path	(Optional) Specifies a client-side wallet. The client-side wallet contains the list of trusted certificate authorities required for HTTPS request. The format of <code>wallet_path</code> on a PC is, for example, <code>file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\username\WALLETS</code> , and in Unix is, for example, <code>file:/home/username/wallets</code>  When the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server. Therefore, the wallet path must be accessible from the database server. See <code>SET_WALLET</code> for a description on how to set up an Oracle wallet. Non-HTTPS requests do not require an Oracle wallet.
wallet_password	(Optional) Specifies the password required to open the wallet
https_host	A string representing the host name.  If the string does not begin with a wildcard, the string will be used as the host name for server name indication (SNI).  If the string begins with a wildcard, the string will be used to match against the common name (CN) of the remote server's certificate for an HTTPS request.  If NULL, the host name in the given URL will be used for SNI.



## Return Values

The return type is a string of length 2000 or less, which contains up to the first 2000 bytes of the HTML result returned from the HTTP request to the argument URL.

## Exceptions

```
INIT_FAILED
REQUEST_FAILED
```

## Usage Notes

The URL passed as an argument to this function is not examined for illegal characters, for example, spaces, according to URL specification RFC 2396. The caller should escape those characters with the UTL\_URL package. See the comments of the package for the list of legal characters in URLs. Note that URLs should consist of US-ASCII characters only. The use of non-US-ASCII characters in a URL is generally unsafe.

Please see the documentation of the function `SET_WALLET` on the use of an Oracle wallet, which is required for accessing HTTPS Web servers.

Unless response error check is turned on, this function does not raise an exception when a 4xx or 5xx response is received from the Web server. Instead, it returns the formatted error message from the Web server:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Error Message</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Fatal Error 500</H1>
Can't Access Document:  http://home.nothing.comm.
<P>
<B>Reason:</B> Can't locate remote host:  home.nothing.comm.
<P>
<P><HR>
<ADDRESS><A HREF="http://www.w3.org">
CERN-HTTPD3.0A</A></ADDRESS>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

## Examples

```
SQL> SELECT UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('http://www.my-company.com/') FROM DUAL;
UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('HTTP://WWW.MY-COMPANY.COM/')
<html>
<head><title>My Company Home Page</title>
<!--changed Jan. 16, 19
1 row selected.
```

If you are behind a firewall, include the `proxy` parameter. For example, from within the Oracle firewall, where there might be a proxy server named `www-proxy.my-company.com`:

```
SQLPLUS> SELECT
UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('http://www.my-company.com', 'www-proxy.us.my-company.com') FROM
DUAL;
```

## 255.9.33 REQUEST\_PIECES Function

This function returns a PL/SQL table of 2000-byte pieces of the data retrieved from the given URL.

You can define a username/password for the proxy to be specified in the proxy string. The format is

```
[http://][user[:password]@]host[:port][/]
```



### See Also:

[Simple HTTP Fetches](#) and [Simple HTTP Fetches in a Single Call Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
TYPE html_pieces IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

```
UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_PIECES (  
    url            IN VARCHAR2,  
    max_pieces    IN NATURAL DEFAULT 32767,  
    proxy         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    wallet_path   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    https_host    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN html_pieces;
```

### Pragmas

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES (request_pieces, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-46 REQUEST\_PIECES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
url	Uniform resource locator
max_pieces	(Optional) The maximum number of pieces (each 2000 characters in length, except for the last, which may be shorter), that REQUEST_PIECES should return. If provided, then that argument should be a positive integer.
proxy	(Optional) Specifies a proxy server to use when making the HTTP request. See SET_PROXY for the full format of the proxy setting.

**Table 255-46 (Cont.) REQUEST\_PIECES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
wallet_path	<p>(Optional) Specifies a client-side wallet. The client-side wallet contains the list of trusted certificate authorities required for HTTPS request.</p> <p>The format of wallet_path on a PC is, for example, file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\username\WALLETS, and in Unix is, for example, file:/home/username/wallets. When the UTL_HTTP package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server. Therefore, the wallet path must be accessible from the database server.</p> <p>See SET_WALLET for the description on how to set up an Oracle wallet. Non-HTTPS requests do not require an Oracle wallet.</p>
wallet_password	(Optional) Specifies the password required to open the wallet
https_host	<p>A string representing the host name.</p> <p>If the string does not begin with a wildcard, the string will be used as the host name for server name indication (SNI).</p> <p>If the string begins with a wildcard, the string will be used to match against the common name (CN) of the remote server's certificate for an HTTPS request.</p> <p>If NULL, the host name in the given URL will be used for SNI.</p>

### Return Values

REQUEST\_PIECES returns a PL/SQL table of type UTL\_HTTP.HTML\_PIECES. Each element of that PL/SQL table is a string of maximum length 2000. The elements of the PL/SQL table returned by REQUEST\_PIECES are successive pieces of the data obtained from the HTTP request to that URL.

### Exceptions

INIT\_FAILED  
REQUEST\_FAILED

### Usage Notes

The URL passed as an argument to this function will not be examined for illegal characters, for example, spaces, according to URL specification RFC 2396. The caller should escape those characters with the UTL\_URL package. See the comments of the package for the list of legal characters in URLs. Note that URLs should consist of US-ASCII characters only. The use of non-US-ASCII characters in a URL is generally unsafe.

Each entry of the PL/SQL table (the "pieces") returned by this function may not be filled to their fullest capacity. The function may start filling the data in the next piece before the previous "piece" is totally full.

Please see the documentation of the function SET\_WALLET on the use of an Oracle wallet, which is required for accessing HTTPS Web servers.

Unless response error check is turned on, this function does not raise an exception when a 4xx or 5xx response is received from the Web server. Instead, it returns the formatted error message from the Web server:

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Error Message</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Fatal Error 500</H1>
Can't Access Document: http://home.nothing.comm.
<P>
<B>Reason:</B> Can't locate remote host: home.nothing.comm.
<P>
<P><HR>
<ADDRESS><A HREF="http://www.w3.org">
CERN-HTTPD3.0A</A></ADDRESS>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

## Examples

```

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON

DECLARE
    x    UTL_HTTP.HTML_PIECES;
    len  PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
    x := UTL_HTTP.REQUEST_PIECES('http://www.oracle.com/', 100);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(x.count || ' pieces were retrieved. ');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('with total length ');
    IF x.count < 1 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('0 ');
    ELSE
        len := 0;
        FOR i in 1..x.count LOOP
            len := len + length(x(i));
        END LOOP;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(len);
    END IF;
END;
/
-- Output
Statement processed.
4 pieces were retrieved.
with total length
7687

```

## 255.9.34 SET\_AUTHENTICATION Procedure

This procedure sets HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header. The Web server needs this information to authorize the request.



### See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.SET_AUTHENTICATION(
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,

```

```
username IN VARCHAR2,
password IN VARCHAR2,
scheme   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Basic',
for_proxy IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-47 SET\_AUTHENTICATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	HTTP request
username	Username for the HTTP authentication
password	Password for the HTTP authentication
scheme	HTTP authentication scheme. Either <code>Basic</code> for the HTTP basic or <code>AWS</code> for Amazon S3 authentication scheme. Default is <code>basic</code> .
for_proxy	Identifies if the HTTP authentication information is for access to the HTTP proxy server instead of the Web server. Default is <code>FALSE</code> .

### Usage Notes

The supported authentication schemes are HTTP basic and Amazon S3 authentication.

## 255.9.35 SET\_AUTHENTICATION\_FROM\_WALLET Procedure

This procedure sets the HTTP authentication information in the HTTP request header needed for the request to be authorized by the Web server using the username and password credential stored in the Oracle wallet.



### See Also:

[External Password Store](#) on [Oracle Database](#), and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET(
  r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,
  alias      IN VARCHAR2,
  scheme     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Basic',
  for_proxy  IN BOOLEAN  DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-48 SET\_AUTHENTICATION\_FROM\_WALLET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP request

**Table 255-48 (Cont.) SET\_AUTHENTICATION\_FROM\_WALLET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
alias	Alias to identify and retrieve the username and password credential stored in the Oracle wallet
scheme	HTTP authentication scheme. Either <code>Basic</code> for the HTTP basic or <code>AWS</code> for Amazon S3 authentication scheme. Default is <code>basic</code> .
for_proxy	Identifies if the HTTP authentication information is for access to the HTTP proxy server instead of the Web server. Default is <code>FALSE</code> .

**Usage Notes**

- To use the password credentials in a wallet, the `UTL_HTTP` user must have the `use-passwords` privilege on the wallet.
- The supported authentication schemes are HTTP basic and Amazon S3 authentication schemes.

**Examples****Creating a wallet and entering username and password in the wallet**

```
> mkstore -wrl /oracle/wallets/test_wallet -create
Enter password: *****
Enter password again: *****
> mkstore -wrl /oracle/wallets/test_wallet -createCredential hr-access jsmith
Your secret/Password is missing in the command line
Enter your secret/Password: ****
Re-enter your secret/Password: ****
Enter wallet password: *****
```

**Granting the use-passwords privilege on the wallet to a user by the database administrator**

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.CREATE_ACL(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    description => 'Wallet ACL',
    principal   => 'SCOTT',
    is_grant    => TRUE,
    privilege   => 'use-passwords');
  DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN.ASSIGN_WALLET_acl(
    acl          => 'wallet-acl.xml',
    wallet_path  => 'file:/oracle/wallets/test_wallet');
END;
```

**Using username and password from the wallet**

```
DECLARE
  req UTL_HTTP.req;
BEGIN
  UTL_HTTP.SET_WALLET(path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/test_wallet');
  req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(...);
  UTL_HTTP.SET_AUTHENTICATION_FROM_WALLET(req, 'hr-access');
```

```
...  
END;
```

## 255.9.36 SET\_BODY\_CHARSET Procedures

This procedure is overloaded. The description of different functionality is located alongside the syntax declarations.

### See Also:

- [HTTP Responses](#) and [HTTP Responses Subprograms](#)
- [Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Sets the default character set of the body of all future HTTP requests when the media type is `text` and the character set is not specified in the `Content-Type` header. Following the HTTP protocol standard specification, if the media type of a request or a response is `text`, but the character set information is missing in the `Content-Type` header, the character set of the request or response body should default to ISO-8859-1. A response created for a request inherits the default body character set of the request instead of the body character set of the current session. The default body character set is ISO-8859-1 in a database user session. The default body character set setting affects only future requests and has no effect on existing requests. After a request is created, the body character set can be changed by using the other `SET_BODY_CHARSET` procedure that operates on a request:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_BODY_CHARSET (  
    charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Sets the character set of the request body when the media type is `text` but the character set is not specified in the `Content-Type` header. According to the HTTP protocol standard specification, if the media type of a request or a response is "text" but the character set information is missing in the `Content-Type` header, the character set of the request or response body should default to "ISO-8859-1". Use this procedure to change the default body character set a request inherits from the session default setting:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_BODY_CHARSET(  
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,  
    charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

Sets the character set of the response body when the media type is "text" but the character set is not specified in the `Content-Type` header. For each the HTTP protocol standard specification, if the media type of a request or a response is "text" but the character set information is missing in the `Content-Type` header, the character set of the request or response body should default to "ISO-8859-1". Use this procedure to change the default body character set a response inherits from the request:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_BODY_CHARSET(  
    r          IN OUT NOCOPY resp,  
    charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-49 SET\_BODY\_CHARSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP response.
charset	The default character set of the response body. The character set can be in Oracle or Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) naming convention. If charset is NULL, the database character set is assumed.

## 255.9.37 SET\_COOKIE\_SUPPORT Procedures

This overloaded procedure handles cookie support. The description of different functionality is located alongside the syntax declarations.

 **See Also:**

- [HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)
- [Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

Enables or disables support for the HTTP cookies in the request. Use this procedure to change the cookie support setting a request inherits from the session default setting:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT(
  r          IN OUT NOCOPY REQ,
  enable     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

Sets whether or not future HTTP requests will support HTTP cookies, and the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current database user session:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT (
  enable      IN BOOLEAN,
  max_cookies IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 300,
  max_cookies_per_site IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 20);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-50 SET\_COOKIE\_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP request
enable	Set enable to TRUE to enable HTTP cookie support; FALSE to disable



**Table 255-50 (Cont.) SET\_COOKIE\_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>max_cookies</code>	Sets the maximum total number of cookies maintained in the current session
<code>max_cookies_per_site</code>	Sets the maximum number of cookies maintained in the current session for each Web site

### Usage Notes

If cookie support is enabled for an HTTP request, all cookies saved in the current session and applicable to the request are returned to the Web server in the request in accordance with HTTP cookie specification standards. Cookies set in the response to the request are saved in the current session for return to the Web server in the subsequent requests if cookie support is enabled for those requests. If the cookie support is disabled for an HTTP request, no cookies are returned to the Web server in the request and the cookies set in the response to the request are not saved in the current session, although the `Set-Cookie` HTTP headers can still be retrieved from the response.

Cookie support is enabled by default for all HTTP requests in a database user session. The default setting of the cookie support (enabled versus disabled) affects only the future requests and has no effect on the existing ones. After your request is created, the cookie support setting may be changed by using the other `SET_COOKIE_SUPPORT` procedure that operates on a request.

The default maximum number of cookies saved in the current session is 20 for each site and 300 total.

If you lower the maximum total number of cookies or the maximum number of cookies for each Web site, the oldest cookies will be purged first to reduce the number of cookies to the lowered maximum. HTTP cookies saved in the current session last for the duration of the database session only; there is no persistent storage for the cookies. Cookies saved in the current session are not cleared if you disable cookie support.

See "[Examples](#)" for how to use `GET_COOKIES` and `ADD_COOKIES` to retrieve, save, and restore cookies.

## 255.9.38 SET\_DETAILED\_EXCP\_SUPPORT Procedure

This procedure sets the `UTL_HTTP` package to raise a detailed exception.

By default, `UTL_HTTP` raises the `request_failed` exception when an HTTP request fails. Use `GET_DETAILED_SQLCODE` and `GET_DETAILED_SQLERRM` for more detailed information about the error.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_DETAILED_EXCP_SUPPORT (
    enable IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters****Table 255-51 SET\_DETAILED\_EXCP\_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable	Asks UTL_HTTP to raise a detailed exception directly if set to TRUE; otherwise FALSE

## 255.9.39 SET\_FOLLOW\_REDIRECT Procedures

This procedure sets the maximum number of times UTL\_HTTP follows the HTTP redirect instruction in the HTTP response to this request, or future requests, in the GET\_RESPONSE function.

 **See Also:**

- [HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)
- [Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

**Syntax**

Use this procedure to set the maximum number of redirections:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT (
    max_redirects IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3);
```

Use this procedure to change the maximum number of redirections a request inherits from the session default setting:

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT(
    r                IN OUT NOCOPY req,
    max_redirects IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3);
```

**Parameters****Table 255-52 SET\_FOLLOW\_REDIRECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP request
max_redirects	The maximum number of redirects. Set to zero to disable redirects.

## Usage Notes

If `max_redirects` is set to a positive number, the [GET\\_RESPONSE Function](#) will automatically follow the redirected URL for the HTTP response status code 301, 302, and 307 for the HTTP HEAD and GET methods, and 303 for all HTTP methods, and retry the HTTP request (the request method will be changed to HTTP GET for the status code 303) at the new location. It follows the redirection until the final, non-redirect location is reached, or an error occurs, or the maximum number of redirections has been reached (to prevent an infinite loop). The URL and method fields in the `REQ` record will be updated to the last redirected URL and the method used to access the URL. Set the maximum number of redirects to zero to disable automatic redirection.

While it is set not to follow redirect automatically in the current session, it is possible to specify individual HTTP requests to follow redirect instructions the function `FOLLOW_REDIRECT` and vice versa.

The default maximum number of redirections in a database user session is 3. The default value affects only future requests and has no effect on existing requests.

The `SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT` procedure must be called before `GET_RESPONSE` for any redirection to take effect.

## 255.9.40 SET\_HEADER Procedure

This procedure sets an HTTP request header. The request header is sent to the Web server as soon as it is set.



### See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER (
  r          IN OUT NOCOPY req,
  name       IN VARCHAR2,
  value      IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-53 SET\_HEADER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>r</code>	The HTTP request
<code>name</code>	The name of the HTTP request header
<code>value</code>	The value of the HTTP request header

## Usage Notes

Multiple HTTP headers with the same name are allowed in the HTTP protocol standard. Therefore, setting a header does not replace a prior header with the same name.

If the request is made using HTTP 1.1, UTL\_HTTP sets the Host header automatically for you.

When you set the Content-Type header with this procedure, UTL\_HTTP looks for the character set information in the header value. If the character set information is present, it is set as the character set of the request body. It can be overridden later by using the SET\_BODY\_CHARSET procedure.

When you set the Transfer-Encoding header with the value chunked, UTL\_HTTP automatically encodes the request body written by the WRITE\_TEXT, WRITE\_LINE and WRITE\_RAW procedures. Note that some HTTP-1.1-based Web servers or CGI programs do not support or accept the request body encoding in the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format.

## 255.9.41 SET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_SUPPORT Procedure

This overloaded procedure provides persistent connection support. Descriptions of the different functionality are given in the syntax declarations.



### See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

Sets whether future HTTP requests should support the HTTP 1.1 persistent connection or not, and the maximum numbers of persistent connections to be maintained in the current database user session.

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT(
  enable      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  max_conns   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Enables or disables support for the HTTP 1.1 persistent-connection in the request.

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT(
  r           IN OUT NOCOPY req,
  enable      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-54 SET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable	TRUE to keep the network connection persistent. FALSE otherwise.

**Table 255-54 (Cont.) SET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_SUPPORT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
maximum_conns	Maximum number of connections
r	The HTTP request

### Usage Notes

If the persistent-connection support is enabled for an HTTP request, the package will keep the network connections to a Web server or the proxy server open in the package after the request is completed properly for a subsequent request to the same server to reuse for each HTTP 1.1 protocol specification. With the persistent connection support, subsequent HTTP requests may be completed faster because the network connection latency is avoided. If the persistent-connection support is disabled for a request, the package will always send the HTTP header "Connection: close" automatically in the HTTP request and close the network connection when the request is completed. This setting has no effect on HTTP requests that follows HTTP 1.0 protocol, for which the network connections will always be closed after the requests are completed.

When a request is being made, the package attempts to reuse an existing persistent connection to the target Web server (or proxy server) if one is available. If none is available, a new network connection will be initiated. The persistent-connection support setting for a request affects only whether the network connection should be closed after a request completes.

Use this procedure to change the persistent-connection support setting a request inherits from the session default setting.

Users should note that while the use of persistent connections in `UTL_HTTP` may reduce the time it takes to fetch multiple Web pages from the same server, it consumes precious system resources (network connections) in the database server. Also, excessive use of persistent connections may reduce the scalability of the database server when too many network connections are kept open in the database server. Network connections should be kept open only if they will be used immediately by subsequent requests and should be closed immediately when they are no longer needed. Set the default persistent connection support as disabled in the session, and enable persistent connection in individual HTTP requests as shown in "Examples".

The default value of the maximum number of persistent connections in a database session is zero. To truly enable persistent connections, you must also set the maximum number of persistent connections to a positive value or no connections will be kept persistent.

Note that if you want to use persistent connections, you must call the overload that takes the `maximum_conns` parameter prior to calling the [BEGIN\\_REQUEST Function](#), otherwise persistent connections will not be enabled for the current request even if the other form of `SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT` is called.

### Examples

Using `SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT` in http requests at the session level, showing the active persistent connection after each request

```
DECLARE
    pieces utl_http.html_pieces;
    conns utl_http.connection_table;
BEGIN

    -- Turns on persistent connection support for the request_pieces call.
    utl_http.set_persistent_conn_support(true, 1);

    FOR i IN 1..10 LOOP

        pieces := utl_http.request_pieces('http://www.example.com/');

        -- Shows the active persistent connection
        utl_http.get_persistent_conns(conns);
        FOR j IN 1..conns.count LOOP
            dbms_output.put_line('Persistent connection ' || j || ': ' || conns(j).host || ':' ||
conns(j).port);
        END LOOP;

    END LOOP;

    -- Turns off persistent connection support. Set active max persistent connection
to 0 to close all active connections.
    utl_http.set_persistent_conn_support(false, 0);

END;
/
```

Using SET\_PERSISTENT\_CONN\_SUPPORT in HTTP requests showing how to use persistent connection individually in each request to fetch multiple URLs at the same host

```
DECLARE
-- Table to store the URLs
TYPE vc2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(256) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
paths VC2_TABLE;

PROCEDURE fetch_pages(paths IN vc2_table) AS
    req UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    resp UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    data VARCHAR2(1024);

BEGIN

    -- Set the proxy server
    UTL_HTTP.SET_PROXY('www-proxy.example.com:80', '');

    FOR i IN 1..paths.count LOOP

        req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST(paths(i));

        -- Use persistent connections except for the last request
        IF (i < paths.count) THEN
            -- Use a persistent connection for the current request
            UTL_HTTP.SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT(req, TRUE);
        END IF;

        resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(req);

        -- Display the results of the response
```

```

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('URL: ' || paths(i));
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP Response Status Code: ' || resp.status_code);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP Response Reason Phrase: ' || resp.reason_phrase);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('HTTP Response Version: ' || resp.http_version);

BEGIN
  LOOP
    UTL_HTTP.READ_TEXT(resp, data);
    -- do something with the data
  END LOOP;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN UTL_HTTP.END_OF_BODY THEN
    NULL;
END;
UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(resp);
END LOOP;
END;

BEGIN
-- Set a maximum of 1 persistent connection, but start with persistent connections
-- off
  UTL_HTTP.SET_PERSISTENT_CONN_SUPPORT(FALSE, 1);

  -- Create a list of URLs
  paths(1) := 'http://www.example.com/technetwork/index.html';
  paths(2) := 'http://www.example.com/us/products/index.html';

  fetch_pages(paths);
END;
/

```

## 255.9.42 SET\_PROXY Procedure

This procedure sets the proxy to be used for requests of the HTTP or other protocols, excluding those for hosts that belong to the domain specified in `no_proxy_domains`.

`no_proxy_domains` is a comma-, semi-colon-, or space-separated list of domains or hosts for which HTTP requests should be sent directly to the destination HTTP server instead of going through a proxy server.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```

UTL_HTTP.SET_PROXY (
  proxy           IN VARCHAR2,
  no_proxy_domains IN VARCHAR2);

```

## Parameters

**Table 255-55 SET\_PROXY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>proxy</code>	The proxy (host and an optional port number) to be used by the UTL_HTTP package
<code>no_proxy_domains</code>	The list of hosts and domains for which no proxy should be used for all requests

## Usage Notes

The proxy may include an optional TCP/IP port number at which the proxy server listens. The syntax is `[http://]host[:port][/]`, for example, `www-proxy.my-company.com:80`. If the port is not specified for the proxy, port 80 is assumed.

Optionally, a port number can be specified for each domain or host. If the port number is specified, the no-proxy restriction is only applied to the request at the port of the particular domain or host, for example, `corp.my-company.com`, `eng.my-company.com:80`. When `no_proxy_domains` is NULL and the proxy is set, all requests go through the proxy. When the proxy is not set, UTL\_HTTP sends requests to the target Web servers directly.

You can define a username/password for the proxy to be specified in the proxy string. The format is

```
[http://][user[:password]@]host[:port][/]
```

If proxy settings are set when the database server instance is started, the proxy settings in the environment variables `http_proxy` and `no_proxy` are assumed. Proxy settings set by this procedure override the initial settings.

## 255.9.43 SET\_RESPONSE\_ERROR\_CHECK Procedure

This procedure sets whether or not `GET_RESPONSE` raises an exception when the Web server returns a status code that indicates an error—a status code in the 4xx or 5xx ranges.

For example, when the requested URL is not found in the destination Web server, a 404 (document not found) response status code is returned.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK (
    enable IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```



## Parameters

**Table 255-56 SET\_RESPONSE\_ERROR\_CHECK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
enable	TRUE to check for response errors; otherwise FALSE

## Usage Notes

If the status code indicates an error—a 4xx or 5xx code—and this procedure is enabled, `GET_RESPONSE` will raise the `HTTP_CLIENT_ERROR` or `HTTP_SERVER_ERROR` exception. If `SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK` is set to `FALSE`, `GET_RESPONSE` will not raise an exception when the status code indicates an error.

Response error check is turned off by default.

The `GET_RESPONSE` function can raise other exceptions when `SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK` is set to `FALSE`.

## 255.9.44 SET\_TRANSFER\_TIMEOUT Procedure

This procedure sets the default time out value for all future HTTP requests that the `UTL_HTTP` package should attempt while reading the HTTP response from the Web server or proxy server.

This time out value may be used to avoid the PL/SQL programs from being blocked by busy Web servers or heavy network traffic while retrieving Web pages from the Web servers.



### See Also:

[Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)

## Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT (
    timeout IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 60);
```

## Parameters

**Table 255-57 SET\_TRANSFER\_TIMEOUT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
timeout	The network transfer timeout value in seconds.

## Usage Notes

The default value of the time out is 60 seconds.

## 255.9.45 SET\_WALLET Procedure

This procedure sets the Oracle wallet used for all HTTP requests over Secured Socket Layer (SSL), namely HTTPS.

When the `UTL_HTTP` package communicates with an HTTP server over SSL, the HTTP server presents its digital certificate, which is signed by a certificate authority, to the `UTL_HTTP` package for identification purpose. The Oracle wallet contains the list of certificate authorities that are trusted by the user of the `UTL_HTTP` package. An Oracle wallet is required to make an HTTPS request.

### See Also:

- [Session Settings](#) and [Session Settings Subprograms](#)
- *Oracle Database Security Guide* managing fine-grained access

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.SET_WALLET (
    path      IN VARCHAR2,
    password  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-58 SET\_WALLET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>path</code>	The directory path that contains the Oracle wallet. The format is <code>file:directory-path</code> .  The format of <code>wallet_path</code> on a PC is, for example, <code>file:c:\WINNT\Profiles\username\WALLETS</code> , and in Unix is, for example, <code>file:/home/username/wallets</code> . When the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package is executed in the Oracle database server, the wallet is accessed from the database server. Therefore, the wallet path must be accessible from the database server.
<code>password</code>	The password needed to open the wallet. If the wallet is auto-login enabled, the password may be omitted and should be set to <code>NULL</code> . See <i>Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide</i> for information about using Oracle Wallet Manager and the <code>ORAPKI</code> utility to create an auto-login wallet.

### Usage Notes

To set up an Oracle wallet, use the Oracle Wallet Manager to create a wallet. In order for the HTTPS request to succeed, the certificate authority that signs the certificate of the remote HTTPS Web server must be a trust point set in the wallet.

When a wallet is created, it is populated with a set of well-known certificate authorities as trust points. If the certificate authority that signs the certificate of the remote HTTPS Web server is not among the trust points, or the certificate authority has new root

certificates, you should obtain the root certificate of that certificate authority and install it as a trust point in the wallet using Oracle Wallet Manager

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Advanced Security Guide* for more information on Wallet Manager

## 255.9.46 WRITE\_LINE Procedure

This procedure writes a text line in the HTTP request body and ends the line with new-line characters (CRLF as defined in `UTL_TCP`).

As soon as some data is sent as the HTTP request body, the HTTP request headers section is completed. Text data is automatically converted from the database character set to the request body character set.

 **See Also:**

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.WRITE_LINE(
  r      IN OUT NOCOPY req,
  data   IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-59** WRITE\_LINE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP request
data	The text line to send in the HTTP request body

### Usage Notes

An HTTP client must always let the remote Web server know the length of the request body it is sending. If the amount of data is known beforehand, you can set the `Content-Length` header in the request, where the length of the content is measured in bytes instead of characters. If the length of the request body is not known beforehand, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. The request body is sent in chunks, where the length of each chunk is sent before the chunk is sent. The `UTL_HTTP` package performs chunked transfer-encoding on the request body transparently when the `Transfer-Encoding: chunked` header is set. Note that some HTTP-1.1-based Web servers or CGI programs do not support or accept the request body encoding in the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. See the `SET_HEADER` procedure for details.

If you send the `Content-Length` header, you should note that the length specified in the header should be the byte-length of the textual request body after it is converted from the database character set to the request body character set. When either one of the two character sets is a multibyte character set, the precise byte-length of the request body in the request body character set cannot be known beforehand. In this case, you can perform the character set conversion explicitly, determine the byte-length of the results, send the `Content-Length` header, and the results using the `WRITE_RAW` procedure to avoid the automatic character set conversion. Or, if the remove Web server or CGI programs allow, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format, where `UTL_HTTP` handles the length of the chunks transparently.

## 255.9.47 WRITE\_RAW Procedure

This procedure writes some binary data in the HTTP request body. As soon as some data is sent as the HTTP request body, the HTTP request headers section is completed.



### See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.WRITE_RAW(  
    r      IN OUT NOCOPY REQ,  
    data  IN          RAW);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-60** WRITE\_RAW Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP request
data	The binary data to send in the HTTP request body

### Usage Notes

An HTTP client must always let the remote Web server know the length of the request body it is sending. If the amount of data is known beforehand, you can set the `Content-Length` header in the request, where the length of the content is measured in bytes instead of characters. If the length of the request body is not known beforehand, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. The request body is sent in chunks, where the length of each chunk is sent before the chunk is sent. `UTL_HTTP` performs chunked transfer-encoding on the request body transparently when the `Transfer-Encoding: chunked` header is set. Note that some HTTP-1.1-based Web servers or CGI programs do not support or accept the request body encoding in the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. See the `SET_HEADER` procedure for details.

## 255.9.48 WRITE\_TEXT Procedure

This procedure writes some text data in the HTTP request body.

As soon as some data is sent as the HTTP request body, the HTTP request headers section is completed. Text data is automatically converted from the database character set to the request body character set.



### See Also:

[HTTP Requests](#) and [HTTP Requests Subprograms](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_HTTP.WRITE_TEXT(  
    r      IN OUT NOCOPY REQ,  
    data  IN          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 255-61** WRITE\_TEXT Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
r	The HTTP request
data	The text data to send in the HTTP request body

### Usage Notes

An HTTP client must always let the remote Web server know the length of the request body it is sending. If the amount of data is known beforehand, you can set the `Content-Length` header in the request, where the length of the content is measured in bytes instead of characters. If the length of the request body is not known beforehand, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. The request body is sent in chunks, where the length of each chunk is sent before the chunk is sent. `UTL_HTTP` performs chunked transfer-encoding on the request body transparently when the `Transfer-Encoding: chunked` header is set. Note that some HTTP-1.1-based Web servers or CGI programs do not support or accept the request body encoding in the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format. See the `SET_HEADER` procedure for details.

If you send the `Content-Length` header, you should note that the length specified in the header should be the byte-length of the textual request body after it is converted from the database character set to the request body character set. When either one of the two character sets is a multibyte character set, the precise byte-length of the request body in the request body character set cannot be known beforehand. In this case, you can perform the character set conversion explicitly, determine the byte-length of the results, send the `Content-Length` header, and the results using the `WRITE_RAW` procedure to avoid the automatic character set conversion. Or, if the remove Web server or CGI programs allow, you can send the request body using the HTTP 1.1 chunked transfer-encoding format, where `UTL_HTTP` handles the length of the chunks transparently.

# UTL\_I18N

UTL\_I18N is a set of services that provides additional globalization functionality for applications written in PL/SQL.



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_I18N Subprograms](#)

## 256.1 UTL\_I18N Overview

UTL\_I18N services provide additional globalization functionality for applications written in PL/SQL.

The UTL\_I18N PL/SQL package consists of the following categories of services:

- String conversion functions for various datatypes.
- Functions that convert a text string to character references and vice versa.
- Functions that map between Oracle, Java, and ISO languages and territories.
- Functions that map between Oracle, Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), and e-mail safe character sets.
- A function that returns the Oracle character set name from an Oracle language name.
- A function that returns the maximum number of bytes for a character of an Oracle character set.
- A function that performs script transliteration.
- Functions that return the ISO currency code, local time zones, and local languages supported for a given territory.
- Functions that return the most appropriate linguistic sort, a listing of all the applicable linguistic sorts, and the local territories supported for a given language.
- Functions that map between the Oracle full and short language names.
- A function that returns the language translation of a given language and territory name.

- A function that returns a listing of the most commonly used time zones.

## 256.2 UTL\_I18N Security Model

The functions of the `UTL_I18N` package neither read database contents nor modify them. The functions operate on their arguments only and/or they retrieve static internationalization information from NLS Data files. The execution privilege for the package is granted to `PUBLIC` by default

## 256.3 UTL\_I18N Constants

`UTL_I18N` defines constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

**Table 256-1 UTL\_I18N Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
<code>GENERIC_CONTEXT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	0	Returns the default character set for general cases.
<code>MAIL_GENERIC</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	0	Map from an Oracle character set name to an email safe character set name on a non-Windows platform.
<code>ORACLE_TO_IANA</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	0	Map from an Oracle character set name to an IANA character set name.
<code>SHIFT_IN</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	0	Used with <code>shift_status</code> . Must be set the first time it is called in piecewise conversion.
<code>IANA_TO_ORACLE</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	1	Map from an IANA character set name to an Oracle character set name.
<code>MAIL_CONTEXT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	1	The mapping is between an Oracle character set name and an email safe character set name.
<code>MAIL_WINDOWS</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	1	Map from an Oracle character set name to an email safe character set name on a Windows platform.
<code>SHIFT_OUT</code>	<code>PLS_INTEGER</code>	1	
<code>FWKATAKANA_HIRAGANA</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	'fwkatakana_hiragana'	Converts only fullwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Hiragana characters.
<code>FWKATAKANA_HWKATAKANA</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	'fwkatakana_hwkatakana'	Converts only fullwidth Katakana characters to halfwidth Katakana characters.
<code>HIRAGANA_FWKATAKANA</code>	<code>VARCHAR2(30)</code>	'hiragana_fwkatakana'	Converts only fullwidth Hiragana characters to fullwidth Katakana characters.

**Table 256-1 (Cont.) UTL\_I18N Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
HIRAGANA_HWKATA KANA	VARCHAR2(30)	'hiragana_hwka takana'	Converts only fullwidth Hiragana characters to halfwidth Katakana characters.
HWKATAKANA_FWKA TAKANA	VARCHAR2(30)	'hwkatakana_fw katakana'	Converts only halfwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Katakana characters.
HWKATAKANA_HIRA GANA	VARCHAR2(30)	'hwkatakana_hi ragana'	Converts only halfwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Hiragana characters.
KANA_FWKATAKANA	VARCHAR2(30)	'kana_fwkatata ka'	Converts any type of Kana character to a fullwidth Katakana character.
KANA_HIRAGANA	VARCHAR2(30)	'kana_hiragana ,	Converts any type of Kana character to a fullwidth Hiragana character.
KANA_HWKATAKANA	VARCHAR2(30)	'kana_hwkatata ka'	Converts any type of Kana character to a halfwidth Katakana character.

## 256.4 Summary of UTL\_I18N Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_I18N subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 256-2 UTL\_I18N Package Subprograms**

Procedure	Description
<a href="#">ESCAPE_REFERENCE</a> Function	Converts a given text string to its character reference counterparts, for characters that fall outside the document character set.
<a href="#">GET_COMMON_TIME_ZONES</a> Function	Returns the list of common time zone IDs that are independent of the locales.
<a href="#">GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET</a> Function	Returns the default Oracle character set name or the default e-mail safe character set name from an Oracle language name.
<a href="#">GET_DEFAULT_ISO_CURRENCY</a> Function	Returns the default ISO 4217 currency code for the specified territory.
<a href="#">GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT</a> Function	Returns the default linguistic sort name for the specified language.
<a href="#">GET_LOCAL_LANGUAGES</a> Function	Returns the local language names for the specified territory.
<a href="#">GET_LOCAL_LINGUISTIC_SORTS</a> Function	Returns the local linguistic sort names for the specified language.
<a href="#">GET_LOCAL_TERRITORIES</a> Function	Returns the local territory names for the specified language.
<a href="#">GET_LOCAL_TIME_ZONES</a> Function	Returns the local time zone IDs for the specified territory.



**Table 256-2 (Cont.) UTL\_I18N Package Subprograms**

Procedure	Description
<a href="#">GET_MAX_CHARACTER_SIZE Function</a>	Returns the maximum character size of a given character set.
<a href="#">GET_TRANSLATION Function</a>	Returns the translation of the language and territory name in the specified translation language.
<a href="#">MAP_CHARSET Function</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maps an Oracle character set name to an IANA character set name.</li> <li>• Maps an IANA character set name to an Oracle character set name.</li> <li>• Maps an Oracle character set name to an e-mail safe character set name.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">MAP_FROM_SHORT_LANGUAGE Function</a>	Maps an Oracle short language name to an Oracle language name.
<a href="#">MAP_LANGUAGE_FROM_ISO Function</a>	Returns an Oracle language name from an ISO locale name.
<a href="#">MAP_LOCALE_TO_ISO Function</a>	Returns an ISO locale name from the Oracle language and territory name.
<a href="#">MAP_TERRITORY_FROM_ISO Function</a>	Returns an Oracle territory name from an ISO locale name.
<a href="#">MAP_TO_SHORT_LANGUAGE Function</a>	Maps an Oracle language name to an Oracle short language name.
<a href="#">RAW_TO_CHAR Functions</a>	Converts RAW data that is not encoded in the database character set into a VARCHAR2 string
<a href="#">RAW_TO_NCHAR Functions</a>	Converts RAW data that is not encoded in the national character set into an NVARCHAR2 string
<a href="#">STRING_TO_RAW Function</a>	Converts a VARCHAR2 or NVARCHAR2 string to another character set. The result is returned as a RAW datatype.
<a href="#">TRANSLITERATE Function</a>	Transliterates between Japanese hiragana and katakana.
<a href="#">UNESCAPE_REFERENCE Function</a>	Converts an input string that contains character references to a text string.
<a href="#">VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING Function</a>	Validates the character encoding of VARCHAR2, NVARCHAR2, CLOB, and NCLOB data.

## 256.4.1 ESCAPE\_REFERENCE Function

This function converts a text string to its character reference counterparts for characters that fall outside the character set used by the current document.

Character references are mainly used in HTML and XML documents to represent characters independently of the encoding of the document. Character references may appear in two forms, numeric character references and character entity references. Numeric character references specify the Unicode code point value of a character, while character entity references use symbolic names to refer to the same character. For example, `&#xe5;` is the numeric character reference for the small letter "a" with a ring above, whereas `&aring;` is the character entity reference for the same character. Character entity references are also used to escape special characters, as an

example, &lt; represents the < (less than) sign. This is to avoid possible confusion with the beginning of a tag in Markup languages.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.ESCAPE_REFERENCE(
    str          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    page_cs_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-3 ESCAPE\_REFERENCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
str	Specifies the input string
page_cs_name	Specifies the character set of the document. If page_cs_name is NULL, then the database character set is used for CHAR data and the national character set is used for NCHAR data.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid character set or a NULL string, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

```
UTL_I18N.ESCAPE_REFERENCE('hello < '||chr(229),'us7ascii')
```

This returns 'hello &lt; &#xe5;'.  
</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="142 556 678 580" data-label="Section-Header>
<h2>256.4.2 GET\_COMMON\_TIME\_ZONES Function</h2>
</div>
<div data-bbox="268 591 849 623" data-label="Text>
<p>This function returns a listing of the most coemmonly used time zones. This list contains a subset of the time zones that are supported in the database.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="268 637 330 652" data-label="Section-Header>
<h3>Syntax</h3>
</div>
<div data-bbox="268 663 496 689" data-label="Text">
<pre>UTL\_I18N.GET\_COMMON\_TIME\_ZONES
RETURN STRING\_ARRAY;</pre>
</div>
<div data-bbox="268 704 352 720" data-label="Section-Header">
<h3>Examples</h3>
</div>
<div data-bbox="268 728 676 745" data-label="Text">
<p>Returns the list of the most commonly used time zones.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="268 755 597 835" data-label="Text">
<pre>DECLARE
 retval UTL\_I18N.STRING\_ARRAY;
BEGIN
 retval := UTL\_I18N.GET\_COMMON\_TIME\_ZONES;
END;
/</pre>
</div>
<div data-bbox="142 956 254 974" data-label="Page-Footer">
<p>ORACLE</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="850 960 909 977" data-label="Page-Footer">
<p>256-5</p>
</div>

## 256.4.3 GET\_DEFAULT\_CHARSET Function

This function returns the default Oracle character set name or the default e-mail safe character set name from an Oracle language name.



### See Also:

"[MAP\\_CHARSET Function](#)" for an explanation of an e-mail safe character set

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET(  
    language IN VARCHAR2,  
    context  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT GENERIC_CONTEXT,  
    iswindows IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-4** GET\_DEFAULT\_CHARSET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
language	Specifies a valid Oracle language
context	GENERIC_CONTEXT   MAIL_CONTEXT GENERIC_CONTEXT: Returns the default character set for general cases MAIL_CONTEXT: Returns the default e-mail safe character set name
iswindows	If context is set as MAIL_CONTEXT, then iswindows should be set to TRUE if the platform is Windows and FALSE if the platform is not Windows. The default is FALSE. iswindows has no effect if context is set as GENERIC_CONTEXT.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name or an invalid flag, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

GENERIC\_CONTEXT, iswindows=FALSE

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET('French', UTL_I18N.GENERIC_CONTEXT, FALSE)
```

This returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

MAIL\_CONTEXT, iswindows=TRUE

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET('French', UTL_I18N.MAIL_CONTEXT, TRUE)
```

This returns 'WE8MSWIN1252'.

```
MAIL_CONTEXT, iswindows=FALSE
```

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_CHARSET('French', UTL_I18N.MAIL_CONTEXT, FALSE)
```

This returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

## 256.4.4 GET\_DEFAULT\_ISO\_CURRENCY Function

This function returns the default ISO 4217 currency code for the specified territory.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_ISO_CURRENCY (  
    territory    IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-5 GET\_DEFAULT\_ISO\_CURRENCY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
territory	Specifies a valid Oracle territory. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid territory name, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

Displays the default ISO currency code for China.

```
DECLARE  
    retval VARCHAR2(50);  
BEGIN  
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_ISO_CURRENCY('CHINA');  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval);  
END;  
/
```

## 256.4.5 GET\_DEFAULT\_LINGUISTIC\_SORT Function

This function returns the most commonly used Oracle linguistic sort for the specified language.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT (  
    language    IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 256-6 GET\_DEFAULT\_LINGUISTIC\_SORT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
language	Specifies a valid Oracle language. It is case-insensitive.

## Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a NULL string.

## Examples

Displays the name of the most appropriate linguistic sort name for the language used in the current SQL session.

```

DECLARE
    retval VARCHAR2(50);
BEGIN
    SELECT value INTO retval FROM nls_database_parameters
    WHERE parameter = 'NLS_LANGUAGE';
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT(retval);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval);
END;
/

```

## 256.4.6 GET\_LOCAL\_LANGUAGES Function

This function returns the local language names for the specified territory.

### Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_LANGUAGES (
    territory IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;

```

### Parameters

**Table 256-7 GET\_LOCAL\_LANGUAGES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
territory	Specifies a valid Oracle territory. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid territory name, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

Returns the list of local languages used in Belgium.

```

DECLARE
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;
    cnt    INTEGER;
BEGIN

```

```

retval := UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_LANGUAGES('BELGIUM');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Count = ');
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval.LAST);
cnt := retval.FIRST;
WHILE cnt IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval(cnt));
    cnt := retval.NEXT(cnt);
END LOOP;
END;
/
...
Count = 2
DUTCH
FRENCH

```

## 256.4.7 GET\_LOCAL\_LINGUISTIC\_SORTS Function

This function returns a list of the Oracle linguistic sort names that are appropriate for the specified language. A BINARY sort is included for all languages.

### Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_LINGUISTIC_SORTS (
    language IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;

```

### Parameters

**Table 256-8 GET\_LOCAL\_LINGUISTIC\_SORTS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
language	Specifies a valid Oracle language. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

Displays the local linguistic sort names for JAPANESE.

```

DECLARE
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;
    cnt INTEGER;
BEGIN
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_LINGUISTIC_SORTS('Japanese');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Count = ');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval.COUNT);
    cnt := retval.FIRST;
    WHILE cnt IS NOT NULL LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval(cnt));
        cnt := retval.NEXT(cnt);
    END LOOP;
END;
/
...
Count = 2

```

```
JAPANESE_M  
BINARY
```

## 256.4.8 GET\_LOCAL\_TERRITORIES Function

This function returns the local territory names for the specified language.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_TERRITORIES (  
    language IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-9 GET\_LOCAL\_TERRITORIES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
language	Specifies a valid Oracle language. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

Returns the list of Oracle territories that use German as one of their local languages.

```
DECLARE  
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;  
    cnt    INTEGER;  
BEGIN  
    retval := UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_TERRITORIES('GERMAN');  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('Count = ');  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval.LAST);  
    cnt := retval.FIRST;  
    WHILE cnt IS NOT NULL LOOP  
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval(cnt));  
        cnt := retval.NEXT(cnt);  
    END LOOP;  
END;  
/  
...  
Count = 4  
GERMANY  
AUSTRIA  
LUXEMBOURG  
SWITZERLAND
```

## 256.4.9 GET\_LOCAL\_TIME\_ZONES Function

This function returns the local time zone IDs for the specified territory.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_LOCAL_TIME_ZONES (
    territory      IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN STRING_ARRAY;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-10 GET\_LOCAL\_TIME\_ZONES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
territory	Specifies a valid Oracle territory. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid territory name, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

Creates a function that returns the list of time zones locally used in the territory AZERBAIJAN followed by the general common time zones. This is useful for when the user's territory is known and the application still allows the user to choose other time zones as a user's preference.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_time_zones
(territory IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN utl_i18n.string_array
IS
    retval    utl_i18n.string_array;
    retval2  utl_i18n.string_array;
    stpos    INTEGER;
BEGIN
    retval := utl_i18n.get_local_time_zones(
        territory);
    retval2 := utl_i18n.get_common_time_zones;
    stpos := retval.LAST + 1;
    retval(stpos) := '-----'; -- a separator
    FOR i IN retval2.FIRST..retval2.LAST LOOP
        stpos := stpos + 1;
        retval(stpos) := retval2(i);
    END LOOP;
    RETURN retval;
END;
```

Returns the list of local time zones for AZERBAIJAN followed by the common time zones with a separator string of five dashes (-----).

```
DECLARE
    retval UTL_I18N.STRING_ARRAY;
    cnt INTEGER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE(100000);
```



```

    retval UTL_I18N.GET_TIME_ZONES('AZERBAIJAN');
    cnt := retval.FIRST;
WHILE cnt IS NOT NULL LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval(cnt));
    cnt := retval.NEXT(cnt);
END LOOP;
END;
/

Asia/Baku
-----
Pacific/Pago_Pago
Pacific/Honolulu
America/Anchorage
America/Vancouver
America/Los_Angeles
America/Tijuana
America/Edmonton
America/Denver
America/Phoenix
America/Mazatlan
America/Winnipeg
America/Regina
America/Chicago
America/Mexico_City
America/Guatemala
America/El_Salvador
America/Managua
America/Costa_Rica
America/Montreal
...

```

## 256.4.10 GET\_MAX\_CHARACTER\_SIZE Function

This function returns the maximum character size of a given character set.

### Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.GET_MAX_CHARACTER_SIZE(
    charset_name      IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

```

### Parameters

**Table 256-11 GET\_MAX\_CHARACTER\_SIZE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
charset_name	Specifies a valid character set name. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

For shift-sensitive character sets, the returned maximum character size will include the possible extra shift characters.

### Examples

```

UTL_I18N.GET_MAX_CHARACTER_SIZE('AL32UTF8');

```

This returns 4.

## 256.4.11 GET\_TRANSLATION Function

This function returns the translation of the language and territory name in the specified translation language.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.GET_TRANSLATION (
    parameter          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    trans_language     IN VARCHAR2 'AMERICAN',
    flag               IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT LANGUAGE_TRANS)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET parameter%CHARSET;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-12 GET\_TRANSLATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
parameter	Specifies a valid language name, territory name, or a combined string in the form of <i>language_territory</i> . It is case-insensitive.
trans_language	Specifies a translation language name. For example, ITALIAN is for the Italian language. The default is AMERICAN, which indicates American English.
flag	Specifies the translation type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LANGUAGE_TRANS: The function returns the language translation.</li> <li>TERRITORY_TRANS: The function returns the territory translation.</li> <li>LANGUAGE_TERRITORY_TRANS: The function returns the language and territory translation.</li> </ul> The default translation type is LANGUAGE_TRANS.

### Usage Notes

If VARCHAR2 is used as a parameter type, the returned translation text can be corrupted due to the conversion to the database character set. Using NVARCHAR2 as the parameter type will preserve the translation text because Unicode can encode all translated languages.

If the specified translation language is not available or an invalid name is provided, the default "American English" translations are returned. For example, Oracle does not provide GUJARATI translations, so the returned translation would be in American English.

### Examples

The following returns the names of all the Oracle-supported languages in Italian.

```
DECLARE
    CURSOR c1 IS
        SELECT value FROM V$NLS_VALID_VALUES
        WHERE parameter = 'LANGUAGE'
        ORDER BY value;
    retval NVARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
    FOR item IN c1 LOOP
```

```

        retval := UTL_I18N.GET_TRANSLATION (TO_NCHAR(item.value), 'italian');
    END LOOP;
END;
```

## 256.4.12 MAP\_CHARSET Function

This function maps a character set to another character set.

It maps the following:

- An Oracle character set name to an IANA character set name.
- An IANA character set name to an Oracle character set name.
- An Oracle character set to an e-mail safe character set name.

### Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.MAP_CHARSET(
    charset    IN VARCHAR2,
    context    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT GENERIC_CONTEXT,
    flag       IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT ORACLE_TO_IANA)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-13 MAP\_CHARSET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
charset	Specifies the character set name to be mapped. The mapping is case-insensitive.
context	GENERIC_CONTEXT   MAIL_CONTEXT GENERIC_CONTEXT: The mapping is between an Oracle character set name and an IANA character set name. This is the default value. MAIL_CONTEXT: The mapping is between an Oracle character set name and an email safe character set name.
flag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ORACLE_TO_IANA   IANA_TO_ORACLE if GENERIC_CONTEXT is set                ORACLE_TO_IANA: Map from an Oracle character set name to an IANA character set name. This is the default.                IANA_TO_ORACLE: Map from an IANA character set name to an Oracle character set name.</li> <li>• MAIL_GENERIC   MAIL_WINDOWS if MAIL_CONTEXT is set                MAIL_GENERIC: Map from an Oracle character set name to an email safe character set name on a non-Windows platform.                MAIL_WINDOWS: Map from an Oracle character set name to an email safe character set name on a Windows platform.</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

An e-mail safe character set is an Oracle character set that is commonly used by applications when they submit e-mail messages. The character set is usually used to convert contents in the database character set to e-mail safe contents. To specify the character set name in the mail header, you should use the corresponding IANA character set name obtained by calling the MAP\_CHARSET function with the ORACLE\_TO\_IANA option, providing the e-mail safe character set name as input.

For example, no e-mail client recognizes message contents in the WE8DEC character set, whose corresponding IANA name is DEC-MCS. If WE8DEC is passed to the MAP\_CHARSET function with the MAIL\_CONTEXT option, then the function returns WE8ISO8859P1. Its corresponding IANA name, ISO-8859-1, is recognized by most e-mail clients.

The steps in this example are as follows:

1. Call the MAP\_CHARSET function with the MAIL\_CONTEXT | MAIL\_GENERIC option with the database character set name, WE8DEC. The result is WE8ISO8859P1.
2. Convert the contents stored in the database to WE8ISO8859P1.
3. Call the MAP\_CHARSET function with the ORACLE\_TO\_IANA | GENERIC\_CONTEXT option with the e-mail safe character set, WE8ISO8859P1. The result is ISO-8859-1.
4. Specify ISO-8859-1 in the mail header when the e-mail message is submitted.

The function returns a character set name if a match is found. If no match is found or if the flag is invalid, then it returns NULL.

 **Note:**

Many Oracle character sets can map to one e-mail safe character set. There is no function that maps an e-mail safe character set to an Oracle character set name.

## Examples

### Generic Context

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_CHARSET('iso-8859-1',UTL_I18N.GENERIC_CONTEXT,UTL_I18N.IANA_TO_ORACLE)
```

This returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

### Context

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_CHARSET('WE8DEC', utl_i18n.mail_context, utl_i18n.mail_generic)
```

This returns 'WE8ISO8859P1'.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for a list of valid Oracle character sets

## 256.4.13 MAP\_FROM\_SHORT\_LANGUAGE Function

This function maps an Oracle short language name to an Oracle language name.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_FROM_SHORT_LANGUAGE (  
    language          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-14** MAP\_FROM\_SHORT\_LANGUAGE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
language	Specifies a valid short language name. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

### Examples

Returns the default linguistic sort name for the customer with the ID of 9000. Note that the table `customers` is from the `oe` user in the Common Schema. Because the customer's language preference is stored using a short language name, you need to convert to a full language name by calling the `GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT` procedure.

```
DECLARE  
    short_n VARCHAR2(10);  
    ling_n VARCHAR2(50);  
BEGIN  
    SELECT nls_language INTO short  
    FROM customers WHERE customer_id = 9000;  
    ling_n := UTL_I18N.GET_DEFAULT_LINGUISTIC_SORT (  
    UTL_I18N.MAP_FROM_SHORT_LANGUAGE(short_n));  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(ling_n);  
END;  
/
```

## 256.4.14 MAP\_LANGUAGE\_FROM\_ISO Function

This function returns an Oracle language name from an ISO locale name.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_LANGUAGE_FROM_ISO(  
    isolocale IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 256-15** MAP\_LANGUAGE\_FROM\_ISO Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
isolocale	Specifies the ISO locale. The mapping is case-insensitive.

## Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid locale string, then the function returns a NULL string.

If the user specifies a locale string that includes only the language (for example, en\_ instead of en\_US), then the function returns the default language name for the specified language (for example, American).

## Examples

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_LANGUAGE_FROM_ISO('en_US')
```

This returns 'American'.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for a list of valid Oracle languages

## 256.4.15 MAP\_LOCALE\_TO\_ISO Function

This function returns an ISO locale name from an Oracle language name and an Oracle territory name.

A valid string must include at least one of the following: a valid Oracle language name or a valid Oracle territory name.

## Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_LOCALE_TO_ISO (
    ora_language  IN VARCHAR2,
    ora_territory IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 256-16** MAP\_LOCALE\_TO\_ISO Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
ora_language	Specifies an Oracle language name. It is case-insensitive.
ora_territory	Specifies an Oracle territory name. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid string, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

### Examples

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_LOCALE_TO_ISO('American','America')
```

This returns 'en\_US'.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for a list of valid Oracle languages and territories

## 256.4.16 MAP\_TERRITORY\_FROM\_ISO Function

This function returns an Oracle territory name from an ISO locale.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_TERRITORY_FROM_ISO (  
    isocale IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-17 MAP\_TERRITORY\_FROM\_ISO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
isocale	Specifies the ISO locale. The mapping is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid locale string, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

If the user specifies a locale string that includes only the territory (for example, `_fr` instead of `fr_fr`), then the function returns the default territory name for the specified territory (for example, France).

### Examples

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_TERRITORY_FROM_ISO('en_US')
```

This returns 'America'.



#### See Also:

*Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for a list of valid Oracle territories

## 256.4.17 MAP\_TO\_SHORT\_LANGUAGE Function

This function maps an Oracle language name to an Oracle short language name.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.MAP_TO_SHORT_LANGUAGE (  
    language    IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-18** MAP\_TO\_SHORT\_LANGUAGE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
language	Specifies a valid full language name. It is case-insensitive.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid language name, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

Returns the short language name for the language.

```
DECLARE retval VARCHAR2(100);BEGIN retval :=  
UTL_I18N.MAP_TO_SHORT_LANGUAGE('american'); DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(retval);END;/US
```

## 256.4.18 RAW\_TO\_CHAR Functions

This function converts RAW data from a valid Oracle character set to a VARCHAR2 string in the database character set.

The function is overloaded. The different forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Buffer Conversion:

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR(  
    data          IN RAW,  
    src_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Piecewise conversion converts raw data into character data piece by piece:

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR (  
    data          IN RAW,  
    src_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    scanned_length OUT PLS_INTEGER,  
    shift_status  IN OUT PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```



## Parameters

**Table 256-19 RAW\_TO\_CHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>data</code>	Specifies the RAW data to be converted to a VARCHAR2 string
<code>src_charset</code>	Specifies the character set that the RAW data was derived from. If <code>src_charset</code> is NULL, then the database character set is used.
<code>scanned_length</code>	Specifies the number of bytes of source data scanned
<code>shift_status</code>	Specifies the shift status at the end of the scan. The user must set it to <code>SHIFT_IN</code> the first time it is called in piecewise conversion. <b>Note:</b> ISO 2022 character sets use escape sequences instead of shift characters to indicate the encoding method. <code>shift_status</code> cannot hold the encoding method information that is provided by the escape sequences for the next function call. As a result, this function cannot be used to reconstruct ISO 2022 character from raw data in a piecewise way unless each unit of input can be guaranteed to be a closed string. A closed string begins and ends in a 7-bit escape state.

## Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid character set, NULL data, or data whose length is 0, then the function returns a NULL string.

## Examples

### Buffer Conversion

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR(hextoraw('616263646566C2AA'), 'utf8')
```

This returns the following string in the database character set:

```
'abcde' || chr(170)
```

### Piecewise Conversion

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_CHAR(hextoraw('616263646566C2AA'),'utf8',shf,slen)
```

This expression returns the following string in the database character set:

```
'abcde' || chr(170)
```

It also sets `shf` to `SHIFT_IN` and `slen` to 8.

The following example converts data from the Internet piece by piece to the database character set.

```
rvalue RAW(1050);
nvalue VARCHAR2(1024);
conversion_state PLS_INTEGER = 0;
converted_len PLS_INTEGER;
rtemp RAW(10) = '';
conn utl_tcp.connection;
tlen PLS_INTEGER;

...
```

```

conn := utl_tcp.open_connection ( remote_host => 'localhost',
                                remote_port => 2000);

LOOP
  tlen := utl_tcp.read_raw(conn, rvalue, 1024);
  rvalue := utl_raw.concat(rtemp, rvalue);
  nvalue := utl_i18n.raw_to_char(rvalue, 'JA16SJIS', converted_len,
conversion_stat);
  if (converted_len < utl_raw.length(rvalue) )
  then
    rtemp := utl_raw.substr(rvalue, converted_len+1);
  else
    rtemp := '';
  end if;
  /* do anything you want with nvalue */
  /* e.g http.prn(nvalue); */
END LOOP;
utl_tcp.close_connection(conn);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN utl_tcp.end_of_input THEN
    utl_tcp.close_connection(conn);
END;

```

## 256.4.19 RAW\_TO\_NCHAR Functions

This function converts RAW data from a valid Oracle character set to an NVARCHAR2 string in the national character set.

The function is overloaded. The different forms of functionality are described along with the syntax declarations.

### Syntax

Buffer Conversion:

```

UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_NCHAR (
  data          IN RAW,
  src_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;

```

Piecewise conversion converts raw data into character data piece by piece:

```

UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_NCHAR (
  data          IN RAW,
  src_charset    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  scanned_length OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  shift_status   IN OUT PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;

```

### Parameters

**Table 256-20 RAW\_TO\_NCHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
data	Specifies the RAW data to be converted to an NVARCHAR2 string
src_charset	Specifies the character set that the RAW data was derived from. If src_charset is NULL, then the database character set is used.
scanned_length	Specifies the number of bytes of source data scanned

**Table 256-20 (Cont.) RAW\_TO\_NCHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
shift_status	Specifies the shift status at the end of the scan. The user must set it to SHIFT_IN the first time it is called in piecewise conversion.  <b>Note:</b> ISO 2022 character sets use escape sequences instead of shift characters to indicate the encoding method. shift_status cannot hold the encoding method information that is provided by the escape sequences for the next function call. As a result, this function cannot be used to reconstruct ISO 2022 character from raw data in a piecewise way unless each unit of input can be guaranteed to be a closed string. A closed string begins and ends in a 7-bit escape state.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid character set, NULL data, or data whose length is 0, then the function returns a NULL string.

### Examples

#### Buffer Conversion

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_NCHAR(hextoraw('616263646566C2AA'),'utf8')
```

This returns the following string in the national character set:

```
'abcde' || chr(170)
```

#### Piecewise Conversion

```
UTL_I18N.RAW_TO_NCHAR(hextoraw('616263646566C2AA'),'utf8', shf, slen)
```

This expression returns the following string in the national character set:

```
'abcde' || chr(170)
```

It also sets shf to SHIFT\_IN and slen to 8.

The following example converts data from the Internet piece by piece to the national character set.

```
rvalue RAW(1050);
nvalue NVARCHAR2(1024);
conversion_state PLS_INTEGER = 0;
converted_len PLS_INTEGER;
rtemp RAW(10) = '';
conn utl_tcp.connection;
tlen PLS_INTEGER;

...
conn := utl_tcp.open_connection ( remote_host => 'localhost',
                                remote_port => 2000);

LOOP
    tlen := utl_tcp.read_raw(conn, rvalue, 1024);
    rvalue := utl_raw.concat(rtemp, rvalue);
    nvalue := utl_i18n.raw_to_nchar(rvalue, 'JA16SJIS', converted_len,
conversion_stat);
    if (converted_len < utl_raw.length(rvalue) )
```

```

then
  rtemp := utl_raw.substr(rvalue, converted_len+1);
else
  rtemp := '';
end if;
/* do anything you want with nvalue */
/* e.g htp.prn(nvalue); */
END LOOP;
utl_tcp.close_connection(conn);
EXCEPTION
WHEN utl_tcp.end_of_input THEN
  utl_tcp.close_connection(conn);
END;
```

## 256.4.20 STRING\_TO\_RAW Function

This function converts a `VARCHAR2` or `NVARCHAR2` string to another valid Oracle character set and returns the result as `RAW` data.

### Syntax

```

UTL_I18N.STRING_TO_RAW(
  data          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  dst_charset   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-21** STRING\_TO\_RAW Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>data</code>	Specifies the <code>VARCHAR2</code> or <code>NVARCHAR2</code> string to convert.
<code>dst_charset</code>	Specifies the destination character set. If <code>dst_charset</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then the database character set is used for <code>CHAR</code> data and the national character set is used for <code>NCHAR</code> data.

### Usage Notes

If the user specifies an invalid character set, a `NULL` string, or a string whose length is 0, then the function returns a `NULL` string.

### Examples

```

DECLARE
  r raw(50);
  s varchar2(20);
BEGIN
  s:='abcdef'|chr(170);
  r:=utl_i18n.string_to_raw(s,'utf8');
  dbms_output.put_line(rawtohex(r));
end;
```

This returns a hex value of '616263646566C2AA'.

## 256.4.21 TRANSLITERATE Function

This function performs script transliteration. In this release, the `TRANSLITERATE` function only supports Japanese Kana conversion.

### Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.TRANSLITERATE (
  data IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET data%CHARSET;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-22 TRANSLITERATE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>data</code>	Specifies the data to be converted. Either <code>CHAR</code> or <code>NCHAR</code> datatype can be specified.
<code>name</code>	Specifies the transliteration name string. For a list of valid names, see <a href="#">Table 256-23</a> .

### Constants

These options specify Japanese Kana conversions.

**Table 256-23 TRANSLITERATE Function Constants**

Constant Name	Value	Description
<code>KANA_FWKATAKANA</code>	<code>'kana_fwkatkana'</code>	Converts any type of Kana character to a fullwidth Katakana character.
<code>KANA_HWKATAKANA</code>	<code>'kana_hwkatakana'</code>	Converts any type of Kana character to a halfwidth Katakana character.
<code>KANA_HIRAGANA</code>	<code>'kana_hiragana'</code>	Converts any type of Kana character to a fullwidth Hiragana character.
<code>FWKATAKANA_HWKATAKANA</code>	<code>'fwkatakana_hwkatakana'</code>	Converts only fullwidth Katakana characters to halfwidth Katakana characters.
<code>FWKATAKANA_HIRAGANA</code>	<code>'fwkatakana_hiragana'</code>	Converts only fullwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Hiragana characters.
<code>HWKATAKANA_FWKATAKANA</code>	<code>'hwkatakana_fwkatkana'</code>	Converts only halfwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Katakana characters.
<code>HWKATAKANA_HIRAGANA</code>	<code>'hwkatakana_hiragana'</code>	Converts only halfwidth Katakana characters to fullwidth Hiragana characters.
<code>HIRAGANA_FWKATAKANA</code>	<code>'hiragana_fwkatkana'</code>	Converts only fullwidth Hiragana characters to fullwidth Katakana characters.
<code>HIRAGANA_HWKATAKANA</code>	<code>'hiragana_hwkatakana'</code>	Converts only fullwidth Hiragana characters to halfwidth Katakana characters.

## Usage Notes

The function returns the converted string.

## Examples

Given a table `japanese_emp`, containing an `NVARCHAR2` column `ename`, the following statement can be used to normalize all the kana names in `ename` to hiragana:

```
UPDATE japanese_emp
   SET ename = UTL_I18N.TRANSLITERATE (ename, 'kana_hiragana');
```

The following figure shows how this output might look.

**Figure 256-1 Loading Locale-Specific Data to the Database**

たなか  
たなか  
タナカ

↓

たなか  
たなか  
たなか

The following statement normalizes one kana name to hiragana:

```
DECLARE
  Name  japanese_emp.ename%TYPE;
  Eno   CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 1;
BEGIN
  SELECT ename INTO name FROM japanese_emp WHERE enumber = eno;
  name := UTL_I18N.TRANSLITERATE(name, UTL_I18N.KANA_HIRAGANA);
  UPDATE japanese_emp SET ename = name WHERE enumber = eno;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN UTL_I18N.UNSUPPORTED_TRANSLITERATION THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('transliteration not supported');
END;
/
```

## 256.4.22 UNESCAPE\_REFERENCE Function

This function returns a string from an input string that contains character references. It decodes each character reference to the corresponding character value.

### See Also:

"[ESCAPE\\_REFERENCE Function](#)" for more information about escape sequences

## Syntax

```
UTL_I18N.UNESCAPE_REFERENCE (
    str IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET str%CHARSET;
```

## Parameters

**Table 256-24 UNESCAPE\_REFERENCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
str	Specifies the input string

## Usage Notes

If the user specifies a NULL string or a string whose length is 0, then the function returns a NULL string. If the function fails, then it returns the original string.

## Examples

```
UTL_I18N.UNESCAPE_REFERENCE('hello &lt; &#xe5;')
```

This returns 'hello <|chr(229)'.|

## 256.4.23 VALIDATE\_CHARACTER\_ENCODING Functions

This function validates the character encoding of VARCHAR2, NVARCHAR2, CLOB, and NCLOB data. The validation is based on the database character set for VARCHAR2 and CLOB data and national character set for NVARCHAR2 and NCLOB data.

For Unicode character sets, such as AL32UTF8, AL16UTF16, AL16UTF16LE, UTF8, and UTFE, any byte sequences mapped to the following Unicode code points are considered invalid:

- Unpaired surrogate code point
- Non-character code point

In addition, any irregular or illegal UTF-8 byte sequence is considered invalid for AL32UTF8 and UTF8 character sets.

The VALIDATE\_CHARACTER\_ENCODING function is overloaded. One function is for validating VARCHAR2 and NVARCHAR2 data, while the other function is for validating CLOB and NCLOB data.

- **Validating VARCHAR2 and NVARCHAR2 data**

A VARCHAR2 or NVARCHAR2 byte or its byte sequence is considered invalid for a character set, if it does not map to any of the characters defined in the character set.

- **Validating CLOB and NCLOB data**

A LOB character is considered invalid for a character set if a byte (in case of a single-byte database character set) or a byte pair (in case of UTF-16 encoding used with a multibyte database character set) corresponding to the encoding of

the LOB character does not map to any of the characters defined in the character set.

### Syntax

This function validates VARCHAR2 and NVARCHAR2 data:

```
UTL_I18N.VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING (
    data IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

This function validates CLOB and NCLOB data:

```
UTL_I18N.VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 256-25 VALIDATE\_CHARACTER\_ENCODING Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
data	VARCHAR2 or NVARCHAR2 data to validate.
lob_loc	CLOB or NCLOB data to validate.

### Usage Notes

This function returns the offset of the first invalid byte for the VARCHAR2 or NVARCHAR2 data. It returns the offset of the first invalid character for the CLOB or NCLOB data. It returns 0, if all the bytes in the character data are valid. It returns NULL, if the value of the parameter data or lob\_loc is NULL.

### Examples

This example validates the character encoding of NVARCHAR2 and CLOB data where the database character set is AL32UTF8 while the national character set is AL16UTF16.

```
CREATE TABLE temp(col1 NVARCHAR2(20), col2 CLOB);
INSERT INTO temp VALUES(UNISTR('foo\D800bar'), UNISTR('foo\D800bar'));
COMMIT;
SELECT UTL_I18N.VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING(col1) invalid_offset_column1,
       UTL_I18N.VALIDATE_CHARACTER_ENCODING(col2) invalid_offset_column2
FROM temp;
```

The query returns:

```
INVALID_OFFSET_COLUMN1 INVALID_OFFSET_COLUMN2
-----
                        7                      4
```

Here, the surrogate code point U+D800 is invalid. The number 7 is returned as INVALID\_OFFSET\_COLUMN1, because for col1, 'foo' is encoded in 6 bytes in NVARCHAR2 and the invalid code point U+D800 starts at offset 7. The number 4 is returned as INVALID\_OFFSET\_COLUMN2, because for col2, 'foo' is encoded in 3 UTF-16 code points in CLOB and the invalid code point U+D800 starts at offset 4.



# 257

## UTL\_IDENT

The UTL\_IDENT package specifies which Database or client PL/SQL is running.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)

### 257.1 UTL\_IDENT Overview

The UTL\_IDENT package is intended for use for conditional compilation of PL/SQL packages that are supported by Oracle, TimesTen Database, and clients such as Oracle Forms.

### 257.2 UTL\_IDENT Security Model

The UTL\_IDENT package runs as the package owner SYS. The public synonym UTL\_IDENT, and EXECUTE permission on this package is granted to PUBLIC.

### 257.3 UTL\_IDENT Constants

The UTL\_IDENT package defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These constants are shown in the following table.

**Table 257-1 UTL\_IDENT Constants**

Constant	Type	Value	Description
IS_ORACLE_SERVER	BOOLEAN	TRUE/FALSE	Stipulates if Oracle Server or not
IS_ORACLE_CLIENT	BOOLEAN	TRUE/FALSE	Stipulates if Oracle Client or not
IS_TIMESTEN	BOOLEAN	TRUE/FALSE	Stipulates if TimesTen or not
IS_ORACLE_FORMS	BOOLEAN	TRUE/FALSE	Stipulates if Oracle Forms or not

## UTL\_INADDR

The `UTL_INADDR` package provides a PL/SQL procedures to support internet addressing. It provides an API to retrieve host names and IP addresses of local and remote hosts.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_INADDR Subprograms](#)

### 258.1 UTL\_INADDR Security Model

This package is an invoker's rights package, which means that the invoking user must be granted the `connect` privilege in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which he or she wishes to connect.

 **Note:**

For more information about managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*.

### 258.2 UTL\_INADDR Exceptions

This table describes exceptions raised by `UTL_INADDR` subprograms.

**Table 258-1** *Exception - Internet Address Package*

Number	Exception	Description
ORA-24247	NETWORK_ACCESS_DENIED	Access to network is denied.
ORA-29257	UNKNOWN_HOST	The host is unknown.

### 258.3 UTL\_INADDR Examples

This `UTL_INADDR` example retrieves the local host name and IP address.

```
SET serveroutput on
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_NAME); -- get local host name
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_ADDRESS); -- get local IP addr
```

```
END;
/
```

## 258.4 Summary of UTL\_INADDR Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_INADDR subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 258-2 UTL\_INADDR Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_HOST_ADDRESS Function</a>	Retrieves the IP address of the local or remote host given its name
<a href="#">GET_HOST_NAME Function</a>	Retrieves the name of the local or remote host given its IP address

### 258.4.1 GET\_HOST\_ADDRESS Function

This function retrieves the IP address of the specified host.

#### Syntax

```
UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_ADDRESS (
    host IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN host_address VARCHAR2;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 258-3 GET\_HOST\_ADDRESS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	The name of the host to retrieve the IP address.

#### Return Values

**Table 258-4 GET\_HOST\_ADDRESS Function Return Values**

Parameter	Description
host_address	The IP address of the specified host, or that of the local host if host is NULL.

#### Exceptions

UNKNOWN\_HOST: The specified IP address is unknown

#### Usage Notes

The permission to obtain the host name or IP address of the current host is controlled by the `resolve` privilege on `LOCALHOST`.

## 258.4.2 GET\_HOST\_NAME Function

This function retrieves the name of the local or remote host given its IP address.

### Syntax

```
UTL_INADDR.GET_HOST_NAME (  
    ip IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN host_name VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 258-5 GET\_HOST\_NAME Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ip	The IP address of the host used to determine its host name. If ip is not NULL, the official name of the host with its domain name is returned. If this is NULL, the name of the local host is returned and the name does not contain the domain to which the local host belongs.

### Return Values

**Table 258-6 GET\_HOST\_NAME Function Return Values**

Parameter	Description
host_name	The name of the local or remote host of the specified IP address.

### Exceptions

UNKNOWN\_HOST: The specified IP address is unknown

### Usage Notes

The permission to obtain the host name or IP address of the current host is controlled by the `resolve` privilege granted through `DBMS_NETWORK_ACL_ADMIN` on `LOCALHOST`.

# 259

## UTL\_LMS

UTL\_LMS retrieves and formats error messages in different languages.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_LMS Subprograms](#)



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide*

### 259.1 UTL\_LMS Security Model

This package must be created as the user SYS.

### 259.2 Summary of UTL\_LMS Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_LMS subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 259-1 UTL\_LMS Package Subprograms**

Function	Description
<a href="#">FORMAT_MESSAGE Function</a>	Formats a retrieved error message
<a href="#">GET_MESSAGE Function</a>	Retrieves an error message based on error number, product, facility, language, and message specified

#### 259.2.1 FORMAT\_MESSAGE Function

This function formats a message retrieved by the GET\_MESSAGE function and returns the formatted message. If the function fails, then it returns a NULL result.

The following table shows special characters that can be used in the format string.

Special Character	Description
'%s'	Substitute the next string argument
'%d'	Substitute the next integer argument
'%%'	Represents the special character %

## Syntax

```
UTL_LMS.FORMAT_MESSAGE (
    format IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    args   IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET format%CHARSET;
```

## Parameters

**Table 259-2** FORMAT\_MESSAGE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
format	Specifies the string to format
args	Specifies the list of arguments

## Examples

```
DECLARE
    s varchar2(200);
    i pls_integer;
BEGIN
    i:= utl_lms.get_message(26052, 'rdbms', 'ora', 'french', s);
    dbms_output.put_line('before format, message is: '||s);
    dbms_output.put_line('formatted message is: '||utl_lms.format_message(s, 9,
'my_column_name');
END;
/
```

The following is an unformatted message:

```
Type %d non pris en charge pour l'expression SQL sur la colonne %s.
```

The following is the formatted message:

```
Type 9 non pris en charge pour l'expression SQL sur la colonne my_column_name.
```

## 259.2.2 GET\_MESSAGE Function

This function retrieves an Oracle error message. The user can define user-specific error messages with the `lmsgen` utility.

It returns 0 when it is successful. It returns -1 when it fails.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Globalization Support Guide* for more information about the `lmsgen` utility

## Syntax

```
UTL_LMS.GET_MESSAGE (
    errnum   IN PLS_INTEGER,
    product  IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

    facility IN VARCHAR2,
    language IN VARCHAR2,
    message  OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 259-3 GET\_MESSAGE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
errnum	Specifies the error number. Example: '972' (for ORA-00972)
product	Specifies the product to which the error message applies Example: 'rdbms'
facility	Specifies the error message prefix Example: 'ora'
language	Specifies the language of the message. The parameter is case-insensitive. The default is NULL, which causes GET_MESSAGE to use the value of the NLS_LANGUAGE session parameter.
message	Specifies the output buffer for the retrieved message

## Usage Notes

If the `language` parameter is set to NULL, then the value of the `NLS_LANGUAGE` session parameter is used as the default.

## Examples

```

DECLARE
    s varchar2(200);
    i pls_integer;
BEGIN
    i:=utl_lms.get_message(601, 'rdbms', 'oci', 'french', s);
    dbms_output.put_line('OCI--00601 is: '||s);
END
/
```

The following output results:

```
OCI--00601 is: Echec du processus de nettoyage.
```

# 260

## UTL\_MAIL

The UTL\_MAIL package is a utility for managing email which includes commonly used email features, such as attachments, CC, and BCC.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_MAIL Subprograms](#)

### 260.1 UTL\_MAIL Security Model

UTL\_MAIL is not installed by default because of the SMTP\_OUT\_SERVER configuration requirement and the security exposure this involves. In installing UTL\_MAIL, you should take steps to prevent the port defined by SMTP\_OUT\_SERVER being swamped by data transmissions.

This package is now an invoker's rights package and the invoking user will need the connect privilege granted in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which he wants to connect.

#### Note:

For more information about managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*.

### 260.2 UTL\_MAIL Operational Notes

You must both install UTL\_MAIL and define the SMTP\_OUT\_SERVER.

- To install UTL\_MAIL:

```
sqlplus sys/<pwd>  
SQL> @$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/utlmail.sql  
SQL> @$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin/prvtmail.plb
```

- You define the SMTP\_OUT\_SERVER parameter in the init.ora rdbms initialization file. However, if SMTP\_OUT\_SERVER is not defined, this invokes a default of DB\_DOMAIN which is guaranteed to be defined to perform appropriately.



## 260.3 UTL\_MAIL Rules and Limits

Use UTL\_MAIL only within the context of the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) and EBCDIC (Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code) codes.

## 260.4 Summary of UTL\_MAIL Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_MAIL subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 260-1 UTL\_MAIL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SEND Procedure</a>	Packages an email message into the appropriate format, locates SMTP information, and delivers the message to the SMTP server for forwarding to the recipients
<a href="#">SEND_ATTACH_RAW Procedure</a>	Represents the SEND Procedure overloaded for RAW attachments
<a href="#">SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2 Procedure</a>	Represents the SEND Procedure overloaded for VARCHAR2 attachments

### 260.4.1 SEND Procedure

This procedure packages an email message into the appropriate format, locates SMTP information, and delivers the message to the SMTP server for forwarding to the recipients.

It hides the SMTP API and exposes a one-line email facility for ease of use.

#### Syntax

```
UTL_MAIL.SEND (
  sender          IN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  recipients      IN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cc              IN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  bcc             IN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  subject         IN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  message         IN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  mime_type       IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  priority        IN      PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3,
  replyto        IN      VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 260-2 SEND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sender	Email address of the sender
recipients	Email addresses of the recipient(s), separated by commas

**Table 260-2 (Cont.) SEND Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
cc	Email addresses of the CC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL
bcc	Email addresses of the BCC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL
subject	String to be included as email subject string, default is NULL
message	Text message body
mime_type	Mime type of the message, default is 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii'
priority	Message priority, which maps to the X-priority field. 1 is the highest priority and 5 the lowest. The default is 3.
replyto	Defines to whom the reply email is to be sent

## 260.4.2 SEND\_ATTACH\_RAW Procedure

This procedure is the SEND Procedure overloaded for RAW attachments.

### Syntax

```

UTL_MAIL.SEND_ATTACH_RAW (
  sender          IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  recipients      IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cc              IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  bcc             IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  subject         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  message        IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  mime_type      IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
                  DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  priority        IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3,
  attachment     IN  RAW,
  att_inline     IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  att_mime_type  IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
                  DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  att_filename   IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  replyto       IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL);

```

### Parameters

**Table 260-3 SEND\_ATTACH\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sender	Email address of the sender
recipients	Email addresses of the recipient(s), separated by commas
cc	Email addresses of the CC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL
bcc	Email addresses of the BCC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL

**Table 260-3 (Cont.) SEND\_ATTACH\_RAW Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
subject	String to be included as email subject string, default is NULL
message	Text message body
mime_type	Mime type of the message, default is 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii'
priority	Message priority, which maps to the X-priority field. 1 is the highest priority and 5 the lowest. The default is 3.
attachment	RAW attachment
att_inline	Specifies whether the attachment is viewable inline with the message body, default is TRUE
att_mime_type	Mime type of the attachment, default is 'application/octet'
att_filename	String specifying a filename containing the attachment, default is NULL
replyto	Defines to whom the reply email is to be sent

### 260.4.3 SEND\_ATTACH\_VARCHAR2 Procedure

This procedure is the SEND Procedure overloaded for VARCHAR2 attachments.

#### Syntax

```

UTL_MAIL.SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2 (
  sender          IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  recipients      IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cc              IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  bcc             IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  subject         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  message         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  mime_type       IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
                    DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  priority        IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 3,
  attachment      IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS, ,
  att_inline      IN  BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  att_mime_type   IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
                    DEFAULT 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii',
  att_filename    IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL,
  replyto         IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS DEFAULT NULL);

```

#### Parameters

**Table 260-4 SEND\_ATTACH\_VARCHAR2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sender	Email address of the sender
recipients	Email addresses of the recipient(s), separated by commas
cc	Email addresses of the CC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL

**Table 260-4 (Cont.) SEND\_ATTACH\_VARCHAR2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
bcc	Email addresses of the BCC recipient(s), separated by commas, default is NULL
subject	String to be included as email subject string, default is NULL
message	Text message body
mime_type	Mime type of the message, default is 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii'
priority	Message priority, which maps to the X-priority field. 1 is the highest priority and 5 the lowest. The default is 3.
attachment	Text attachment
att_inline	Specifies whether the attachment is inline, default TRUE
att_mime_type	Mime type of the attachment, default is 'text/plain; charset=us-ascii'
att_filename	String specifying a filename containing the attachment, default is NULL
replyto	Defines to whom the reply email is to be sent

# UTL\_MATCH

The `UTL_MATCH` package facilitates matching two records. This is typically used to match names, such as two First Names or two Last Names.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_MATCH Subprograms](#)

## 261.1 UTL\_MATCH Overview

`UTL_MATCH` can use either the Edit Distance algorithm or Jaro-Winkler algorithm when determining matches.

Edit Distance, also known as Levenshtein Distance (named after the Russian scientist Vladimir Levenshtein, who devised the algorithm in 1965), is a measure of similarity between two strings,  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ . The distance is the number of insertions, deletions or substitutions required to transform  $s_1$  to  $s_2$ .

The Edit Distance between strings `shacklford` and `shackelford` = 2.

The "Jaro-Winkler algorithm" is another way of calculating Edit distance between two strings. This method, developed at the U.S. Census, is a String Comparator measure that gives values of partial agreement between two strings. The string comparator accounts for length of strings and partially accounts for typical human errors made in alphanumeric strings.

The following table shows similarity values returned by Jaro-Winkler and Edit Distance

**Table 261-1 Comparison between normalized values returned by Jaro-Winkler and Edit Distance algorithms**

String 1	String 2	Jaro Winkler	Edit Distance
Dunningham	Cuningham	89	80
Abroms	Abrams	92	83
Lampley	Campley	90	86
Marhta	Martha	96	67
Jonathon	Jonathan	95	88
Jeraldine	Geraldine	92	89

## 261.2 UTL\_MATCH Security Model

The `UTL_MATCH` package runs with definer's rights. `UTL_MATCH` must be created under `SYS`. Operations provided by this package are performed with `SYS` privileges.

## 261.3 Summary of UTL\_MATCH Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_MATCH subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 261-2 UTL\_MATCH Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">EDIT_DISTANCE Function</a>	Calculates the number of changes required to transform string-1 into string-2
<a href="#">EDIT_DISTANCE_SIMILARITY Function</a>	Calculates the number of changes required to transform string-1 into string-2, returning a value between 0 (no match) and 100 (perfect match)
<a href="#">JARO_WINKLER Function</a>	Calculates the measure of agreement between string-1 and string-2
<a href="#">JARO_WINKLER_SIMILARITY Function</a>	Calculates the measure of agreement between string-1 and string-2, returning a value between 0 (no match) and 100 (perfect match)

### 261.3.1 EDIT\_DISTANCE Function

This function calculates the number of insertions, deletions or substitutions required to transform string-1 into string-2.

#### Syntax

```
UTL_MATCH.EDIT_DISTANCE (
    s1 IN VARCHAR2,
    s2 IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 261-3 EDIT\_DISTANCE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
s1	The string to be transformed
s2	The string into which s1 is to be transformed

#### Examples

```
SELECT UTL_MATCH.EDIT_DISTANCE('shackleford', 'shackelford') FROM DUAL;
-----
returns 2
```

### 261.3.2 EDIT\_DISTANCE\_SIMILARITY Function

This function calculates the number of insertions, deletions or substations required to transform string-1 into string-2, and returns the Normalized value of the Edit Distance between two strings.

The value is typically between 0 (no match) and 100 (perfect match).

### Syntax

```
UTL_MATCH.EDIT_DISTANCE_SIMILARITY (
    s1 IN VARCHAR2,
    s2 IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 261-4 EDIT\_DISTANCE\_SIMILARITY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
s1	The string to be transformed
s2	The string into which s1 is to be transformed

### Examples

```
SELECT UTL_MATCH.EDIT_DISTANCE_SIMILARITY('shackleford', 'shackelford') FROM DUAL;
-----
returns 82
```

## 261.3.3 JARO\_WINKLER Function

This function calculates the measure of agreement between two strings.

### Syntax

```
UTL_MATCH.JARO_WINKLER (
    s1 IN VARCHAR2,
    s2 IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 261-5 JARO\_WINKLER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
s1	Input
s2	input

### Examples

```
SELECT UTL_MATCH.JARO_WINKLER('shackleford', 'shackelford') FROM DUAL;
-----
returns 9.818E-001
```

## 261.3.4 JARO\_WINKLER\_SIMILARITY Function

This function calculates the measure of agreement between two strings, and returns a score between 0 (no match) and 100 (perfect match).

### Syntax

```
UTL_MATCH.JARO_WINKLER_SIMILARITY (  
    s1 IN VARCHAR2,  
    s2 IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 261-6 JARO\_WINKLER\_SIMILARITY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
s1	Input
s2	input

### Examples

```
SELECT UTL_MATCH.JARO_WINKLER_SIMILARITY('shackleford', 'shackelford') FROM DUAL;  
-----  
returns 98
```



# UTL\_NLA

The `UTL_NLA` package exposes a subset of the BLAS and LAPACK (Version 3.0) operations on vectors and matrices represented as `VARRAYS`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Subprogram Groups](#)
  - [BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#)
  - [BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#)
  - [BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#)
  - [LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#)
  - [LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_NLA Subprograms](#)

## 262.1 UTL\_NLA Overview

The `UTL_NLA` package exposes a subset of the BLAS (Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms) and LAPACK (Linear Algebra PACKage) (Version 3.0) operations on vectors and matrices represented as `VARRAYS`.

### Standards

For more information on the BLAS and LAPACK standards see

<http://www.netlib.org/blas/>

<http://www.netlib.org/lapack/>

### Required Expertise

Users of this package are expected to have a sound grasp of linear algebra in general and of the BLAS and LAPACK libraries in particular.

### Implementation

The mapping between BLAS and LAPACK procedures and their corresponding PL/SQL calls is one-to-one.

- All BLAS functions have the `BLAS_` prefix (for example, the [BLAS\\_ASUM Functions](#)). The subroutines and functions in BLAS are mapped to PL/SQL procedures and functions, respectively.
- All LAPACK functions have the `LAPACK_` prefix (for example, the [LAPACK\\_GBSV Procedures](#)). The subroutines in LAPACK are mapped to PL/SQL procedures.

Procedures that perform the same operation but differ only on the datatype of the arguments have the same overloaded names.

The mapping between BLAS and LAPACK procedure parameters and those of their corresponding PL/SQL subprograms is almost one-to-one.

- Also in the PL/SQL interface for LAPACK, all `/work/` arguments have been removed. The `UTL_NLA` package manages the allocation and de-allocation of all work areas required by the libraries.
- A new optional parameter, `pack`, has been added to the end of each LAPACK procedure that specifies if the matrix has been linearized in the row-major or column-major (default) format.

## 262.2 UTL\_NLA Rules and Limits

Vectors and matrices are stored in `VARRAYS` with a maximum size of one million entries. Given this restriction, `UTL_NLA` vectors can be up to one million entries but matrices need to be of size  $R \times C \leq 1,000,000$ .

## 262.3 UTL\_NLA Security Model

The `UTL_NLA` package is owned by user `SYS` and is installed as part of database installation. Execution privilege on the package is granted to public. The routines in the package are run with invokers' rights (run with the privileges of the current user).

## 262.4 Subprogram Groups

The `UTL_NLA` package contains subprogram groups for BLAS and LAPACK operations.

- [BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#)
- [BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#)
- [BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#)
- [LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#)
- [LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#)

### 262.4.1 UTL\_NLA BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the `UTL_NLA` BLAS Level 1 Vector-Vector Operations subprograms.

**Table 262-1 BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BLAS_ASUM Functions</a>	Computes the sum of the absolute values of the vector components
<a href="#">BLAS_AXPY Procedures</a>	Copies $\alpha X + Y$ into vector $Y$
<a href="#">BLAS_COPY Procedures</a>	Copies the contents of vector $X$ to vector $Y$

**Table 262-1 (Cont.) BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BLAS_DOT Functions</a>	Returns the dot (scalar) product of two vectors X and Y
<a href="#">BLAS_IAMAX Functions</a>	Computes the index of the first element of a vector that has the largest absolute value
<a href="#">BLAS_NRM2 Functions</a>	Computes the vector 2-norm (Euclidean norm)
<a href="#">BLAS_ROT Procedures</a>	Returns the plane rotation of points
<a href="#">BLAS_ROTG Procedures</a>	Returns the Givens rotation of points
<a href="#">BLAS_SCAL Procedures</a>	Scales a vector by a constant
<a href="#">BLAS_SWAP Procedures</a>	Swaps the contents of two vectors each of size n

## 262.4.2 UTL\_NLA BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the UTL\_NLA BLAS Level 2 Matrix-Vector Operations subprograms.

**Table 262-2 BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BLAS_GBMV Procedures</a>	Performs the matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ or $y := \alpha * A' * x + \beta * y$ where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with k <sub>l</sub> sub-diagonals and k <sub>u</sub> super-diagonals
<a href="#">BLAS_GEMV Procedures</a>	Performs the matrix-vector operations $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ or $y := \alpha * A' * x + \beta * y$ where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n matrix
<a href="#">BLAS_GER Procedures</a>	Performs a rank 1 operation $A := \alpha * x * y' + A$ where alpha is a scalar, x is an m element vector, y is an n element vector and A is an m by n matrix
<a href="#">BLAS_SBMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric band matrix, with k super-diagonals
<a href="#">BLAS_SPMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form
<a href="#">BLAS_SPR Procedures</a>	Performs a symmetric rank 1 operation $A := \alpha * x * x' + A$ where alpha is a real scalar, x is an n element vector, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form

**Table 262-2 (Cont.) BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BLAS_SPR2 Procedures</a>	Performs a symmetric rank 2 operation $A := \alpha * x * y' + \alpha * y * x' + A$ where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors, and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form
<a href="#">BLAS_SBMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric band matrix, with $k$ super-diagonals
<a href="#">BLAS_SYMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix
<a href="#">BLAS_SYR Procedures</a>	Performs a symmetric rank 1 operation $A := \alpha * x * x' + A$ where $\alpha$ is a real scalar, $x$ is an $n$ element vector, and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix
<a href="#">BLAS_SYR2 Procedures</a>	Performs a symmetric rank 2 operation $A := \alpha * x * y' + \alpha * y * x' + A$ where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors, and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix
<a href="#">BLAS_TBMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $x := A * x$ or $A' * x = b$ where $x$ is an $n$ element vector and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k + 1)$ diagonals
<a href="#">BLAS_TBSV Procedures</a>	Solves one of the systems of equation $A * x = b$ or $A' * x = b$ where $b$ and $x$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k + 1)$ diagonals
<a href="#">BLAS_TPMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $x := A * x$ or $x := A' * x$ where $x$ is an $n$ element vector and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form
<a href="#">BLAS_TPSV Procedures</a>	Solves one of the systems of equation $A * x = b$ or $A' * x = b$ where $b$ and $x$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form
<a href="#">BLAS_TRMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $x := A * x$ or $x := A' * x$ where $x$ is an $n$ element vector and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix
<a href="#">BLAS_TRSV Procedures</a>	Solves one of the systems of equation $A * x = b$ or $A' * x = b$ where $b$ and $x$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix

### 262.4.3 UTL\_NLA BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the UTL\_NLA BLAS Level 3 Matrix-Matrix Operations subprograms.

**Table 262-3 BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BLAS_GEMM Procedures</a>	Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $C := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * \text{op}(B) + \beta * C$ where $\text{op}(X)$ is one of $\text{op}(X) = X$ or $\text{op}(X) = X'$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, and $A$ , $B$ and $C$ are matrices, with $\text{op}(A)$ an $m$ by $k$ matrix, $\text{op}(B)$ a $k$ by $n$ matrix and $C$ an $m$ by $n$ matrix
<a href="#">BLAS_SYMM Procedures</a>	Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $A$ is a symmetric matrix, and $B$ and $C$ are $m$ by $n$ matrices
<a href="#">BLAS_SYR2K Procedures</a>	Performs one of the symmetric rank2 k operations $C := \alpha * A * B' + \alpha * B * A' + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * A' * B + \alpha * B' * A + \beta * C$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $C$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix and $A$ and $B$ are $n$ by $k$ matrices in the first case and $k$ by $n$ matrices in the second case
<a href="#">BLAS_SYRK Procedures</a>	Performs one of the symmetric rank k operations $C := \alpha * A * A' + \beta * C$ or $C := \alpha * A' * A + \beta * C$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $C$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix and $A$ is an $n$ by $k$ matrix in the first case and a $k$ by $n$ matrix in the second case
<a href="#">BLAS_TRMM Procedures</a>	Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $B := \alpha * \text{op}(A) * B$ or $B := \alpha * B * \text{op}(A)$ where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $B$ is an $m$ by $n$ matrix, $A$ is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and $\text{op}(A)$ is one of two alternatives
<a href="#">BLAS_TRSM Procedures</a>	Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$ or $X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$ where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $X$ and $B$ are $m$ by $n$ matrices, $A$ is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, $\text{op}(A)$ is one of two alternatives. The matrix $X$ is overwritten on $B$

## 262.4.4 UTL\_NLA LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) subprograms.

**Table 262-4 LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">LAPACK_GBSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ matrix and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $\text{nrhs}$ matrices. The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor $A$ .

**Table 262-4 (Cont.) LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">LAPACK_GESV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ matrix and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor $A$ .
<a href="#">LAPACK_GTSV Procedures</a>	This procedure solves the equation $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ tridiagonal matrix, by Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting.
<a href="#">LAPACK_PBSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric positive definite band matrix and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor $A$ .
<a href="#">LAPACK_POSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric positive definite matrix and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor $A$ .
<a href="#">LAPACK_PPSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric positive definite matrix stored in packed format and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor $A$ .
<a href="#">LAPACK_PTSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric positive definite tridiagonal matrix, and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices.
<a href="#">LAPACK_SPSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor $A$ .
<a href="#">LAPACK_SYSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix, and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor $A$ .

## 262.4.5 UTL\_NLA LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue) subprograms.

**Table 262-5 LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems)**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">LAPACK_GEES Procedures</a>	Computes for an $n$ by $n$ real nonsymmetric matrix $A$ , the eigenvalues, the real Schur form $T$ , and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors $Z$ . This gives the Schur factorization $A = Z^*T^*(Z^{**T})$ .
<a href="#">LAPACK_GEEV Procedures</a>	Computes for an $n$ by $n$ real nonsymmetric matrix $A$ , the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors.
<a href="#">LAPACK_GELS Procedures</a>	Solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an $m$ by $n$ matrix $A$ , or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of $A$ . It is assumed that $A$ has full rank.
<a href="#">LAPACK_GESDD Procedures</a>	Computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real $m$ by $n$ matrix $A$ , optionally computing the left and right singular vectors. If singular vectors are desired, it uses a divide-and-conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.
<a href="#">LAPACK_GESVD Procedures</a>	Computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real $m$ by $n$ matrix $A$ , optionally computing the left and/or right singular vectors. The SVD is written $A = U * SIGMA * transpose(V)$ .
<a href="#">LAPACK_SBEV Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric band matrix $A$
<a href="#">LAPACK_SBEVD Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix $A$ . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.
<a href="#">LAPACK_SPEV Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix $A$ in packed storage
<a href="#">LAPACK_SPEVD Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix $A$ in packed storage. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.
<a href="#">LAPACK_STEV Procedures</a>	Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix $A$
<a href="#">LAPACK_STEVD Procedures</a>	Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix $A$ . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.
<a href="#">LAPACK_SYEV Procedures</a>	Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix $A$
<a href="#">LAPACK_SYEVD Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix $A$ . If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.

## 262.5 Summary of UTL\_NLA Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_NLA subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 262-6 UTL\_NLA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">BLAS_ASUM Functions</a>	Computes the sum of the absolute values of the vector components	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_AXPY Procedures</a>	Copies $\alpha X + Y$ into vector $Y$	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_COPY Procedures</a>	Copies the contents of vector $X$ to vector $Y$	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_DOT Functions</a>	Returns the dot (scalar) product of two vectors $X$ and $Y$	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_GBMV Procedures</a>	Performs the matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha A^*x + \beta y$ or $y := \alpha A'x + \beta y$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $x$ and $y$ are vectors and $A$ is an $m$ by $n$ band matrix, with $k_l$ sub-diagonals and $k_u$ super-diagonals	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_GEMM Procedures</a>	Performs one of the matrix-vector operations where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, and $A$ , $B$ and $C$ are matrices, with $op(A)$ an $m$ by $k$ matrix, $op(B)$ a $k$ by $n$ matrix and $C$ an $m$ by $n$ matrix	<a href="#">BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_GEMV Procedures</a>	Performs the matrix-vector operations $y := \alpha A^*x + \beta y$ or $y := \alpha A'x + \beta y$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $x$ and $y$ are vectors and $A$ is an $m$ by $n$ matrix	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_GER Procedures</a>	Performs a rank 1 operation $A := \alpha x y' + A$ where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $x$ is an $m$ element vector, $y$ is an $n$ element vector and $A$ is an $m$ by $n$ matrix	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_IAMAX Functions</a>	Computes the index of the first element of a vector that has the largest absolute value	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_NRM2 Functions</a>	Computes the vector 2-norm (Euclidean norm)	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_ROT Procedures</a>	Returns the plane rotation of points	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_ROTG Procedures</a>	Returns the Givens rotation of points	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>



Table 262-6 (Cont.) UTL\_NLA Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">BLAS_SBMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric band matrix, with $k$ super-diagonals	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SCAL Procedures</a>	Scales a vector by a constant	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SPMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SPR Procedures</a>	Performs a symmetric rank 1 operation $A := \alpha * x * x' + A$ where $\alpha$ is a real scalar, $x$ is an $n$ element vector, and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SPR2 Procedures</a>	Performs a symmetric rank 2 operation where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors, and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SWAP Procedures</a>	Swaps the contents of two vectors each of size $n$	<a href="#">BLAS Level 1 (Vector-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SYMM Procedures</a>	Performs one of the matrix-vector operations where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $A$ is a symmetric matrix, and $B$ and $C$ are $m$ by $n$ matrices	<a href="#">BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SYMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SYR Procedures</a>	Performs a symmetric rank 1 operation where $\alpha$ is a real scalar, $x$ is an $n$ element vector, and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SYR2 Procedures</a>	Performs a symmetric rank 2 operation where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $x$ and $y$ are $n$ element vectors, and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SYR2K Procedures</a>	Performs one of the symmetric rank2 $k$ operations where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $C$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix and $A$ and $B$ are $n$ by $k$ matrices in the first case and $k$ by $n$ matrices in the second case	<a href="#">BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_SYRK Procedures</a>	Performs one of the symmetric rank $k$ operations where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are scalars, $C$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric matrix and $A$ is an $n$ by $k$ matrix in the first case and a $k$ by $n$ matrix in the second case	<a href="#">BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms</a>

**Table 262-6 (Cont.) UTL\_NLA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">BLAS_TBMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation where $x$ is an $n$ element vector and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k + 1)$ diagonals	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_TBSV Procedures</a>	Solves one of the systems of equation where $b$ and $x$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with $(k + 1)$ diagonals	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_TPMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation where $x$ is an $n$ element vector and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_TPSV Procedures</a>	Solves one of the systems of equation where $b$ and $x$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_TRMM Procedures</a>	Performs one of the matrix-vector operations where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $B$ is an $m$ by $n$ matrix, $A$ is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and $op(A)$ is one of two alternatives	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_TRMV Procedures</a>	Performs a matrix-vector operation where $x$ is an $n$ element vector and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_TRSM Procedures</a>	Performs one of the matrix-vector operations $op(A) * X = \alpha * B$ or $X * op(A) = \alpha * B$ where $\alpha$ is a scalar, $X$ and $B$ are $m$ by $n$ matrices, $A$ is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, $op(A)$ is one of two alternatives. The matrix $X$ is overwritten on $B$	<a href="#">BLAS Level 3 (Matrix-Matrix Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">BLAS_TRSV Procedures</a>	Solves one of the systems of equation where $b$ and $x$ are $n$ element vectors and $A$ is an $n$ by $n$ unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix	<a href="#">BLAS Level 2 (Matrix-Vector Operations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_GBSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ matrix and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor $A$ .	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_GEES Procedures</a>	Computes for an $n$ by $n$ real nonsymmetric matrix $A$ , the eigenvalues, the real Schur form $T$ , and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors $Z$ . This gives the Schur factorization $A = Z * T * (Z ** T)$ .	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>

Table 262-6 (Cont.) UTL\_NLA Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">LAPACK_GEEV Procedures</a>	Computes for an $n$ by $n$ real nonsymmetric matrix $A$ , the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_GELS Procedures</a>	Solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an $m$ by $n$ matrix $A$ , or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of $A$ . It is assumed that $A$ has full rank.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_GESD D Procedures</a>	Computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real $m$ by $n$ matrix $A$ , optionally computing the left and right singular vectors. If singular vectors are desired, it uses a divide-and-conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_GESV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ matrix and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor $A$ .	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_GESV D Procedures</a>	Computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real $m$ by $n$ matrix $A$ , optionally computing the left and/or right singular vectors. The SVD is written $A = U * SIGMA * transpose(V)$ .	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_GTSV Procedures</a>	This procedure solves the equation $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ tridiagonal matrix, by Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_PBSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric positive definite band matrix and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor $A$ .	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_POSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric positive definite matrix and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor $A$ .	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_PPSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric positive definite matrix stored in packed format and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices. The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor $A$ .	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_PTSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where $a$ is an $n$ by $n$ symmetric positive definite tridiagonal matrix, and $x$ and $b$ are $n$ by $nrhs$ matrices.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>

**Table 262-6 (Cont.) UTL\_NLA Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description	Group
<a href="#">LAPACK_SBEV Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric band matrix A	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_SBEVD Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_SPEV Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_SPEVD Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_SPSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and x and b are n by nrhs matrices. The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor A.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_STEV Procedures</a>	Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix A	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_STEVD Procedures</a>	Computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix A. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_SYEVD Procedures</a>	Computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (LLS and Eigenvalue Problems) Subprograms</a>
<a href="#">LAPACK_SYSV Procedures</a>	This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations $a * x = b$ where a is an n by n symmetric matrix, and x and b are n by nrhs matrices. The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor A.	<a href="#">LAPACK Driver Routines (Linear Equations) Subprograms</a>

## 262.5.1 BLAS\_ASUM Functions

This procedure computes the sum of the absolute values of the vector components.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_ASUM (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_ASUM (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-7 BLAS\_ASUM Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.

## 262.5.2 BLAS\_AXPY Procedures

This procedure copies  $\alpha * X + Y$  into vector Y.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_AXPY (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_AXPY (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

```

**Parameters****Table 262-8 BLAS\_AXPY Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
alpha	Specifies the scalar alpha.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incy} ) )$
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero.

### 262.5.3 BLAS\_COPY Procedures

This procedure copies the contents of vector x to vector y.

**See Also:**

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_COPY (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,

```

```

x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

UTL_NLA.BLAS_COPY (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-9** BLAS\_COPY Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least ( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * abs( incx ) )
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least ( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * abs( incy ) )
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero.

## 262.5.4 BLAS\_DOT Functions

This function returns the dot (scalar) product of two vectors x and y.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_DOT (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;

UTL_NLA.BLAS_DOT (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,

```

```

x      IN    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incx   IN    POSITIVEN,
y      IN    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incy   IN    POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT;

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-10 BLAS\_DOT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incy} ) )$
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero.

## 262.5.5 BLAS\_GBMV Procedures

This procedure performs one of the matrix-vector operations  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$  or  $y := \alpha * A' * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are vectors and A is an m by n band matrix, with kl sub-diagonals and ku super-diagonals.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GBMV (
  trans IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  kl    IN      NATURALN,
  ku    IN      NATURALN,
  alpha IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  x     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  y     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```



```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_GBMV (
  trans IN      flag,
  m     IN      POSITIVEN,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  kl    IN      NATURALN,
  ku    IN      NATURALN,
  alpha IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  x     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  y     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-11 BLAS\_GBMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
trans	Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n': <math>y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y</math></li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't': <math>y := \alpha * A^T * x + \beta * y</math></li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c': <math>y := \alpha * A^H * x + \beta * y</math></li> </ul>
m	Specifies the number of rows of the matrix A. m must be at least zero.
n	Specifies the number of columns of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
kl	Specifies the number of sub-diagonals of the matrix A. kl must satisfy $0 \leq kl$ .
ku	Specifies the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A. ku must satisfy $0 \leq ku$ .
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry, the leading $(kl + ku + 1)$ by n part of the array A must contain the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row $(ku+1)$ of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row ku, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row $(ku+2)$ , and so on. Elements in the array A that do not correspond to elements in the band matrix (such as the top left ku by ku triangle) are not referenced.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least $(kl+ku+1)$ .

**Table 262-11 (Cont.) BLAS\_GBMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
x	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$ <p>when trans = 'N' or 'n' and at least</p> $( 1 + ( m - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$ <p>otherwise. Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the vector x.</p>
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then y need not be set on input.
y	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $( 1 + ( m - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incy} ) )$ <p>when trans = 'N' or 'n' and at least</p> $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incy} ) )$ <p>otherwise. Before entry with beta nonzero, the incremented array Y must contain the vector y. On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y.</p>
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. Must not be zero.
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.6 BLAS\_GEMM Procedures

This procedure performs one of the matrix-matrix operations.

$$C := \text{alpha} * \text{op}( A ) * \text{op}( B ) + \text{beta} * C$$

where  $\text{op}(X)$  is one of

$$\text{op}(X) = X$$

or

$$\text{op}(X) = X'$$

where alpha and beta are scalars, and A, B and C are matrices, with  $\text{op}(A)$  an m by k matrix,  $\text{op}(B)$  a k by n matrix and C an m by n matrix.

 **See Also:**

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_GEMM (
    transa IN      flag,
    transb IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    k      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_GEMM (
    transa IN      flag,
    transb IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    k      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

**Parameters****Table 262-12** BLAS\_GEMM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
transa	Specifies the form of $op(A)$ to be used in the matrix multiplication as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transa = 'N' or 'n': <math>op(A) = A</math></li> <li>transa = 'T' or 't': <math>op(A) = A'</math></li> <li>transa = 'C' or 'c': <math>op(A) = A^{-1}</math></li> </ul>
transb	Specifies the form of $op(B)$ to be used in the matrix multiplication as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transb = 'N' or 'n': <math>op(B) = B</math></li> <li>transb = 'T' or 't': <math>op(B) = B'</math></li> <li>transb = 'C' or 'c': <math>op(B) = B^{-1}</math></li> </ul>

**Table 262-12 (Cont.) BLAS\_GEMM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
m	Specifies the number of rows of the matrix $op(A)$ and of the matrix C. m must be at least zero.
n	Specifies the number of columns of the matrix $op(B)$ and of the matrix C. n must be at least zero.
k	Specifies the rows of the matrix $op(A)$ and the number of columns of the matrix $op(B)$ . k must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, ka) where ka is k when transa = 'N' or 'n', and is m otherwise. Before entry with transa = 'N' or 'n', the leading m by k part of the array A must contain the matrix A, otherwise the leading k by m part of the array A must contain the matrix A.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When transa = 'N' or 'n', lda must be at least $\max(1, k)$ .
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldb, kb) where kb is n when transb = 'N' or 'n', and is k otherwise. Before entry with transb = 'N' or 'n', the leading k by n part of the array b must contain the matrix B, otherwise the leading n by k part of the array b must contain the matrix B.
ldb	Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. When transb = 'N' or 'n', ldb must be at least $\max(1, n)$ .
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then c need not be set on input.
c	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldc, n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array C must contain the matrix C, except when beta is zero, in which case C need not be set on entry. On exit, the array C is overwritten by the m by n matrix $(\alpha * op(A) * op(B) + \beta * C)$ .
ldc	Specifies the first dimension of C as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldc must be at least $\max(1, m)$ .
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.7 BLAS\_GEMV Procedures

This procedure performs one of the matrix-vector operations:  $y := \alpha A x + \beta y$  or  $y := \alpha A^T x + \beta y$  where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are scalars,  $x$  and  $y$  are vectors and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_GEMV (
    trans IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_GEMV (
    trans IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-13 BLAS\_GEMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
trans	Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n', <math>y := \alpha A x + \beta y</math></li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't', <math>y := \alpha A^T x + \beta y</math></li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c', <math>y := \alpha A^T x + \beta y</math></li> </ul>
m	Specifies the number of rows of the matrix $A$ . $m$ must be at least zero.

**Table 262-13 (Cont.) BLAS\_GEMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of columns of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array a must contain the matrix of coefficients.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least max(1, m).
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$ when trans = 'N' or 'n' and at least $( 1 + ( m - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$ otherwise. Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then y need not be set on input.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( m - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incy} ) )$ when trans = 'N' or 'n' and at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incy} ) )$ otherwise. Before entry with beta nonzero, the incremented array Y must contain the vector y. On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y.
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. Must not be zero.
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>• 'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.8 BLAS\_GER Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 1 operation:  $A := \alpha * x * y' + A$  where  $\alpha$  is a scalar,  $x$  is an  $m$  element vector,  $y$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_GER (
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DBL,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_GER (
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLT,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-14** BLAS\_GER Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
m	Specifies the number of rows of the matrix A. m must be at least zero.
n	Specifies the number of columns of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
alpha	Specifies the scalar alpha.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( m - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$ Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x.

**Table 262-14 (Cont.) BLAS\_GER Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incy} ) )$  Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the m element vector y.
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incx must not be zero.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n).  Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array a must contain the matrix of coefficients. On exit, a is overwritten by the updated matrix.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least $\max( 1, m )$
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>• 'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.9 BLAS\_IAMAX Functions

This function computes the index of first element of a vector that has the largest absolute value.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_IAMAX (
    n      IN  POSITIVEN,
    x      IN  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN  POSITIVEN,
    RETURN POSITIVEN;
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_IAMAX (
    n      IN  POSITIVEN,
    x      IN  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN  POSITIVEN,
    RETURN POSITIVEN;
```



## Parameters

**Table 262-15** BLAS\_IAMAX Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.

## 262.5.10 BLAS\_NRM2 Functions

This function computes the vector 2-norm (Euclidean norm).



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_NRM2 (
  n      IN  POSITIVEN,
  x      IN  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN  POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_NRM2 (
  n      IN  POSITIVEN,
  x      IN  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN  POSITIVEN)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT;
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-16** BLAS\_NRM2 Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.

## 262.5.11 BLAS\_ROT Procedures

This procedure returns the plane rotation of points.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_ROT (
    n      IN      POSITIVE_INTEGER,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVE_INTEGER,
    y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incy   IN      POSITIVE_INTEGER,
    c      IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    s      IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE);
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_ROT (
    n      IN      POSITIVE_INTEGER,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVE_INTEGER,
    y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incy   IN      POSITIVE_INTEGER,
    c      IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    s      IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-17 BLAS\_ROT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))$
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incy))$
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero.
c	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE.Specifies the scalar C.
s	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE.Specifies the scalar S.

## 262.5.12 BLAS\_ROTG Procedures

This procedure returns the Givens rotation of points.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_ROTG (  
  a  IN OUT  SCALAR_DOUBLE,  
  b  IN OUT  SCALAR_DOUBLE,  
  c  IN OUT  SCALAR_DOUBLE,  
  s  IN OUT  SCALAR_DOUBLE);
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_ROTG (  
  a  IN OUT  SCALAR_FLOAT,  
  b  IN OUT  SCALAR_FLOAT,  
  c  IN OUT  SCALAR_FLOAT,  
  s  IN OUT  SCALAR_FLOAT);
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-18** BLAS\_ROTG Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
a	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar A.
b	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar B.
c	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar C.
s	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar S.

## 262.5.13 BLAS\_SCAL Procedures

This procedure scales a vector by a constant.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 1 \(Vector-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SCAL (  
  n      IN  POSITIVEN,  
  alpha  IN  SCALAR_DOUBLE,
```

```

x      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incx   IN  POSITIVEN);

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SCAL (
  n      IN  POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN  SCALAR_FLOAT,
  x      IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN  POSITIVEN);

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-19 BLAS\_SCAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
alpha	Specifies the scalar alpha.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))$
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.

## 262.5.14 BLAS\_SPMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,

```

```

ap      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
x       IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incx    IN      POSITIVEN,
beta    IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
y       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incy    IN      POSITIVEN,
pack    IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-20 BLAS\_SPMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	<p>Specifies the upper or lower triangular part of the matrix A is supplied in the packed array AP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uplo = 'U' or 'u'. The upper triangular part of A is supplied in AP.</li> <li>• uplo = 'L' or 'l'. The lower triangular part of A is supplied in AP.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
ap	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least <math>((n*(n+1))/2)</math></p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the array ap must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(1,2) and a(2,2) respectively, and so on.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the array ap must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains, ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(2,1) and a(3,1) respectively, and so on.</p>
x	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least <math>(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))</math></p> <p>Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x.</p>
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then Y need not be set on input.
y	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least <math>(1+(n-1)*abs(incy))</math></p> <p>Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the n element vector y. On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y.</p>
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. Must not be zero.

**Table 262-20 (Cont.) BLAS\_SPMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.15 BLAS\_SPR Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x' + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector, and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPR (
    uplo IN      flag,
    n     IN     POSITIVEN,
    alpha IN     SCALAR_DBL,
    x     IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx  IN     POSITIVEN,
    ap    IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    pack  IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPR (
    uplo IN      flag,
    n     IN     POSITIVEN,
    alpha IN     SCALAR_FLT,
    x     IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx  IN     POSITIVEN,
    ap    IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    pack  IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-21 BLAS\_SPR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the matrix $A$ is supplied in the packed array $ap$ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u': The upper triangular part of <math>A</math> is supplied in <math>ap</math>.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l': The lower triangular part of <math>A</math> is supplied in <math>ap</math>.</li> </ul>

**Table 262-21 (Cont.) BLAS\_SPR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
alpha	Specifies the scalar alpha.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))$  Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
ap	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $((n*(n+1))/2)$  Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the array ap must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(1,2) and a(2,2) respectively, and so on. On exit, the array ap is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix.  Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the array ap must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that ap(1) contains a(1,1), ap(2) and ap(3) contain a(2,1) and a(3,1) respectively, and so on. On exit, the array ap is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.16 BLAS\_SPR2 Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y' + \alpha * y * x' + A$ , where alpha is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix, supplied in packed form.

### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPR2 (
    uplo IN      flag,
    n    IN      POSITIVE,
```

```

alpha IN      SCALAR_DBL,
x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SPR2 (
  uplo  IN      flag,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha IN      SCALAR_FLT,
  x     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
  y     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy  IN      POSITIVEN,
  a     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

### Parameters

**Table 262-22 BLAS\_SPR2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the matrix A is supplied in the packed array ap : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u' : The upper triangular part of A is supplied in ap.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l' : The lower triangular part of A is supplied in ap.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
alpha	Specifies the scalar alpha.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))$  Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incy))$  Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector y.
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero.



**Table 262-22 (Cont.) BLAS\_SPR2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ap	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least <math>((n*(n+1))/2)</math></p> <p>Before entry with <code>uplo = 'U'</code> or <code>'u'</code>, the array <code>ap</code> must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that <code>ap(1)</code> contains <code>ap(1)</code> contains <code>a(1,1)</code>, <code>ap(2)</code> and <code>ap(3)</code> contain <code>a(1,2)</code> and <code>a(2,2)</code> respectively, and so on. On exit, the array <code>ap</code> is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix.</p> <p>Before entry with <code>uplo = 'L'</code> or <code>'l'</code>, the array <code>ap</code> must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that <code>ap(1)</code> contains <code>a(1,1)</code>, <code>ap(2)</code> and <code>ap(3)</code> contain <code>a(2,1)</code> and <code>a(3,1)</code> respectively, and so on. On exit, the array <code>ap</code> is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix</p>
lda	Specifies the first dimension of <code>a</code> as declared in the calling (sub) program. <code>lda</code> must be at least $(k + 1)$ .
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>• 'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.17 BLAS\_SBMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where `alpha` and `beta` are scalars, `x` and `y` are `n` element vectors and `A` is an `n` by `n` symmetric band matrix, with `k` super-diagonals.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SBMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      NATURALN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SBMV (
  uplo  IN    flag,
  n     IN    POSITIVEN,
  k     IN    NATURALN,
  alpha IN    SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a     IN    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN    POSITIVEN,
  x     IN    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx  IN    POSITIVEN,
  beta  IN    SCALAR_FLOAT,
  y     IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy  IN    POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN    flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-23 BLAS\_SBMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the band matrix A is being supplied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u'. The upper triangular part of A is supplied.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l'. The lower triangular part of A is supplied.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
k	Specifies the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A. k must satisfy 0 ≤ k.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the upper triangular band part of the symmetric matrix, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (k+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row k, and so on. The top left k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the lower triangular band part of the symmetric matrix, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row 1 of the array, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row 2, and so on. The bottom right k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced. Unchanged on exit
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least (k + 1).
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1+(n-1)*abs(incx)) Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta.

**Table 262-23 (Cont.) BLAS\_SBMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incy))$  Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the n element vector y. On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y.
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. Must not be zero.
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.18 BLAS\_SWAP Procedures

This procedure swaps the contents of two vectors each of size n.

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SWAP (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SWAP (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy   IN      POSITIVEN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-24 BLAS\_SWAP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	Specifies the number of elements of the vectors x and y. n must be at least zero.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incx))$
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION at least $(1+(n-1)*abs(incy))$

**Table 262-24 (Cont.) BLAS\_SWAP Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero.

## 262.5.19 BLAS\_SYMM Procedures

This procedure performs one of the matrix-matrix operations  $C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C$  or  $C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, A is a symmetric matrix, and B and C are m by n matrices.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYMM (
    side   IN      flag,
    uplo   IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYMM (
    side   IN      flag,
    uplo   IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

Table 262-25 BLAS\_SYMM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
side	Specifies whether the symmetric matrix A appears on the left or right in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>side = 'L' or 'l' : <math>C := \alpha * A * B + \beta * C</math></li> <li>side = 'R' or 'r' : <math>C := \alpha * B * A + \beta * C</math></li> </ul>
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix is to be referenced.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix is to be referenced.</li> </ul>
m	Specifies the number of rows of the matrix C. m must be at least zero.
n	Specifies the number of columns of the matrix C. n must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, ka) where ka is m when side = 'L' or 'l', and is n otherwise.</p> <p>Before entry with side = 'L' or 'l', the leading m by m part of the array A must contain the symmetric matrix, such that when uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading m by m upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced, and when uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading m by m lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with side = 'R' or 'r', the n by n part of the array A must contain the symmetric matrix, such that when uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced, and when uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced.</p>
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When side = 'L' or 'l', lda must be at least $\max(1, m)$ , otherwise lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$ .
b	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldb, n).</p> <p>Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array B must contain the matrix B.</p>
ldb	Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldb must be at least $\max(1, m)$ .

**Table 262-25 (Cont.) BLAS\_SYMM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then c need not be set on input.
c	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION ( ldc , n ). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array C must contain the matrix C, except when beta is zero, in which case C need not be set on entry. On exit, the array C is overwritten by the m by n updated matrix.
ldc	Specifies the first dimension of C as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldc must be at least max ( 1 , m ).
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.20 BLAS\_SYMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operation  $y := \alpha * A * x + \beta * y$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, x and y are n element vectors and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYMV (
    uplo   IN        flag,
    n      IN        POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN        SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN        POSITIVEN,
    x      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN        POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN        SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    y      IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incy   IN        POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYMV (
    uplo   IN        flag,
    n      IN        POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN        SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN        POSITIVEN,
    x      IN        UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN        POSITIVEN,
    beta   IN        SCALAR_FLOAT,
```

```

y      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incy   IN     POSITIVEN,
pack   IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-26 BLAS\_SYMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u'. Only the upper triangular part of A is to be referenced.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l'. Only the lower triangular part of A is to be referenced.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced.  Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least max(1, n).
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1+(n-1)*abs(incx))  Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta. When beta is supplied as zero then y need not be set on input.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1+(n-1)*abs(incy))  Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the n element vector y. On exit, Y is overwritten by the updated vector y.
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. Must not be zero.
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.21 BLAS\_SYR Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 1 operation  $A := \alpha * x * x' + A$ , where  $\alpha$  is a real scalar,  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector, and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DBL,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLT,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-27** BLAS\_SYR Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array $A$ is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of <math>A</math> is to be referenced.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of <math>A</math> is to be referenced.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix $A$ . $n$ must be at least zero.
alpha	Specifies the scalar $\alpha$ .
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1+(n-1)*\text{abs}(\text{incx}))$  Before entry, the incremented array $X$ must contain the $m$ element vector $x$ .



**Table 262-27 (Cont.) BLAS\_SYR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n)</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. On exit, the upper triangular part of the array A is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. On exit, the lower triangular part of the array A is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix.</p>
lda	<p>Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least</p> <p><math>\max(1, n)</math></p>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.22 BLAS\_SYR2 Procedures

This procedure performs the rank 2 operation  $A := \alpha * x * y' + \alpha * y * x' + A$ , where alpha is a scalar, x and y are n element vectors, and A is an n by n symmetric matrix.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR2 (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVE,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DBL,
  x      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVE,
  y      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incy   IN      POSITIVE,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,

```

```

lda    IN    POSITIVEN,
pack   IN    flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR2 (
  uplo  IN    flag,
  n     IN    POSITIVEN,
  alpha IN    SCALAR_FLT,
  x     IN    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx  IN    POSITIVEN,
  y     IN    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incy  IN    POSITIVEN,
  a     IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda   IN    POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN    flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-28 BLAS\_SYR2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of A is to be referenced.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of A is to be referenced.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
alpha	Specifies the scalar alpha.
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$ Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the m element vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
y	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incy} ) )$ Before entry, the incremented array Y must contain the m element vector y.
incy	Specifies the increment for the elements of y. incy must not be zero.

**Table 262-28 (Cont.) BLAS\_SYR2 Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n)</p> <p>With <code>uplo = 'U'</code> or <code>'u'</code>, the leading <code>n</code> by <code>n</code> upper triangular part of the array <code>A</code> must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of <code>A</code> is not referenced. On exit, the upper triangular part of the array <code>A</code> is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix.</p> <p>With <code>uplo = 'L'</code> or <code>'l'</code>, the leading <code>n</code> by <code>n</code> lower triangular part of the array <code>A</code> must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of <code>A</code> is not referenced. On exit, the lower triangular part of the array <code>A</code> is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix.</p>
lda	<p>Specifies the first dimension of <code>a</code> as declared in the calling (sub) program. <code>lda</code> must be at least</p> <p><code>max( 1, n )</code></p>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>'C'</code>: column-major (default)</li> <li>• <code>'R'</code>: row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.23 BLAS\_SYR2K Procedures

It performs one of the symmetric rank2 k operations  $C := \alpha * A * B' + \alpha * B * A' + \beta * C$  or  $C := \alpha * A' * B + \alpha * B' * A + \beta * C$ , where `alpha` and `beta` are scalars, `C` is an `n` by `n` symmetric matrix and `A` and `B` are `n` by `k` matrices in the first case and `k` by `n` matrices in the second case.

### See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR2K (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  b      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
  c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYR2K (
  uplo  IN      flag,
  trans IN      flag,
  n     IN      POSITIVEN,
  k     IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda  IN      POSITIVEN,
  b     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb  IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  c     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldc  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-29 BLAS\_SYR2K Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array C is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of C is to be referenced.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of C is to be referenced.</li> </ul>
trans	Specifies the operations to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n': <math>C := \alpha * A * B + \alpha * B * A + \beta * C</math></li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't': <math>C := \alpha * A' * B + \alpha * B' * A + \beta * C</math></li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c': <math>C := \alpha * A' * B + \alpha * B' * A + \beta * C</math></li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of matrix C. n must be at least zero.
k	On entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', k specifies the number of columns of the matrices A and B. On entry with trans = 'T' or 't' or trans = 'C' or 'c', k specifies the number of rows of the matrices A and B. k must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, ka) where kb is k when trans = 'N' or 'n', and is n otherwise. Before entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', the leading n byk part of the array A must contain the matrix A, otherwise the leading k by n part of the array A must contain the matrix A.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When trans = 'N' or 'n', lda must be at leastmax(1, n), otherwise lda must be at least max(1, k).

Table 262-29 (Cont.) BLAS\_SYR2K Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
b	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, kb) where kb is k when trans = 'N' or 'n', and is n otherwise.</p> <p>Before entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', the leading n by k part of the array B must contain the matrix B, otherwise the leading k by n part of the array B must contain the matrix B.</p>
ldb	Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. When trans = 'N' or 'n', ldb must be at least max(1, n), otherwise ldb must be at least max(1, k).
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta.
c	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldc, n).</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array C must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of C is not referenced. On exit, the upper triangular part of the array C is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array C must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of C is not referenced. On exit, the lower triangular part of the array C is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix.</p>
ldc	Specifies the first dimension of C as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldc must be at least max(1, n).
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.24 BLAS\_SYRK Procedures

This procedure performs one of the symmetric rank k operations  $C := \alpha * A * A' + \beta * C$  or  $C := \alpha * A' * A + \beta * C$ , where alpha and beta are scalars, C is an n by n symmetric matrix and A is an n by k matrix in the first case and a k by n matrix in the second case.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYRK (
    uplo IN      flag,
```

```

trans IN      flag,
n      IN      POSITIVEN,
k      IN      POSITIVEN,
alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
beta   IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.BLAS_SYRK (
  uplo  IN      flag,
  trans IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      POSITIVEN,
  alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  beta   IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
  c      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldc    IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

### Parameters

**Table 262-30 BLAS\_SYRK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array C is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u' : Only the upper triangular part of C is to be referenced.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l' : Only the lower triangular part of C is to be referenced.</li> </ul>
trans	Specifies the operations to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n' : C := alpha*A*A' + beta*C</li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't' : C := alpha*A'*A + beta*C</li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c' : C := alpha*A'*A + beta*C</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of matrix C. n must be at least zero.
k	On entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', k specifies the number of columns of the matrix A. On entry with trans = 'T' or 't' or trans = 'C' or 'c', k specifies the number of rows of the matrix A. k must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,ka) where ka is k when trans = 'N' or 'n', and is n otherwise. Before entry with trans = 'N' or 'n', the leading n byk part of the array A must contain the matrix A, otherwise the leading k by n part of the array A must contain the matrix A.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When trans = 'N' or 'n', lda must be at least max(1,n), otherwise lda must be at least max(1,k).

**Table 262-30 (Cont.) BLAS\_SYRK Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
beta	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar beta.
c	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldc, n).</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array C must contain the upper triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of C is not referenced. On exit, the upper triangular part of the array C is overwritten by the upper triangular part of the updated matrix.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array C must contain the lower triangular part of the symmetric matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of C is not referenced. On exit, the lower triangular part of the array C is overwritten by the lower triangular part of the updated matrix.</p>
ldc	Specifies the first dimension of C as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldc must be at least $\max(1, n)$ .
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.25 BLAS\_TBMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$  or  $x := A'*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with  $(k+1)$  diagonals.

### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_TBMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      NATURALN,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_TBMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,

```

```

trans IN      flag,
diag  IN      flag,
n     IN      POSITIVEN,
k     IN      NATURALN,
a     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
x     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
incx  IN      POSITIVEN,
pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-31 BLAS\_TBMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix.</li> </ul>
trans	Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n' <math>x := A*x</math></li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't' <math>x := A^T*x</math></li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c' <math>x := A^H*x</math></li> </ul>
diag	Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular.</li> <li>diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
k	Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with uplo = 'U' or 'u', K specifies the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A.</li> <li>with uplo = 'L' or 'l', K specifies the number of sub-diagonals of the matrix A.</li> </ul> K must satisfy $0 \leq k$ .
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION ( lda, n ). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the upper triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (k+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row k, and so on. The top left k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the lower triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row 1 of the array, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row 2, and so on. The bottom right k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the elements of the array A corresponding to the diagonal elements of the matrix are not referenced, but are assumed to be unity.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least (k+1).



**Table 262-31 (Cont.) BLAS\_TBMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least $(1 + (n-1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ . Before entry, the incremented array x must contain the n element vector x. On exit, x is overwritten with the transformed vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.26 BLAS\_TBSV Procedures

This procedure solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$  or  $A'*x = b$ , where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular band matrix, with (k+1) diagonals.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TBSV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      NATURALN,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_STBSV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  k      IN      NATURALN,
  a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-32 BLAS\_TBSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	<p>Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix.</li> </ul>
trans	<p>Specifies the equations to be solved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n': <math>A*x = b</math></li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't': <math>A'*x = b</math></li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c': <math>A'*x = b</math></li> </ul>
diag	<p>Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diag = 'U' or 'u': A is assumed to be unit triangular.</li> <li>diag = 'N' or 'n': A is not assumed to be unit triangular.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
k	<p>Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with uplo = 'U' or 'u', K specifies the number of super-diagonals of the matrix A.</li> <li>with uplo = 'L' or 'l', K specifies the number of sub-diagonals of the matrix A.</li> </ul> <p>K must satisfy <math>0 \leq k</math>.</p>
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,n).</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the upper triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (k+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row k, and so on. The top left k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the lower triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row 1 of the array, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row 2, and so on. The bottom right k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the elements of the array A corresponding to the diagonal elements of the matrix are not referenced, but are assumed to be unity.</p>
lda	On entry, lda specifies the first dimension of A as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least (k+1).
x	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $( 1 + ( n - 1 ) * \text{abs}( \text{incx} ) )$ <p>Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element right-hand side vector b.</p> <p>On exit, X is overwritten with the solution vector x.</p>

**Table 262-32 (Cont.) BLAS\_TBSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. incx must not be zero.
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

## 262.5.27 BLAS\_TPMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$  or  $x := A'*x$ , where x is an n element vector and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form.

**See Also:**

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TPMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TBMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-33 BLAS\_TPMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix.</li> </ul>
trans	Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n': <math>x := A*x</math></li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't': <math>x := A^T*x</math></li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c': <math>x := A^C*x</math></li> </ul>
diag	Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular.</li> <li>diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
ap	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,n). <p>Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the upper triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row (k+1) of the array, the first super-diagonal starting at position 2 in row k, and so on. The top left k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading (k+1) by n part of the array A must contain the lower triangular band part of the matrix of coefficients, supplied column by column, with the leading diagonal of the matrix in row 1 of the array, the first sub-diagonal starting at position 1 in row 2, and so on. The bottom right k by k triangle of the array A is not referenced.</p> <p>Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the elements of the array A corresponding to the diagonal elements of the matrix are not referenced, but are assumed to be unity.</p>
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least (1+(n-1)*abs(incx)). Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x. On exit, X is overwritten with the transformed vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.28 BLAS\_TPSV Procedures

This procedure solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$  or  $A'*x = b$ , where  $b$  and  $x$  are  $n$  element vectors and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix, supplied in packed form.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TPSV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TPSV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap     IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-34** BLAS\_TPSV Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uplo = 'U' or 'u' : A is an upper triangular matrix.</li> <li>• uplo = 'L' or 'l' : A is a lower triangular matrix.</li> </ul>
trans	Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trans = 'N' or 'n' : <math>A*x = b</math></li> <li>• trans = 'T' or 't' : <math>A'*x = b</math></li> <li>• trans = 'C' or 'c' : <math>A'*x = b</math></li> </ul>
diag	Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diag = 'U' or 'u' : A is assumed to be unit triangular.</li> <li>• diag = 'N' or 'n' : A is not assumed to be unit triangular.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.

**Table 262-34 (Cont.) BLAS\_TPSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ap	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $((n*(n+1))/2)$ <p>Before entry with <code>uplo = 'U'</code> or <code>'u'</code>, the array <code>ap</code> must contain the upper triangular matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that <code>ap(1)</code> contains <code>a(1,1)</code>, <code>ap(2)</code> and <code>ap(3)</code> contain <code>a(1,2)</code> and <code>a(2,2)</code> respectively, and so on.</p> <p>Before entry with <code>uplo = 'L'</code> or <code>'l'</code>, the array <code>ap</code> must contain the lower triangular matrix packed sequentially, column by column, so that <code>ap(1)</code> contains <code>a(1,1)</code>, <code>ap(2)</code> and <code>ap(3)</code> contain <code>a(2,1)</code> and <code>a(3,1)</code> respectively, and so on.</p> <p>Note that when <code>diag = 'U'</code> or <code>'u'</code>, the diagonal elements of <code>A</code> are not referenced, but are assumed to be unity.</p>
x	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $(1 + (n - 1) * abs( incx ))$ <p>Before entry, the incremented array <code>X</code> must contain the <code>n</code> element right-hand side vector <code>b</code>. On exit, <code>X</code> is overwritten with the solution vector <code>x</code>.</p>
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of <code>x</code> . <code>incx</code> must not be zero.
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>• 'R': row-major</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

## 262.5.29 BLAS\_TRMM Procedures

This procedure performs a matrix-matrix operation.

It performs one of the following matrix-matrix operations:

`B := alpha*op( A )*B`

or

`B := alpha*B*op( A )`

where `alpha` is a scalar, `B` is an `m` by `n` matrix, `A` is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and `op(A)` is one of

`op( A ) = A`

or

$op(A) = A'$

### See Also:

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRMM (
    side   IN      flag,
    uplo   IN      flag,
    transa IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRMM (
    side   IN      flag,
    uplo   IN      flag,
    transa IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVEN,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-35** BLAS\_TRMM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
side	Specifies whether the symmetric matrix A appears on the left or right in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>side = 'L' or 'l' : <math>B := \alpha * op(A) * B</math></li> <li>side = 'R' or 'r' : <math>B := \alpha * B * op(A)</math></li> </ul>
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u' : A is an upper triangular matrix.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l' : A is a lower triangular matrix.</li> </ul>

**Table 262-35 (Cont.) BLAS\_TRMM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
transa	Specifies the form of $op(A)$ to be used in the matrix multiplication as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transa = 'N' or 'n' : <math>op(A) = A</math></li> <li>transa = 'T' or 't' : <math>op(A) = A'</math></li> <li>transa = 'C' or 'c' : <math>op(A) = A'</math></li> </ul>
diag	Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diag = 'U' or 'u' . A is assumed to be unit triangular.</li> <li>diag = 'N' or 'n' . A is not assumed to be unit triangular.</li> </ul>
m	Specifies the number of rows of the B. m must be at least zero.
n	Specifies the number of columns of B. n must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. When alpha is zero then A is not referenced and B need not be set before entry.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda,k) where k is m when side = 'L' or 'l', and is n when side = 'R' or 'r'. Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading k by k upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular matrix, and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading k by k lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced either, but are assumed to be unity.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When side = 'L' or 'l', lda must be at least $\max(1, m)$ , otherwise lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$ .
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldb,n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array B must contain the matrix B, and on exit is overwritten by the transformed matrix.
ldb	Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldb must be at least $\max(1, m)$ .
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>



## 262.5.30 BLAS\_TRMV Procedures

This procedure performs the matrix-vector operations  $x := A*x$  or  $x := A'*x$ , where  $x$  is an  $n$  element vector and  $A$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix.

### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  a       IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  x       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRMV (
  uplo   IN      flag,
  trans  IN      flag,
  diag   IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  a       IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  x       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-36** BLAS\_TRMV Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix.</li> </ul>
trans	Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n': <math>x := A*x</math></li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't': <math>x := A'*x</math></li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c': <math>x := A'*x</math></li> </ul>

**Table 262-36 (Cont.) BLAS\_TRMV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
diag	Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular.</li> <li>diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced either, but are assumed to be unity
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least max(1, n).
x	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least(1+(n-1)*as(incx)). Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element vector x.
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.31 BLAS\_TRSM Procedures

This procedure performs a matrix-matrix operation.

It performs one of the matrix-matrix operations:

$$\text{op}(A) * X = \alpha * B$$

or

$$X * \text{op}(A) = \alpha * B$$

where alpha is a scalar, X and B are m by n matrices, A is a unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix and op(A) is one of

$$\text{op}(A) = A$$

or

$$\text{op}(A) = A'$$

The matrix X is overwritten on B.

 **See Also:**

[BLAS Level 3 \(Matrix-Matrix Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRSM (
    side   IN      flag,
    uplo   IN      flag,
    transa IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVE,
    n      IN      POSITIVE,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_DOUBLE,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVE,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVE,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRSM (
    side   IN      flag,
    uplo   IN      flag,
    transa IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    m      IN      POSITIVE,
    n      IN      POSITIVE,
    alpha  IN      SCALAR_FLOAT,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVE,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVE,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-37** BLAS\_TRSM Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
side	Specifies whether the symmetric matrix A appears on the left or right in the operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>side = 'L' or 'l' : <math>op(A) * X = alpha * B</math></li> <li>side = 'R' or 'r' : <math>X * op(A) = alpha * B</math></li> </ul>
uplo	Specifies whether the upper or lower triangular part of the array A is to be referenced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u' : A is an upper triangular matrix.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l' : A is a lower triangular matrix.</li> </ul>
transa	Specifies the form of $op(A)$ to be used in the matrix multiplication as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transa = 'N' or 'n' : <math>op(A) = A</math></li> <li>transa = 'T' or 't' : <math>op(A) = A'</math></li> <li>transa = 'C' or 'c' : <math>op(A) = A'</math></li> </ul>

**Table 262-37 (Cont.) BLAS\_TRSM Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
diag	Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular.</li> <li>diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular.</li> </ul>
m	Specifies the number of rows of the B. m must be at least zero.
n	Specifies the number of columns of B. n must be at least zero.
alpha	SCALAR_FLOAT/DOUBLE. Specifies the scalar alpha. When alpha is zero then A is not referenced and B need not be set before entry.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, k) where k is m when side = 'L' or 'l', and is n when side = 'R' or 'r'. Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading k by k upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular matrix, and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading k by k lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced either, but are assumed to be unity.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of a as declared in the calling (sub) program. When side = 'L' or 'l', lda must be at least max(1, m), otherwise lda must be at least max(1, n).
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (ldb, n). Before entry, the leading m by n part of the array B must contain the matrix B, and on exit is overwritten by the solution matrix X.
ldb	Specifies the first dimension of b as declared in the calling (sub) program. ldb must be at least max(1, m).
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.32 BLAS\_TRSV Procedures

This procedure solves one of the systems of equations  $A*x = b$  or  $A'*x = b$ , where b and x are n element vectors and A is an n by n unit, or non-unit, upper or lower triangular matrix.



### See Also:

[BLAS Level 2 \(Matrix-Vector Operations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRSV (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.BLAS_TRSV (
    uplo   IN      flag,
    trans  IN      flag,
    diag   IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN      UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    x      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    incx   IN      POSITIVEN,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-38 BLAS\_TRSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	Specifies whether the matrix is an upper or lower triangular matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' or 'u'. A is an upper triangular matrix.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' or 'l'. A is a lower triangular matrix.</li> </ul>
trans	Specifies the operation to be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trans = 'N' or 'n'. <math>A \cdot x = b</math></li> <li>trans = 'T' or 't'. <math>A^T \cdot x = b</math></li> <li>trans = 'C' or 'c'. <math>A^C \cdot x = b</math></li> </ul>
diag	Specifies whether or not A is unit triangular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diag = 'U' or 'u'. A is assumed to be unit triangular.</li> <li>diag = 'N' or 'n'. A is not assumed to be unit triangular.</li> </ul>
n	Specifies the order of the matrix A. n must be at least zero.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of DIMENSION (lda, n). Before entry with uplo = 'U' or 'u', the leading n by n upper triangular part of the array A must contain the upper triangular matrix and the strictly lower triangular part of A is not referenced. Before entry with uplo = 'L' or 'l', the leading n by n lower triangular part of the array A must contain the lower triangular matrix and the strictly upper triangular part of A is not referenced. Note that when diag = 'U' or 'u', the diagonal elements of A are not referenced either, but are assumed to be unity.
lda	Specifies the first dimension of A as declared in the calling (sub) program. lda must be at least $\max(1, n)$ .

**Table 262-38 (Cont.) BLAS\_TRSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
x	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL of dimension at least</p> $(1 + (n - 1) * \text{abs}(\text{incx}))$ <p>Before entry, the incremented array X must contain the n element right-hand side vector b. On exit, X is overwritten with the solution vector x.</p>
incx	Specifies the increment for the elements of x. Must not be zero.
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

### Usage Notes

No test for singularity or near-singularity is included in this routine. Such tests must be performed before calling this routine.

## 262.5.33 LAPACK\_GBSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations  $a * x = b$ , where a is a band matrix of order n with  $k_l$  sub diagonals and  $k_u$  superdiagonals, and x and b are n by nrhs matrices.

The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor A as

$$a = L * U$$

where L is a product of permutation and unit lower triangular matrices with  $k_l$  sub diagonals, and U is upper triangular with  $k_l+k_u$  superdiagonals. The factored form of a is then used to solve the system of equations

$$a * x = b$$



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GBSV (
    n          IN          POSITIVEN,
    kl         IN          NATURALN,
    ku         IN          NATURALN,
    nrhs       IN          POSITIVEN,
    ab         IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldab       IN          POSITIVEN,
    ipiv       IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
    b          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,

```

```

ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
info   OUT    INTEGER,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GBSV (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  kl     IN      NATURALN,
  ku     IN      NATURALN,
  nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
  ab     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldab   IN      POSITIVEN,
  ipiv   IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
  b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT    INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-39 LAPACK\_GBSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	The number of linear equations, equivalent to the order of the matrix <i>a</i> . <i>n</i> >= 0
kl	The number of sub diagonals within the band of <i>a</i> . <i>kl</i> >= 0.
ku	The number of superdiagonals within the band of <i>a</i> . <i>ku</i> >= 0.
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix <i>b</i> . <i>nrhs</i> >= 0.
ab	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldab, n). On entry, the matrix <i>a</i> in band storage, in rows <i>kl</i> +1 to 2* <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +1; rows 1 to <i>kl</i> of the array need not be set. The <i>j</i> -th column of <i>A</i> is stored in the <i>j</i> -th column of the array <i>ab</i> : $ab(kl+ku+1+i-j, j) = a(i, j)$ for $\max(1, j-ku) \leq i \leq \min(n, j+kl)$ On exit, details of the factorization: <i>U</i> is stored as an upper triangular band matrix with <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> superdiagonals in rows 1 to <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +1, and the multipliers used during the factorization are stored in rows: <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +2 to 2* <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +1
ldab	The leading dimension of the array <i>ab</i> . <i>ldab</i> >= 2* <i>kl</i> + <i>ku</i> +1
ipiv	INTEGER array, DIMENSION (n). The pivot indices that define the permutation matrix <i>P</i> ; row <i>i</i> of the matrix was interchanged with row <i>ipiv</i> ( <i>i</i> ).
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the <i>n</i> by <i>nrhs</i> matrix of right hand side matrix <i>b</i> . On exit, if <i>info</i> = 0, the <i>n</i> by <i>nrhs</i> solution matrix <i>X</i> .
ldb	The leading dimension of the array <i>b</i> . <i>ldb</i> >= max(1, <i>n</i> )

**Table 262-39 (Cont.) LAPACK\_GBSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i , the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, U(i,i) is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the factor U is exactly singular, and the solution has not been computed</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.34 LAPACK\_GEES Procedures

This procedure computes for an  $n$  by  $n$  real nonsymmetric matrix  $A$ , the eigenvalues, the real Schur form  $T$ , and, optionally, the matrix of Schur vectors  $Z$ .

This gives the Schur factorization  $A = Z^*T^*(Z^{**}T)$ .

A matrix is in real Schur form if it is upper quasi-triangular with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 blocks. 2 by 2 blocks will be standardized in the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $b^*c < 0$ . The eigenvalues of such a block are  $a \pm \sqrt{bc}$ .



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GEES (
  jobvs  IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  a       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  wr      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  wi      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  vs      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldvs   IN      POSITIVEN,
  info    OUT     INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GEES (
  jobvs  IN      flag,
  n       IN      POSITIVEN,
  a       IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,

```



```

wr      IN      OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
wi      IN      OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
vs      IN OUT   UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldvs   IN      POSITIVEN,
info    OUT     integer,
pack    IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-40 LAPACK\_GEES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Schur vectors are not computed.</li> <li>'V': Schur vectors are computed.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On entry, the n by n matrix A.</li> <li>On exit, A has been overwritten by its real Schur form T.</li> </ul>
lda	The leading dimension of the array a. $lda \geq \max(1, n)$ .
wr	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). wr and wi contain the real and imaginary parts respectively of the computed eigenvalues in the same order that they appear on the diagonal of the output Schur form T. Complex conjugate pairs of eigenvalues will appear consecutively with the eigenvalue having the positive imaginary part first.
wi	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n). wr and wi contain the real and imaginary parts respectively of the computed eigenvalues in the same order that they appear on the diagonal of the output Schur form T. Complex conjugate pairs of eigenvalues will appear consecutively with the eigenvalue having the positive imaginary part first.
vs	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobvs = 'V', vs contains the orthogonal matrix Z of Schur vectors.</li> <li>If jobvs = 'N', vs is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldvs	The leading dimension of the array vs. $VS$ . $ldvs \geq 1$ . If jobvs = 'V', $ldvs \geq N$
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, and i is <math>\leq N</math>: the QR algorithm failed to compute all the eigenvalues. Elements 1:ILO-1 and i+1:N of wr and wi contain those eigenvalues which have converged. If jobvs = 'V', vs contains the matrix which reduces A to its partially converged Schur form.</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.35 LAPACK\_GELS Procedures

This procedure solves overdetermined or underdetermined real linear systems involving an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix  $A$ , or its transpose, using a QR or LQ factorization of  $A$ . It is assumed that  $A$  has full rank.

The following options are provided:

1. If `TRANS = 'N'` and  $m \geq n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, that is, solve the least squares problem  

$$\text{minimize } || B - A * X ||$$
2. If `TRANS = 'N'` and  $m < n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an underdetermined system  $A * X = B$ .
3. If `TRANS = 'T'` and  $m \geq n$ : find the minimum norm solution of an undetermined system  $A^{**T} * X = B$ .
4. If `TRANS = 'T'` and  $m < n$ : find the least squares solution of an overdetermined system, that is, solve the least squares problem  $\text{minimize } || B - A^{**T} * X ||$ .



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GELS (
  trans  IN      flag,
  m      IN      POSITIVEN,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT     INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GELS (
  trans  IN      flag,
  m      IN      POSITIVEN,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT     INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-41 LAPACK\_GELS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
trans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CHARACTER = 'N': The linear system involves A.</li> <li>CHARACTER = 'T': The linear system involves A**T.</li> </ul>
m	The number of rows of the matrix a. $M \geq 0$ .
n	The number of columns of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix band x. $nrhs \geq 0$ .
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n).</p> <p>On entry, the matrix b of right hand side vectors, stored columnwise; b is m by nrhs if TRANS = 'N', or n by nrhs if trans = 'T'.</p> <p>On exit, if <math>m \geq n</math>, a is overwritten by details of its QR factorization as returned by SGEQRF. If <math>m &lt; n</math>, A is overwritten by details of its LQ factorization as returned by SGELQF.</p>
lda	The leading dimension of the array A. $lda \geq \max(1, m)$ .
b	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>On entry, the matrix b of right hand side vectors, stored columnwise. b is m bynrhs if trans = 'n', or n by nrhs if trans = 'T'.</p> <p>On exit, b is overwritten by the solution vectors, stored columnwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If trans = 'n' and <math>m \geq n</math>, rows 1 to n of b contain the least squares solution vectors; the residual sum of squares for the solution in each column is given by the sum of squares of elements n+1 to m in that column.</li> <li>If trans = 'n' and <math>m &lt; n</math>, rows 1 to n of b contain the minimum norm solution vectors.</li> <li>If trans = 'T' and <math>m \geq n</math>, rows 1 to m of b contain the minimum norm solution vectors.</li> <li>If trans = 'T' and <math>m &lt; n</math>, rows 1 to m of b contain the least squares solution vectors; the residual sum of squares for the solution in each column is given by the sum of squares of elements m+1 to n in that column.</li> </ul>
ldb	<p>The leading dimension of the array b.</p> <p><math>ldb \geq \max(1, m, n)</math></p>
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> </ul>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.36 LAPACK\_GESDD Procedures

This procedure computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real  $m$  by  $n$  matrix  $A$ , optionally computing the left and right singular vectors. If singular vectors are desired, it uses a divide-and-conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.

The SVD is written

$$A = U * SIGMA * \text{transpose}(V)$$

where  $SIGMA$  is an  $m$  by  $n$  matrix which is zero except for its  $\min(m,n)$  diagonal elements,  $U$  is an  $m$  by  $m$  orthogonal matrix, and  $V$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  orthogonal matrix. The diagonal elements of  $SIGMA$  are the singular values of  $A$ , they are real and non-negative, and are returned in descending order. The first  $\min(m,n)$  columns of  $U$  and  $V$  are the left and right singular vectors of  $A$ .

Note that the routine returns  $V^{*T}$ , not  $V$ .



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESDD (
    jobz  IN      flag,
    m     IN      POSITIVEN,
    n     IN      POSITIVEN,
    a     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
    s     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    u     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldu   IN      POSITIVEN,
    vt    IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldvt  IN      POSITIVEN,
    info  OUT     INTEGER,
    pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESDD (
    jobz  IN      flag,
    m     IN      POSITIVEN,
    n     IN      POSITIVEN,
    a     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda   IN      POSITIVEN,
    s     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    u     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldu   IN      POSITIVEN,
    vt    IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldvt  IN      POSITIVEN,
    info  OUT     INTEGER,
    pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-42 LAPACK\_GESDD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<p>Specifies options for computing all or part of the matrix U:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'A': All m columns of u and all n rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> are returned in arrays u and vt.</li> <li>'S': The first <math>\min(m,n)</math> columns of u and the first <math>\min(m,n)</math> rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> are returned in the arrays u and vt.</li> <li>'O': The first <math>\min(m,n)</math> columns of u (the left singular vectors) are overwritten on the array a. jobz and jobvt cannot both be 'O'</li> <li>'N': No columns of u (no left singular vectors) are computed.</li> </ul>
m	The order of the matrix a. $m \geq 0$ .
n	The order of the matrix a. $n \geq 0$ .
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n).</p> <p>On entry, the n by n matrix A.</p> <p>On exit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'O', a is overwritten with the first <math>\min(m,n)</math> columns of u (the left singular vectors, stored columnwise).</li> <li>If <math>m \geq n</math>, a is overwritten with the first m rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> (the right singular vectors, stored rowwise).</li> <li>If jobz .ne. 'O', the contents of a are destroyed.</li> </ul>
lda	The leading dimension of the array a. $lda \geq \max(1,m)$ .
s	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (min(m,n)).</p> <p>The singular values of a, sorted so that <math>S(i) \geq S(i+1)</math>.</p>
u	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL. ucol = m if jobz = 'A' or jobz = 'O' and <math>m &lt; n</math>; ucol = <math>\min(m,n)</math> if jobz = 'S'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'A' or jobz = 'O' and <math>m &lt; n</math>, u contains the m by m orthogonal matrix u.</li> <li>If jobz = 'S', u contains the first <math>\min(m,n)</math> columns of u (the left singular vectors, stored columnwise).</li> <li>If jobz = 'O' and <math>m \geq n</math>, or jobz = 'N', u is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldu	The leading dimension of the array U. $ldu \geq 1$ . If jobz = 'S' or 'A', or jobz = 'O' and $m < n$ , $ldu \geq m$ .
vt	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldvt, n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'A' or jobz = 'O' and <math>m \geq n</math>, vt contains the n by n orthogonal matrix <math>V^{*}T</math>.</li> <li>If jobz = 'S', vt contains the first <math>\min(m,n)</math> rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> (the right singular vectors, stored rowwise).</li> <li>If jobz = 'O' and <math>m &lt; n</math>, or jobz = 'N', vt is not referenced.</li> </ul>

**Table 262-42 (Cont.) LAPACK\_GESDD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ldvt	The leading dimension of the array vt. $ldvt \geq 1$ . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <code>jobz = 'A'</code>, or <code>jobz = 'O'</code> and <math>m \geq n</math>, <math>ldvt \geq n</math>.</li> <li>If <code>jobz = 'S'</code>, <math>ldvt \geq \min(m,n)</math>.</li> </ul>
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>= 0</code> : successful exit</li> <li><code>&lt; 0</code> : If <code>info = -i</code>, the <i>i</i>-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li><code>&gt; 0</code> : SBDSDC did not converge, updating process failed.</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.37 LAPACK\_GESV Procedure

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations  $a * x = b$ , where *a* is an *n* by *n* matrix and *x* and *b* are *n* by *nrhs* matrices.

The LU decomposition with partial pivoting and row interchanges is used to factor *A* as

$$a = P * L * U$$

where *P* is a permutation matrix, *L* is unit lower triangular, and *U* is upper triangular.

The factored form of *a* is then used to solve the system of equations

$$a * x = b$$



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESV (
    n          IN          POSITIVEN,
    nrhs       IN          POSITIVEN,
    a          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda        IN          POSITIVEN,
    ipiv       IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
    b          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb        IN          POSITIVEN,
    info       OUT        INTEGER,
    pack       IN          flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESV (
    n          IN          POSITIVEN,
    nrhs       IN          POSITIVEN,
    a          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda        IN          POSITIVEN,
    ipiv       IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
```

```

b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldb   IN      POSITIVEN,
info  OUT     INTEGER,
pack  IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-43 LAPACK\_GESV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	The number of linear equations, equivalent to the order of the matrix a. n >= 0
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. nrhs >= 0.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). On entry, the n by n coefficient matrix a. On exit, the factors L and U from the factorization a = P*L*U; the unit diagonal elements of L are not stored.
lda	The leading dimension of the array a. lda >= max(1,n)
ipiv	INTEGER array, DIMENSION (n). The pivot indices that define the permutation matrix P; row i of the matrix was interchanged with row ipiv(i).
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.
ldb	The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max(1,n)
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, U(i,i) is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the factor U is exactly singular, so the solution could not be computed.</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.38 LAPACK\_GESVD Procedures

This procedure computes the singular value decomposition (SVD) of a real m by n matrix A, optionally computing the left and/or right singular vectors.

The SVD is written

$$A = U * \text{SIGMA} * \text{transpose}(V)$$

where SIGMA is an m by n matrix which is zero except for its  $\min(m,n)$  diagonal elements, U is an m by m orthogonal matrix, and V is an n by n orthogonal matrix. The diagonal elements of SIGMA are the singular values of A, they are real and non-

negative, and are returned in descending order. The first  $\min(m,n)$  columns of  $U$  and  $V$  are the left and right singular vectors of  $A$ .

Note that the routine returns  $V^{*}T$ , not  $V$ .

### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESVD (
  jobu   IN      flag,
  jobvt  IN      flag,
  m      IN      POSITIVEN,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  s      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  u      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldu    IN      POSITIVEN,
  vt     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldvt   IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT     INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GESVD (
  jobu   IN      flag,
  jobvt  IN      flag,
  m      IN      POSITIVEN,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  s      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  u      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldu    IN      POSITIVEN,
  vt     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldvt   IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT     INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```



## Parameters

**Table 262-44 LAPACK\_GESVD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobu	<p>Specifies options for computing all or part of the matrix <math>U</math>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'A': All <math>m</math> columns of <math>U</math> are returned in array <math>U</math>.</li> <li>'S': The first <math>\min(m,n)</math> columns of <math>U</math> (the left singular vectors) are returned in the array <math>U</math>.</li> <li>'O': The first <math>\min(m,n)</math> columns of <math>U</math> (the left singular vectors) are overwritten on the array <math>a</math>. <math>jobu</math> and <math>jobvt</math> cannot both be 'O'.</li> <li>'N': No columns of <math>U</math> (no left singular vectors) are computed.</li> </ul>
jobvt	<p>Specifies options for computing all or part of the matrix <math>V^{*}T</math>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'A': All <math>n</math> rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> are returned in the array <math>vt</math>.</li> <li>'S': The first <math>\min(m,n)</math> rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> (the right singular vectors) are returned in the array <math>vt</math>.</li> <li>'O': The first <math>\min(m,n)</math> rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> (the right singular vectors) are overwritten on the array <math>a</math>. <math>jobvt</math> and <math>jobu</math> cannot both be 'O'.</li> <li>'N': No rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> (no right singular vectors) are computed.</li> </ul>
m	The order of the matrix $a$ . $M \geq 0$ .
n	The order of the matrix $a$ . $N \geq 0$ .
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (<math>lda, n</math>).</p> <p>On entry, the <math>n</math> by <math>n</math> matrix <math>A</math>.</p> <p>On exit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <math>jobu = 'O'</math>, <math>A</math> is overwritten with the first <math>\min(m,n)</math> columns of <math>U</math> (the left singular vectors, stored columnwise);</li> <li>If <math>jobvt = 'O'</math>, <math>A</math> is overwritten with the first <math>\min(m,n)</math> rows of <math>V^{*}T</math> (the right singular vectors, stored rowwise);</li> <li>If <math>jobu \neq 'O'</math> and <math>jobvt \neq 'O'</math>, the contents of <math>A</math> are destroyed.</li> </ul>
lda	The leading dimension of the array $a$ . $lda \geq \max(1,n)$ .
s	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (<math>\min(m,n)</math>).</p> <p>The singular values of <math>A</math>, sorted so that <math>S(i) \geq S(i+1)</math>.</p>
u	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (<math>ldu, ucol</math>).</p> <p>(<math>ldu, m</math>) if <math>jobu = 'A'</math> or (<math>ldu, \min(m,n)</math>) if <math>jobu = 'S'</math>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <math>jobu = 'A'</math>, <math>U</math> contains the <math>m</math> by <math>m</math> orthogonal matrix <math>U</math>.</li> <li>If <math>jobu = 'S'</math>, <math>U</math> contains the first <math>\min(m,n)</math> columns of <math>U</math> (the left singular vectors, stored columnwise).</li> <li>If <math>jobu = 'N'</math> or 'O', <math>U</math> is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldu	The leading dimension of the array $U$ . $ldu \geq 1$ . If $jobu = 'S'$ or 'a', $ldu \geq m$ .

**Table 262-44 (Cont.) LAPACK\_GESVD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
vt	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldvt, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobvt = 'A', vt contains the n by n orthogonal matrix V**T.</li> <li>If jobvt = 'S', vt contains the first min(m,n) rows of V**T (the right singular vectors, stored rowwise).</li> <li>If jobvt = 'N' or 'O', vt is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldvt	The leading dimension of the array vt. ldvt >= 1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobvt = 'A', ldvt &gt;= n.</li> <li>If jobvt = 'S', ldvt &gt;= min(m,n).</li> </ul>
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : If info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : If SBDSQR did not converge, info specifies how many superdiagonals of an intermediate bidiagonal form B did not converge to zero.</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.39 LAPACK\_GEEV Procedures

This procedure computes for an n by n real nonsymmetric matrix A, the eigenvalues and, optionally, the left and/or right eigenvectors.

- The right eigenvector v(j) of A satisfies  $A * v(j) = \text{lambda}(j) * v(j)$  where lambda(j) is its eigenvalue.
- The left eigenvector u(j) of A satisfies  $u(j)**H * A = \text{lambda}(j) * u(j)**H$  where u(j)\*\*H denotes the conjugate transpose of u(j).

The computed eigenvectors are normalized to have Euclidean norm equal to 1 and largest component real.



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GEEV (
    jobvl  IN      flag,
    jobvr  IN      flag,
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
    wr     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    wi     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,

```

```

vl      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldvl   IN      POSITIVEN,
vr      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldvr   IN      POSITIVEN,
info   OUT     INTEGER,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GEEV (
  jobvl IN      flag,
  jobvr IN      flag,
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  a      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda    IN      POSITIVEN,
  wr     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  wi     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  vl     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldvl   IN      POSITIVEN,
  vr     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldvr   IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT     INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-45 LAPACK\_GEEV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobvl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Left eigenvectors of A are not computed.</li> <li>'V': Left eigenvectors of A are computed.</li> </ul>
jobvr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Right eigenvectors of A are not computed.</li> <li>'V': Right eigenvectors of A are computed.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On entry, the n by n matrix A.</li> <li>On exit, A has been overwritten.</li> </ul>
lda	The leading dimension of the array a. $lda \geq \max(1, n)$ .
wr	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). wr and wi contain the real and imaginary parts respectively of the computed eigenvalues. Complex conjugate pairs of eigenvalues will appear consecutively with the eigenvalue having the positive imaginary part first.
wi	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n). wr and wi contain the real and imaginary parts respectively of the computed eigenvalues. Complex conjugate pairs of eigenvalues will appear consecutively with the eigenvalue having the positive imaginary part first.

**Table 262-45 (Cont.) LAPACK\_GEEV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
v1	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobv1 = 'V', the left eigenvectors <math>u(j)</math> are stored one after another in the columns of v1, in the same order as their eigenvalues.</li> <li>If jobvs = 'N', v1 is not referenced.</li> <li>If the j-th eigenvalue is real, then <math>u(j) = VL(:, j)</math>, the j-th column of v1.</li> <li>If the j-th and (j+1)-st eigenvalues form a complex conjugate pair, then <math>u(j) = VL(:, j) + i*VL(:, j+1)</math> and <math>u(j+1) = VL(:, j) - i*VL(:, j+1)</math>.</li> </ul>
ldv1	The leading dimension of the array v1. ldv1 >= 1. If jobv1 = 'v', ldv1 >= n.
vr	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldvr, n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobvr = 'V', the right eigenvectors <math>v(j)</math> are stored one after another in the columns of vr, in the same order as their eigenvalues..</li> <li>If jobvr = 'N', vr is not referenced.</li> <li>If the j-th eigenvalue is real, then <math>v(j) = VR(:, j)</math>, the j-th column of vr.</li> <li>If the j-th and (j+1)-st eigenvalues form a complex conjugate pair, then <math>v(j) = VR(:, j) + i*VR(:, j+1)</math> and <math>v(j+1) = VR(:, j) - i*VR(:, j+1)</math>.</li> </ul>
ldvr	The leading dimension of the array vr. vr . ldvr >= 1. If jobvr = 'V', ldvr >= N
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, and i is &lt;= N: the QR algorithm failed to compute all the eigenvalues, and no eigenvectors have been computed. Elements i+1:N of wr and wi contain eigenvalues which have converged..</li> </ul>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.40 LAPACK\_GTSV Procedure

This procedure solves the equation  $a * x = b$ , where a is an n by n tridiagonal matrix, by Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting.

Note that the equation  $a' * x = b$  may be solved by interchanging the order of the arguments du and dl.

 **See Also:**

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GTSV (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
    dl     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    d      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    du     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    info    OUT   INTEGER,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_GTSV (
    n      IN      POSITIVEN,
    nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
    dl     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    d      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    du     IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
    info    OUT   INTEGER,
    pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

**Parameters****Table 262-46 LAPACK\_GTSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	The order of the matrix a .n >= 0
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. nrhs >= 0.
dl	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n-1). On entry, dl must contain the (n-1) sub-diagonal elements of a. On exit, dl is overwritten by the (n-2) elements of the second super-diagonal of the upper triangular matrix U from the LU factorization of a, in dl(1), . . . , dl(n-2).
d	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). On entry, d must contain the diagonal elements of a. On exit, d is overwritten by the n diagonal elements of U.
du	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n-1). On entry, du must contain the (n-1) super-diagonal elements of a. On exit, du is overwritten by the (n-1) elements of the first super-diagonal of U.

**Table 262-46 (Cont.) LAPACK\_GTSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (LDB, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.
ldb	The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max (1, n)
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i , the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, U(i,i) is exactly zero, and the solution has not been computed. The factorization has not been completed unless i = n.</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.41 LAPACK\_PBSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations  $a * x = b$ , where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite band matrix and x and b are n by nrhs matrices.

The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A as

$$A = U^{**T}U \text{ if } \text{UPLO} = 'U'$$

or

$$A = L * L^{**T} \text{ if } \text{UPLO} = 'L'$$

where U is an upper triangular matrix and L is a lower triangular matrix. The factored form of A is then used to solve the system of equations  $A * X = B$ .



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PBSV (
uplo      IN      flag,
n         IN      POSITIVEN,
kd        IN      NATURALN,
nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,

```

```
info      OUT      INTEGER,
pack      IN       flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PBSV (
uplo      IN       flag,
n         IN       POSITIVEN,
kd        IN       NATURALN,
nrhs      IN       POSITIVEN,
ab        IN OUT   UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldab      IN       POSITIVEN,
b         IN OUT   UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldb       IN       POSITIVEN,
info      OUT      INTEGER,
pack      IN       flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-47 LAPACK\_PBSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U'. Upper triangular of A is stored.</li> <li>uplo = 'L'. Lower triangular of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The number of linear equations, that is, the order of the matrix a. n >= 0
kd	The number of superdiagonals of the matrix A if uplo = 'U', or the number of subdiagonals if UPLO = 'L'. KD >= 0.
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. nrhs >= 0.
ab	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldab, n). On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric band matrix a, stored in the first kd+1 rows of the array. The j-th column of a is stored in the j-th column of the array ab as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>if uplo = 'U', AB(KD+1+i-j,j) = A(i,j) for max(1, j-KD) &lt;= i &lt;= j;</li> <li>if uplo = 'L', AB(1+i-j,j) = A(i,j) for j &lt;= i &lt;= min(N, j+KD)</li> </ul> .See below for further details. On exit, if info = 0, the triangular factor U or L from the Cholesky factorization A = U**T*U or A = L*L**T of the bandmatrix A, in the same storage format as a.
ldab	The leading dimension of the array ab. ldb >= kd+1
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.
ldb	The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max(1, n)

**Table 262-47 (Cont.) LAPACK\_PBSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i , the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the leading minor of order i of a is not positive definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed.</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.42 LAPACK\_POSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations  $a * x = b$ , where  $a$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric positive definite matrix and  $x$  and  $b$  are  $n$  by  $nrhs$  matrices.

The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor  $A$  as

$A = U^{**T} * U$  if uplo = 'U'

or

$A = L * L^{**T}$  if UPLO = 'L'

where  $U$  is an upper triangular matrix and  $L$  is a lower triangular matrix. The factored form of  $A$  is then used to solve the system of equations  $A * X = B$ .



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_POSV (
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
    a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda       IN      POSITIVEN,
    b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_POSV (
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
    a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,

```



```

lda      IN      POSITIVEN,
b        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldb      IN      POSITIVEN,
info     OUT     INTEGER,
pack     IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-48 LAPACK\_POSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U'. Upper triangular of A is stored.</li> <li>uplo = 'L'. Lower triangular of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The number of linear equations, that is, the order of the matrix a .n >= 0
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. nrhs >= 0.
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). If uplo = 'U', the leading NRHS n by n upper triangular part of a contains the upper NRHS triangular part of the matrix A, and the strictly lower NRHS triangular part of A is not referenced. If uplo = 'L', then rhs leading n by n lower triangular part of a contains the lower nrhs triangular part of the matrix a, and the strictly upper nrhs triangular part of a is not referenced. On exit, if info = 0, the factor U or L from the Cholesky factorization $A = U^*T^*U$ or $A = L^*L^*T$ .
lda	The leading dimension of the array a. lda >= max (1, n)
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.
ldb	The leading dimension of the array b. ldb >= max(1,n)
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the leading minor of order i of a is not positive definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed.</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.43 LAPACK\_PPSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations  $a * x = b$  where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite matrix stored in packed format and x and b are n by nrhs matrices.

The Cholesky decomposition is used to factor A as

$A = U^{**T} U$  if UPLO = 'U'

or

$A = L * L^{**T}$  if UPLO = 'L'

where **U** is an upper triangular matrix and **L** is a lower triangular matrix. The factored form of **A** is then used to solve the system of equations  $A * X = B$ .



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PPSV (
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PPSV (
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    nrhs      IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    b         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-49 LAPACK\_PPSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U' . Upper triangular of A is stored.</li> <li>uplo = 'L' . Lower triangular of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The number of linear equations, that is, the order of the matrix a .n >= 0
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. nrhs >= 0.

**Table 262-49 (Cont.) LAPACK\_PPSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ap	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n*(n+1)/2).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix a, packed columnwise in a linear array. The j-th column of a is stored in the array ap as follows:</p> <p>If uplo = 'U', <math>AP(i + (j-1)*j/2) = A(i, j)</math> for <math>1 \leq i \leq j</math>;</p> <p>If uplo = 'L', <math>AP(i + (j-1)*(2n-j)/2) = A(i, j)</math> for <math>j \leq i \leq n</math>;</p> <p>On exit, if info = 0, the factor U or 'L' from the Cholesky factorization <math>A = U^*T*U</math> or <math>A = L*L^*T</math> in the same storage format as A.</p>
b	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b.</p> <p>On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.</p>
ldb	<p>The leading dimension of the array b.</p> <p><math>ldb \geq \max(1, n)</math></p>
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the leading minor of order i of a is not positive definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed.</li> </ul>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.44 LAPACK\_PTSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations  $a * x = b$ , where a is an n by n symmetric positive definite tridiagonal matrix, and x and b are n by nrhs matrices.

a is factored as  $A = L*D*L^*T$ , and the factored form of a is then used to solve the system of equations.

### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PTSV (
    n          IN          POSITIVEN,
    nrhs       IN          POSITIVEN,
    d          IN OUT     UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
```

```
e      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
info   OUT     INTEGER,
pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_PTSV (
  n      IN      POSITIVEN,
  nrhs   IN      POSITIVEN,
  d      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  e      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  b      IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldb    IN      POSITIVEN,
  info   OUT     INTEGER,
  pack   IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-50 LAPACK\_PTSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. $nrhs \geq 0$ .
d	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). On entry, the n diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix a. On exit, the n diagonal elements of the diagonal matrix d from the factorization $A = L*D*L^{**T}$ .
e	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n-1). On entry, the (n-1) subdiagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix a. On exit, the (n-1) diagonal elements of the unit bidiagonal factor L from the factorization $A = L*D*L^{**T}$ of a.(e can also be regarded as the superdiagonal of the unit bidiagonal factor U from the $U^{**T}*D*U$ factorization of a)
b	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs). On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b. On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.
ldb	The leading dimension of the array b. $ldb \geq \max(1,n)$
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the leading minor of order i of a is not positive definite, so the factorization could not be completed, and the solution has not been computed.</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.45 LAPACK\_SBEV Procedures

This procedure computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric band matrix *A*.



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SBEV (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  kd        IN      NATURALN,
  ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
  w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SBEV (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  kd        IN      NATURALN,
  ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
  w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-51 LAPACK\_SBEV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Compute eigenvalues only.</li> <li>'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.</li> </ul>
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'U': Upper triangle of <i>A</i> is stored.</li> <li>'L': Lower triangle of <i>A</i> is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix <i>a</i> . $N \geq 0$ .
kd	The number of superdiagonals of the matrix <i>A</i> if <i>uplo</i> = 'U', or the number of subdiagonals if <i>uplo</i> = 'L'. $kd \geq 0$ .

**Table 262-51 (Cont.) LAPACK\_SBEV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ab	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldab, n).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric band matrix A stored in the first kd+1 rows of the array. The j-th column of A is stored in the j-th column of the array ab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', <math>ab(kd+1+i-j, j) = a(i, j)</math> for <math>\max(1, j-kd) \leq i \leq j</math>.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', <math>AB(1+i-j, j) = A(i, j)</math> for <math>j \leq i \leq \min(n, j+kd)</math>.</li> </ul> <p>On exit, ab is overwritten by values generated during the reduction to tridiagonal form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', the diagonal and first superdiagonal of the tridiagonal matrix T are returned in rows kd and kd+1 of ab.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', the diagonal and first subdiagonal of T are returned in the first two rows of ab.</li> </ul>
ldab	The leading dimension of the array ab. $ldab \geq kd + 1$ .
w	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n).</p> <p>If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.</p>
z	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with <math>w(i)</math>.</li> <li>If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldz	The leading dimension of the array z. $ldz \geq 1$ , and if jobz = 'v', $ldz \geq \max(1, n)$ .
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero</li> </ul>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.46 LAPACK\_SBEVD Procedures

This procedure computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

## Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SBEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    kd        IN      NATURALN,
    ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SBEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    kd        IN      NATURALN,
    ab        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldab      IN      POSITIVEN,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-52 LAPACK\_SBEVD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Compute eigenvalues only.</li> <li>'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.</li> </ul>
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'U': Upper triangle of A is stored.</li> <li>'L': Lower triangle of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix a. N >= 0.
kd	The number of superdiagonals of the matrix A if uplo = 'U', or the number of subdiagonals if uplo = 'L'. kd >= 0.

**Table 262-52 (Cont.) LAPACK\_SBEVD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
ab	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldab, n).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric band matrix A stored in the first kd+1 rows of the array. The j-th column of A is stored in the j-th column of the array ab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', <math>ab(kd+1+i-j, j) = a(i, j)</math> for <math>\max(1, j-kd) \leq i \leq j</math>.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', <math>ab(1+i-j, j) = A(i, j)</math> for <math>j \leq i \leq \min(n, j+kd)</math>.</li> </ul> <p>On exit, ab is overwritten by values generated during the reduction to tridiagonal form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', the diagonal and first superdiagonal of the tridiagonal matrix T are returned in rows kd and kd+1 of ab.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', the diagonal and first subdiagonal of T are returned in the first two rows of ab.</li> </ul>
ldab	The leading dimension of the array ab. $ldab \geq kd + 1$ .
w	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n).</p> <p>If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.</p>
z	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with w(i).</li> <li>If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldz	The leading dimension of the array z. $ldz \geq 1$ , and if jobz = 'v', $ldz \geq \max(1, n)$ .
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero</li> </ul>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.47 LAPACK\_SPEV Procedures

This procedure computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage.



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group



## Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-53 LAPACK\_SPEV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Compute eigenvalues only.</li> <li>'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.</li> </ul>
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'U': Upper triangle of A is stored.</li> <li>'L': Lower triangle of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
ap	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION $(n*(n+1)/2)$ . On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix a packed columnwise in a linear array. The j-th column of a is stored in the array ap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', <math>ap(i + (j-1)*j/2) = a(i,j)</math> for <math>1 \leq i \leq j</math>.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', <math>ap(i + (j-1)*(2*n-j)/2) = a(i,j)</math> for <math>j \leq i \leq n</math>.</li> </ul> On exit, ap is overwritten by values generated during the reduction to tridiagonal form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', the diagonal and first superdiagonal of the tridiagonal matrix T overwrite the corresponding elements of A.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', the diagonal and first subdiagonal of T overwrite the corresponding elements of A.</li> </ul>
w	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.

**Table 262-53 (Cont.) LAPACK\_SPEV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
z	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz,n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with w(i).</li> <li>If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldz	The leading dimension of the array z. ldz >= 1, and if jobz = 'v', ldz >= max(1,n).
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.48 LAPACK\_SPEVD Procedures

This procedure computes all the eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A in packed storage. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm. The divide and conquer algorithm makes very mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPEVD (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPEVD (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  uplo      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  ap        IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,

```

```

z          IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
ldz       IN      POSITIVEN,
info      OUT     INTEGER,
pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-54 LAPACK\_SPEVD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Compute eigenvalues only.</li> <li>'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.</li> </ul>
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'U': Upper triangle of A is stored.</li> <li>'L': Lower triangle of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
ap	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION $(n*(n+1)/2)$ . On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix a packed columnwise in a linear array. The j-th column of a is stored in the array ap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', <math>ap(i + (j-1)*j/2) = a(i,j)</math> for <math>1 \leq i \leq j</math>.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', <math>ap(i + (j-1)*(2*n-j)/2) = a(i,j)</math> for <math>j \leq i \leq n</math>.</li> </ul> On exit, ap is overwritten by values generated during the reduction to tridiagonal form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', the diagonal and first superdiagonal of the tridiagonal matrix T overwrite the corresponding elements of A.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', the diagonal and first subdiagonal of T overwrite the corresponding elements of A.</li> </ul>
w	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.
z	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz,n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with <math>w(i)</math>.</li> <li>If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldz	The leading dimension of the array z. $ldz \geq 1$ , and if jobz = 'v', $ldz \geq \max(1,n)$ .
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.49 LAPACK\_SPSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations  $a * x = b$ , where  $a$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix stored in packed format, and  $x$  and  $b$  are  $n$  by  $nrhs$  matrices.

The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor  $A$  as

$A = U * D * U^{**T}$ , if  $UPLO = 'U'$

or

$A = L * D * L^{**T}$ , if  $UPLO = 'L'$

where  $U$  (or  $L$ ) is a product of permutation and unit upper (lower) triangular matrices, and  $D$  is symmetric and block diagonal with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 diagonal blocks. The factored form of  $A$  is then used to solve the system of equations  $A * X = B$ .



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPSV (  
    uplo    IN        flag,  
    n       IN        POSITIVEN,  
    nrhs    IN        POSITIVEN,  
    ap      IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,  
    ipiv    IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,  
    b       IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,  
    ldb     IN        POSITIVEN,  
    info    OUT       INTEGER,  
    pack    IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SPSV (  
    uplo    IN        flag,  
    n       IN        POSITIVEN,  
    nrhs    IN        POSITIVEN,  
    ap      IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,  
    ipiv    IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,  
    b       IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,  
    ldb     IN        POSITIVEN,  
    info    OUT       INTEGER,  
    pack    IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-55 LAPACK\_SPSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U'. Upper triangular of A is stored.</li> <li>uplo = 'L'. Lower triangular of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The number of linear equations, which is the order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. $nrhs \geq 0$ .
ap	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n*(n+1)/2).</p> <p>On entry, the upper or lower triangle of the symmetric matrix A, packed columnwise in a linear array. The j-th column of A is stored in the array ap as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U': <math>AP(i + (j-1)*j/2) = A(i, j)</math> for <math>1 \leq i \leq j</math></li> <li>uplo = 'L': <math>AP(i + (j-1)*(2n-j)/2) = A(i, j)</math> for <math>j \leq i \leq n</math></li> </ul> <p>See below for further details.</p> <p>On exit, the block diagonal matrix D and the multipliers used to obtain the factor U or L from the factorization <math>A = U*D*U^*T</math> or <math>A = L*D*L^*T</math> as computed by SSPTRF, stored as a packed triangular matrix in the same storage format as A.</p>
ipiv	<p>INTEGER array, DIMENSION (n).</p> <p>Details of the interchanges and the block structure of d, as determined by SSPTRF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <math>ipiv(k) &gt; 0</math>, then rows and columns k and <math>ipiv(k)</math> were interchanged, and <math>d(k, k)</math> is a 1 by 1 diagonal block.</li> <li>If uplo = 'U' and <math>ipiv(k) = ipiv(k-1) &lt; 0</math>, then rows and columns k-1 and <math>-ipiv(k)</math> were interchanged and <math>d(k-1:k, k-1:k)</math> is a 2 by 2 diagonal block.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L' and <math>ipiv(k) = ipiv(k+1) &lt; 0</math>, then rows and columns k+1 and <math>-ipiv(k)</math> were interchanged and <math>d(k:k+1, k:k+1)</math> is a 2 by 2 diagonal block.</li> </ul>
b	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>On entry, the n by nrhs right hand side matrix b.</p> <p>On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.</p>
ldb	<p>The leading dimension of the array b.</p> <p><math>ldb \geq \max(1, n)</math></p>
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, <math>d(i, i)</math> is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the block diagonal matrix d is exactly singular, so the solution could not be computed.</li> </ul>

**Table 262-55 (Cont.) LAPACK\_SPSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.50 LAPACK\_STEV Procedures

This procedure computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix A.



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_STEV (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  d         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  e         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
  ldz      IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_STEV (
  jobz      IN      flag,
  n         IN      POSITIVEN,
  d         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  e         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldz      IN      POSITIVEN,
  info      OUT     INTEGER,
  pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-56 LAPACK\_STEV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Compute eigenvalues only.</li> <li>'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix a. N >= 0.

**Table 262-56 (Cont.) LAPACK\_STEV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
d	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On entry, the n diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix A.</li> <li>On exit, if info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.</li> </ul>
e	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On entry, the (n-1) subdiagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix A, stored in elements 1 to n-1 of e. e(n) need not be set, but is used by the subprogram.</li> <li>On exit, the contents of e are destroyed.</li> </ul>
z	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with d(i).</li> <li>If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldz	The leading dimension of the array z. ldz >= 1, and if jobz = 'v', ldz >= max(1,n).
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.51 LAPACK\_STEVD Procedures

This procedure computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric tridiagonal matrix. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.

### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_STEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    d         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    e         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    z         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldz      IN      POSITIVEN,
```

```

info    OUT    INTEGER,
pack    IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_STEVD(
  jobz   IN     flag,
  n       IN     POSITIVEN,
  d       IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  e       IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  z       IN OUT UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  ldz    IN     POSITIVEN,
  info    OUT    INTEGER,
  pack    IN     flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-57 LAPACK\_STEVD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Compute eigenvalues only.</li> <li>'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
d	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On entry, the n diagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix A.</li> <li>On exit, if info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.</li> </ul>
e	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On entry, the (n-1) subdiagonal elements of the tridiagonal matrix A, stored in elements 1 to n-1 of e. e(n) need not be set, but is used by the subprogram.</li> <li>On exit, the contents of e are destroyed.</li> </ul>
z	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldz, n). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, z contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix A, with the i-th column of z holding the eigenvector associated with d(i).</li> <li>If jobz = 'N', then z is not referenced.</li> </ul>
ldz	The leading dimension of the array z. $ldz \geq 1$ , and if jobz = 'v', $ldz \geq \max(1, n)$ .
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>



## 262.5.52 LAPACK\_SYEV Procedures

This procedure computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix *A*.



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVE,
    a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda       IN      POSITIVE,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYEV (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVE,
    a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda       IN      POSITIVE,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    info      OUT     INTEGER,
    pack      IN      flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

### Parameters

**Table 262-58** LAPACK\_SYEV Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Compute eigenvalues only.</li> <li>'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.</li> </ul>
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'U': Upper triangle of <i>A</i> is stored.</li> <li>'L': Lower triangle of <i>A</i> is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix <i>a</i> . $N \geq 0$ .

**Table 262-58 (Cont.) LAPACK\_SYEV Procedure Parameters**

Paramete	Description
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n).</p> <p>On entry, the symmetric matrix a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', the leading n by n upper triangular part of a contains the upper triangular part of the matrix a.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', the leading n by n lower triangular part of a contains the lower triangular part of the matrix a.</li> </ul> <p>On exit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, a contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix a.</li> <li>If jobz = 'N', then on exit the lower triangle (if uplo = 'L') or the upper triangle (if uplo='U') of a, including the diagonal, is destroyed.</li> </ul>
lda	The leading dimension of the array a. lda >= max(1, n).
w	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n).</p> <p>If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.</p>
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero</li> </ul>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

### 262.5.53 LAPACK\_SYEVD Procedures

This procedure computes all eigenvalues and, optionally, eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix A. If eigenvectors are desired, it uses a divide and conquer algorithm that makes mild assumptions about floating point arithmetic.



**See Also:**

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(LLS and Eigenvalue Problems\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

**Syntax**

```

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYEVD (
    jobz      IN      flag,
    uplo      IN      flag,
    n         IN      POSITIVEN,
    a         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda       IN      POSITIVEN,
    w         IN OUT  UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,

```

```

info      OUT      INTEGER,
pack      IN       flag DEFAULT 'C');

UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYEVD (
  jobz     IN       flag,
  uplo     IN       flag,
  n        IN       POSITIVEN,
  a        IN OUT   UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  lda      IN       POSITIVEN,
  w        IN OUT   UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
  info     OUT      INTEGER,
  pack     IN       flag DEFAULT 'C');

```

## Parameters

**Table 262-59 LAPACK\_SYEVD Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
jobz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'N': Compute eigenvalues only.</li> <li>'V': Compute eigenvalues and eigenvectors.</li> </ul>
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'U': Upper triangle of A is stored.</li> <li>'L': Lower triangle of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
a	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (lda, n). On entry, the symmetric matrix a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If uplo = 'U', the leading n by n upper triangular part of a contains the upper triangular part of the matrix a.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L', the leading n by n lower triangular part of a contains the lower triangular part of the matrix a.</li> </ul> On exit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If jobz = 'V', then if info = 0, a contains the orthonormal eigenvectors of the matrix a.</li> <li>If jobz = 'N', then on exit the lower triangle (if uplo = 'L') or the upper triangle (if uplo = 'U') of a, including the diagonal, is destroyed.</li> </ul>
lda	The leading dimension of the array a. $lda \geq \max(1, n)$ .
w	UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n). If info = 0, the eigenvalues in ascending order.
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, the algorithm failed to converge; i off-diagonal elements of an intermediate tridiagonal form did not converge to zero</li> </ul>
pack	(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

## 262.5.54 LAPACK\_SYSV Procedures

This procedure computes the solution to a real system of linear equations  $a * x = b$ , where  $a$  is an  $n$  by  $n$  symmetric matrix, and  $x$  and  $b$  are  $n$  by  $nrhs$  matrices.

The diagonal pivoting method is used to factor  $A$  as

$A = U * D * U^{**T}$ , if  $UPLO = 'U'$

or

$A = L * D * L^{**T}$ , if  $UPLO = 'L'$

where  $U$  (or  $L$ ) is a product of permutation and unit upper (lower) triangular matrices, and  $D$  is symmetric and block diagonal with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 diagonal blocks. The factored form of  $A$  is then used to solve the system of equations  $A * X = B$ .



### See Also:

[LAPACK Driver Routines \(Linear Equations\) Subprograms](#) for other subprograms in this group

### Syntax

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYSV (
    uplo    IN        flag,
    n       IN        POSITIVEN,
    nrhs    IN        POSITIVEN,
    a       IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    lda     IN        POSITIVEN,
    ipiv    IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
    b       IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_DBL,
    ldb     IN        POSITIVEN,
    info    OUT       INTEGER,
    pack    IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

```
UTL_NLA.LAPACK_SYSV (
    uplo    IN        flag,
    n       IN        POSITIVEN,
    nrhs    IN        POSITIVEN,
    a       IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    lda     IN        POSITIVEN,
    ipiv    IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_INT,
    b       IN OUT    UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT,
    ldb     IN        POSITIVEN,
    info    OUT       INTEGER,
    pack    IN        flag DEFAULT 'C');
```

## Parameters

**Table 262-60 LAPACK\_SYSV Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
uplo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uplo = 'U'. Upper triangular of A is stored.</li> <li>uplo = 'L'. Lower triangular of A is stored.</li> </ul>
n	The number of linear equations, which is the order of the matrix a. $N \geq 0$ .
nrhs	The number of right-hand sides, which is the number of columns of the matrix b. $nrhs \geq 0$ .
a	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (n-1).</p> <p>On entry, the symmetric matrix a. If UPLO = 'U', the leading n by n upper triangular part of a contains the upper triangular part of the matrix a, and the strictly lower triangular part of a is not referenced. If uplo = 'L', the leading n by n lower triangular part of a contains the lower triangular part of the matrix a, and the strictly upper triangular part of a is not referenced.</p> <p>On exit, if info = 0, the block diagonal matrix d and the multipliers used to obtain the factor U or L from the factorization <math>A = U * D * U^T</math> or <math>A = L * D * L^T</math> as computed by SSYTRF.</p>
lda	<p>The leading dimension of the array a.</p> <p><math>lda \geq \max(1, n)</math></p>
ipiv	<p>INTEGER array, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>Details of the interchanges and the block structure of d, as determined by SSYTRF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If ipiv(k) &gt; 0, then rows and columns k and ipiv(k) were interchanged, and d(k,k) is a 1 by 1 diagonal block.</li> <li>If uplo = 'U' and ipiv(k) = ipiv(k-1) &lt; 0, then rows and columns k-1 and -ipiv(k) were interchanged and d(k-1:k, k-1:k) is a 2 by 2 diagonal block.</li> <li>If uplo = 'L' and ipiv(k) = ipiv(k+1) &lt; 0, then rows and columns k+1 and -ipiv(k) were interchanged and d(k:k+1, k:k+1) is a 2 by 2 diagonal block.</li> </ul>
b	<p>UTL_NLA_ARRAY_FLT/DBL, DIMENSION (ldb, nrhs).</p> <p>On entry, the n by nrhs matrix of right hand side matrix b.</p> <p>On exit, if info = 0, the n by nrhs solution matrix X.</p>
ldb	<p>The leading dimension of the array b.</p> <p><math>ldb \geq \max(1, n)</math></p>
info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= 0 : successful exit</li> <li>&lt; 0 : if info = -i, the i-th argument had an illegal value</li> <li>&gt; 0 : if info = i, d(i,i) is exactly zero. The factorization has been completed, but the block diagonal matrix d is exactly singular, so the solution could not be computed.</li> </ul>
pack	<p>(Optional) Flags the packing of the matrices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'C': column-major (default)</li> <li>'R': row-major</li> </ul>

# UTL\_RAW

The `UTL_RAW` package provides SQL functions for manipulating `RAW` datatypes.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_RAW Subprograms](#)

## 263.1 UTL\_RAW Overview

This package is necessary because normal SQL functions do not operate on `RAW`s, and PL/SQL does not allow overloading between a `RAW` and a `CHAR` datatype. `UTL_RAW` also includes subprograms that convert various COBOL number formats to, and from, `RAW`s.

`UTL_RAW` is not specific to the database environment, and it may actually be used in other environments. For this reason, the prefix `UTL` has been given to the package, instead of `DBMS`.

## 263.2 UTL\_RAW Operational Notes

`UTL_RAW` allows a `RAW` "record" to be composed of many elements. By using the `RAW` datatype, character set conversion will not be performed, keeping the `RAW` in its original format when being transferred through remote procedure calls.

With the `RAW` functions, you can manipulate binary data that was previously limited to the `hexraw` and `rawtohex` functions.

 **Note:**

Notes on datatypes:

- The `PLS_INTEGER` and `BINARY_INTEGER` datatypes are identical. This document uses `BINARY_INTEGER` to indicate datatypes in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
- The `INTEGER` and `NUMBER(38)` datatypes are also identical. This document uses `INTEGER` throughout.

## 263.3 Summary of UTL\_RAW Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_RAW subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 263-1 UTL\_RAW Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BIT_AND Function</a>	Performs bitwise logical "and" of the values in RAW r1 with RAW r2 and returns the "anded" result RAW
<a href="#">BIT_COMPLEMENT Function</a>	Performs bitwise logical "complement" of the values in RAW r and returns the "complement'ed" result RAW
<a href="#">BIT_OR Function</a>	Performs bitwise logical "or" of the values in RAW r1 with RAW r2 and returns the "or'd" result RAW
<a href="#">BIT_XOR Function</a>	Performs bitwise logical "exclusive or" of the values in RAW r1 with RAW r2 and returns the "xor'd" result RAW
<a href="#">CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE Function</a>	Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE value
<a href="#">CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT Function</a>	Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT value
<a href="#">CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER Function</a>	Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER value
<a href="#">CAST_FROM_NUMBER Function</a>	Returns the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value
<a href="#">CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE Function</a>	Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE into a BINARY_DOUBLE
<a href="#">CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT Function</a>	Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT into a BINARY_FLOAT
<a href="#">CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER Function</a>	Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER into a BINARY_INTEGER
<a href="#">CAST_TO_NUMBER Function</a>	Casts the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER into a NUMBER
<a href="#">CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 Function</a>	Converts a RAW value into a VARCHAR2 value
<a href="#">CAST_TO_RAW Function</a>	Converts a VARCHAR2 value into a RAW value
<a href="#">CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 Function</a>	Converts a RAW value into a VARCHAR2 value
<a href="#">COMPARE Function</a>	Compares RAW r1 against RAW r2
<a href="#">CONCAT Function</a>	Concatenates up to 12 RAWs into a single RAW
<a href="#">CONVERT Function</a>	Converts RAW r from character set from_charset to character set to_charset and returns the resulting RAW
<a href="#">COPIES Function</a>	Returns n copies of r concatenated together
<a href="#">LENGTH Function</a>	Returns the length in bytes of a RAW r

**Table 263-1 (Cont.) UTL\_RAW Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">OVERLAY Function</a>	Overlays the specified portion of target RAW with overlay RAW, starting from byte position <code>pos</code> of target and proceeding for <code>len</code> bytes
<a href="#">REVERSE Function</a>	Reverses a byte sequence in RAW <code>r</code> from end to end
<a href="#">SUBSTR Function</a>	Returns <code>len</code> bytes, starting at <code>pos</code> from RAW <code>r</code>
<a href="#">TRANSLATE Function</a>	Translates the bytes in the input RAW <code>r</code> according to the bytes in the translation RAWs <code>from_set</code> and <code>to_set</code>
<a href="#">TRANSLITERATE Function</a>	Converts the bytes in the input RAW <code>r</code> according to the bytes in the transliteration RAWs <code>from_set</code> and <code>to_set</code>
<a href="#">XRANGE Function</a>	Returns a RAW containing all valid 1-byte encodings in succession, beginning with the value <code>start_byte</code> and ending with the value <code>end_byte</code>

### 263.3.1 BIT\_AND Function

This function performs bitwise logical "and" of the values in RAW `r1` with RAW `r2` and returns the "anded" result RAW.

#### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_AND (
    r1 IN RAW,
    r2 IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

#### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bit_and, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 263-2 BIT\_AND Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>r1</code>	RAW to "and" with <code>r2</code>
<code>r2</code>	RAW to "and" with <code>r1</code>

#### Return Values

**Table 263-3 BIT\_AND Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Containing the "and" of <code>r1</code> and <code>r2</code>
NULL	Either <code>r1</code> or <code>r2</code> input parameter was NULL



### Usage Notes

If `r1` and `r2` differ in length, the and operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAWs, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW is appended to the partial result. The result length equals the longer of the two input RAWs.

## 263.3.2 BIT\_COMPLEMENT Function

This function performs bitwise logical "complement" of the values in RAW `r` and returns the complemented result RAW. The result length equals the input RAW `r` length.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_COMPLEMENT (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bit_complement, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-4 BIT\_COMPLEMENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>r</code>	RAW to perform "complement" operation

### Return Values

**Table 263-5 BIT\_COMPLEMENT Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	The "complement" of <code>r1</code>
NULL	If <code>r</code> input parameter was NULL

## 263.3.3 BIT\_OR Function

This function performs bitwise logical "or" of the values in RAW `r1` with RAW `r2` and returns the or'd result RAW.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_OR (
    r1 IN RAW,
    r2 IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bit_or, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 263-6 BIT\_OR Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
r1	RAW to "or" with r2
r2	RAW to "or" with r1

## Return Values

**Table 263-7 BIT\_OR Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Containing the "or" of r1 and r2
NULL	Either r1 or r2 input parameter was NULL

## Usage Notes

If r1 and r2 differ in length, then the "or" operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAWs, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW is appended to the partial result. The result length equals the longer of the two input RAWs.

## 263.3.4 BIT\_XOR Function

This function performs bitwise logical "exclusive or" of the values in RAW r1 with RAW r2 and returns the xor'd result RAW.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_XOR (  
    r1 IN RAW,  
    r2 IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(bit_xor, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 263-8 BIT\_XOR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r1	RAW to "xor" with r2
r2	RAW to "xor" with r1

## Return Values

**Table 263-9 BIT\_XOR Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Containing the "xor" of r1 and r2
NULL	If either r1 or r2 input parameter was NULL

## Usage Notes

If r1 and r2 differ in length, then the "xor" operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAWs, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW is appended to the partial result. The result length equals the longer of the two input RAWs.

## 263.3.5 CAST\_FROM\_BINARY\_DOUBLE Function

This function returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY\_DOUBLE value.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE(
    n          IN BINARY_DOUBLE,
    endianness IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_from_binary_double, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-10 CAST\_FROM\_BINARY\_DOUBLE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	BINARY_DOUBLE value
endianness	A BINARY_INTEGER value indicating the endianness. The function recognizes the defined constants big_endian (1), little_endian (2), and machine_endian (3). The default is big_endian. A setting of machine_endian has the same effect as big_endian on a big endian machine, or the same effect as little_endian on a little endian machine.

## Return Values

The binary representation of the BINARY\_DOUBLE value, or NULL if the input is NULL.

## Usage Notes

- An 8-byte binary\_double value maps to the IEEE 754 double-precision format as follows:

```
byte 0: bit 63 ~ bit 56
byte 1: bit 55 ~ bit 48
```

```

byte 2: bit 47 ~ bit 40
byte 3: bit 39 ~ bit 32
byte 4: bit 31 ~ bit 24
byte 5: bit 23 ~ bit 16
byte 6: bit 15 ~ bit 8
byte 7: bit 7 ~ bit 0

```

- The parameter `endianess` describes how the bytes of `BINARY_DOUBLE` are mapped to the bytes of `RAW`. In the following matrix, `rb0 ~ rb7` refer to the bytes in `raw` and `db0 ~ db7` refer to the bytes in `BINARY_DOUBLE`.

endianess	rb0	rb1	rb2	rb3	rb4	rb5	rb6	rb7
<code>big_endian</code>	db0	db1	db2	db3	db4	db5	db6	db7
<code>little_endian</code>	db7	db6	db5	db4	db3	db2	db1	db0

- In case of machine-endian, the 8 bytes of the `BINARY_DOUBLE` argument are copied straight across into the `RAW` return value. The effect is the same if the user has passed `big_endian` on a big-endian machine, or `little_endian` on a little-endian machine.

## 263.3.6 CAST\_FROM\_BINARY\_FLOAT Function

This function returns the `RAW` binary representation of a `BINARY_FLOAT` value.

### Syntax

```

UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT(
    n          IN BINARY_FLOAT,
    endianess  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW;

```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_from_binary_float, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-11 CAST\_FROM\_BINARY\_FLOAT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>n</code>	<code>BINARY_FLOAT</code> value
<code>endianess</code>	A <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> value indicating the endianess. The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> (1), <code>little_endian</code> (2), and <code>machine_endian</code> (3). The default is <code>big_endian</code> . A setting of <code>machine_endian</code> has the same effect as <code>big_endian</code> on a big endian machine, or the same effect as <code>little_endian</code> on a little endian machine.

### Return Values

The binary representation (`RAW`) of the `BINARY_FLOAT` value, or `NULL` if the input is `NULL`.

### Usage Notes

- A 4-byte `binary_float` value maps to the IEEE 754 single-precision format as follows:
  - byte 0: bit 31 ~ bit 24
  - byte 1: bit 23 ~ bit 16
  - byte 2: bit 15 ~ bit 8
  - byte 3: bit 7 ~ bit 0
- The parameter `endianess` describes how the bytes of `BINARY_FLOAT` are mapped to the bytes of `RAW`. In the following matrix, `rb0 ~ rb3` refer to the bytes in `RAW` and `fb0 ~ fb3` refer to the bytes in `BINARY_FLOAT`.

Endianess	rb0	rb1	rb2	rb3
<code>big_endian</code>	fb0	fb1	fb2	fb3
<code>little_endian</code>	fb3	fb2	fb1	fb0

- In case of machine-endian, the 4 bytes of the `BINARY_FLOAT` argument are copied straight across into the `RAW` return value. The effect is the same if the user has passed `big_endian` on a big-endian machine, or `little_endian` on a little-endian machine.

## 263.3.7 CAST\_FROM\_BINARY\_INTEGER Function

This function returns the `RAW` binary representation of a `BINARY_INTEGER` value.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER (
    n          IN BINARY_INTEGER
    endianess  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT BIG_ENDIAN)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_from_binary_integer, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-12 CAST\_FROM\_BINARY\_INTEGER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>n</code>	<code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> value.
<code>endianess</code>	A <code>BINARY_INTEGER</code> value indicating the endianess. The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> (1), <code>little_endian</code> (2), and <code>machine_endian</code> (3). The default is <code>big_endian</code> . A setting of <code>machine_endian</code> has the same effect as <code>big_endian</code> on a big endian machine, or the same effect as <code>little_endian</code> on a little endian machine.

### Return Values

The binary representation of the `BINARY_INTEGER` value.

## 263.3.8 CAST\_FROM\_NUMBER Function

This function returns the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_NUMBER (  
    n IN NUMBER)  
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_from_number, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-13 CAST\_FROM\_NUMBER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
n	NUMBER value

### Return Values

The binary representation of the NUMBER value.

## 263.3.9 CAST\_TO\_BINARY\_DOUBLE Function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY\_DOUBLE into a BINARY\_DOUBLE.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE (  
    r IN RAW  
    endianness IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)  
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_binary_double, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-14 CAST\_TO\_BINARY\_DOUBLE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	Binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE
endianness	A PLS_INTEGER representing big-endian or little-endian architecture. The default is big-endian.

### Return Values

The BINARY\_DOUBLE value.

### Usage Notes

- If the `RAW` argument is more than 8 bytes, only the first 8 bytes are used and the rest of the bytes are ignored. If the result is `-0`, `+0` is returned. If the result is `NaN`, the value `BINARY_DOUBLE_NAN` is returned.
- If the `RAW` argument is less than 8 bytes, a `VALUE_ERROR` exception is raised.
- An 8-byte `binary_double` value maps to the IEEE 754 double-precision format as follows:

```
byte 0: bit 63 ~ bit 56
byte 1: bit 55 ~ bit 48
byte 2: bit 47 ~ bit 40
byte 3: bit 39 ~ bit 32
byte 4: bit 31 ~ bit 24
byte 5: bit 23 ~ bit 16
byte 6: bit 15 ~ bit 8
byte 7: bit 7 ~ bit 0
```

- The parameter `endianess` describes how the bytes of `BINARY_DOUBLE` are mapped to the bytes of `RAW`. In the following matrix, `rb0 ~ rb7` refer to the bytes in `raw` and `db0 ~ db7` refer to the bytes in `BINARY_DOUBLE`.

Architecture	rb0	rb1	rb2	rb3	rb4	rb5	rb6	rb7
<code>big_endian</code>	db0	db1	db2	db3	db4	db5	db6	db7
<code>little_endian</code>	db7	db6	db5	db4	db3	db2	db1	db0

- In case of machine-endian, the 8 bytes of the `RAW` argument are copied straight across into the `BINARY_DOUBLE` return value. The effect is the same if the user has passed `big_endian` on a big-endian machine, or `little_endian` on a little-endian machine.

## 263.3.10 CAST\_TO\_BINARY\_FLOAT Function

This function casts the `RAW` binary representation of a `BINARY_FLOAT` into a `BINARY_FLOAT`.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT (
    r          IN RAW
    endianess  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_binary_float, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-15 CAST\_TO\_BINARY\_FLOAT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>r</code>	Binary representation of a <code>BINARY_FLOAT</code>

**Table 263-15 (Cont.) CAST\_TO\_BINARY\_FLOAT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
endianess	A PLS_INTEGER representing big-endian or little-endian architecture. The default is big-endian.

**Return Values**

The BINARY\_FLOAT value.

**Usage Notes**

- If the RAW argument is more than 4 bytes, only the first 4 bytes are used and the rest of the bytes are ignored. If the result is -0, +0 is returned. If the result is NaN, the value BINARY\_FLOAT\_NAN is returned.

- If the RAW argument is less than 4 bytes, a VALUE\_ERROR exception is raised.

- A 4-byte binary\_float value maps to the IEEE 754 single-precision format as follows:

```
byte 0: bit 31 ~ bit 24
byte 1: bit 23 ~ bit 16
byte 2: bit 15 ~ bit 8
byte 3: bit 7 ~ bit 0
```

- The parameter endianess describes how the bytes of BINARY\_FLOAT are mapped to the bytes of RAW. In the following matrix, rb0 ~ rb3 refer to the bytes in RAW and fb0 ~ fb3 refer to the bytes in BINARY\_FLOAT.

Endianness	rb0	rb1	rb2	rb3
big_endian	fb0	fb1	fb2	fb3
little_endian	fb3	fb2	fb1	fb0

- In case of machine-endian, the 4 bytes of the RAW argument are copied straight across into the BINARY\_FLOAT return value. The effect is the same if the user has passed big\_endian on a big-endian machine, or little\_endian on a little-endian machine.

### 263.3.11 CAST\_TO\_BINARY\_INTEGER Function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY\_INTEGER into a BINARY\_INTEGER.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER (
    r          IN RAW
    endianess  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT BIG_ENDIAN)
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_binary_integer, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```



## Parameters

**Table 263-16 CAST\_TO\_BINARY\_INTEGER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	Binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER
endianess	A PLS_INTEGER representing big-endian or little-endian architecture. The default is big-endian.

## Return Values

The BINARY\_INTEGER value

## 263.3.12 CAST\_TO\_NUMBER Function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER into a NUMBER.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_NUMBER (
  r IN RAW)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_number, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 263-17 CAST\_TO\_NUMBER function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	Binary representation of a NUMBER

## Return Values

The NUMBER value.

## 263.3.13 CAST\_TO\_NVARCHAR2 Function

This function converts a RAW value represented using some number of data bytes into an NVARCHAR2 value with that number of data bytes.

### Note:

When casting to a NVARCHAR2, the current Globalization Support character set is used for the characters within that NVARCHAR2 value.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 (
  r IN RAW)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_NVARCHAR2, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

**Parameters****Table 263-18 CAST\_TO\_NVARCHAR2 Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	RAW (without leading length field) to be changed to a NVARCHAR2)

**Return Values****Table 263-19 CAST\_TO\_NVARCHAR2 Function Return Values**

Return	Description
NVARCHAR2	Containing having the same data as the input RAW
NULL	If r input parameter was NULL

## 263.3.14 CAST\_TO\_RAW Function

This function converts a VARCHAR2 value represented using some number of data bytes into a RAW value with that number of data bytes. The data itself is not modified in any way, but its datatype is recast to a RAW datatype.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW (
  c IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN RAW;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_raw, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

**Parameters****Table 263-20 CAST\_TO\_RAW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	VARCHAR2 to be changed to a RAW

## Return Values

**Table 263-21 CAST\_TO\_RAW Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Containing the same data as the input VARCHAR2 and equal byte length as the input VARCHAR2 and without a leading length field
NULL	If c input parameter was NULL

## 263.3.15 CAST\_TO\_VARCHAR2 Function

This function converts a RAW value represented using some number of data bytes into a VARCHAR2 value with that number of data bytes.

### Note:

When casting to a VARCHAR2, the current Globalization Support character set is used for the characters within that VARCHAR2.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 (
    r IN RAW)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(cast_to_VARCHAR2, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-22 CAST\_TO\_VARCHAR2 Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	RAW (without leading length field) to be changed to a VARCHAR2

## Return Values

**Table 263-23 CAST\_TO\_VARCHAR2 Function Return Values**

Return	Description
VARCHAR2	Containing having the same data as the input RAW
NULL	If r input parameter was NULL

## 263.3.16 COMPARE Function

This function compares two RAW values. If they differ in length, then the shorter is extended on the right according to the optional `pad` parameter.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.COMPARE (
  r1 IN RAW,
  r2 IN RAW,
  pad IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(compare, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-24 COMPARE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>r1</code>	1st RAW to be compared, may be NULL or 0 length
<code>r2</code>	2nd RAW to be compared, may be NULL or 0 length
<code>pad</code>	This is an optional parameter. Byte to extend whichever of <code>r1</code> or <code>r2</code> is shorter. The default: <code>x'00'</code>

### Return Values

**Table 263-25 COMPARE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
NUMBER	Equals 0 if RAW byte strings are both NULL or identical; or, Equals position (numbered from 1) of the first mismatched byte

## 263.3.17 CONCAT Function

This function concatenates up to 12 RAWs into a single RAW. If the concatenated size exceeds 32K, then an error is returned

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CONCAT (
  r1 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r2 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r3 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r4 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r5 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r6 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r7 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r8 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  r9 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
r10 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
r11 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
r12 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(concat, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

r1....r12 are the RAW items to concatenate.

### Return Values

**Table 263-26 CONCAT Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Containing the items concatenated

### Exceptions

There is an error if the sum of the lengths of the inputs exceeds the maximum allowable length for a RAW, which is 32767 bytes.

## 263.3.18 CONVERT Function

This function converts RAW *r* from character set *from\_charset* to character set *to\_charset* and returns the resulting RAW.

Both *from\_charset* and *to\_charset* must be supported character sets defined to the Oracle server.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CONVERT (
  r           IN RAW,
  to_charset  IN VARCHAR2,
  from_charset IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(convert, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-27 CONVERT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW byte-string to be converted
<i>to_charset</i>	Name of the character set to which <i>r</i> is converted
<i>from_charset</i>	Name of the character set in which <i>r</i> is supplied

## Return Values

**Table 263-28 CONVERT Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Byte string <i>r</i> converted according to the specified character sets.

## Exceptions

**Table 263-29 CONVERT Function Exceptions**

Error	Description
ORA-06502	PL/SQL: numeric or value error
ORA-12703	This character set conversion is not supported
ORA-12705	Cannot access NLS data files or invalid environment specified

## Usage Notes

- The NLS\_LANG parameter form *language\_territory.character set* is also accepted for *to\_charset* and *from\_charset*. However, this form is deprecated and should be avoided. Note that *language* and *territory* are ignored by this subprogram.
- The converted value is silently truncated if it exceeds the maximum length of a RAW value, which is 32767 bytes. Do not convert values longer than  $\text{floor}(32767/4) = 8191$  bytes if you want to avoid this truncation for all possible combinations of *to\_charset* and *from\_charset*. You can use the maximum character width of the target character set *to\_charset*, if known, to expand the limit to a less pessimistic value. For example, if the target character set is ZHS16GBK, the maximum safe source string length is  $\text{floor}(32767/2) = 16383$  bytes. For single-byte target character sets, no truncation is ever necessary.

## 263.3.19 COPIES Function

This function returns *n* copies of *r* concatenated together.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.COPIES (
  r IN RAW,
  n IN NUMBER)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(copies, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 263-30 COPIES Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
r	RAW to be copied
n	Number of times to copy the RAW (must be positive)

## Return Values

This returns the RAW copied n times.

## Exceptions

**Table 263-31 COPIES Function Exceptions**

Error	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Either: - r is missing, NULL or 0 length - n < 1 - Length of result exceeds maximum length of a RAW

## 263.3.20 LENGTH Function

This function returns the length in bytes of a RAW r.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.LENGTH (
  r IN RAW)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(length, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 263-32 LENGTH Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	RAW byte stream to be measured

## Return Values

**Table 263-33 LENGTH Function Return Values**

Return	Description
NUMBER	Current length of the RAW

## 263.3.21 OVERLAY Function

This function overlays the specified portion of target RAW with `overlay_str` RAW, starting from byte position `pos` of `target` and proceeding for `len` bytes.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.OVERLAY (
  overlay_str IN RAW,
  target      IN RAW,
  pos        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  len        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  pad        IN RAW              DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(overlay, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-34 OVERLAY Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
<code>overlay_str</code>	Byte-string used to overlay <code>target</code>
<code>target</code>	Byte-string which is to be overlaid
<code>pos</code>	Position in <code>target</code> (numbered from 1) to start overlay
<code>len</code>	The number of <code>target</code> bytes to overlay
<code>pad</code>	Pad byte used when overlay <code>len</code> exceeds <code>overlay_str</code> length or <code>pos</code> exceeds <code>target</code> length

### Defaults and Optional Parameters

**Table 263-35 OVERLAY Function Optional Parameters**

Optional Parameter	Description
<code>pos</code>	1
<code>len</code>	To the length of <code>overlay_str</code>
<code>pad</code>	x'00'



## Return Values

**Table 263-36 OVERLAY Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	The target <code>byte_string</code> overlaid as specified.

## Usage Notes

If `overlay_str` has less than `len` bytes, then it is extended to `len` bytes using the `pad` byte. If `overlay_str` exceeds `len` bytes, then the extra bytes in `overlay_str` are ignored. If `len` bytes beginning at position `pos` of `target` exceeds the length of `target`, then `target` is extended to contain the entire length of `overlay_str`.

If `len` is specified, it must be greater than or equal to 0. If `pos` is specified, it must be greater than or equal to 1. If `pos` exceeds the length of `target`, then `target` is padded with `pad` bytes to position `pos`, and `target` is further extended with `overlay_str` bytes.

## Exceptions

**Table 263-37 OVERLAY Function Exceptions**

Error	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>overlay_str</code> is NULL or has 0 length</li> <li>- <code>target</code> is missing or undefined</li> <li>- Length of <code>target</code> exceeds maximum length of a RAW</li> <li>- <code>len</code> &lt; 0</li> <li>- <code>pos</code> &lt; 1</li> </ul>

## 263.3.22 REVERSE Function

This function reverses a byte sequence in RAW `r` from end to end.

For example, `x'0102F3'` would be reversed to `x'F30201'`, and `'xyz'` would be reversed to `'zyx'`. The result length is the same as the input RAW length.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.REVERSE (
  r IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(reverse, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 263-38 REVERSE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	RAW to reverse

## Return Values

**Table 263-39 REVERSE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Containing the "reverse" of r

## Exceptions

**Table 263-40 REVERSE Function Exceptions**

Error	Description
VALUE_ERROR	R is NULL or has 0 length

## 263.3.23 SUBSTR Function

This function returns len bytes, starting at pos from RAW r.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.SUBSTR (
    r    IN RAW,
    pos  IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    len  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(substr, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 263-41 SUBSTR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
r	RAW byte-string from which a portion is extracted
pos	Byte position in r at which to begin extraction
len	Number of bytes from pos to extract from r (optional)

## Defaults and Optional Parameters

**Table 263-42 SUBSTR Function Optional Parameter**

Optional Parameter	Description
len	Position pos through to the end of r

## Return Values

**Table 263-43 SUBSTR Function Return Values**

Return	Description
portion of r	Beginning at pos for len bytes long
NULL	r input parameter was NULL

## Usage Notes

- If pos is positive, then SUBSTR counts from the beginning of r to find the first byte. If pos is negative, then SUBSTR counts backward from the end of the r. The value pos cannot be 0.
- If len is omitted, then SUBSTR returns all bytes to the end of r. The value len cannot be less than 1.

## Exceptions

**Table 263-44 SUBSTR Function Exceptions**

Error	Description
VALUE_ERROR	VALUE_ERROR is returned if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pos = 0 or &gt; length of r</li> <li>• len &lt; 1 or &gt; length of r - (pos-1)</li> </ul>

## 263.3.24 TRANSLATE Function

This function translates the bytes in the input RAW r according to the bytes in the translation RAWs from\_set and to\_set.

If a byte in r has a matching byte in from\_set, then it is replaced by the byte in the corresponding position in to\_set, or deleted.

Bytes in r, but undefined in from\_set, are copied to the result. Only the first (leftmost) occurrence of a byte in from\_set is used. Subsequent duplicates are not scanned and are ignored.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.TRANSLATE (
  r          IN RAW,
  from_set  IN RAW,
```

```
to_set IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

 **Note:**

Be aware that *to\_set* and *from\_set* are reversed in the calling sequence compared to `TRANSLITERATE`.

### Pragmas

```
pragma restrict_references(translate, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 263-45 TRANSLATE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW source byte-string to be translated
<i>from_set</i>	RAW byte-codes to be translated, if present in <i>r</i>
<i>to_set</i>	RAW byte-codes to which corresponding <i>from_str</i> bytes are translated

### Return Values

**Table 263-46 TRANSLATE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Translated byte-string

### Usage Notes

- If *to\_set* is shorter than *from\_set*, the extra *from\_set* bytes have no corresponding translation bytes. Bytes from the input RAW that match any such *from\_set* bytes are not translated or included in the result. They are effectively translated to NULL.
- If *to\_set* is longer than *from\_set*, the extra *to\_set* bytes are ignored.
- If a byte value is repeated in *from\_set*, the repeated occurrence is ignored.

 **Note:**

Differences from the [TRANSLITERATE Function](#):

- The `from_set` parameter comes before the `to_set` parameter in the calling sequence.
- Bytes from `r` that appear in `from_set` but have no corresponding values in `to_set` are not translated or included in the result.
- The resulting RAW value may be shorter than the input RAW value.

Note that `TRANSLATE` and `TRANSLITERATE` only differ in functionality when `to_set` has fewer bytes than `from_set`.

**Exceptions****Table 263-47 TRANSLATE Function Exceptions**

Error	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>r</code> is NULL or has 0 length</li> <li>- <code>from_set</code> is NULL or has 0 length</li> <li>- <code>to_set</code> is NULL or has 0 length</li> </ul>

## 263.3.25 TRANSLITERATE Function

This function converts the bytes in the input RAW `r` according to the bytes in the transliteration RAWs `from_set` and `to_set`.

Successive bytes in `r` are looked up in the `from_set`, and, if not found, copied unaltered to the result RAW. If found, then they are replaced in the result RAW by either corresponding bytes in the `to_set`, or the `pad` byte when no correspondence exists.

Bytes in `r`, but undefined in `from_set`, are copied to the result. Only the first (leftmost) occurrence of a byte in `from_set` is used. Subsequent duplicates are not scanned and are ignored. The result RAW is always the same length as `r`.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_RAW.TRANSLITERATE (
  r          IN RAW,
  to_set     IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  from_set   IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  pad       IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

 **Note:**

Be aware that *to\_set* and *from\_set* are reversed in the calling sequence compared to `TRANSLATE`.

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(transliterate, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

**Parameters****Table 263-48 TRANSLITERATE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW input byte-string to be converted
<i>to_set</i>	RAW byte-codes to which corresponding <i>from_set</i> bytes are converted (any length)
<i>from_set</i>	RAW byte-codes to be converted, if presenting <i>r</i> (any length)
<i>pad</i>	1 byte used when <i>to_set</i> is shorter than the <i>from_set</i>

**Defaults and Optional Parameters****Table 263-49 TRANSLITERATE Function Optional Parameters**

Optional Parameter	Description
<i>to_set</i>	To the NULL string and effectively extended with <i>pad</i> to the length of <i>from_set</i> as necessary
<i>from_set</i>	x'00' through x'fff'
<i>pad</i>	x'00'

**Return Values****Table 263-50 TRANSLITERATE Function Return Values**

Return	Description
RAW	Converted byte-string.

**Usage Notes**

- If *to\_set* is shorter than *from\_set*, the extra *from\_set* bytes have no corresponding conversion bytes. Bytes from the input RAW that match any such *from\_set* bytes are converted in the result to the *pad* byte instead.
- If *to\_set* is longer than *from\_set*, the extra *to\_set* bytes are ignored.
- If a byte value is repeated in *from\_set*, the repeated occurrence is ignored.

 **Note:**

Differences from the [TRANSLATE Function](#):

- The `to_set` parameter comes before the `from_set` parameter in the calling sequence.
- Bytes from `r` that appear in `from_set` but have no corresponding values in `to_set` are replaced by `pad` in the result.
- The resulting RAW value always has the same length as the input RAW value.

Note that `TRANSLATE` and `TRANSLITERATE` only differ in functionality when `to_set` has fewer bytes than `from_set`.

**Exceptions****Table 263-51 TRANSLITERATE Function Exceptions**

Error	Description
VALUE_ERROR	R is NULL or has 0 length

## 263.3.26 XRANGE Function

This function returns a RAW value containing the succession of one-byte encodings beginning and ending with the specified byte-codes. The specified byte-codes must be single-byte RAW values. If the `start_byte` value is greater than the `end_byte` value, then the succession of resulting bytes begins with `start_byte`, wraps through `x'FF'` back to `x'00'`, then ends at `end_byte`.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_RAW.XRANGE (
  start_byte IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  end_byte   IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

**Pragmas**

```
pragma restrict_references(xrange, WNDS, RNDS, WNPS, RNPS);
```

**Parameters****Table 263-52 XRANGE Function Parameters**

Parameters	Description
<code>start_byte</code>	Beginning byte-code value of resulting sequence. The default is <code>x'00'</code> .
<code>end_byte</code>	Ending byte-code value of resulting sequence. The default is <code>x'FF'</code> .

## Return Values

**Table 263-53** XRANGE Function Return Values

Return	Description
RAW	Containing succession of 1-byte hexadecimal encodings



# UTL\_RECOMP

The UTL\_RECOMP package recompiles invalid PL/SQL modules, invalid views, Java classes, indextypes and operators in a database, either sequentially or in parallel.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_RECOMP Subprograms](#)

## 264.1 UTL\_RECOMP Overview

This script is particularly useful after a major-version upgrade that typically invalidates all PL/SQL and Java objects. Although invalid objects are recompiled automatically on use, it is useful to run this script prior to operation because this will either eliminate or minimize subsequent latencies due to on-demand automatic recompilation at runtime.

Parallel recompilation can exploit multiple CPUs to reduce the time taken to recompile invalid objects. The degree of parallelism is specified by the first argument to [RECOMP\\_PARALLEL Procedure](#).

In general, a parallelism setting of one thread for each available CPU provides a good initial setting. However, please note that the process of recompiling an invalid object writes a significant amount of data to system tables and is fairly I/O intensive. A slow disk system may be a significant bottleneck and limit speedups available from a higher degree of parallelism.

## 264.2 UTL\_RECOMP Operational Notes

UTL\_RECOMP has several operational notes.

- This package uses the job queue for parallel recompilation.
- This package must be run using SQL\*PLUS.
- You must be connected AS SYSDBA to run this script.
- This package expects the following packages to have been created with VALID status:
  - STANDARD (standard.sql)
  - DBMS\_STANDARD (dbmsstdx.sql)
  - DBMS\_JOB (dbmsjob.sql)
  - DBMS\_RANDOM (dbmsrand.sql)
- There should be no other DDL on the database while running entries in this package. Not following this recommendation may lead to deadlocks.

## 264.3 UTL\_RECOMP Examples

These examples show various ways that UTL\_RECOMP can recompile objects.

- Recompile all objects sequentially:

```
EXECUTE UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL();
```

- Recompile objects in schema SCOTT sequentially:

```
EXECUTE UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL('SCOTT');
```

- Recompile all objects using 4 parallel threads:

```
EXECUTE UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL(4);
```

- Recompile objects in schema JOE using the number of threads specified in the parameter JOB\_QUEUE\_PROCESSES:

```
EXECUTE UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL(NULL, 'JOE');
```

## 264.4 Summary of UTL\_RECOMP Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_RECOMP subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 264-1 UTL\_RECOMP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">RECOMP_PARALLEL Procedure</a>	Recompiles invalid objects in a given schema, or all invalid objects in the database, in parallel
<a href="#">RECOMP_SERIAL Procedure</a>	Recompiles invalid objects in a given schema or all invalid objects in the database

### 264.4.1 RECOMP\_PARALLEL Procedure

This procedure uses the information exposed in the DBA\_Dependencies view to recompile invalid objects in the database, or in a given schema, in parallel.

#### Syntax

```
UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL(
  threads IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  flags IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 264-2 RECOMP\_PARALLEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
threads	The number of recompile threads to run in parallel. If NULL, use the value of 'job_queue_processes'.

**Table 264-2 (Cont.) RECOMP\_PARALLEL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	The schema in which to recompile invalid objects. If NULL, all invalid objects in the database are recompiled.
flags	Flag values are intended for internal testing and diagnosability only.

### Usage Notes

The parallel recompile exploits multiple CPUs to reduce the time taken to recompile invalid objects. However, please note that recompilation writes significant amounts of data to system tables, so the disk system may be a bottleneck and prevent significant speedups.

## 264.4.2 RECOMP\_SERIAL Procedure

This procedure recompiles invalid objects in a given schema or all invalid objects in the database.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL(
    schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    flags  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 264-3 RECOMP\_SERIAL Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	The schema in which to recompile invalid objects. If NULL, all invalid objects in the database are recompiled.
flags	Flag values are intended for internal testing and diagnosability only.

# 265

## UTL\_REF

The `UTL_REF` package provides PL/SQL procedures to support reference-based operations. Unlike SQL, `UTL_REF` procedures enable you to write generic type methods without knowing the object table name.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_REF Subprograms](#)

### 265.1 UTL\_REF Overview

`UTL_REF` procedures enable you to write generic type methods without knowing the object table name.

Oracle supports user-defined composite type or object type. Any instance of an object type is called an object. An object type can be used as the type of a column or as the type of a table.

In an object table, each row of the table stores an object. You can uniquely identify an object in an object table with an object identifier.

A reference is a persistent pointer to an object, and each reference can contain an object identifier. The reference can be an attribute of an object type, or it can be stored in a column of a table. Given a reference, an object can be retrieved.

### 265.2 UTL\_REF Security Model

The procedural option is needed to use this package. This package must be created under `SYS` (`CONNECT /AS SYSDBA`). Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not under the package owner `SYS`.

You can use the `UTL_REF` package from stored PL/SQL procedures/packages on the server, as well as from client/side PL/SQL code.

When invoked from PL/SQL procedures/packages on the server, `UTL_REF` verifies that the invoker has the appropriate privileges to access the object pointed to by the `REF`.

 **Note:**

This is in contrast to PL/SQL packages/procedures on the server which operate with definer's privileges, where the package owner must have the appropriate privileges to perform the desired operations.

Thus, if `UTL_REF` is defined under user `SYS`, and user `A` invokes `UTL_REF.SELECT` to select an object from a reference, then user `A` (the invoker) requires the privileges to check.

When invoked from client-side PL/SQL code, `UTL_REF` operates with the privileges of the client session under which the PL/SQL execution is being done.

## 265.3 UTL\_REF Types

An object type is a composite datatype defined by the user or supplied as a library type.

You can create the object type `employee_type` using the following syntax:

```
CREATE TYPE employee_type AS OBJECT (  
    name    VARCHAR2(20),  
    id      NUMBER,  
  
    member function GET_ID  
        (name VARCHAR2)  
        RETURN MEMBER);
```

The object type `employee_type` is a user-defined type that contains two attributes, `name` and `id`, and a member function, `GET_ID()`.

You can create an object table using the following SQL syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE employee_table OF employee_type;
```

## 265.4 UTL\_REF Exceptions

Exceptions can be returned during execution of `UTL_REF` functions for various reasons.

For example, the following scenarios would result in exceptions:

- The object selected does not exist. This could be because either:
  1. The object has been deleted, or the given reference is dangling (invalid).
  2. The object table was dropped or does not exist.
- The object cannot be modified or locked in a serializable transaction. The object was modified by another transaction after the serializable transaction started.
- You do not have the privilege to select or modify the object. The caller of the `UTL_REF` subprogram must have the proper privilege on the object that is being selected or modified.

**Table 265-1 UTL\_REF Exceptions**

Exceptions	Description
errnum == 942	Insufficient privileges.
errnum == 1031	Insufficient privileges.
errnum == 8177	Unable to serialize, if in a serializable transaction.
errnum == 60	Deadlock detected.
errnum == 1403	No data found (if the REF is NULL, and so on.).

The UTL\_REF package does not define any named exceptions. You may define exception handling blocks to catch specific exceptions and to handle them appropriately.

## 265.5 Summary of UTL\_REF Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_REF subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 265-2 UTL\_REF Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DELETE_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Deletes an object given a reference
<a href="#">LOCK_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Locks an object given a reference
<a href="#">SELECT_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Selects an object given a reference
<a href="#">UPDATE_OBJECT Procedure</a>	Updates an object given a reference

### 265.5.1 DELETE\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure deletes an object given a reference.

The semantic of this subprogram is similar to the following SQL statement:

```
DELETE FROM object_table
WHERE REF(t) = reference;
```

Unlike the preceding SQL statement, this subprogram does not require you to specify the object table name where the object resides.

#### Syntax

```
UTL_REF.DELETE_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>");
```

#### Parameters

**Table 265-3 DELETE\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
reference	Reference of the object to delete.

## Exceptions

May be raised.

## Examples

The following example illustrates usage of the UTL\_REF package to implement this scenario: if an employee of a company changes their address, their manager should be notified.

... declarations of Address\_t and others...

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Person_t (
    name    VARCHAR2(64),
    gender  CHAR(1),
    address Address_t,
    MEMBER PROCEDURE setAddress(addr IN Address_t)
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE BODY Person_t (
    MEMBER PROCEDURE setAddress(addr IN Address_t) IS
    BEGIN
        address := addr;
    END;
);

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Employee_t (

```

Under Person\_t: Simulate implementation of inheritance using a REF to Person\_t and delegation of setAddress to it.

```

    thePerson REF Person_t,
    empno     NUMBER(5),
    deptREF   Department_t,
    mgrREF    Employee_t,
    reminders StringArray_t,
    MEMBER PROCEDURE setAddress(addr IN Address_t),
    MEMBER procedure addReminder(reminder VARCHAR2);
);

CREATE TYPE BODY Employee_t (
    MEMBER PROCEDURE setAddress(addr IN Address_t) IS
        myMgr Employee_t;
        meAsPerson Person_t;
    BEGIN

```

Update the address by delegating the responsibility to thePerson. Lock the Person object from the reference, and also select it:

```

UTL_REF.LOCK_OBJECT(thePerson, meAsPerson);
meAsPerson.setAddress(addr);

```

Delegate to thePerson:

```

UTL_REF.UPDATE_OBJECT(thePerson, meAsPerson);
if mgr is NOT NULL THEN

```

Give the manager a reminder:

```

        UTL_REF.LOCK_OBJECT(mgr);
        UTL_REF.SELECT_OBJECT(mgr, myMgr);
        myMgr.addReminder
        ('Update address in the employee directory for' ||
         thePerson.name || ', new address: ' || addr.asString);
        UTL_REF.UPDATE_OBJECT(mgr, myMgr);
    END IF;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        errnum := SQLCODE;
        errmsg := SUBSTR(SQLERRM, 1, 200);

```

## 265.5.2 LOCK\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure locks an object given a reference. In addition, this procedure lets the program select the locked object.

The semantic of this subprogram is similar to the following SQL statement:

```

SELECT VALUE(t)
  INTO object
  FROM object_table t
 WHERE REF(t) = reference
 FOR UPDATE;

```

Unlike the preceding SQL statement, this subprogram does not require you to specify the object table name where the object resides. It is not necessary to lock an object before updating/deleting it.

### Syntax

```

UTL_REF.LOCK_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>");

UTL_REF.LOCK_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>",
    object    IN OUT "<typename>");

```

### Parameters

**Table 265-4 LOCK\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
reference	Reference of the object to lock.
object	The PL/SQL variable that stores the locked object. This variable should be of the same object type as the locked object.

### Exceptions

May be raised.

## 265.5.3 SELECT\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure selects an object given its reference. The selected object is retrieved from the database and its value is put into the PL/SQL variable 'object'.

The semantic of this subprogram is similar to the following SQL statement:



```
SELECT VALUE(t)
INTO object
FROM object_table t
WHERE REF(t) = reference;
```

Unlike the preceding SQL statement, this subprogram does not require you to specify the object table name where the object resides.

### Syntax

```
UTL_REF.SELECT_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>",
    object    IN OUT "<typename>");
```

### Parameters

**Table 265-5 SELECT\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
reference	Reference to the object to select or retrieve.
object	The PL/SQL variable that stores the selected object; this variable should be of the same object type as the referenced object.

### Exceptions

May be raised.

## 265.5.4 UPDATE\_OBJECT Procedure

This procedure updates an object given a reference. The referenced object is updated with the value contained in the PL/SQL variable 'object'.

The semantic of this subprogram is similar to the following SQL statement:

```
UPDATE object_table t
SET VALUE(t) = object
WHERE REF(t) = reference;
```

Unlike the preceding SQL statement, this subprogram does not require you to specify the object table name where the object resides.

### Syntax

```
UTL_REF.UPDATE_OBJECT (
    reference IN REF "<typename>",
    object    IN    "<typename>");
```

### Parameters

**Table 265-6 UPDATE\_OBJECT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
reference	Reference of the object to update.
object	The PL/SQL variable that contains the new value of the object. This variable should be of the same object type as the object to update.

### **Exceptions**

May be raised.

# UTL\_RPADV

The `UTL_RPADV` package provides subprograms to collect and analyze statistics for the Oracle Replication components in a distributed database environment. This package uses the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor to gather statistics.

This chapter contains the following topic:

- [UTL\\_RPADV Overview](#)
- [DBMS\\_COMPARISON Security Model](#)
- [UTL\\_RPADV Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_RPADV Subprograms](#)

## 266.1 UTL\_RPADV Overview

This package enables you to collect and analyze statistics about the performance or Oracle Replication components. You can either collect statistics on demand or you can create a monitoring job that continually monitors Oracle Replication performance.

When this package is used on an Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) database, it can monitor Oracle Database 10g Release 2 (10.2) and later databases. It cannot monitor databases before release 10.2.

## 266.2 DBMS\_COMPARISON Security Model

Security on this package can be controlled by either granting `EXECUTE` on this package to selected users or roles, or by granting `EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE` to selected users or roles.

If subprograms in the package are run from within a stored procedure, then the user who runs the subprograms must be granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the package directly. It cannot be granted through a role.

To ensure that the user who runs the subprograms in this package has the necessary privileges, configure an Oracle Replication administrator and connect as the Oracle Replication administrator when using this package.

## 266.3 UTL\_RPADV Operational Notes

To use this package, you must connect to an Oracle database as an Oracle Replication administrator and run the `utlrvadv.sql` script in the `rdbms/admin` directory in `ORACLE_HOME`.

The `utlrvadv.sql` script creates the following tables:

- [STREAMS\\$\\_PA\\_COMPONENT Table](#)
- [STREAMS\\$\\_PA\\_COMPONENT\\_LINK Table](#)

- STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_PROP Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_STAT Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_CONTROL Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_DATABASE Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_DATABASE\_PROP Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_MONITORING Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_BOTTLENECK Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_STAT Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_COMP\_STAT Table
- STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_PATH\_STAT Table

The Oracle Replication Performance Advisor populates these tables when it is run.

### STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT Table

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT table displays information about the Oracle Replication components at each database.

**Table 266-1** STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT Table

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
COMPONENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
COMPONENT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (194)		Name of the component
COMPONENT_DB	VARCHAR2 (128)		Name of the database that contains the component
COMPONENT_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (20)		Type of the component The following types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPTURE for a capture process</li> <li>• PROPAGATION SENDER for a propagation sender</li> <li>• PROPAGATION RECEIVER for a propagation receiver</li> <li>• APPLY for an apply process</li> <li>• QUEUE for a queue</li> </ul>
COMPONENT_CHANGED_TIME	DATE		Time when the component was last changed

### STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_LINK Table

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_LINK table displays information about how information flows between Oracle Replication components.

**Table 266-2 STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_LINK Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
PATH_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
PATH_KEY	VARCHAR2(4000)		Unique key assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
SOURCE_COMPONENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Source component ID for the path The path starts with this component.
DESTINATION_COMPONENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Destination component ID for the path The path ends with this component.
POSITION	NUMBER		Position of the component in the path

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_PROP Table**

The `STREAMS$_PA_COMPONENT_PROP` table displays information about capture processes and apply processes necessary for analysis by the Replication Performance Advisor.

**Table 266-3 STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_PROP Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
COMPONENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL	Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor

**Table 266-3 (Cont.) STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_PROP Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
PROP_NAME	VARCHAR2 ( 30 )		<p>Property name</p> <p>For a capture process, the component properties include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOURCE_DATABASE - The source database for the changes captured by the capture process</li> <li>• PARALLELISM - The setting for the parallelism capture process parameter</li> <li>• OPTIMIZATION_MODE - Indicates whether the capture process uses combined capture and apply (greater than zero) or does not use combined capture and apply (0)</li> </ul> <p>For an apply process, the component properties include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOURCE_DATABASE - The source database for the messages applied by the apply process</li> <li>• PARALLELISM - The setting for the parallelism apply process parameter</li> <li>• APPLY_CAPTURED - Indicates whether the apply process applies captured messages (YES) persistent messages (NO)</li> <li>• MESSAGE_DELIVERY_MODE - Either buffered or persistent</li> </ul>
PROP_VALUE	VARCHAR2 ( 30 )		Property value

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_STAT Table**

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_STAT table displays performance statistics and session statistics about each Oracle Replication component.

**Table 266-4 STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_STAT Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
ADVISOR_RUN_ID	NUMBER		Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run
ADVISOR_RUN_TIME	DATE		Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was run for the advisor run ID
COMPONENT_ID	NUMBER		Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
STATISTIC_TIME	DATE		Time when the statistic was recorded
STATISTIC_NAME	VARCHAR2(64)		Name of the statistic
STATISTIC_VALUE	NUMBER		Value recorded for the statistic
STATISTIC_UNIT	VARCHAR2(64)		Unit of measurement for the statistic
SUB_COMPONENT_TYP E	VARCHAR2(64)		Type of the subcomponent Only capture processes and apply processes have subcomponents. The following capture process subcomponent types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOGMINER READER for a builder server of a capture process</li> <li>• LOGMINER PREPARER for a preparer server of a capture process</li> <li>• LOGMINER BUILDER for a reader server of a capture process</li> <li>• CAPTURE SESSION for a capture process session</li> </ul> The following apply process subcomponent types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROPAGATION SENDER +RECEIVER for sending LCRs from a capture process directly to an apply process in a combined capture and apply configuration in which both the capture process and apply process run on a single database</li> <li>• APPLY READER for a reader server of an apply process</li> <li>• APPLY COORDINATOR for a coordinator process of an apply process</li> <li>• APPLY SERVER for a reader server of an apply process</li> </ul>
SESSION_ID	NUMBER		Identification number of the session for the component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session.

**Table 266-4 (Cont.) STREAMS\$\_PA\_COMPONENT\_STAT Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
SESSION_SERIAL#	NUMBER		Session serial number of the session for the component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session.

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_CONTROL Table**

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_CONTROL table displays the parameters set for the COLLECT\_STATS procedure in this package. The parameters control the monitoring behavior.

**Table 266-5 STREAMS\$\_PA\_CONTROL Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
ADVISOR_RUN_ID	NUMBER		Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run
ADVISOR_RUN_TIME	DATE		Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was last run
PARAM_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)		The name of the parameter
PARAM_VALUE	VARCHAR2(4000)		The value set for the parameter
PARAM_UNIT	VARCHAR2(30)		The unit of the parameter

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_DATABASE Table**

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_DATABASE table displays information about each database that contains Oracle Replication components.

**Table 266-6 STREAMS\$\_PA\_DATABASE Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
GLOBAL_NAME	VARCHAR2(128)	NOT NULL	Global name of the database analyzed by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
LAST_QUERIED	DATE		The time when the Performance Advisor successfully collected information from a database in its last run
ERROR_NUMBER	NUMBER		The error number of the error encountered when the database was last queried
ERROR_MESSAGE	VARCHAR2(4000)		The error message of the error encountered when the database was last queried

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_DATABASE\_PROP Table**

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_DATABASE\_PROP table displays Oracle Replication database property information necessary for analysis by the Replication Performance Advisor.



**Table 266-7 STREAMS\$\_PA\_DATABASE\_PROP Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
GLOBAL_NAME	VARCHAR2(128)	NOT NULL	Global name of the database analyzed by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
PROP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)		Property name The database properties include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VERSION</li> <li>• COMPATIBILITY</li> <li>• MANAGEMENT_PACK_ACCESS</li> <li>• DB_UNIQUE_NAME</li> </ul>
PROP_VALUE	VARCHAR2(30)		Property value

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_MONITORING Table**

The `STREAMS$_PA_MONITORING` table displays information about each monitoring job running in a database.

**Table 266-8 STREAMS\$\_PA\_MONITORING Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
JOB_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	NOT NULL	Name of the monitoring job
CLIENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)		Name of the client that submitted the job <b>See Also:</b> <a href="#">"Full Monitoring Job Names"</a>
QUERY_USER_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)		User granted privileges to view the monitoring results
SHOW_STATS_TABLE	VARCHAR2(30)		Name of the table used by the <code>SHOW_STATS</code> procedure to display statistics
STARTED_TIME	TIMESTAMP		Time the monitoring job started
STOPPED_TIME	TIMESTAMP		Time the monitoring job last stopped
ALTERED_TIME	TIMESTAMP		Time the monitoring job was last altered
STATE	VARCHAR2(30)		State of the monitoring job, either ENABLED or STOPPED

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_BOTTLENECK Table**

The `STREAMS$_PA_PATH_BOTTLENECK` table displays information about Oracle Replication components that might be slowing down the flow of messages.

**Table 266-9 STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_BOTTLENECK Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
ADVISOR_RUN_ID	NUMBER		Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run

**Table 266-9 (Cont.) STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_BOTTLENECK Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
ADVISOR_RUN_TIME	DATE		Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was last run
ADVISOR_RUN_REASON	VARCHAR2(4000)		Reason for the bottleneck
PATH_ID	NUMBER		Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
PATH_KEY	VARCHAR2(4000)		Unique key assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
COMPONENT_ID	NUMBER		Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
TOP_SESSION_ID	NUMBER		Session ID of the top component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session.
TOP_SESSION_SERIAL#	NUMBER		Session serial number of the top component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session.
ACTION_NAME	VARCHAR2(32)		Action name for the top session
BOTTLENECK_IDENTIFIED	VARCHAR2(30)		Whether a bottleneck was identified

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_STAT Table**

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_STAT table displays performance statistics about each stream path.

**Table 266-10 STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_STAT Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
ADVISOR_RUN_ID	NUMBER		Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run
ADVISOR_RUN_TIME	DATE		Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was run for the advisor run ID
PATH_ID	NUMBER		Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
PATH_KEY	VARCHAR2(4000)		Unique key assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
STATISTIC_TIME	DATE		Time when the statistic was recorded
STATISTIC_NAME	VARCHAR2(64)		Name of the statistic

**Table 266-10 (Cont.) STREAMS\$\_PA\_PATH\_STAT Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
STATISTIC_VALUE	NUMBER		Value recorded for the statistic
STATISTIC_UNIT	VARCHAR2(64)		Unit of measurement for the statistic

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_COMP\_STAT Table**

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_COMP\_STAT table displays statistics for Oracle Replication components.

**Table 266-11 STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_COMP\_STAT Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
ADVISOR_RUN_ID	NUMBER		Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run
ADVISOR_RUN_TIME	DATE		Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was last run
PATH_ID	NUMBER		Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
POSITION	NUMBER		Position of the component in the path
COMPONENT_ID	NUMBER		Identification number assigned to the component by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
COMPONENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(194)		Name of the component
COMPONENT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)		Type of the component The following types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAPTURE for a capture process</li> <li>• PROPAGATION_SENDER for a propagation sender</li> <li>• PROPAGATION_RECEIVER for a propagation receiver</li> <li>• APPLY for an apply process</li> <li>• QUEUE for a queue</li> </ul>

**Table 266-11 (Cont.) STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_COMP\_STAT Table**

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
SUB_COMPONENT_TYPE	VARCHAR2(30)		Type of the subcomponent Only capture processes and apply processes have subcomponents. The following capture process subcomponent types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LOGMINER READER for a builder server of a capture process</li> <li>LOGMINER PREPARER for a preparer server of a capture process</li> <li>LOGMINER BUILDER for a reader server of a capture process</li> <li>CAPTURE SESSION for a capture process session</li> </ul> The following apply process subcomponent types are possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PROPAGATION SENDER+RECEIVER for sending LCRs from a capture process directly to an apply process in a combined capture and apply configuration in which both the capture process and apply process run on a single database</li> <li>APPLY READER for a reader server of an apply process</li> <li>APPLY COORDINATOR for a coordinator process of an apply process</li> <li>APPLY SERVER for a reader server of an apply process</li> </ul>
SESSION_ID	NUMBER		Identification number of the session for the component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session.
SESSION_SERIAL#	NUMBER		Session serial number of the session for the component. Query the V\$SESSION view for information about the session.
STATISTIC_ALIAS	VARCHAR2(30)		Name of the statistic
STATISTIC_NAME	VARCHAR2(128)		Name of the statistic
STATISTIC_VALUE	NUMBER		Value recorded for the statistic
STATISTIC_UNIT	VARCHAR2(128)		Unit of measurement for the statistic

**STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_PATH\_STAT Table**

The STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_PATH\_STAT table displays statistics for the stream paths in an Oracle Replication configuration. A monitoring job uses this table as the default table for the statistics collected for stream paths.

**Table 266-12** STREAMS\$\_PA\_SHOW\_PATH\_STAT Table

Column	Datatype	NULL	Description
PATH_ID	NUMBER		Identification number assigned to the path by the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor
ADVISOR_RUN_ID	NUMBER		Identification number of the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run
ADVISOR_RUN_TIME	DATE		Time when the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor was last run
SETTING	VARCHAR2(2000)		Setting for the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor Run
STATISTICS	VARCHAR2(4000)		Component-level statistics
SESSION_STATISTICS	VARCHAR2(4000)		Session-level statistics
OPTIMIZATION	NUMBER		Whether the path uses the combined capture and apply optimization  0 (zero) means that the path does not use the combined capture and apply optimization.  1 means that the path uses the combined capture and apply optimization.

## 266.4 Summary of UTL\_RPADV Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_RPADV subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 266-13** UTL\_RPADV Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ALTER_MONITORING Procedure</a>	Alters the monitoring job submitted by the current user.
<a href="#">COLLECT_STATS Procedure</a>	Uses the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor to gather statistics about the Oracle Replication components and subcomponents in a distributed database environment.
<a href="#">IS_MONITORING Function</a>	Checks whether a monitoring job is currently running.
<a href="#">SHOW_STATS Procedure</a>	Generates output that includes the statistics gathered by the COLLECT_STATS procedure.
<a href="#">SHOW_STATS_HTML Procedure</a>	Generates HTML output that includes the statistics gathered by the COLLECT_STATS procedure.
<a href="#">START_MONITORING Procedure</a>	Starts a monitoring job.
<a href="#">STOP_MONITORING Procedure</a>	Stops a monitoring job.

## 266.4.1 ALTER\_MONITORING Procedure

This procedure alters the monitoring job submitted by the current user.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.ALTER_MONITORING(
    interval                IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    top_event_threshold     IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    bottleneck_idle_threshold IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL,
    retention_time          IN NUMBER  DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 266-14 ALTER\_MONITORING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
interval	The amount of time, in seconds, between each Performance Advisor run. The maximum is 3600 seconds. If NULL, then the current value is not changed.
top_event_threshold	A percentage that determines whether a top wait event statistic is collected. The percentage for a wait event must be greater than the value specified in this parameter for the procedure to collect the wait event statistic. For example, if 15 is specified, then only wait events with a value larger than 15% are collected. If NULL, then the current value is not changed.
bottleneck_idle_threshold	A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its IDLE percentage. The IDLE percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are idle 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis. If NULL, then the current value is not changed.
bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold	A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its FLOW CONTROL percentage. The FLOW CONTROL percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are paused for flow control 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis. If NULL, then the current value is not changed.

**Table 266-14 (Cont.) ALTER\_MONITORING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
retention_time	The number of hours to retain monitoring results. If NULL, then the current value is not changed.

**Exceptions****Table 266-15 ALTER\_MONITORING Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-20113	no active monitoring job found

## 266.4.2 COLLECT\_STATS Procedure

This procedure uses the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor to gather statistics about the Oracle Replication components and subcomponents in a distributed database environment.

**Note:**

This procedure commits.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_RPADV.COLLECT_STATS(
  interval                IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 60,
  num_runs                IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 10,
  comp_stat_table         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_ADVISOR_COMP_STAT',
  path_stat_table         IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_ADVISOR_PATH_STAT',
  top_event_threshold     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 15,
  bottleneck_idle_threshold IN NUMBER  DEFAULT 50,
  bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold IN NUMBER DEFAULT 50);
```

**Parameters****Table 266-16 COLLECT\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
interval	The amount of time, in seconds, between each Performance Advisor run. The maximum is 3600 seconds.
num_runs	The number of times that the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor is run by the procedure.

**Table 266-16 (Cont.) COLLECT\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
comp_stat_table	<p>The name of the table that stores the statistics collected for Oracle Replication components and subcomponents. Specify the table name as <i>[schema_name]. Object_name</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The procedure creates the specified table if it does not exist.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you use the default table STREAMS\$_ADVISOR_COMP_STAT.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter.</p>
path_stat_table	<p>The name of the table that stores the statistics collected for stream paths. Specify the table name as <i>[schema_name]. Object_name</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>The procedure creates the specified table if it does not exist.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you use the default table STREAMS\$_ADVISOR_PATH_STAT.</p> <p>See "<a href="#">Usage Notes</a>" for more information about this parameter.</p>
top_event_threshold	<p>A percentage that determines whether a top wait event statistic is collected.</p> <p>The percentage for a wait event must be greater than the value specified in this parameter for the procedure to collect the wait event statistic. For example, if 15 is specified, then only wait events with a value larger than 15% are collected.</p>
bottleneck_idle_threshold	<p>A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its IDLE percentage.</p> <p>The IDLE percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are idle 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis.</p>
bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold	<p>A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its FLOW CONTROL percentage.</p> <p>The FLOW CONTROL percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are paused for flow control 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis.</p>



### Usage Notes

The table specified in the `path_stat_table` parameter stores stream path statistics. This table also concatenates the component and subcomponent statistics stored in the table specified in the `comp_stat_table` parameter. The `SHOW_STATS` procedure in this package shows only the statistics stored in the table specified in the `path_stat_table` parameter.

## 266.4.3 IS\_MONITORING Function

This function checks whether a monitoring job is currently running. This function either returns `TRUE` if a monitoring job is currently running or `FALSE` if a monitoring job is not currently running.

A monitoring job is submitted using the `START_MONITORING` procedure.



### See Also:

["START\\_MONITORING Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.IS_MONITORING(
  job_name      IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_MONITORING_JOB',
  client_name   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

### Parameters

**Table 266-17 IS\_MONITORING Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>job_name</code>	The name of the job for which to check.
<code>client_name</code>	The name of the client that submitted the job.

## 266.4.4 SHOW\_STATS Procedure

This procedure generates output that includes the statistics gathered by the `COLLECT_STATS` and `START_MONITORING` procedures.

The output is formatted so that it can be imported into a spreadsheet for analysis.



### Note:

This procedure does not commit.

 See Also:

- "COLLECT\_STATS Procedure"
- "START\_MONITORING Procedure"

**Syntax**

```
UTL_RPADV.SHOW_STATS(
  path_stat_table IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_ADVISOR_PATH_STAT',
  path_id         IN NUMBER    DEFAULT NULL,
  bgn_run_id     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT -1,
  end_run_id     IN NUMBER    DEFAULT -10,
  show_path_id   IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_run_id    IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_run_time  IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_optimization IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_setting   IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  show_stat      IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE,
  show_sess     IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE,
  show_legend    IN BOOLEAN   DEFAULT TRUE);
```

**Parameters****Table 266-18** *SHOW\_STATS Procedure Parameters*

Parameter	Description
path_stat_table	<p>The name of the table that contains the stream path statistics. Specify the table name as <i>[schema_name.]object_name</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>When you gather statistics using the COLLECT_STATS procedure, this table is specified in the path_stat_table parameter in the COLLECT_STATS procedure. The default table is STREAMS\$_ADVISOR_PATH_STAT.</p> <p>When you gather statistics using the START_MONITORING procedure, you can determine the name for this table by querying the SHOW_STATS_TABLE column in the STREAMS\$_PA_MONITORING view. The default table for a monitoring job is STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT.</p>
path_id	<p>A stream path ID.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure shows output for the specified stream path only.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure shows output for all active stream paths.</p>
bgn_run_id	<p>The first Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID to show in the range of runs.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p>
end_run_id	<p>The last Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID to show in the range of runs.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p>

**Table 266-18 (Cont.) SHOW\_STATS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
show_path_id	If TRUE, then the path ID for each stream path is included in the output. If FALSE, then the path ID for each stream path is not included in the output.
show_run_id	If TRUE, then the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID is included in the output. If FALSE, then the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID is not included in the output.
show_run_time	If TRUE, then the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run time is included in the output. If FALSE, then the Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run time is not included in the output.
show_optimization	If TRUE, then path output includes information pertaining to the combined capture and apply optimization. If FALSE, then path output does not include information pertaining to the combined capture and apply optimization.
show_setting	If TRUE, then the settings for the threshold parameters are included in the output. The threshold parameters are the top_event_threshold, bottleneck_idle_threshold, and bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold parameters in the COLLECT_STATS procedure. If FALSE, then the settings for the threshold parameters are not included in the output.
show_stat	If TRUE, then the component-level and subcomponent-level statistics are included in the output. These components include capture processes, queues, propagation senders, propagation receivers, and apply processes. The subcomponents are the subcomponents for capture processes and apply processes. If FALSE, then the component-level and subcomponent-level statistics are not included in the output.
show_sess	If TRUE, then the session-level statistics are included in the output. Session-level statistics include IDLE, FLOW CONTROL, and EVENT statistics. If FALSE, then the session-level statistics are not included in the output.
show_legend	If TRUE, then the legend is included in the output. The legend describes the abbreviations used in the output. If FALSE, then the legend is not included in the output.

### Usage Notes

Use the bgn\_run\_id and end\_run\_id together to specify the range of Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs to display. Positive numbers show statistics from an earlier run forward. Negative numbers show statistics from a later run backward.

For example, if `bgn_run_id` is set to 1 and `end_run_id` is set to 10, then the procedure shows statistics for the first ten Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs.

However, if `bgn_run_id` is set to -1 and `end_run_id` is set to -10, then the procedure shows statistics for the last ten Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs.

## 266.4.5 SHOW\_STATS\_HTML Procedure

This procedure generates HTML output that includes the statistics gathered by the `COLLECT_STATS` and `START_MONITORING` procedures.

### Note:

This procedure does not commit.

### See Also:

- ["COLLECT\\_STATS Procedure"](#)
- ["START\\_MONITORING Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.SHOW_STATS_HTML(
  directory      IN VARCHAR2,
  reportname     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'RPADVREPORT.HTML',
  comp_stat_table IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_ADVISOR_COMP_STAT',
  path_id        IN NUMBER     DEFAULT NULL,
  bgn_run_id     IN NUMBER     DEFAULT -1,
  end_run_id     IN NUMBER     DEFAULT -10,
  detailed       IN BOOLEAN    DEFAULT TRUE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 266-19 SHOW\_STATS\_HTML Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>directory</code>	The directory object for the directory on the local computer system into which the generated HTML report is placed  The specified directory object must be created using the SQL statement <code>CREATE DIRECTORY</code> , and the user who invokes the procedure must have <code>READ</code> and <code>WRITE</code> privilege on each one.
<code>reportname</code>	The name of the HTML report

**Table 266-19 (Cont.) SHOW\_STATS\_HTML Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>comp_stat_table</code>	<p>The name of the table that stores the statistics collected for Oracle Replication components and subcomponents. Specify the table name as <i>[schema_name]. Object_name</i>. If the schema is not specified, then the current user is the default.</p> <p>When you gather statistics using the <code>COLLECT_STATS</code> procedure, this table is specified in the <code>comp_stat_table</code> parameter in the <code>COLLECT_STATS</code> procedure. The default table is <code>STREAMS\$_ADVISOR_COMP_STAT</code>.</p> <p>When you gather statistics using the <code>START_MONITORING</code> procedure, you can determine the name for this table by querying the <code>SHOW_STATS_TABLE</code> column in the <code>STREAMS\$_PA_MONITORING</code> view. The default table for a monitoring job is <code>STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT</code>.</p> <p>Oracle recommends that you start a monitoring job with the <code>START_MONITORING</code> procedure in this package and use the appropriate the <code>STREAMS\$_PA_SHOW_PATH_STAT</code> table.</p>
<code>path_id</code>	<p>A stream path ID.</p> <p>If non-NULL, then the procedure shows output for the specified stream path only.</p> <p>If NULL, then the procedure shows output for all active stream paths.</p>
<code>bgn_run_id</code>	<p>The first Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID to show in the range of runs.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p>
<code>end_run_id</code>	<p>The last Oracle Replication Performance Advisor run ID to show in the range of runs.</p> <p>See "Usage Notes" for more information about this parameter.</p>
<code>detailed</code>	<p>If TRUE, then the procedure generates component-level statistics.</p> <p>If FALSE, then the procedure does not generate component-level statistics.</p>

**Usage Notes**

Use the `bgn_run_id` and `end_run_id` together to specify the range of Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs to display. Positive numbers show statistics from an earlier run forward. Negative numbers show statistics from a later run backward.

For example, if `bgn_run_id` is set to 1 and `end_run_id` is set to 10, then the procedure shows statistics for the first ten Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs.

However, if `bgn_run_id` is set to -1 and `end_run_id` is set to -10, then the procedure shows statistics for the last ten Oracle Replication Performance Advisor runs.

## 266.4.6 START\_MONITORING Procedure

This procedure starts a monitoring job.

This procedure runs the `COLLECT_STATS` procedure to gather statistics about the Oracle Replication components and subcomponents in a distributed database environment.

### Note:

This procedure commits.

### See Also:

- ["COLLECT\\_STATS Procedure"](#)

### Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.START_MONITORING(
  job_name           IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT 'STREAMS$_MONITORING_JOB',
  client_name       IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  query_user_name   IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  interval          IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 60,
  top_event_threshold IN NUMBER   DEFAULT 15,
  bottleneck_idle_threshold IN NUMBER DEFAULT 50,
  bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold IN NUMBER DEFAULT 50,
  retention_time    IN NUMBER    DEFAULT 24);
```

### Parameters

**Table 266-20 START\_MONITORING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
job_name	The name of the monitoring job to create.
client_name	The name of the client.
query_user_name	The user who will query the result tables. This procedure grants privileges to the specified user to enable the user to query the result tables.
interval	The amount of time, in seconds, between each Performance Advisor run. The maximum is 3600 seconds. The specified interval is used for the interval parameter in the <code>COLLECT_STATS</code> procedure.

**Table 266-20 (Cont.) START\_MONITORING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
top_event_threshold	A percentage that determines whether a top wait event statistic is collected. The percentage for a wait event must be greater than the value specified in this parameter for the procedure to collect the wait event statistic. For example, if 15 is specified, then only wait events with a value larger than 15% are collected.
bottleneck_idle_threshold	A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its IDLE percentage. The IDLE percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are idle 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis.
bottleneck_flowctrl_threshold	A percentage that determines whether an Oracle Replication component session is eligible for bottleneck analysis based on its FLOW CONTROL percentage. The FLOW CONTROL percentage must be less than or equal to the value specified in this parameter for the Oracle Replication component session to be eligible for bottleneck analysis. For example, if 50 is specified, then only components that are paused for flow control 50% of the time or less are eligible for bottleneck analysis.
retention_time	The number of hours to retain monitoring results.

### Exceptions

**Table 266-21 START\_MONITORING Procedure Exceptions**

Exception	Description
ORA-20111	cannot start monitoring due to active EM monitoring job Stop the Oracle Enterprise Manager (EM) monitoring job, and run the START_MONITORING procedure again.
ORA-20112	cannot start monitoring due to active Replication monitoring job Stop the Replication monitoring job, and run the START_MONITORING procedure again.

### Usage Notes

The following are usage notes for the START\_MONITORING procedure:

- [Requirements for the User Running the Procedure](#)
- [Full Monitoring Job Names](#)

- Restrictions on Monitoring Jobs

#### Requirements for the User Running the Procedure

The user who runs the `START_MONITORING` procedure must meet the following requirements:

- The user must have access to a database link to each database that contains Oracle Replication components.
- The user must have been granted privileges using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure, and each database link must connect to a user at the remote database that has been granted privileges using the `DBMS_XSTREAM_AUTH.GRANT_ADMIN_PRIVILEGE` procedure.

#### Full Monitoring Job Names

When you submit a monitoring job, the client name and job name are concatenated to form the full monitoring job name. You specify the client name using the `client_name` parameter and the job name using the `job_name` parameter when you run the `START_MONITORING` procedure. The client name for a monitoring job submitted by Oracle Enterprise Manager is always `EM`.

The following table show examples of full monitoring job names:

Setting for <code>client_name</code> Parameter	Setting for <code>job_name</code> parameter	Full Monitoring Job Name
NULL	STREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB	STREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB
EM	STREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB	EMSTREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB
strm	STREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB	strmSTREAMS\$_MONITORING_JOB
strm	mjob1	strmmjob1

#### Restrictions on Monitoring Jobs

The following restrictions apply to monitoring jobs:

- The limit for the length of the full monitoring job name is 30 bytes.
- Two monitoring jobs cannot have the same full monitoring job name, even if the monitoring jobs were submitted by different schemas. The name check is not case-sensitive. For example, `strmSTREAMS$_MONITORING_JOB` and `STRMSTREAMS$_MONITORING_JOB` are considered to be the same name.
- Oracle Enterprise Manager can have at most one monitoring job for each database.
- Each schema can have at most one monitoring job.



## 266.4.7 STOP\_MONITORING Procedure

This procedure stops a monitoring job that was submitted by the current user.

### Syntax

```
UTL_RPADV.STOP_MONITORING(  
    purge IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

### Parameters

**Table 266-22 STOP\_MONITORING Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
purge	If TRUE, then the procedure purges information about the monitoring job from the result tables. If FALSE, then the procedure retains information about the monitoring job in the result tables.

# UTL SMTP

The `UTL SMTP` package is designed for sending electronic mails (e-mails) over Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) as specified by RFC821.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Reply Codes](#)
- [UTL SMTP Operational Notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL SMTP Subprograms](#)



## See Also:

*Oracle Database Development Guide*

## 267.1 UTL SMTP Overview

The `UTL SMTP` protocol consists of a set of commands for an e-mail client to dispatch e-mails to an SMTP server. The `UTL SMTP` package provides interfaces to the SMTP commands.

For many of the commands, the package provides both a procedural and a functional interface. The functional form returns the reply from the server for processing by the client. The procedural form checks the reply and raises an exception if the reply indicates a transient (400-range reply code) or permanent error (500-range reply code). Otherwise, it discards the reply.

Note that the original SMTP protocol communicates using 7-bit ASCII. Using `UTL SMTP`, all text data (in other words, those in `VARCHAR2`) is converted to US7ASCII before it is sent to the server. Some implementations of SMTP servers that support SMTP extension 8BITMIME [RFC1652] support full 8-bit communication between client and server. The body of the `DATA` command can be transferred in full 8 bits, but the rest of the SMTP command and response must be in 7 bits. When the target SMTP server supports 8BITMIME extension, users of multibyte databases may convert their non-US7ASCII, multibyte `VARCHAR2` data to `RAW` and use the `WRITE_RAW_DATA` subprogram to send multibyte data using 8-bit MIME encoding.

UTL\_SMTP provides for SMTP communication as specified in RFC821, but does not provide an API to format the content of the message according to RFC 822 (for example, setting the subject of an electronic mail). You must format the message appropriately. In addition, UTL\_SMTP does not have the functionality to implement an SMTP server for an e-mail clients to send e-mails using SMTP.

## 267.2 UTL\_SMTP Security Model

This package is an invoker's rights package. The invoking user must have the `connect` privilege granted in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which the user must connect.



### Note:

For more information on managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*

## 267.3 UTL\_SMTP Constants

UTL\_SMTP defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

These are shown in the following table.

**Table 267-1 UTL\_SMTP Constants**

Name	Type	Value	Description
ALL_SCHEMES	VARCHAR2(256)	'CRAM-MD5 PLAIN LOGIN'	List of all authentication schemes UTL_SMTP supports, in order of their relative security strength. The subset of the schemes in ALL_SCHEMES (namely, PLAIN and LOGIN) in which cleartext passwords are sent over SMTP must be used only in SMTP connections that are secured by Secure Socket Layer / Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS).
NON_CLEARTEXT_PASSWORD_SCHEMES	VARCHAR2(256)	'CRAM-MD5'	List of authentication schemes that UTL_SMTP supports and in which no cleartext passwords are sent over SMTP. They can be used in SMTP connections that are not secured by SSL/TLS. Note that these schemes may still be weak when used in an insecure SMTP connection.

## 267.4 UTL\_SMTP Types

UTL\_SMTP uses a CONNECTION record type and REPLY\_REPLIES record types.

### CONNECTION Record Type

This is a PL/SQL record type used to represent an SMTP connection.

#### Syntax

```
TYPE connection IS RECORD (
    host          VARCHAR2(255),
    port          PLS_INTEGER,
    tx_timeout    PLS_INTEGER,
    private_tcp_con utl_tcp.connection,
    private_state PLS_INTEGER);
```

#### Fields

**Table 267-2 CONNECTION Record Type Fields**

Field	Description
host	Name of the remote host when connection is established. NULL when no connection is established.
port	Port number of the remote SMTP server connected. NULL when no connection is established.
tx_timeout	Time in seconds that the UTL_SMTP package waits before timing out in a read or write operation in this connection. In read operations, this package times out if no data is available for reading immediately. In write operations, this package times out if the output buffer is full and no data is to be sent into the network without being blocked. 0 indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever.
private_tcp_con	Private, for implementation use only. You should not modify this field.
private_state	Private, for implementation use only. You should not modify this field.

#### Usage Notes

The read-only fields in a connection record are used to return information about the SMTP connection after the connection is successfully made with the [OPEN\\_CONNECTION Functions](#). Changing the values of these fields has no effect on the connection. The fields `private_tcp_con` and `private_state` for implementation use only. You should not modify these fields.

### REPLY\_REPLIES Record Types

These are PL/SQL record types used to represent an SMTP reply line. Each SMTP reply line consists of a reply code followed by a text message. While a single reply line is expected for most SMTP commands, some SMTP commands expect multiple reply lines. For those situations, a PL/SQL table of reply records is used to represent multiple reply lines.

**Syntax**

```
TYPE reply IS RECORD (
  code    PLS_INTEGER,
  text    VARCHAR2(508));
```

```
TYPE replies IS TABLE OF reply INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

**Fields****Table 267-3 REPLY, REPLIES Record Type Fields**

Field	Description
code	3-digit reply code
text	Text message of the reply

## 267.5 UTL\_SMTP Reply Codes

SMTP servers send reply codes that indicate message or server status.

The following is a list of the SMTP reply codes.

**Table 267-4 SMTP Reply Codes**

Reply Code	Meaning
211	System status, or system help reply
214	Help message [Information on how to use the receiver or the meaning of a particular non-standard command; this reply is useful only to the human user]
220	<domain> Service ready
221	<domain> Service closing transmission channel
250	Requested mail action okay, completed
251	User not local; forwards to <forward-path>
252	OK, pending messages for node <node> started. Cannot VERIFY user (for example, info is not local), but takes message for this user and attempts delivery.
253	OK, <messages> pending messages for node <node> started
354	Start mail input; end with <CRLF.CRLF>
355	Octet-offset is the transaction offset
421	<domain> Service not available, closing transmission channel (This can be a reply to any command if the service knows it must shut down.)
450	Requested mail action not taken: mailbox unavailable [for example, mailbox busy]
451	Requested action terminated: local error in processing
452	Requested action not taken: insufficient system storage
453	You have no mail.

**Table 267-4 (Cont.) SMTP Reply Codes**

Reply Code	Meaning
454	TLS not available due to temporary reason. Encryption required for requested authentication mechanism.
458	Unable to queue messages for node <node>
459	Node <node> not allowed: reason
500	Syntax error, command unrecognized (This may include errors such as command line too long.)
501	Syntax error in parameters or arguments
502	Command not implemented
503	Bad sequence of commands
504	Command parameter not implemented
521	<Machine> does not accept mail.
530	Must issue a STARTTLS command first. Encryption required for requested authentication mechanism.
534	Authentication mechanism is too weak.
538	Encryption required for requested authentication mechanism.
550	Requested action not taken: mailbox unavailable [for, mailbox not found, no access]
551	User not local; please try <forward-path>
552	Requested mail action terminated: exceeded storage allocation
553	Requested action not taken: mailbox name not allowed [for example, mailbox syntax incorrect]
554	Transaction failed

## 267.6 UTL\_SMTP Operational Notes

An SMTP connection is initiated by a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION` Functions which returns a SMTP connection.

After a connection is established, the following calls are required to send a mail:

[HELO Function and Procedure](#) - identify the domain of the sender

[MAIL Function and Procedure](#)- start a mail, specify the sender

[RCPT Function](#) - specify the recipient

[OPEN\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#)- start the mail body

[WRITE\\_RAW\\_DATA Procedure](#) - write the mail body (multiple calls allowed)

[CLOSE\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#) - close the mail body and send the mail

The SMTP connection is closed by calling the `QUIT` Function and Procedure.

**Related Topics**

- [OPEN\\_CONNECTION Functions](#)  
These functions open a connection to an SMTP server.
- [QUIT Function and Procedure](#)  
This subprogram terminates an SMTP session and disconnects from the server.

## 267.7 UTL\_SMTP Exceptions

This table lists the exceptions that can be raised by the interface of the UTL\_SMTP package.

The network error is transferred to a reply code of 421- service not available.

**Table 267-5 UTL\_SMTP Exceptions**

Exception	Description
INVALID_OPERATION	Raised when an invalid operation is made. In other words, calling API other than the <a href="#">WRITE_DATA Procedure</a> , the <a href="#">WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure</a> or the <a href="#">CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure</a> after the <a href="#">OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure</a> is called, or calling <code>WRITE_DATA</code> , <code>WRITE_RAW_DATA</code> or <code>CLOSE_DATA</code> without first calling <code>OPEN_DATA</code> .
TRANSIENT_ERROR	Raised when receiving a reply code in 400 range
PERMANENT_ERROR	Raised when receiving a reply code in 500 range

## 267.8 UTL\_SMTP Rules and Limits

The API imposes no imitation or range-checking. However, you must be aware of the limitations on various elements of SMTP. Sending data that exceed these limits may result in errors returned by the server.

The following table describes the size limitations encountered by the UTL\_SMTP subprograms.

**Table 267-6 SMTP Size Limitation**

Element	Size Limitation
user	Maximum total length of a user name is 64 characters
domain	Maximum total length of a domain name or number is 64 characters
path	Maximum total length of a reverse-path or forward-path is 256 characters (including the punctuation and element separators)
command line	Maximum total length of a command line including the command word and the <CRLF> is 512 characters
reply line	Maximum total length of a reply line including the reply code and the <CRLF> is 512 characters
text line	Maximum total length of a text line including the <CRLF> is 1000 characters (but not counting the leading dot duplicated for transparency)

**Table 267-6 (Cont.) SMTP Size Limitation**

Element	Size Limitation
recipients buffer	Maximum total number of recipients that must be buffered is 100 recipients

## 267.9 UTL SMTP Examples

This example illustrates how UTL SMTP is used by an application to send e-mail. The application connects to an SMTP server at port 25 and sends a simple text message.

```

DECLARE
  c UTL SMTP.CONNECTION;

PROCEDURE send_header(name IN VARCHAR2, header IN VARCHAR2) AS
BEGIN
  UTL SMTP.WRITE_DATA(c, name || ': ' || header || UTL_TCP.CRLF);
END;

BEGIN
  c := UTL SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION('smtp-server.acme.com');
  UTL SMTP.HELO(c, 'foo.com');
  UTL SMTP.MAIL(c, 'sender@foo.com');
  UTL SMTP.RCPT(c, 'recipient@foo.com');
  UTL SMTP.OPEN_DATA(c);
  send_header('From',      '"Sender" <sender@foo.com>');
  send_header('To',       '"Recipient" <recipient@foo.com>');
  send_header('Subject', 'Hello');
  UTL SMTP.WRITE_DATA(c, UTL_TCP.CRLF || 'Hello, world!');
  UTL SMTP.CLOSE_DATA(c);
  UTL SMTP.QUIT(c);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN utl_smtp.transient_error OR utl_smtp.permanent_error THEN
    BEGIN
      UTL SMTP.QUIT(c);
    EXCEPTION
      WHEN UTL SMTP.TRANSIENT_ERROR OR UTL SMTP.PERMANENT_ERROR THEN
        NULL; -- When the SMTP server is down or unavailable, we don't have
              -- a connection to the server. The QUIT call raises an
              -- exception that we can ignore.
    END;
  raise_application_error(-20000,
    'Failed to send mail due to the following error: ' || sqlerrm);
END;

```

## 267.10 Summary of UTL SMTP Subprograms

This table lists the UTL SMTP subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 267-7 UTL SMTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">AUTH Function and Procedure</a>	Sends the AUTH command to authenticate to the SMTP server



**Table 267-7 (Cont.) UTL\_SMTP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLOSE_CONNECTION Procedure</a>	Closes the SMTP connection, causing the current SMTP operation to terminate
<a href="#">CLOSE_DATA Function and Procedure</a>	Closes the data session
<a href="#">COMMAND Function and Procedure</a>	Performs a generic SMTP command
<a href="#">COMMAND_REPLIES Function</a>	Performs a generic SMTP command and retrieves multiple reply lines
<a href="#">DATA Function and Procedure</a>	Sends the e-mail body
<a href="#">EHLO Function and Procedure</a>	Performs the initial handshake with SMTP server using the EHLO command
<a href="#">HELO Function and Procedure</a>	Performs the initial handshake with SMTP server using the HELO command
<a href="#">HELP Function</a>	Sends HELP command
<a href="#">MAIL Function and Procedure</a>	Initiates an e-mail transaction with the server, the destination is a mailbox
<a href="#">NOOP Function and Procedure</a>	NULL command
<a href="#">OPEN_CONNECTION Functions</a>	Opens a connection to an SMTP server
<a href="#">OPEN_DATA Function and Procedure</a>	Sends the DATA command
<a href="#">QUIT Function and Procedure</a>	Terminates an SMTP session and disconnects from the server
<a href="#">RCPT Function</a>	Specifies the recipient of an e-mail message
<a href="#">RSET Function and Procedure</a>	Terminates the current e-mail transaction
<a href="#">STARTTLS Function and Procedure</a>	Sends STARTTLS command to secure the SMTP connection using SSL/TLS
<a href="#">VRFY Function</a>	Verifies the validity of a destination e-mail address
<a href="#">WRITE_DATA Procedure</a>	Writes a portion of the e-mail message
<a href="#">WRITE_RAW_DATA Procedure</a>	Writes a portion of the e-mail message with RAW data

## 267.10.1 AUTH Function and Procedure

This subprogram sends the AUTH command to authenticate to the SMTP server. The UTL\_SMTP package goes through the user's choices of authentication schemes, skips any that is not supported by the SMTP server and uses the first supported.

To determine the schemes the SMTP server supports from its EHLO reply, the user must call the [EHLO Function and Procedure](#). Otherwise, UTL\_SMTP uses the first scheme in the list.

## Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.AUTH (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  username   IN          VARCHAR2,
  password   IN          VARCHAR2,
  schemes    IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NON_CLEARTEXT_PASSWORD_SCHEMES)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.AUTH (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  username   IN          VARCHAR2,
  password   IN          VARCHAR2,
  schemes    IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NON_CLEARTEXT_PASSWORD_SCHEMES);
```

## Parameters

**Table 267-8 AUTH Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
username	Username
password	Password
schemes	Space-separated list of authentication schemes UTL_SMTP is allowed to use in the preferred order. See the ALL_SCHEMES and NON_CLEARTEXT_PASSWORD_SCHEMES constants for suggestions.

## Return Values

**Table 267-9 AUTH Function and Procedure Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

## Usage Notes

- Currently only PLAIN, LOGIN and CRAM-MD5 authentication schemes are supported by UTL\_SMTP.
- Since the SMTP server may change the authentication schemes it supports after the SMTP connection is secured by SSL/TLS after the STARTTLS command (for example, adding PLAIN and LOGIN), the caller must call the [EHLO Function and Procedure](#) again for UTL\_SMTP to update the list after the [STARTTLS Function and Procedure](#) is called.

## Examples

```
DECLARE
  c utl_smtp.connection;
BEGIN
```

```

c := utl_smtp.open_connection(
    host => 'smtp.example.com',
    port => 25,
    wallet_path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/smtp_wallet',
    wallet_password => 'password',
    secure_connection_before_smtp => FALSE);
UTL_SMTP.STARTTLS(c);
UTL_SMTP.AUTH(
    c => c,
    username => 'scott',
    password => 'password'
    schemes => utl_smtp.all_schemes);
END;

```

## 267.10.2 CLOSE\_CONNECTION Procedure

This procedure closes the SMTP connection, causing the current SMTP operation to terminate. Use this procedure only to cancel an e-mail in the middle of the data session.

To end the SMTP connection properly, use the [QUIT Function and Procedure](#).

### Syntax

```

UTL_SMTP.CLOSE_CONNECTION (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection);

```

### Parameters

**Table 267-10 CLOSE\_CONNECTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection

## 267.10.3 CLOSE\_DATA Function and Procedure

This subprogram ends the e-mail message by sending the sequence <CR><LF>. <CR><LF> (a single period at the beginning of a line).

### Syntax

```

UTL_SMTP.CLOSE_DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.CLOSE_DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection);

```

### Parameters

**Table 267-11 CLOSE\_DATA Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection

## Return Values

**Table 267-12 CLOSE\_DATA Function and Procedure Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

## Usage Notes

The calls to OPEN\_DATA, WRITE\_DATA, WRITE\_RAW\_DATA and CLOSE\_DATA must be made in the right order. A program calls OPEN\_DATA to send the DATA command to the SMTP server. After that, it can call WRITE\_DATA or WRITE\_RAW\_DATA repeatedly to send the actual data. The data is terminated by calling CLOSE\_DATA. After OPEN\_DATA is called, the only subprograms that can be called are WRITE\_DATA, WRITE\_RAW\_DATA, or CLOSE\_DATA. A call to other subprograms results in an INVALID\_OPERATION exception being raised.

CLOSE\_DATA must be called only after OPEN\_CONNECTION, HELO or EHLO, MAIL, and RCPT have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.

Note that there is no function form of WRITE\_DATA because the SMTP server does not respond until the data-terminator is sent during the call to CLOSE\_DATA.

## 267.10.4 COMMAND Function and Procedure

This subprogram performs a generic SMTP command.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.COMMAND (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  cmd    IN              VARCHAR2,
  arg    IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.COMMAND (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  cmd    IN              VARCHAR2,
  arg    IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-13 COMMAND Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
cmd	SMTP command to send to the server
arg	Optional argument to the SMTP argument. A space is inserted between cmd and arg.

## Return Values

**Table 267-14** COMMAND Function and Procedure Return Values

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTI_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

## Usage Notes

This function is used to invoke generic SMTP commands. Use `COMMAND` if only a single reply line is expected. Use `COMMAND_REPLIES` if multiple reply lines are expected.

For `COMMAND`, if multiple reply lines are returned from the SMTP server, it returns the last reply line only.

## 267.10.5 COMMAND\_REPLIES Function

This function performs a generic SMTP command and retrieves multiple reply lines.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.COMMAND_REPLIES (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  cmd    IN              VARCHAR2,
  arg    IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN replies;
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-15** COMMAND\_REPLIES Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
cmd	SMTP command to send to the server
arg	Optional argument to the SMTP argument. A space is inserted between cmd and arg.

## Return Values

**Table 267-16** COMMAND\_REPLIES Function Return Values

Return Value	Description
replies	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTI_SMTP Types</a> )

## Usage Notes

This function is used to invoke generic SMTP commands. Use `COMMAND` if only a single reply line is expected. Use `COMMAND_REPLIES` if multiple reply lines are expected.

For `COMMAND`, if multiple reply lines are returned from the SMTP server, it returns the last reply line only.

## 267.10.6 DATA Function and Procedure

This subprogram specifies the body of an e-mail message.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.DATA (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection
  body   IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.DATA (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection
  body   IN  VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-17 DATA Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP Connection
body	Text of the message to be sent, including headers, in [RFC822] format

### Return Values

**Table 267-18 DATA Function and Procedure Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

### Usage Notes

The application must ensure that the contents of the body parameter conform to the MIME(RFC822) specification. The `DATA` routine terminates the message with a `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` sequence (a single period at the beginning of a line), as required by RFC821. It also translates any sequence of `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` (single period) in body to `<CR><LF>..<CR><LF>` (double period). This conversion provides the transparency as described in Section 4.5.2 of RFC821.

The `DATA` subprogram must be called only after `OPEN_CONNECTION`, `HELO` or `EHLO`, `MAIL` and `RCPT` have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open, and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.

The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 250. The 354 response received from the initial `DATA` command is not returned to the caller.

## 267.10.7 EHLO Function and Procedure

This subprogram performs the initial handshake with SMTP server using the `EHLO` command.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.EHLO (  
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    domain IN)  
RETURN replies;  
  
UTL_SMTP.EHLO (  
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    domain IN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-19** EHLO Function and Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	SMTP connection
<code>domain</code>	Domain name of the local (sending) host. Used for identification purposes.

### Return Values

**Table 267-20** EHLO Function and Procedure Return Values

Return Value	Description
<code>replies</code>	Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ).

### Usage Notes

The `EHLO` interface is identical to `HELO` except that it allows the server to return more descriptive information about its configuration. [RFC1869] specifies the format of the information returned, which the PL/SQL application can retrieve using the functional form of this call. For compatibility with `HELO`, each line of text returned by the server begins with status code 250.

### Related Functions

[HELO Function and Procedure](#)

## 267.10.8 HELO Function and Procedure

This subprogram performs the initial handshake with SMTP server using the HELO command.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.HELO (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  domain IN          VARCHAR2)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.HELO (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  domain IN          VARCHAR2);
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-21 HELO Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
domain	Domain name of the local (sending) host. Used for identification purposes.

### Return Values

**Table 267-22 HELO Function and Procedure Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

### Usage Notes

RFC 821 specifies that the client must identify itself to the server after connecting. This routine performs that identification. The connection must have been opened through a call to [OPEN\\_CONNECTION Functions](#) before calling this routine.

The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 250.

### Related Functions

[EHLO Function and Procedure](#)



## 267.10.9 HELP Function

This function sends the `HELP` command.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.HELP (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  command   IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN replies;
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-23 HELP Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
command	Command to get the help message

### Return Values

**Table 267-24 HELP Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
replies	Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_ REPLIES</code> Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> )

## 267.10.10 MAIL Function and Procedure

This subprogram initiate a mail transaction with the server. The destination is a mailbox.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.MAIL (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  sender     IN              VARCHAR2,
  parameters IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.MAIL (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY  connection,
  sender     IN              VARCHAR2,
  parameters IN              VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-25 MAIL Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection

**Table 267-25 (Cont.) MAIL Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
sender	E-mail address of the user sending the message.
parameters	Additional parameters to mail command as defined in Section 6 of [RFC1869]. It must follow the format of "XXX=XXX (XXX=XXX ...)".

**Return Values****Table 267-26 MAIL Function and Procedure Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

**Usage Notes**

This command does not send the message; it simply begins its preparation. It must be followed by calls to RCPT and DATA to complete the transaction. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a HELO or EHLO command must have already been sent.

The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 250.

## 267.10.11 NOOP Function and Procedure

This subprogram issues the NULL command.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_SMTP.NOOP (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.NOOP (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

**Parameter****Table 267-27 NOOP Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection

## Return Values

**Table 267-28 NOOP Function and Procedure Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTI_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

## Usage Notes

- This command has no effect except to elicit a successful reply from the server. It can be issued at any time after the connection to the server has been established with OPEN\_CONNECTION. The NOOP command can be used to verify that the server is still connected and is listening properly.
- This command replies with a single line beginning with status code 250.

## 267.10.12 OPEN\_CONNECTION Functions

These functions open a connection to an SMTP server.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION (
    host          IN  VARCHAR2,
    port         IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 25,
    c            OUT connection,
    tx_timeout   IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    secure_connection_before_smtp IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    secure_host  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;
```

```
UTL_SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION (
    host          IN  VARCHAR2,
    port         IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 25,
    tx_timeout   IN  PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    secure_connection_before_smtp IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    secure_host  IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN connection;
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-29 OPEN\_CONNECTION Functions Parameters**

Parameter	Description
host	Name of the SMTP server host
port	Port number on which SMTP server is listening (usually 25)
c	SMTP connection

**Table 267-29 (Cont.) OPEN\_CONNECTION Functions Parameters**

Parameter	Description
tx_timeout	Time in seconds that the UTL_SMTP package waits before timing out in a read or write operation for this connection. In read operations, this package times out if no data is available for reading immediately. In write operations, this package times out if the output buffer is full and no data is to be sent into the network without being blocked. 0 indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever.
wallet_path	Directory path that contains the Oracle wallet for SSL/TLS. The format is file: <directory-path>
wallet_password	Password to open the wallet. When the wallet is auto-login enabled, the password can be set to NULL.
secure_connection_before_smtp	If TRUE, a secure connection with SSL/TLS is made before SMTP communication. If FALSE, no connection is made.
secure_host	The host name to be matched against the common name (CN) of the SMTP server's certificate when a secure connection is used. It can also be a domain name like "*.example.com". If NULL, the SMTP host name to connect to will be used.

### Return Values

**Table 267-30 OPEN\_CONNECTION Functions Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

### Usage Notes

- The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 220.
- The version of OPEN\_CONNECTION that returns UTL\_SMTP.CONNECTION record checks the reply code returned by an SMTP server when the connection is first established. It raises an exception when the reply indicates an error. Otherwise, it discards the reply. If you want to examine the reply, invoke the version of OPEN\_CONNECTION that returns REPLY.
- tx\_timeout is intended to govern both the read operations and the write operations. However, an implementation restriction prevents tx\_timeout from governing write operations in the current release.

### Examples

```
DECLARE
  c utl_smtp.connection;
BEGIN
  c := UTL_SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION(
    host => 'smtp.example.com',
    port => 465,
```

```
wallet_path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/smtp_wallet',
wallet_password => 'password',
secure_connection_before_smtp => TRUE);
END;
```

## 267.10.13 OPEN\_DATA Function and Procedure

This subprogram sends the `DATA` command after which you can use `WRITE_DATA` and `WRITE_RAW_DATA` to write a portion of the e-mail message.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.OPEN_DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.OPEN_DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-31 OPEN\_DATA Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
data	Portion of the text of the message to be sent, including headers, in RFC822 format.

### Return Values

**Table 267-32 OPEN\_DATA Function and Procedure Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see <code>REPLY_REPLIES</code> Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

### Usage Notes

- The calls to `OPEN_DATA`, `WRITE_DATA`, `WRITE_RAW_DATA` and `CLOSE_DATA` must be made in the right order. A program calls `OPEN_DATA` to send the `DATA` command to the SMTP server. After that, it can call `WRITE_DATA` or `WRITE_RAW_DATA` repeatedly to send the actual data. The data is terminated by calling `CLOSE_DATA`. After `OPEN_DATA` is called, the only subprograms that can be called are `WRITE_DATA`, `WRITE_RAW_DATA`, or `CLOSE_DATA`. A call to other subprograms results in an `INVALID_OPERATION` exception being raised.
- `OPEN_DATA` must be called only after `OPEN_CONNECTION`, `HELO` or `EHLO`, `MAIL`, and `RCPT` have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.

## 267.10.14 QUIT Function and Procedure

This subprogram terminates an SMTP session and disconnects from the server.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.QUIT (
  c IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.QUIT (
  c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

### Parameter

**Table 267-33 QUIT Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection

### Return Values

**Table 267-34 QUIT Function and Procedure Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

### Usage Notes

The QUIT command informs the SMTP server of the client's intent to terminate the session. It then closes the connection established by OPEN\_CONNECTION which must have been called before executing this command. If a mail transaction is in progress when QUIT is issued, it is canceled in the same manner as RSET.

The function form of this command returns a single line beginning with the status code 221 on successful termination. In all cases, the connection to the SMTP server is closed. The fields REMOTE\_HOST and REMOTE\_PORT of c are reset.

### Related Functions

[RSET Function and Procedure](#)

## 267.10.15 RCPT Function

This subprogram specifies the recipient of an e-mail message.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.RCPT (
  c IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  recipient IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

    parameters IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.RCPT (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
    recipient  IN          VARCHAR2,
    parameters IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);

```

**Table 267-35 RCPT Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
recipient	E-mail address of the user to which the message is being sent
parameters	Additional parameters to RCPT command as defined in Section 6 of [RFC1869]. It must follow the format of "XXX=XXX (XXX=XXX ...)".

### Return Values

**Table 267-36 RCPT Function and Procedure Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see <a href="#">REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

### Usage Notes

To send a message to multiple recipients, call this routine multiple times. Each invocation schedules delivery to a single e-mail address. The message transaction must have been begun by a prior call to `MAIL`, and the connection to the mail server must have been opened and initialized by prior calls to `OPEN_CONNECTION` and `HELO` or `EHLO` respectively.

The expected response from the server is a message beginning with status code 250 or 251.

## 267.10.16 RSET Function and Procedure

This subprogram terminates the current mail transaction.

### Syntax

```

UTL_SMTP.RSET (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.RSET (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);

```

## Parameters

**Table 267-37 RSET Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection

## Return Values

**Table 267-38 RSET Function and Procedure Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	Reply of the command (see REPLY_ REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

## Usage Notes

- This command allows the client to cancel an e-mail message it was in the process of composing. No mail is sent. The client can call `RSET` at any time after the connection to the SMTP server has been opened by means of `OPEN_CONNECTION` until `DATA` or `OPEN_DATA` is called. Once the e-mail data has been sent, it is too late to prevent the e-mail from being sent.
- The server responds to `RSET` with a message beginning with status code 250.

## Related Functions

[QUIT Function and Procedure](#)

## 267.10.17 STARTTLS Function and Procedure

This subprogram sends the `STARTTLS` command to secure the SMTP connection using SSL/TLS.

SSL/TLS requires an Oracle wallet which must be specified when the connection was opened by the [OPEN\\_CONNECTION Functions](#).

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.STARTTLS (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  secure_host IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN reply;

UTL_SMTP.STARTTLS (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  secure_host IN    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL);
```



## Parameters

**Table 267-39 STARTTLS Function and Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
secure_host	The host name to be matched against the common name (CN) of the SMTP server's certificate. It can also be a domain name like "*.example.com".  If NULL, the SMTP host name to connect to will be used.

## Return Values

**Table 267-40 STARTTLS Function and Procedure Return Values**

Return Value	Description
reply	SMTP reply

## Usage Notes

The `STARTTLS` command must only be issued on an unencrypted connection and when the SMTP server indicates the support of the command in the reply of the `EHLO` command. The wallet to be used for encryption must have been specified when the initial SMTP connection was opened by the `OPEN_CONNECTION` function.

## Examples

```
DECLARE
  c utl_smtp.connection;
BEGIN
  c := utl_smtp.open_connection(
    host => 'smtp.example.com',
    port => 25,
    wallet_path => 'file:/oracle/wallets/smtp_wallet',
    wallet_password => 'password',
    secure_connection_before_smtp => FALSE);
  utl_smtp.starttls(c);
END
```

## 267.10.18 VRFY Function

This function verifies the validity of a destination e-mail address.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.VRFY (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection
  recipient IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN reply;
```

## Parameters

**Table 267-41 VRFY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	SMTP connection
<code>recipient</code>	E-mail address to be verified

## Return Values

**Table 267-42 VRFY Function Return Values**

Return Value	Description
<code>reply</code>	Reply of the command (see REPLY_REPLIES Record Types in <a href="#">UTL_SMTP Types</a> ). In cases where there are multiple replies, the last reply is returned.

## Usage Notes

The server attempts to resolve the destination address `recipient`. If successful, it returns the recipient's full name and fully qualified mailbox path. The connection to the server must have already been established by means of `OPEN_CONNECTION` and `HELO` or `EHLO` before making this request.

Successful verification returns one or more lines beginning with status code 250 or 251.

## 267.10.19 WRITE\_DATA Procedure

This procedure writes a portion of the e-mail message. A repeat call to `WRITE_DATA` appends data to the e-mail message.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.WRITE_DATA (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  data   IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

## Parameters

**Table 267-43 WRITE\_DATA Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	SMTP connection
<code>data</code>	Portion of the text of the message to be sent, including headers, in [RFC822] format

## Usage Notes

- The calls to the [OPEN\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#), [WRITE\\_DATA Procedure](#), [WRITE\\_RAW\\_DATA Procedure](#) and [CLOSE\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#) must

be made in the correct order. A program calls `OPEN_DATA` to send the `DATA` command to the SMTP server. After that, it can call `WRITE_DATA` or `WRITE_RAW_DATA` repeatedly to send the actual data. The data is terminated by calling `CLOSE_DATA`. After `OPEN_DATA` is called, the only subprograms that can be called are `WRITE_DATA`, `WRITE_RAW_DATA`, or `CLOSE_DATA`. A call to other subprograms results in an `INVALID_OPERATION` exception being raised.

- The application must ensure that the contents of the body parameter conform to the MIME(RFC822) specification. The `DATA` routine terminates the message with a `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` sequence (a single period at the beginning of a line), as required by RFC821. It also translates any sequence of `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` (single period) in the body to `<CR><LF>..<CR><LF>` (double period). This conversion provides the transparency as described in Section 4.5.2 of RFC821.
- The [OPEN\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#), [WRITE\\_DATA Procedure](#), [WRITE\\_RAW\\_DATA Procedure](#) and [CLOSE\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#) must be called only after [OPEN\\_CONNECTION Functions](#), [HELO Function and Procedure](#), or [EHLO Function and Procedure](#), [MAIL Function and Procedure](#), and [RCPT Function](#) have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.
- Note that there is no function form of the [WRITE\\_DATA Procedure](#) because the SMTP server does not respond until the data-terminator is sent during the call to [CLOSE\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#).
- Text (`VARCHAR2`) data sent using `WRITE_DATA` is converted to US7ASCII before it is sent. If the text contains multibyte characters, each multibyte character in the text that cannot be converted to US7ASCII is replaced by a '?' character. If 8BITMIME extension is negotiated with the SMTP server using the `EHLO` subprogram, multibyte `VARCHAR2` data can be sent by first converting the text to RAW using the `UTL_RAW` package, and then sending the RAW data using `WRITE_RAW_DATA`.

## 267.10.20 WRITE\_RAW\_DATA Procedure

This procedure writes a portion of the e-mail message. A repeat call to `WRITE_RAW_DATA` appends data to the e-mail message.

### Syntax

```
UTL_SMTP.WRITE_RAW_DATA (
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection
    data   IN RAW);
```

### Parameters

**Table 267-44** WRITE\_RAW\_DATA Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	SMTP connection
data	Portion of the text of the message to be sent, including headers, in [RFC822] format

### Usage Notes

- The calls to the [OPEN\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#), [WRITE\\_DATA Procedure](#), [WRITE\\_RAW\\_DATA Procedure](#) and [CLOSE\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#) must

be made in the correct order. A program calls `OPEN_DATA` to send the `DATA` command to the SMTP server. After that, it can call `WRITE_DATA` or `WRITE_RAW_DATA` repeatedly to send the actual data. The data is terminated by calling `CLOSE_DATA`. After `OPEN_DATA` is called, the only subprograms that can be called are `WRITE_DATA`, `WRITE_RAW_DATA`, or `CLOSE_DATA`. A call to other subprograms results in an `INVALID_OPERATION` exception being raised.

- The application must ensure that the contents of the body parameter conform to the MIME(RFC822) specification. The `DATA` routine terminates the message with a `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` sequence (a single period at the beginning of a line), as required by RFC821. It also translates any sequence of `<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>` (single period) in the body to `<CR><LF>..<CR><LF>` (double period). This conversion provides the transparency as described in Section 4.5.2 of RFC821.
- The [OPEN\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#), [WRITE\\_DATA Procedure](#), [WRITE\\_RAW\\_DATA Procedure](#) and [CLOSE\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#) must be called only after [OPEN\\_CONNECTION Functions](#), [HELO Function and Procedure](#), or [EHLO Function and Procedure](#), [MAIL Function and Procedure](#), and [RCPT Function](#) have been called. The connection to the SMTP server must be open and a mail transaction must be active when this routine is called.
- Note that there is no function form of the [WRITE\\_DATA Procedure](#) because the SMTP server does not respond until the data-terminator is sent during the call to [CLOSE\\_DATA Function and Procedure](#).

# UTL\_TCP

With the `UTL_TCP` package and its procedures and functions, PL/SQL applications can communicate with external TCP/IP-based servers using TCP/IP. Because many Internet application protocols are based on TCP/IP, this package is useful to PL/SQL applications that use Internet protocols and e-mail.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Rules and Limits](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_TCP Subprograms](#)

## 268.1 UTL\_TCP Overview

The `UTL_TCP` package provides TCP/IP client-side access functionality in PL/SQL.

## 268.2 UTL\_TCP Security Model

This package is an invoker's rights package and the invoking user needs the connect privilege granted in the access control list assigned to the remote network host to which he wants to connect.

 **Note:**

For more information about managing fine-grained access, see *Oracle Database Security Guide*

## 268.3 UTL\_TCP Types

The `UTL_TCP` package includes a `CONNECTION` type and a carriage-return line-feed (CRLF) type.

### **CONNECTION Type**

This is a PL/SQL record type used to represent a TCP/IP connection.

## Syntax

```

TYPE connection IS RECORD (
    remote_host    VARCHAR2(255),
    remote_port    PLS_INTEGER,
    local_host     VARCHAR2(255),
    local_port     PLS_INTEGER,
    charset        VARCHAR2(30),
    newline        VARCHAR2(2),
    tx_timeout     PLS_INTEGER,
    private_sd     PLS_INTEGER);

```

## Fields

**Table 268-1 Connection Record Type Fields**

Field	Description
remote_host	Name of the remote host when connection is established. NULL when no connection is established.
remote_port	Port number of the remote host connected. NULL when no connection is established.
local_host	Name of the local host used to establish the connection. NULL when no connection is established.
local_port	Port number of the local host used to establish the connection. NULL when no connection is established.
charset	The on-the-wire character set. Since text messages in the database may be encoded in a character set that is different from the one expected on the wire (that is, the character set specified by the communication protocol, or the one stipulated by the other end of the communication), text messages in the database are converted to and from the on-the-wire character set as they are sent and received on the network.
newline	Newline character sequence. This newline character sequence is appended to the text line sent by <code>WRITE_LINE</code> API.
tx_timeout	Time in seconds that the UTL_TCP package waits before giving up in a read or write operation in this connection. In read operations, this package gives up if no data is available for reading immediately. In write operations, this package gives up if the output buffer is full and no data is to be sent in the network without being blocked. Zero (0) indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever.

## Usage Notes

The fields in a connection record are used to return information about the connection, which is often made using `OPEN_CONNECTION`. Changing the values of those fields has no effect on the connection. The fields `private_XXXX` are for implementation use only. You should not modify the values.

In the current release of the UTL\_TCP package, the parameters `local_host` and `local_port` are ignored when `open_connection` makes a TCP/IP connection. It does not attempt to use the specified local host and port number when the connection is made. The `local_host` and `local_port` fields are not set in the connection record returned by the function.

Time out on write operations is not supported in the current release of the UTL\_TCP package.

### CRLF

The character sequence carriage-return line-feed. It is the newline sequence commonly used by many communication standards.

### Syntax

```
CRLF CONSTANT VARCHAR2(2 CHAR);
```

### Usage Notes

This package variable defines the newline character sequence commonly used in many Internet protocols. This is the default value of the newline character sequence for `WRITE_LINE`, specified when a connection is opened. While such protocols use `<CR><LF>` to denote a new line, some implementations may choose to use just line-feed to denote a new line. In such cases, users can specify a different newline character sequence when a connection is opened.

## 268.4 UTL\_TCP Exceptions

UTL\_TCP will raise an exception when it encounters a processing issue.

The exceptions raised by the TCP/IP package are listed in the following table.

**Table 268-2 TCP/IP Exceptions**

Exception	Description
BUFFER_TOO_SMALL	Buffer is too small for input that requires look-ahead
END_OF_INPUT	Raised when no more data is available to read from the connection
NETWORK_ERROR	Generic network error
BAD_ARGUMENT	Bad argument passed in an API call (for example, a negative buffer size)
TRANSFER_TIMEOUT	No data is read and a read time out occurred
PARTIAL_MULTIBYTE_CHARACTER	No complete character is read and a partial multibyte character is found at the end of the input

## 268.5 UTL\_TCP Rules and Limits

The interface provided in the package only allows connections to be initiated by the PL/SQL program. It does not allow the PL/SQL program to accept connections initiated outside the program.

## 268.6 UTL\_TCP Examples

Some possible uses for UTL\_TCP include retrieving a Web page over HTTP or sending an e-mail.

The following code example illustrates how the TCP/IP package can be used to retrieve a Web page over HTTP. It connects to a Web server listening at port 80 (standard port for HTTP) and requests the root document.

```

DECLARE
  c utl_tcp.connection; -- TCP/IP connection to the Web server
  ret_val pls_integer;
BEGIN
  c := utl_tcp.open_connection(remote_host => 'www.acme.com',
                              remote_port => 80,
                              charset => 'US7ASCII'); -- open connection
  ret_val := utl_tcp.write_line(c, 'GET / HTTP/1.0'); -- send HTTP request
  ret_val := utl_tcp.write_line(c);
  BEGIN
    LOOP
      dbms_output.put_line(utl_tcp.get_line(c, TRUE)); -- read result
    END LOOP;
  EXCEPTION
    WHEN utl_tcp.end_of_input THEN
      NULL; -- end of input
  END;
  utl_tcp.close_connection(c);
END;

```

The following code example illustrates how the TCP/IP package can be used by an application to send e-mail (also known as email from PL/SQL). The application connects to an SMTP server at port 25 and sends a simple text message.

```

PROCEDURE send_mail (sender    IN VARCHAR2,
                    recipient IN VARCHAR2,
                    message   IN VARCHAR2) IS
  mailhost  VARCHAR2(30) := 'mailhost.mydomain.com';
  smtp_error EXCEPTION;
  mail_conn utl_tcp.connection;
  PROCEDURE smtp_command(command IN VARCHAR2,
                        ok       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '250')
  IS
    response varchar2(3);
    len pls_integer;
  BEGIN
    len := utl_tcp.write_line(mail_conn, command);
    response := substr(utl_tcp.get_line(mail_conn), 1, 3);
    IF (response <> ok) THEN
      RAISE smtp_error;
    END IF;
  END;
END;

BEGIN
  mail_conn := utl_tcp.open_connection(remote_host => mailhost,
                                      remote_port => 25,
                                      charset    => 'US7ASCII');

  smtp_command('HELO ' || mailhost);
  smtp_command('MAIL FROM: ' || sender);
  smtp_command('RCPT TO: ' || recipient);

```



```

smtp_command('DATA', '354');
smtp_command(message);
smtp_command('QUIT', '221');
utl_tcp.close_connection(mail_conn);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    -- Handle the error
END;
```

## 268.7 Summary of UTL\_TCP Subprograms

This table lists the UTL\_TCP subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 268-3 UTL\_TCP Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">AVAILABLE</a> Function	Determines the number of bytes available for reading from a TCP/IP connection
<a href="#">CLOSE_ALL_CONNECTIONS</a> Procedure	Closes all open TCP/IP connections
<a href="#">CLOSE_CONNECTION</a> Procedure	Closes an open TCP/IP connection
<a href="#">FLUSH</a> Procedure	Transmits immediately to the server all data in the output buffer, if a buffer is used
<a href="#">GET_LINE</a> Function	Returns the line of data read
<a href="#">GET_LINE_NCHAR</a> Function	Returns the line of data read in NCHAR form
<a href="#">GET_RAW</a> Function	Return the data read instead of the amount of data read
<a href="#">GET_TEXT</a> Function	Returns the text data read
<a href="#">GET_TEXT_NCHAR</a> Function	Returns the text data read in NCHAR form
<a href="#">OPEN_CONNECTION</a> Function	Opens a TCP/IP connection to a specified service
<a href="#">READ_LINE</a> Function	Receives a text line from a service on an open connection
<a href="#">READ_RAW</a> Function	Receives binary data from a service on an open connection
<a href="#">READ_TEXT</a> Function	Receives text data from a service on an open connection
<a href="#">SECURE_CONNECTION</a> Procedure	Secures a TCP/IP connection using SSL/TLS
<a href="#">WRITE_LINE</a> Function	Transmits a text line to a service on an open connection
<a href="#">WRITE_RAW</a> Function	Transmits a binary message to a service on an open connection
<a href="#">WRITE_TEXT</a> Function	Transmits a text message to a service on an open connection

## 268.7.1 AVAILABLE Function

This function determines the number of bytes available for reading from a TCP/IP connection. It is the number of bytes that can be read immediately without blocking. Determines if data is ready to be read from the connection.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.AVAILABLE (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
    timeout    IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 268-4 AVAILABLE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection to determine the amount of data that is available to be read
timeout	Time in seconds to wait before giving up and reporting that no data is available. Zero (0) indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever.

### Return Values

The number of bytes available for reading without blocking

### Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. Users may use this API to determine if data is available to be read before calling the read API so that the program are not blocked because data is not ready to be read from the input.

The number of bytes available for reading returned by this function may be less than what is actually available. On some platforms, this function may only return 1, to indicate that some data is available. If you are concerned about the portability of your application, then assume that this function returns a positive value when data is available for reading, and 0 when no data is available. This function returns a positive value when all the data at a particular connection has been read and the next read result in the `END_OF_INPUT` exception.

The following example illustrates using this function in a portable manner:

```
DECLARE
    c    utl_tcp.connection
    data VARCHAR2(256);
    len  PLS_INTEGER;
BEGIN
    c := utl_tcp.open_connection(...);
    LOOP
        IF (utl_tcp.available(c) > 0) THEN
            len := utl_tcp.read_text(c, data, 256);
        ELSE
            ---do some other things
```

```

        . . . . .
        END IF
    END LOOP;
END;
```

## 268.7.2 CLOSE\_ALL\_CONNECTIONS Procedure

This procedure closes all open TCP/IP connections.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.CLOSE_ALL_CONNECTIONS;
```

### Usage Notes

This call is provided to close all connections before a PL/SQL program ends to avoid dangling connections.

## 268.7.3 CLOSE\_CONNECTION Procedure

This procedure closes an open TCP/IP connection.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.CLOSE_CONNECTION (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

### Parameters

**Table 268-5 CLOSE\_CONNECTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection to close

### Usage Notes

Connection must have been opened by a previous call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. The fields `remote_host`, `remote_port`, `local_host`, `local_port` and `charset` of `c` are reset after the connection is closed.

An open connection must be closed explicitly. An open connection remains open when the PL/SQL record variable that stores the connection goes out-of-scope in the PL/SQL program. Failing to close unwanted connections may result in unnecessary tying up of local and remote system resources.

## 268.7.4 FLUSH Procedure

This procedure transfers immediately to the server all data in the output buffer, if a buffer is used.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.FLUSH (
    c IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

## Parameters

**Table 268-6 FLUSH Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection to which to send data

## Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

## 268.7.5 GET\_LINE Function

This function returns the line of data read.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_LINE (
    c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
    remove_crlf IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    peek       IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 268-7 GET\_LINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection from which to receive data
remove_crlf	If <code>TRUE</code> , then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message.
peek	Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer.

## Return Values

The text line read

## Usage Notes

- The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.
- See `READ_LINE` for the read time out, character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

## 268.7.6 GET\_LINE\_NCHAR Function

This function returns the line of data read in NCHAR form.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_LINE_NCHAR (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  remove_crlf IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
  peek      IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 268-8 GET\_LINE\_NCHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection from which to receive data
remove_crlf	If TRUE, then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message.
peek	Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to TRUE and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer.

### Return Values

The text line read

### Usage Notes

- The connection must have already been opened through a call to OPEN\_CONNECTION.
- See READ\_LINE for the read time out, character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

## 268.7.7 GET\_RAW Function

This function returns the data read instead of the amount of data read.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_RAW (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  len      IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek    IN          BOOLEAN   DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN RAW;
```

## Parameters

**Table 268-9 GET\_RAW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection from which to receive data
len	The number of bytes (or characters for VARCHAR2) of data to receive. Default is 1.
peek	Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to TRUE and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer.
remove_crlf	If TRUE, then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message.

## Return Values

The binary data read

## Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

For all the `get_*` APIs described in this section, see the corresponding `read_*` API for the read time out issue. For `GET_TEXT` and `GET_LINE`, see the corresponding `read_*` API for character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

## 268.7.8 GET\_TEXT Function

This function returns the text data read.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.GET_TEXT (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  len   IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek  IN          BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 268-10 GET\_TEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection from which to receive data
len	Number of bytes (or characters for VARCHAR2) of data to receive. Default is 1.

**Table 268-10 (Cont.) GET\_TEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
peek	Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer.
remove_crlf	If <code>TRUE</code> , then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message.

**Return Values**

The text data read

**Usage Notes**

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

For all the `get_*` APIs described in this section, see the corresponding `read_*` API for the read time out issue. For `GET_TEXT` and `GET_LINE`, see the corresponding `READ_*` API for character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

## 268.7.9 GET\_TEXT\_NCHAR Function

This function returns the text data read in NCHAR form.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_TCP.GET_TEXT_NCHAR (
  c    IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  len  IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

**Parameters****Table 268-11 GET\_TEXT\_NCHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection from which to receive data
len	The number of bytes (or characters for <code>VARCHAR2</code> ) of data to receive. Default is 1.

**Table 268-11 (Cont.) GET\_TEXT\_NCHAR Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
peek	Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer.
remove_crlf	If <code>TRUE</code> , then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message.

**Return Values**

The text data read

**Usage Notes**

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

For all the `get_*` APIs described in this section, see the corresponding `read_*` API for the read time out issue. For `GET_TEXT` and `GET_LINE`, see the corresponding `READ_*` API for character set conversion, buffer size, and multibyte character issues.

## 268.7.10 OPEN\_CONNECTION Function

This function opens a TCP/IP connection to a specified service.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_TCP.OPEN_CONNECTION (
    remote_host      IN VARCHAR2,
    remote_port     IN PLS_INTEGER,
    local_host      IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    local_port      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    in_buffer_size  IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    out_buffer_size IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    charset         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    newline         IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT CRLF,
    tx_timeout      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_path     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    wallet_password IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    RETURN connection;
```

**Parameters**

**Table 268-12 OPEN\_CONNECTION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remote_host	Name of the host providing the service. When <code>remote_host</code> is <code>NULL</code> , it connects to the local host.



**Table 268-12 (Cont.) OPEN\_CONNECTION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remote_port	Port number on which the service is listening for connections
local_host	Name of the host providing the service. NULL means does not care.
local_port	Port number on which the service is listening for connections. NULL means don't care.
in_buffer_size	The size of input buffer. The use of an input buffer can speed up execution performance in receiving data from the server. The appropriate size of the buffer depends on the flow of data between the client and the server, and the traffic/latency on the network. A zero value means no buffer should be used. A NULL value means the caller does not care if a buffer is used or not. The maximum size of the input buffer is 32767 bytes.
out_buffer_size	The size of output buffer. The use of an output buffer can speed up execution performance in sending data to the server. The appropriate size of buffer depends on the flow of data between the client and the server, and the network condition. A zero value means no buffer should be used. A NULL value means the caller does not care if a buffer is used or not. The maximum size of the output buffer is 32767 bytes.
charset	The on-the-wire character set. Since text messages in the database may be encoded in a character set that is different from the one expected on the wire (that is, the character set specified by the communication protocol, or the one stipulated by the other end of the communication), text messages in the database are converted to and from the on-the-wire character set as they are sent and received on the network using READ_TEXT, READ_LINE, WRITE_TEXT and WRITE_LINE. Set this parameter to NULL when no conversion is needed.
newline	Newline character sequence. This newline character sequence is appended to the text line sent by WRITE_LINE API.
tx_timeout	Time in seconds that the UTL_TCP package should wait before giving up in a read or write operations in this connection. In read operations, this package gives up if no data is available for reading immediately. In write operations, this package gives up if the output buffer is full and no data is to be sent in the network without being blocked. Zero (0) indicates not to wait at all. NULL indicates to wait forever.
wallet_path	Directory path that contains the Oracle wallet for SSL/TLS. The format is <i>file:directory-path</i>
wallet_password	Password to open the wallet. When the wallet is auto-login enabled, the password may be set to NULL.

**Return Values**

A connection to the targeted TCP/IP service

## Usage Notes

- Note that connections opened by this UTL\_TCP package can remain open and be passed from one database call to another in a shared server configuration. However, the connection must be closed explicitly. The connection remains open when the PL/SQL record variable that stores the connection goes out-of-scope in the PL/SQL program. Failing to close unwanted connections may result in unnecessary tying up of local and remote system resources.
- In the current release of the UTL\_TCP package, the parameters `local_host` and `local_port` are ignored when `open_connection` makes a TCP/IP connection. It does not attempt to use the specified local host and port number when the connection is made. The `local_host` and `local_port` fields is not set in the connection record returned by the function.
- `tx_timeout` is intended to govern both the read operations and the write operations. However, an implementation restriction prevents `tx_timeout` from governing write operations in the current release.

## Examples

```

DECLARE
  c UTL_TCP.CONNECTION;
BEGIN
  c := UTL_TCP.OPEN_CONNECTION(
    host          => 'www.example.com',
    port          => 443,
    wallet_path   => 'file:/oracle/wallets/smtp_wallet',
    wallet_password => '****');
  UTL_TCP.SECURE_CONNECTION (c => c);
END;

```

## 268.7.11 READ\_LINE Function

This function receives a text line from a service on an open connection.

A line is terminated by a line-feed, a carriage-return or a carriage-return followed by a line-feed.

### Syntax

```

UTL_TCP.READ_LINE (
  c          IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  data      IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  peek      IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

```

### Parameters

**Table 268-13 READ\_LINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	TCP connection from which to receive data
<code>data</code>	Data received.

**Table 268-13 (Cont.) READ\_LINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
remove_crlf	If TRUE, then one or more trailing CRLF characters are removed from the received message.
peek	Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to TRUE and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer.

**Return Values**

The number of characters of data received

**Usage Notes**

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. This function does not return until the end-of-line have been reached, or the end of input has been reached. Text messages is converted from the on-the-wire character set, specified when the connection was opened, to the database character set before they are returned to the caller.

If transfer time out is set when the connection is opened, then this function waits for each data packet to be ready to read until time out occurs. If it occurs, then this function stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

If a partial multibyte character is found at the end of input, then this function stops reading and returns all the complete multibyte characters read successfully. If no complete character is read successfully, then the `partial_multibyte_char` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the bytes of that partial multibyte character can be read as binary by the `READ_RAW` function. If a partial multibyte character is seen in the middle of the input because the remaining bytes of the character have not arrived and read time out occurs, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised instead. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

## 268.7.12 READ\_RAW Function

This function receives binary data from a service on an open connection.

**Syntax**

```
UTL_TCP.READ_RAW (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  data   IN OUT NOCOPY RAW,
  len    IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek   IN          BOOLEAN      DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 268-14 READ\_RAW Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection from which to receive data
data (IN OUT COPY)	Data received
len	Number of bytes of data to receive
peek	Normally, you want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, you may just want to look ahead at the data, that is, peek at it, without removing it from the input queue, so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and set up an input buffer before the connection is opened. The amount of data you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer.

## Return Values

The number of bytes of data received

## Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. This function does not return until the specified number of bytes have been read, or the end of input has been reached.

If transfer time out is set when the connection is opened, then this function waits for each data packet to be ready to read until time out occurs. If it occurs, then this function stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

## 268.7.13 READ\_TEXT Function

This function receives text data from a service on an open connection.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.READ_TEXT (
  c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,
  data  IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  len   IN              PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  peek  IN              BOOLEAN     DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 268-15 READ\_TEXT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection from which to receive data
data	Data received
len	Number of characters of data to receive
peek	Normally, users want to read the data and remove it from the input queue, that is, consume it. In some situations, users may just want to look ahead at the data without removing it from the input queue so that it is still available for reading (or even peeking) in the next call. To keep the data in the input queue, set this flag to <code>TRUE</code> and an input buffer must be set up when the connection is opened. The amount of data that you can peek at (that is, read but keep in the input queue) must be less than the size of input buffer.

## Return Values

The number of characters of data received

## Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. This function does not return until the specified number of characters has been read, or the end of input has been reached. Text messages is converted from the on-the-wire character set, specified when the connection was opened, to the database character set before they are returned to the caller.

Unless explicitly overridden, the size of a `VARCHAR2` buffer is specified in terms of bytes, while the parameter `len` refers to the maximum number of characters to be read. When the database character set is multibyte, where a single character may consist of more than 1 byte, you should ensure that the buffer can hold the maximum of characters. In general, the size of the `VARCHAR2` buffer should equal the number of characters to be read, multiplied by the maximum number of bytes of a character of the database character set.

If transfer time out is set when the connection is opened, then this function waits for each data packet to be ready to read until time out occurs. If it occurs, then this function stops reading and returns all the data read successfully. If no data is read successfully, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

If a partial multibyte character is found at the end of input, then this function stops reading and returns all the complete multibyte characters read successfully. If no complete character is read successfully, then the `partial_multibyte_char` exception is raised. The exception can be handled and the bytes of that partial multibyte character can be read as binary by the `READ_RAW` function. If a partial multibyte character is seen in the middle of the input because the remaining bytes of the character have not arrived and read time out occurs, then the `transfer_timeout` exception is raised instead. The exception can be handled and the read operation can be retried later.

## 268.7.14 SECURE\_CONNECTION Procedure

This procedure secures a TCP/IP connection using SSL/TLS.

SSL/TLS requires an Oracle wallet which must be specified when the connection was opened by the [OPEN\\_CONNECTION Function](#).

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.SECURE_CONNECTION (  
    c    IN OUT NOCOPY connection);
```

### Parameters

**Table 268-16 SECURE\_CONNECTION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection from which to receive data

## 268.7.15 WRITE\_LINE Function

This function transmits a text line to a service on an open connection. The `newline` character sequence is appended to the message before it is transmitted.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.WRITE_LINE (  
    c    IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    data IN          VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 268-17 WRITE\_LINE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection to which to send data
data	Buffer containing the data to be sent

### Return Values

The actual number of characters of data transmitted

### Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. Text messages are converted to the on-the-wire character set, specified when the connection was opened, before they are transmitted on the wire.

## 268.7.16 WRITE\_RAW Function

This function transmits a binary message to a service on an open connection. The function does not return until the specified number of bytes have been written.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.WRITE_RAW (  
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    data  IN          RAW,  
    len   IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 268-18** WRITE\_RAW Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection to which to send data
data	Buffer containing the data to be sent
len	The number of bytes of data to transmit. When len is NULL, the whole length of data is written.

### Return Values

The number of bytes of data transmitted

### Usage Notes

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`.

## 268.7.17 WRITE\_TEXT Function

This function transmits a text message to a service on an open connection.

### Syntax

```
UTL_TCP.WRITE_TEXT (  
    c      IN OUT NOCOPY connection,  
    data  IN          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,  
    len   IN          PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN num_chars PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 268-19** WRITE\_TEXT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
c	TCP connection to which to send data
data	Buffer containing the data to be sent

**Table 268-19 (Cont.) WRITE\_TEXT Function Parameters**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
len	The number of characters of data to transmit. When len is NULL, the whole length of data is written. The actual amount of data written may be less because of network condition.

**Return Values**

The actual number of characters of data transmitted

**Usage Notes**

The connection must have already been opened through a call to `OPEN_CONNECTION`. Text messages are converted to the on-the-wire character set, specified when the connection was opened, before they are transmitted on the wire.



# UTL\_URL

The `UTL_URL` package has two functions: `ESCAPE` and `UNESCAPE`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)
- [Summary of UTL\\_URL Subprograms](#)



**See Also:**

[UTL\\_HTTP](#)

## 269.1 UTL\_URL Overview

A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a string that identifies a Web resource, such as a page or a picture. Use a URL to access such resources by way of the HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

For example, the URL for Oracle's Web site is:

```
http://www.oracle.com
```

Normally, a URL contains English alphabetic characters, digits, and punctuation symbols. These characters are known as the *unreserved characters*. Any other characters in URLs, including multibyte characters or binary octet codes, must be escaped to be accurately processed by Web browsers or Web servers. Some punctuation characters, such as dollar sign (\$), question mark (?), colon (:), and equals sign (=), are reserved as delimiters in a URL. They are known as the *reserved characters*. To literally process these characters, instead of treating them as delimiters, they must be escaped.

The unreserved characters are:

- A through Z, a through z, and 0 through 9
- Hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), exclamation point (!), tilde (~), asterisk (\*), accent ('), left parenthesis ( ( ), right parenthesis ( ) )

The reserved characters are:

- Semi-colon (;) slash (/), question mark (?), colon (:), at sign (@), ampersand (&), equals sign (=), plus sign (+), dollar sign (\$), percentage sign (%), and comma (,)

The `UTL_URL` package has two functions that provide escape and unescape mechanisms for URL characters. Use the escape function to escape a URL before the

URL is used to fetch a Web page by way of the UTL\_HTTP package. Use the unescape function to unescape an escaped URL before information is extracted from the URL.

For more information, refer to the Request For Comments (RFC) document RFC2396. Note that this URL escape and unescape mechanism is different from the x-www-form-urlencoded encoding mechanism described in the HTML specification:

```
http://www.w3.org/TR/html
```

## 269.2 UTL\_URL Exceptions

UTL\_URL raises an exception when it encounters a processing issue.

The following table lists the exceptions that can be raised when the UTL\_URL package API is invoked.

**Table 269-1 UTL\_URL Exceptions**

Exception	Error Code	Reason
BAD_URL	29262	The URL contains badly formed escape code sequences
BAD_FIXED_WIDT H_CHARSET	29274	Fixed-width multibyte character set is not allowed as a URL character set.

## 269.3 UTL\_URL Examples

UTL\_URL can be used for encoding and decoding.

You can implement the x-www-form-urlencoded encoding using the UTL\_URL.ESCAPE function as follows:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION form_url_encode (
    data    IN VARCHAR2,
    charset IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
BEGIN
    RETURN utl_url.escape(data, TRUE, charset); -- note use of TRUE
END;
```

For decoding data encoded with the form-URL-encode scheme, the following function implements the decoding scheme:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION form_url_decode(
    data    IN VARCHAR2,
    charset IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2 AS
BEGIN
    RETURN utl_url.unescape(
        replace(data, '+', ' '),
        charset);
END;
```

## 269.4 Summary of UTL\_URL Subprograms

This table lists and briefly describes the UTL\_URL subprograms.

**Table 269-2 UTL\_URL Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ESCAPE Function</a>	Returns a URL with illegal characters (and optionally reserved characters) escaped using the %2-digit-hex-code format
<a href="#">UNESCAPE Function</a>	Unescapes the escape character sequences to their original forms in a URL. Convert the %XX escape character sequences to the original characters

## 269.4.1 ESCAPE Function

This function returns a URL with illegal characters (and optionally reserved characters) escaped using the %2-digit-hex-code format.

### Syntax

```
UTL_URL.ESCAPE (
    url                IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    escape_reserved_chars IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    url_charset        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT utl_http.body_charset)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 269-3 ESCAPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
url	The original URL
escape_reserved_chars	Indicates whether the URL reserved characters should be escaped. If set to TRUE, both the reserved and illegal URL characters are escaped. Otherwise, only the illegal URL characters are escaped. The default value is FALSE.
url_charset	When escaping a character (single-byte or multibyte), determine the target character set that character should be converted to before the character is escaped in %hex-code format. If url_charset is NULL, the database charset is assumed and no character set conversion will occur. The default value is the current default body character set of the UTL_HTTP package, whose default value is ISO-8859-1. The character set can be named in Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) or in the Oracle naming convention.

### Usage Notes

Use this function to escape URLs that contain illegal characters as defined in the URL specification RFC 2396. The legal characters in URLs are:

- A through Z, a through z, and 0 through 9
- Hyphen (-), underscore (\_), period (.), exclamation point (!), tilde (~), asterisk (\*), accent ('), left parenthesis ( ( ), right parenthesis ( ) )

The reserved characters consist of:

- Semi-colon (;) slash (/), question mark (?), colon (:), at sign (@), ampersand (&), equals sign (=), plus sign (+), dollar sign (\$), and comma (,)

Many of the reserved characters are used as delimiters in the URL. You should escape characters beyond those listed here by using `escape_url`. Also, to use the reserved characters in the name-value pairs of the query string of a URL, those characters must be escaped separately. An `escape_url` cannot recognize the need to escape those characters because once inside a URL, those characters become indistinguishable from the actual delimiters. For example, to pass a name-value pair `$logon=scott/tiger` into the query string of a URL, escape the `$` and `/` separately as `%24logon=scott%2Ftiger` and use it in the URL.

Normally, you will escape the entire URL, which contains the reserved characters (delimiters) that should not be escaped. For example:

```
utl_url.escape('http://www.acme.com/a url with space.html')
```

Returns:

```
http://www.acme.com/a%20url%20with%20space.html
```

In other situations, you may want to send a query string with a value that contains reserved characters. In that case, escape only the value fully (with `escape_reserved_chars` set to `TRUE`) and then concatenate it with the rest of the URL. For example:

```
url := 'http://www.acme.com/search?check=' || utl_url.escape
('Is the use of the "$" sign okay?', TRUE);
```

This expression escapes the question mark (?), dollar sign (\$), and space characters in 'Is the use of the "\$" sign okay?' but not the ? after `search` in the URL that denotes the use of a query string.

The Web server that you intend to fetch Web pages from may use a character set that is different from that of your database. In that case, specify the `url_charset` as the Web server character set so that the characters that need to be escaped are escaped in the target character set. For example, a user of an EBCDIC database who wants to access an ASCII Web server should escape the URL using `US7ASCII` so that a space is escaped as `%20` (hex code of a space in ASCII) instead of `%40` (hex code of a space in EBCDIC).

This function does not validate a URL for the proper URL format.

## 269.4.2 UNESCAPE Function

This function unescapes the escape character sequences to its original form in a URL, to convert the `%XX` escape character sequences to the original characters.

### Syntax

```
UTL_URL.UNESCAPE (
  url          IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  url_charset  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT utl_http.body_charset)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Parameters

**Table 269-4 UNESCAPE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>url</code>	The URL to unescape
<code>url_charset</code>	After a character is unescaped, the character is assumed to be in the <code>source_charset</code> character set and it will be converted from the <code>source_charset</code> to the database character set before the URL is returned. If <code>source_charset</code> is <code>NULL</code> , the database character set is assumed and no character set conversion occurred. The default value is the current default body character set of the <code>UTL_HTTP</code> package, whose default value is "ISO-8859-1". The character set can be named in Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) or Oracle naming convention.

## Usage Notes

The Web server that you receive the URL from may use a character set that is different from that of your database. In that case, specify the `url_charset` as the Web server character set so that the characters that need to be unescaped are unescaped in the source character set. For example, a user of an EBCDIC database who receives a URL from an ASCII Web server should unescape the URL using `US7ASCII` so that `%20` is unescaped as a space (0x20 is the hex code of a space in ASCII) instead of a ? (because 0x20 is not a valid character in EBCDIC).

This function does not validate a URL for the proper URL format.

# WPG\_DOCLOAD

The `WPG_DOCLOAD` package provides an interface to download files, BLOBS and BFILES.

## See Also:

For more information about implementation of this package:

- *Oracle Fusion Middleware Administrator's Guide for Oracle HTTP Server*
- *Oracle Fusion Middleware User's Guide for mod\_plsql*

The chapter contains the following topics:

- [Constants](#)
- [Summary of WPG\\_DOCLOAD Subprograms](#)

## 270.1 WPG\_DOCLOAD Constants

`WPG_DOCLOAD` defines several constants to use when specifying parameter values.

The `WPG_DOCLOAD` constants are listed below:

- `NAME_COL_LEN`
- `MIMET_COL_LEN`
- `MAX_DOCTABLE_NAME_LEN`

### **NAME\_COL\_LEN**

The `NAME` column in your document table must be the same as the value of `name_col_len`.

```
name_col_len CONSTANT pls_integer := 64;
```

### **MIMET\_COL\_LEN**

The `MIME_TYPE` column in your document table must be the same as the value of `mimet_col_len`.

```
mimet_col_len CONSTANT pls_integer := 48;
```

### **MAX\_DOCTABLE\_NAME\_LEN**

The name length of your document table must be less than `max_doctable_name_len`.

```
max_doctable_name_len CONSTANT pls_integer := 256;
```

## 270.2 Summary of WPG\_DOCLOAD Subprograms

The WPG\_DOCLOAD package uses one subprogram, the `DOWNLOAD_FILE` procedure.

**Table 270-1 WPG\_DOCLOAD Package Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">DOWNLOAD_FILE Procedures</a>	Downloads files, BLOBS and BFILES

### 270.2.1 DOWNLOAD\_FILE Procedures

There are three versions of this download file procedure.

- The first version downloads files and is invoked from within a document download procedure to signal the PL/SQL Gateway that `p_filename` is to be downloaded from the document table to the client's browser.
- The second version can be called from within any procedure to signal the PL/SQL Gateway that `p_blob` is to be downloaded to the client's browser.
- The third version can be called from within any procedure to signal the PL/SQL Gateway that `p_bfile` is to be downloaded to the client's browser.

#### Syntax

```
WPG_DOCLOAD.DOWNLOAD_FILE(
    p_filename    IN          VARCHAR2,
    p_bcaching    IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);
```

```
WPG_DOCLOAD.DOWNLOAD_FILE(
    p_blob        IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

```
WPG_DOCLOAD.DOWNLOAD_FILE(
    p_bfile       IN OUT      BFILE);
```

#### Parameters

**Table 270-2 DOWNLOAD\_FILE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>p_filename</code>	The file to download from the document table.
<code>p_blob</code>	The BLOB to download.
<code>p_bfile</code>	The BFILE to download (see <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> ).
<code>p_bcaching</code>	Whether browser caching is enabled (see <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> ).

#### Usage Notes

- Normally, a document will be downloaded to the browser unless the browser sends an 'If-Modified-Since' header to the gateway indicating that it has the requested document in its cache. In that case, the gateway will determine if the browser's cached copy is up to date, and if it is, it will send an HTTP 304 status

message to the browser indicating that the browser should display the cached copy. However, because a document URL and a document do not necessarily have a one-to-one relationship in the PL/SQL Web Gateway, in some cases it may be undesirable to have the cached copy of a document displayed. In those cases, the `p_bccaching` parameter should be set to `FALSE` to indicate to the gateway to ignore the 'If-Modified-Since' header, and download the document.

- `p_bfile` and `p_blob` are declared as `IN OUT` because the locator is initially opened to check for file accessibility and existence. The open operation can only be performed if the locator is writable and readable.



# ANYDATA TYPE

An ANYDATA TYPE contains an instance of a given type, plus a description of the type. In this sense, an ANYDATA is self-describing. An ANYDATA can be persistently stored in the database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Restrictions](#)
- [Operational Notes](#)
- [Summary of ANYDATA Subprograms](#)

## 271.1 ANYDATA TYPE Restrictions

Persistent storage of ANYDATA instances whose type contains embedded LOBs other than BFILES is not currently supported.

## 271.2 ANYDATA TYPE Operational Notes

This section contains notes related to ANYDATA TYPE construction and access.

### Construction

There are 2 ways to construct an ANYDATA. The CONVERT\* calls enable construction of the ANYDATA in its entirety with a single call. They serve as explicit CAST functions from any type in the Oracle ORDBMS to ANYDATA.

```

STATIC FUNCTION ConvertBDouble(dbl IN BINARY_DOUBLE) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertBfile(b IN BFILE) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertBFloat(fl IN BINARY_FLOAT) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertBlob(b IN BLOB) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertChar(c IN CHAR) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertClob(c IN CLOB) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertCollection(col IN "collection_type") RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertDate(dat IN DATE) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertIntervalDS(inv IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertIntervalYM(inv IN INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertNchar(nc IN NCHAR) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertNClob(nc IN NCLOB) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertNumber(num IN NUMBER) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertNVarchar2(nc IN NVARCHAR2) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertObject(obj IN "<object_type>") RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertRaw(r IN RAW) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertRef(rf IN REF "<object_type>") RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertTimestamp(ts IN TIMESTAMP) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertTimestampTZ(ts IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE) return ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertTimestampLTZ(ts IN TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE) return
ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertUrowid(rid IN UROWID) return ANYDATA,

```

```

STATIC FUNCTION ConvertVarchar(c IN VARCHAR) RETURN ANYDATA,
STATIC FUNCTION ConvertVarchar2(c IN VARCHAR2) RETURN ANYDATA,

```

The second way to construct an ANYDATA is a piece by piece approach. The [BEGINCREATE Static Procedure](#) call begins the construction process and [ENDCREATE Member Procedure](#) call finishes the construction process. In between these two calls, the individual attributes of an object type or the elements of a collection can be set using SET\* calls. For piece by piece access of the attributes of objects and elements of collections, the [PIECEWISE Member Procedure](#) should be invoked prior to GET\* calls.

Note: The ANYDATA has to be constructed or accessed sequentially starting from its first attribute (or collection element). The BEGINCREATE call automatically begins the construction in a piece-wise mode. There is no need to call PIECEWISE immediately after BEGINCREATE. ENDCREATE should be called to finish the construction process (before which any access calls can be made).

### Access

Access functions are available based on SQL. These functions do not throw exceptions on type-mismatch. Instead, they return NULL if the type of the ANYDATA does not correspond to the type of access. If you wish to use only ANYDATA functions of the appropriate types returned in a query, you should use a WHERE clause which uses GETTYPENAME and choose the type you are interested in (say "SYS.NUMBER"). Each of these functions returns the value of a specified datatype inside a SYS.ANYDATA wrapper.

```

MEMBER FUNCTION AccessBDouble(self IN ANYDATA) return BINARY_DOUBLE
    DETERMINISTIC,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessBfile(self IN ANYDATA) return BFILE,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessBFloat(self IN ANYDATA) return BINARY_FLOAT
    DETERMINISTIC,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessBlob(self IN ANYDATA) return BLOB,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessChar(self IN ANYDATA) return CHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessClob(self IN ANYDATA) return CLOB,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessDate(self IN ANYDATA) return DATE,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessIntervalYM(self IN ANYDATA) return INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessIntervalDS(self IN ANYDATA) return INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessNchar(self IN ANYDATA) return NCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessNClob(self IN ANYDATA) return NCLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessNumber(self IN ANYDATA) return NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessNVarchar2(self IN ANYDATA) return NVARCHAR2,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessRaw(self IN ANYDATA) return RAW,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessTimestamp(self IN ANYDATA) return TIMESTAMP,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessTimestampLTZ(self IN ANYDATA) return TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL
    TIMEZONE,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessTimestampTZ(self IN ANYDATA) return TIMESTAMP WITH
    TIMEZONE,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessUrowid(self IN ANYDATA) return UROWID DETERMINISTIC
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessVarchar(self IN ANYDATA) return VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION AccessVarchar2(self IN ANYDATA) return VARCHAR2,

```

## 271.3 Summary of ANYDATA Subprograms

This table lists the ANYDATA subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 271-1 ANYDATA Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BEGINCREATE</a> Static Procedure	Begins creation process on a new ANYDATA
<a href="#">ENDCREATE</a> Member Procedure	Ends creation of an ANYDATA
<a href="#">GET*</a> Member Functions	Gets the current data value (which should be of appropriate type)
<a href="#">GETTYPE</a> Member Function	Gets the Type of the ANYDATA
<a href="#">GETTYPENAME</a> Member Function	Get the fully qualified type name for the ANYDATA
<a href="#">PIECEWISE</a> Member Procedure	Sets the MODE of access of the current data value to be an attribute at a time (if the data value is of TYPECODE_OBJECT)
<a href="#">SET*</a> Member Procedures	Sets the current data value.

## 271.3.1 BEGINCREATE Static Procedure

This procedure begins the creation process on a new ANYDATA.

### Syntax

```
STATIC PROCEDURE BeginCreate(
    dtype          IN OUT NOCOPY AnyType,
    adata         OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA);
```

### Parameters

**Table 271-2 BEGINCREATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
dtype	The type of the ANYDATA. (Should correspond to OCI_TYPECODE_OBJECT or a Collection typecode.)
adata	ANYDATA being constructed.

### Exception

DBMS\_TYPES.INVALID\_PARAMETERS: dtype is invalid (not fully constructed, and similar deficits.)

### Usage Notes

There is no need to call `PIECEWISE` immediately after this call. The construction process begins in a piece-wise manner automatically.

## 271.3.2 ENDCREATE Member Procedure

This procedure ends creation of an ANYDATA. Other creation functions cannot be called after this call.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE EndCreate(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA);
```

### Parameters

**Table 271-3 ENDCREATE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
self	An ANYDATA.

## 271.3.3 GET\* Member Functions

These functions get the current data value (which should be of appropriate type).

The type of the current data value depends on the MODE by which it is accessed (depending on whether the PIECEWISE call is invoked).

If PIECEWISE has NOT been called, the ANYDATA is accessed in its entirety and the type of the data value should match the type of the ANYDATA.

If PIECEWISE has been called, the ANYDATA is accessed piece-wise. The type of the data value should match the type of the attribute (or collection element) at the current position.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetBDouble(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    dbl          OUT NOCOPY BINARY_DOUBLE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetBfile(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    b            OUT NOCOPY BFILE)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetBFloat(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    fl           OUT NOCOPY BINARY_FLOAT)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetBlob(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    b            OUT NOCOPY BLOB)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetChar(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    c            OUT NOCOPY CHAR)
```

```

RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetClob(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  c             OUT NOCOPY CLOB)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetCollection(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  col          OUT NOCOPY "<collection_type>")
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetDate(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  dat          OUT NOCOPY DATE)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetIntervalsD(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  inv          OUT NOCOPY INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetIntervalYM(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  inv          OUT NOCOPY INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetNchar(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  nc           OUT NOCOPY NCHAR)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetNClob(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  nc           OUT NOCOPY NCLOB)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetNumber(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  num          OUT NOCOPY NUMBER)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetNVarchar2(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  nc           OUT NOCOPY NVARCHAR2)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetObject(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  obj          OUT NOCOPY "<object_type>")
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetRaw(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  r            OUT NOCOPY RAW)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetRef(
  self          IN ANYDATA,
  rf           OUT NOCOPY REF "<object_type>")
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

```

```

MEMBER FUNCTION GetTimestamp(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    ts            OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetTimestampTZ(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    ts            OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetTimestampLTZ(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    ts            OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetVarchar(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    c             OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GetVarchar2(
    self          IN ANYDATA,
    c             OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

```

## Parameters

**Table 271-4 GET\* Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
self	An ANYDATA.
num	The number to be obtained.

## Return Values

DBMS\_TYPES.SUCCESS or DBMS\_TYPES.NO\_DATA

The return value is relevant only if `PIECEWISE` has been already called (for a collection). In such a case, `DBMS_TYPES.NO_DATA` signifies the end of the collection when all elements have been accessed.

## Exceptions

DBMS\_TYPES.TYPE\_MISMATCH: When the expected type is different from the passed in type.

DBMS\_TYPES.INVALID\_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (if it is not appropriate to add a number at this point in the creation process).

DBMS\_TYPES.INCORRECT\_USAGE: Incorrect usage.

## 271.3.4 GETTYPE Member Function

This function gets the typecode of the ANYDATA.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETTYPE(  
    self          IN ANYDATA,  
    typ           OUT NOCOPY AnyType)  
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 271-5** GETTYPE Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
self	An ANYDATA.
typ	The AnyType corresponding to the ANYDATA. May be NULL if it does not represent a user-defined type.

### Return Values

The typecode corresponding to the type of the ANYDATA.

## 271.3.5 GETTYPENAME Member Function

This function gets the fully qualified type name for the ANYDATA.

If the ANYDATA is based on a built-in type, this function will return NUMBER and other relevant information.

If it is based on a user defined type, this function will return *schema\_name.type\_name*, for example, SCOTT.FOO.

If it is based on a transient anonymous type, this function will return NULL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETTYPENAME(  
    self          IN ANYDATA)  
RETURN          VARCHAR2;
```

### Parameters

**Table 271-6** GETTYPENAME Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
self	An ANYDATA.

### Return Values

Type name of the ANYDATA.

## 271.3.6 PIECEWISE Member Procedure

This procedure sets the **MODE** of access of the current data value to be an attribute at a time (if the data value is of `TYPECODE_OBJECT`).

It sets the **MODE** of access of the data value to be a collection element at a time (if the data value is of collection type). Once this call has been made, subsequent calls to `SET*` and `GET*` will sequentially obtain individual attributes or collection elements.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE PIECEWISE(
  self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA);
```

### Parameters

**Table 271-7** PIECEWISE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>self</code>	The current data value.

### Exceptions

- `DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS`
- `DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE`: On incorrect usage.

### Usage Notes

The current data value must be of an `OBJECT` or `COLLECTION` type before this call can be made.

Piece-wise construction and access of nested attributes that are of object or collection types is not supported.

## 271.3.7 SET\* Member Procedures

This procedure sets the current data value.

This is a list of procedures that should be called depending on the type of the current data value. The type of the data value should be the type of the attribute at the current position during the piece-wise construction process.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBDOUBLE(
  self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  dbl           IN BINARY_DOUBLE,
  last_elem     IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBFILE(
  self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  b             IN BFILE,
  last_elem     IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);
```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBFLOAT(
```



```
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
fl        IN          BINARY_FLOAT,  
last_elem IN          boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBLOB(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
b         IN BLOB,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCHAR(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
c         IN CHAR,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCLOB(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
c         IN CLOB,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCOLLECTION(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
col       IN "<collection_type>",  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETDATE(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
dat       IN DATE,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINTERVALS(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
inv       IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINTERVALYM(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
inv       IN INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNCHAR(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
nc        IN NCHAR,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNCLOB(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
nc        IN NClob,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNUMBER(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
num       IN NUMBER,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNVARCHAR2(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,  
nc        IN NVARCHAR2,  
last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE),  
  
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETOBJECT(  
self      IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
```

```

obj          IN "<object_type>",
last_elem    IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETRAW(
  self        IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  r           IN RAW,
  last_elem   IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETREF(
  self        IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  rf          IN REF "<object_type>",
  last_elem   IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMP(
  self        IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  ts         IN TIMESTAMP,
  last_elem   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMPTZ(self IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  ts         IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
  last_elem   IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMPPLTZ(
  self IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  ts IN TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
  last_elem IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE),

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETVARCHAR(
  self        IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  c           IN VARCHAR,
  last_elem   IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETVARCHAR2(
  self        IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATA,
  c           IN VARCHAR2,
  last_elem   IN boolean DEFAULT FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 271-8 SET\* Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
self	An ANYDATA.
num	The number, and associated information, that is to be set.
last_elem	Relevant only if ANYDATA represents a collection. Set to TRUE if it is the last element of the collection, FALSE otherwise.

## Exceptions

- DBMS\_TYPES.INVALID\_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (if it is not appropriate to add a number at this point in the creation process).
- DBMS\_TYPES.INCORRECT\_USAGE: Incorrect usage.
- DBMS\_TYPES.TYPE\_MISMATCH: When the expected type is different from the passed in type.

### Usage Notes

When `BEGINCREATE` is called, construction has already begun in a piece-wise fashion. Subsequent calls to `SET*` will set the successive attribute values.

If the `ANYDATA` is a standalone collection, the `SET*` call will set the successive collection elements.

## ANYDATASET TYPE

An `ANYDATASET TYPE` contains a description of a given type plus a set of data instances of that type. An `ANYDATASET` can be persistently stored in the database if desired, or it can be used as interface parameters to communicate self-descriptive sets of data, all of which belong to a certain type.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Construction](#)
- [Summary of ANYDATASET TYPE Subprograms](#)

### 272.1 ANYDATASET TYPE Construction

The `ANYDATASET` needs to be constructed value by value, sequentially.

For each data instance (of the type of the `ANYDATASET`), the `ADDINSTANCE` function must be invoked. This adds a new data instance to the `ANYDATASET`. Subsequently, `SET*` can be called to set each value in its entirety.

The `MODE` of construction/access can be changed to attribute/collection element wise by making calls to `PIECEWISE`.

- If the type of the `ANYDATASET` is `TYPECODE_OBJECT`, individual attributes will be set with subsequent `SET*` calls. Likewise on access.
- If the type of the current data value is a collection type individual collection elements will be set with subsequent `SET*` calls. Likewise on access. This call is very similar to `ANYDATA.PIECEWISE` call defined for the type `ANYDATA`.

Note that there is no support for piece-wise construction and access of nested (not top level) attributes that are of object types or collection types.

`ENDCREATE` should be called to finish the construction process (before which no access calls can be made).

### 272.2 Summary of ANYDATASET TYPE Subprograms

This table lists the `ANYDATASET` Type subprograms and briefly describes them.

**Table 272-1 ANYDATASET Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADDINSTANCE Member Procedure</a>	Adds a new data instance to an <code>ANYDATASET</code> .
<a href="#">BEGINCREATE Static Procedure</a>	Creates a new <code>ANYDATASET</code> which can be used to create a set of data values of the given <code>ANYTYPE</code> .

**Table 272-1 (Cont.) ANYDATASET Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ENDCREATE Member Procedure</a>	Ends Creation of a ANYDATASET. Other creation functions cannot be called after this call.
<a href="#">GET* Member Functions</a>	Gets the current data value (which should be of appropriate type).
<a href="#">GETCOUNT Member Function</a>	Gets the number of data instances in an ANYDATASET.
<a href="#">GETINSTANCE Member Function</a>	Gets the next instance in an ANYDATASET.
<a href="#">GETTYPE Member Function</a>	Gets the ANYTYPE describing the type of the data instances in an ANYDATASET. current data value (which should be of appropriate type).
<a href="#">GETTYPENAME Member Function</a>	Gets the AnyType describing the type of the data instances in an ANYDATASET.
<a href="#">PIECEWISE Member Procedure</a>	Sets the MODE of construction, access of the data value to be an attribute at a time (if the data value is of TYPECODE_OBJECT).
<a href="#">SET* Member Procedures</a>	Sets the current data value.

## 272.2.1 ADDINSTANCE Member Procedure

This procedure adds a new data instance to an ANYDATASET.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE AddInstance(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET);
```

### Parameters

**Table 272-2 ADDINSTANCE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET being constructed.

### Exceptions

DBMS\_TYPES.invalid\_parameters: Invalid parameters.  
DBMS\_TYPES.incorrect\_usage: On incorrect usage.

### Usage Notes

The data instances have to be added sequentially. The previous data instance must be fully constructed (or set to NULL) before a new one can be added.

This call DOES NOT automatically set the mode of construction to be piece-wise. The user has to explicitly call `PIECEWISE` if a piece-wise construction of the instance is intended.

## 272.2.2 BEGINCREATE Static Procedure

This procedure creates a new ANYDATASET which can be used to create a set of data values of the given ANYTYPE.

### Syntax

```
STATIC PROCEDURE BeginCreate(
    typecode    IN PLS_INTEGER,
    rtype       IN OUT NOCOPY AnyType,
    aset        OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET);
```

### Parameters

**Table 272-3 BEGINCREATE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
typecode	The typecode for the type of the ANYDATASET.
dtype	The type of the data values. This parameter is a must for user-defined types like TYPECODE_OBJECT, Collection typecodes, and similar others.
aset	The ANYDATASET being constructed.

### Exceptions

DBMS\_TYPES.invalid\_parameters: dtype is invalid (not fully constructed, and like errors.)

## 272.2.3 ENDCREATE Member Procedure

This procedure ends creation of a ANYDATASET. Other creation functions cannot be called after this call.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ENDCREATE(
    self        IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET);
```

### Parameters

**Table 272-4 ENDCREATE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET being constructed.

## 272.2.4 GET\* Member Functions

These functions get the current data value (which should be of the appropriate type).

The type of the current data value depends on the MODE used for accessing it (depending on how the PIECEWISE call is invoked). If PIECEWISE has not been called,

the instance is accessed in its entirety, and the type of the data value should match the type of the ANYDATASET.

If `PIECEWISE` has been called, the instance is accessed piece-wise. The type of the data value should match the type of the attribute (or collection element) at the current position.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETBDOUBLE(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    dbl          OUT NOCOPY BINARY_DOUBLE)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETBFLOAT(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    fl           OUT NOCOPY BINARY_FLOAT)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETBFILE(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    b             OUT NOCOPY BFILE)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETBLOB(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    b             OUT NOCOPY BLOB)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETCHAR(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    c             OUT NOCOPY CHAR)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETCLOB(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    c             OUT NOCOPY CLOB)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETCOLLECTION(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    col          OUT NOCOPY "<collection_type>")  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETDATE(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    dat          OUT NOCOPY DATE)  
    RETURN       PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETINTERVALDS(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    inv          IN OUT NOCOPY INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETINTERVALYM(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    inv IN OUT NOCOPY INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH)  
    RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETNCHAR(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
```

```
        nc          OUT NOCOPY NCHAR)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETNCLOB(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    nc          OUT NOCOPY NCLOB)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETNUMBER(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    num          OUT NOCOPY NUMBER)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETNVARCHAR2(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    nc          OUT NOCOPY NVARCHAR2)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETOBJECT(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    obj          OUT NOCOPY "<object_type>")
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETRAW(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    r          OUT NOCOPY RAW)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETREF(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    rf          OUT NOCOPY REF "<object_type>")
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETTIMESTAMP(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETTIMESTAMPPLTZ(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    ts          OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETTIMESTAMPPTZ(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    ts          OUT NOCOPY TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER,

MEMBER FUNCTION GETUROWID(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    rid          OUT NOCOPY UROWID)
RETURN PLS_INTEGER

MEMBER FUNCTION GETVARCHAR(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    c          OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;

MEMBER FUNCTION GETVARCHAR2(
    self          IN ANYDATASET,
    c          OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```



## Parameters

**Table 272-5 GET\* Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET being accessed.
num	The number, and associated information., that is to be obtained.

## Return Values

DBMS\_TYPES.SUCCESS or DBMS\_TYPES.NO\_DATA

The return value is relevant only if `PIECEWISE` has been already called (for a collection). In such a case, `DBMS_TYPES.NO_DATA` signifies the end of the collection when all elements have been accessed.

## Exceptions

DBMS\_TYPES.INVALID\_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (if it is not appropriate to add a number at this point in the creation process).

DBMS\_TYPES.INCORRECT\_USAGE: Incorrect usage

DBMS\_TYPES.TYPE\_MISMATCH: When the expected type is different from the passed in type.

## 272.2.5 GETCOUNT Member Function

This function gets the number of data instances in an ANYDATASET.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GetCount(
    self          IN ANYDATASET)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameter

**Table 272-6 GETCOUNT Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET being accessed.

## Return Values

The number of data instances.

## 272.2.6 GETINSTANCE Member Function

This function gets the next instance in an ANYDATASET. Only sequential access to the instances in an ANYDATASET is allowed.

After this function has been called, the GET\* functions can be invoked on the ANYDATASET to access the current instance. If PIECEWISE is called before doing the GET\* calls, the individual attributes (or collection elements) can be accessed.

It is an error to invoke this function before the ANYDATASET is fully created.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETINSTANCE(  
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET)  
    RETURN        PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 272-7** GETINSTANCE Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET being accessed.

### Return Values

DBMS\_TYPES.SUCCESS or DBMS\_TYPES.NO\_DATA

DBMS\_TYPES.NO\_DATA signifies the end of the ANYDATASET (all instances have been accessed).

### Usage Notes

This function should be called even before accessing the first instance.

## 272.2.7 GETTYPE Member Function

This function gets the AnyType describing the type of the data instances in an ANYDATASET.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETTYPE(  
    self          IN ANYDATASET,  
    typ           OUT NOCOPY AnyType)  
    RETURN        PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 272-8** GETTYPE Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET.

**Table 272-8 (Cont.) GETTYPE Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
typ	The ANYTYPE corresponding to the AnyData. May be NULL if it does not represent a user-defined function.

**Return Values**

The typecode corresponding to the type of the ANYDATA.

## 272.2.8 GETTYPENAME Member Function

This procedure gets the fully qualified type name for the ANYDATASET.

If the ANYDATASET is based on a built-in, this function will return NUMBER and associated information.

If it is based on a user defined type, this function will return *schema\_name.type\_name*. for example, SCOTT.FOO.

If it is based on a transient anonymous type, this function will return NULL.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETTYPENAME(
    self          IN ANYDATASET)
RETURN          VARCHAR2;
```

**Parameter**

**Table 272-9 GETTYPENAME Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET being constructed.

**Return Values**

Type name of the ANYDATASET.

## 272.2.9 PIECEWISE Member Procedure

This procedure sets the MODE of construction, access of the data value to be an attribute at a time (if the data value is of TYPECODE\_OBJECT).

It sets the MODE of construction, access of the data value to be a collection element at a time (if the data value is of a collection TYPE). Once this call has been made, subsequent SET\* and GET\* calls will sequentially obtain individual attributes or collection elements.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE PIECEWISE(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET);
```

## Parameters

**Table 272-10** **PIECEWISE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET being constructed.

## Exceptions

DBMS\_TYPES.INVALID\_PARAMETERS: Invalid parameters.

DBMS\_TYPES.INCORRECT\_USAGE: On incorrect usage.

## Usage Notes

The current data value must be of an object or collection type before this call can be made. There is no support for piece-wise construction or access of embedded object type attributes or nested collections.

## 272.2.10 SET\* Member Procedures

This procedure sets the current data value.

The type of the current data value depends on the `MODE` with which we are constructing (depending on how we have invoked the `PIECEWISE` call). The type of the current data should be the type of the `ANYDATASET` if `PIECEWISE` has NOT been called. The type should be the type of the attribute at the current position if `PIECEWISE` has been called.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBDOUBLE(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    dbl           IN BINARY_DOUBLE,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBFLOAT(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    fl           IN BINARY_FLOAT,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBFILE(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    b            IN BFILE,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETBLOB(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    b            IN BLOB,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCHAR(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    c            IN CHAR,
    last_elem     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCLOB(
```

```

self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
c             IN CLOB,
last_elem    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETCOLLECTION(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
col           IN "<collection_type>",
last_elem    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETDATE(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
dat           IN DATE,
last_elem    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINTERVALDS(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
inv           IN INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND,
last_elem    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINTERVALYM(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
inv           IN INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH,
last_elem    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNCHAR(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
nc            IN NCHAR,
last_elem    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNCLOB(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
nc            IN NClob,
last_elem    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNUMBER(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
num           IN NUMBER,
last_elem    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETNVARCHAR2(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
nc            IN NVarchar2,
last_elem    IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETOBJECT(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
obj           IN "<object_type>",
last_elem    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETRAW(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
r             IN RAW,
last_elem    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETREF(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
rf            IN REF "<object_type>",
last_elem    BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMP(
self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,

```

```

        ts                IN TIMESTAMP,
        last_elem IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMPPLTZ(
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    ts                IN TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
    last_elem          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETTIMESTAMPPTZ(
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    ts                IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    last_elem          IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETUROWID(
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    rid                IN UROWID,
    last_elem IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETVARCHAR(
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    c                  IN VARCHAR,
    last_elem BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

MEMBER PROCEDURE SETVARCHAR2(
    self                IN OUT NOCOPY ANYDATASET,
    c                  IN VARCHAR2,
    last_elem BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);

```

## Parameters

**Table 272-11 SET\* Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYDATASET being accessed.
num	The number, and associated information, that is to be set.
last_elem	Relevant only if <code>PIECEWISE</code> has been already called (for a collection). Set to <code>TRUE</code> if it is the last element of the collection, <code>FALSE</code> otherwise.

## Exceptions

- `DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS`: Invalid parameters (if it is not appropriate to add a number at this point in the creation process).
- `DBMS_TYPES.INCORRECT_USAGE`: Incorrect usage.
- `DBMS_TYPES.TYPE_MISMATCH`: When the expected type is different from the passed in type.

# ANYTYPE TYPE

An `ANYTYPE TYPE` can contain a type description of any persistent SQL type, named or unnamed, including object types and collection types. It can also be used to construct new transient type descriptions.

New persistent types can only be created using the `CREATE TYPE` statement. Only new transient types can be constructed using the `ANYTYPE` interfaces.

This chapter discusses the following:

- [Summary of ANYTYPE Subprograms](#)

## 273.1 Summary of ANYTYPE Subprograms

This table lists the `ANYTYPE` subprograms in alphabetical order and briefly describes them.

**Table 273-1** *ANYTYPE Subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">BEGINCREATE Static Procedure</a>	Creates a new instance of <code>ANYTYPE</code> which can be used to create a transient type description.
<a href="#">SETINFO Member Procedure</a>	Sets any additional information required for constructing a <code>COLLECTION</code> or builtin type.
<a href="#">ADDATTR Member Procedure</a>	Adds an attribute to an <code>ANYTYPE</code> (of typecode <code>DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_OBJECT</code> ).
<a href="#">ENDCREATE Member Procedure</a>	Ends creation of a transient <code>ANYTYPE</code> . Other creation functions cannot be called after this call.
<a href="#">GETPERSISTENT Static Function</a>	Returns an <code>ANYTYPE</code> corresponding to a persistent type created earlier using the <code>CREATE TYPE</code> SQL statement.
<a href="#">GETINFO Member Function</a>	Gets the type information for the <code>ANYTYPE</code> .
<a href="#">GETATTRELEMINFO Member Function</a>	Gets the type information for an attribute of the type (if it is of <code>TYPECODE_OBJECT</code> ). Gets the type information for a collection's element type if the <i>self</i> parameter is of a collection type.

### 273.1.1 BEGINCREATE Static Procedure

This procedure creates a new instance of `ANYTYPE` which can be used to create a transient type description.

#### Syntax

```
STATIC PROCEDURE BEGINCREATE(
  typecode      IN          PLS_INTEGER,
  atype         OUT NOCOPY ANYTYPE);
```

## Parameters

**Table 273-2 BEGINCREATE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
typecode	Use a constant from DBMS_TYPES package. Typecodes for user-defined type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_OBJECT</li> <li>DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_VARRAY or</li> <li>DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_TABLE</li> </ul> Typecodes for builtin types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_NUMBER, and similar types.</li> </ul>
atype	ANYTYPE for a transient type

## 273.1.2 SETINFO Member Procedure

This procedure sets any additional information required for constructing a COLLECTION or builtin type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SETINFO(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYTYPE,
    prec          IN PLS_INTEGER,
    scale        IN PLS_INTEGER,
    len          IN PLS_INTEGER,
    csid         IN PLS_INTEGER,
    csfrm        IN PLS_INTEGER,
    atype        IN ANYTYPE DEFAULT NULL,
    elem_tc      IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    elem_count   IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

### Parameters

**Table 273-3 SETINFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
self	The transient ANYTYPE that is being constructed.
prec	Optional. Required if typecode represents a NUMBER. Give precision and scale. Ignored otherwise.
scale	Optional. Required if typecode represents a NUMBER. Give precision and scale. Ignored otherwise.
len	Optional. Required if typecode represents a RAW, CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2 type. Gives length.
csid	Required if typecode represents types requiring character information such as CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2.
csfrm	Required if typecode represents types requiring character information such as CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2.



**Table 273-3 (Cont.) SETINFO Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
atype	Optional. Required if collection element typecode is a user-defined type such as TYPECODE_OBJECT, and similar others. It is also required for a built-in type that needs user-defined type information such as TYPECODE_REF. This parameter is not needed otherwise.

The Following Parameters Are Required For Collection Types

**Table 273-4 SETINFO Procedure Parameters - Collection Types**

Parameter	Description
elem_tc	Must be of the collection element's typecode (from DBMS_TYPES package).
elem_count	Pass 0 for elem_count if the self represents a nested table (TYPECODE_TABLE). Otherwise pass the collection count if <i>self</i> represents a VARRAY.

**Exceptions**

- DBMS\_TYPES.INVALID\_PARAMETER: Invalid Parameters (typecode, typeinfo)
- DBMS\_TYPES.INCORRECT\_USAGE: Incorrect usage (cannot call after calling ENDCREATE, and similar actions.)

**Usage Notes**

It is an error to call this function on an ANYTYPE that represents a persistent user defined type.

## 273.1.3 ADDATTR Member Procedure

This procedure adds an attribute to an ANYTYPE (of typecode DBMS\_TYPES.TYPECODE\_OBJECT).

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ADDATTR(
  self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYTYPE,
  aname        IN VARCHAR2,
  typecode     IN PLS_INTEGER,
  prec         IN PLS_INTEGER,
  scale       IN PLS_INTEGER,
  len          IN PLS_INTEGER,
  csid         IN PLS_INTEGER,
  csfrm        IN PLS_INTEGER,
  attr_type    IN ANYTYPE DEFAULT NULL);
```

## Parameters

**Table 273-5 ADDATTR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
self	The transient ANYTYPE that is being constructed. Must be of type DBMS_TYPES.TYPECODE_OBJECT.
aname	Optional. Attribute's name. Could be NULL.
typecode	Attribute's typecode. Can be built-in or user-defined typecode (from DBMS_TYPES package).
prec	Optional. Required if typecode represents a NUMBER. Give precision and scale. Ignored otherwise.
scale	Optional. Required if typecode represents a NUMBER. Give precision and scale. Ignored otherwise.
len	Optional. Required if typecode represents a RAW, CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2 type. Give length.
csid	Optional. Required if typecode represents a type requiring character information, such as CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2.
csfrm	Optional. Required if typecode represents a type requiring character information, such as CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2.
attr_type	Optional. ANYTYPE corresponding to a user-defined type. This parameter is required if the attribute is a user defined type.

## Exceptions

- DBMS\_TYPES.INVALID\_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (typecode, typeinfo)
- DBMS\_TYPES.INCORRECT\_USAGE: Incorrect usage (cannot call after calling EndCreate, and similar actions.)

## 273.1.4 ENDCREATE Member Procedure

This procedure ends creation of a transient ANYTYPE. Other creation functions cannot be called after this call.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ENDCREATE(
    self          IN OUT NOCOPY ANYTYPE);
```

### Parameter

**Table 273-6 ENDCREATE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
self	The transient ANYTYPE that is being constructed.

## 273.1.5 GETPERSISTENT Static Function

This procedure returns an ANYTYPE corresponding to a persistent type created earlier using the CREATE TYPE SQL statement.

### Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION GETPERSISTENT(
  schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
  type_name      IN VARCHAR2,
  version        IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN          ANYTYPE;
```

### Parameters

**Table 273-7 GETPERSISTENT Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema_name	Schema name of the type.
type_name	Type name.
version	Type version.

### Return Values

An ANYTYPE corresponding to a persistent type created earlier using the CREATE TYPE SQL statement.

## 273.1.6 GETINFO Member Function

This function gets the type information for the ANYTYPE.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETINFO (
  self          IN ANYTYPE,
  prec          OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  scale        OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  len          OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  csid         OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  csfrm        OUT PLS_INTEGER,
  schema_name  OUT VARCHAR2,
  type_name    OUT VARCHAR2,
  version      OUT varchar2,
  numelems    OUT PLS_INTEGER)
RETURN        PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 273-8 GETINFO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
self	The ANYTYPE.

**Table 273-8 (Cont.) GETINFO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
prec	If typecode represents a number. Gives precision and scale. Ignored otherwise.
scale	If typecode represents a number. Gives precision and scale. Ignored otherwise.
len	If typecode represents a RAW, CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2 type. Gives length.
csid	If typecode represents a type requiring character information such as: CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2.
csid	If typecode represents a type requiring character information such as: CHAR, VARCHAR, or VARCHAR2.
schema_name	Type's schema (if persistent).
type_name	Type's typename.
version	Type's version.
numelems	If <i>self</i> is a TYPECODE_VARRAY, this gives the VARRAY count. If <i>self</i> is of TYPECODE_OBJECT, this gives the number of attributes.

**Return Values**

The typecode of *self*.

**Exceptions**

- DBMS\_TYPES.INVALID\_PARAMETERS: Invalid Parameters (position is beyond bounds or the ANYTYPE is not properly Constructed).

## 273.1.7 GETATTRELEMINFO Member Function

This function gets the type information for an attribute of the type (if it is of TYPECODE\_OBJECT). Gets the type information for a collection's element type if the *self* parameter is of a collection type.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GETATTRELEMINFO (
    self          IN ANYTYPE,
    pos           IN PLS_INTEGER,
    prec          OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    scale         OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    len           OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    csid          OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    csfrm         OUT PLS_INTEGER,
    attr_elt_type OUT ANYTYPE
    aname         OUT VARCHAR2)
RETURN          PLS_INTEGER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 273-9 GETATTRELEMINFO Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>self</code>	The ANYTYPE.
<code>pos</code>	If <code>self</code> is of <code>TYPECODE_OBJECT</code> , this gives the attribute position (starting at 1). It is ignored otherwise.
<code>prec</code>	If attribute/collection element typecode represents a <code>NUMBER</code> . Gives precision and scale. Ignored otherwise.
<code>scale</code>	If attribute/collection element typecode represents a <code>NUMBER</code> . Gives precision and scale. Ignored otherwise.
<code>len</code>	If typecode represents a <code>RAW</code> , <code>CHAR</code> , <code>VARCHAR</code> , or <code>VARCHAR2</code> type. Gives length.
<code>csid, csfrm</code>	If typecode represents a type requiring character information such as: <code>CHAR</code> , <code>VARCHAR</code> , or <code>VARCHAR2</code> . Gives character set ID, character set form.
<code>attr_elt_type</code>	If attribute/collection element typecode represents a user-defined type, this returns the ANYTYPE corresponding to it. User can subsequently describe the <i>attr_elt_type</i> .
<code>aname</code>	Attribute name (if it is an attribute of an object type, <code>NULL</code> otherwise).

## Return Values

The typecode of the attribute or collection element.

## Exceptions

`DBMS_TYPES.INVALID_PARAMETERS`: Invalid Parameters (position is beyond bounds or the ANYTYPE is not properly constructed).

# Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) Types

This chapter describes the types used with Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) packages for PL/SQL, `DBMS_AQ`, and `DBMS_AQADM`.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of Types](#)

## See Also:

*Oracle Database Advanced Queuing User's Guide* for information about using Oracle Database Advanced Queuing.

## 274.1 Advanced Queuing (AQ) Types Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the types described in this chapter.

## 274.2 Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) Types — Summary of Types

Oracle Database Advanced Queuing (AQ) uses types to specify certain types of information.

- [AQ\\$\\_AGENT](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_AGENT\\_LIST\\_T](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_DESCRIPTOR](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_NTFN\\_DESCRIPTOR](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_NTFN\\_MSGID\\_ARRAY](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_POST\\_INFO](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_POST\\_INFO\\_LIST](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_PURGE\\_OPTIONS\\_T](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_RECIPIENT\\_LIST\\_T](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_REG\\_INFO](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_REG\\_INFO\\_LIST](#) Type
- [AQ\\$\\_SUBSCRIBER\\_LIST\\_T](#) Type

- [DEQUEUE\\_OPTIONS\\_T](#) Type
- [ENQUEUE\\_OPTIONS\\_T](#) Type
- [QUEUE\\_PROPS\\_T](#) Type
- [SYS.MSG\\_PROP\\_T](#) Type
- [MESSAGE\\_PROPERTIES\\_T](#) Type
- [MESSAGE\\_PROPERTIES\\_ARRAY\\_T](#) Type
- [MSGID\\_ARRAY\\_T](#) Type

## 274.2.1 AQ\$\_AGENT Type

This type identifies a producer or a consumer of a message.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_AGENT IS OBJECT (
    name          VARCHAR2(512),
    address       VARCHAR2(1024),
    protocol      NUMBER);
```

### Attributes

**Table 274-1 AQ\$\_AGENT Attributes**

Attribute	Description
name	Name of a producer or consumer of a message. The name must follow object name guidelines in the <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> with regard to reserved characters.
address	Protocol-specific address of the recipient. If the protocol is 0, then the address is of the form <code>[schema. ]queue[@dblink]</code> . For example, a queue named <code>emp_messages</code> in the HR queue at the site <code>dbs1.net</code> has the address: <code>hr.emp_messages@dbs1.net</code>
protocol	Protocol to interpret the address and propagate the message. Protocols 1-127 are reserved for internal use. If the protocol number is in the range 128 - 255, the address of the recipient is not interpreted by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing.

## 274.2.2 AQ\$\_AGENT\_LIST\_T Type

This type identifies the list of agents for which `DBMS_AQ.LISTEN` listens.



### See Also:

["AQ\\$\\_AGENT Type"](#)

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_AGENT_LIST_T IS TABLE OF SYS.AQ$_AGENT
    INDEX BY BINARY INTEGER;
```

## 274.2.3 AQ\$\_DESCRIPTOR Type

This type specifies the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing descriptor received by the AQ PL/SQL callbacks upon notification.



### See Also:

"MESSAGE\_PROPERTIES\_T Type"

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_DESCRIPTOR IS OBJECT (
  queue_name      VARCHAR2(261),
  consumer_name   VARCHAR2(512),
  msg_id          RAW(16),
  msg_prop        MSG_PROP_T,
  gen_desc        AQ$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR,
  msgid_array     SYS.AQ$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY,
  ntfnsRecdInGrp NUMBER);
```

### Attributes

**Table 274-2 AQ\$\_DESCRIPTOR Attributes**

Attribute	Description
queue_name	Name of the queue in which the message was enqueued which resulted in the notification
consumer_name	Name of the consumer for the multiconsumer queue
msg_id	Identification number of the message
msg_prop	Message properties specified by the MSG_PROP_T type
gen_desc	Indicates the timeout specifications
msgid_array	Group notification message ID list
ntfnsRecdInGrp	Notifications received in group

## 274.2.4 AQ\$\_NTFN\_DESCRIPTOR Type

This type is for storing a generic notification descriptor regarding PL/SQL notification flags.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_NTFN_DESCRIPTOR IS OBJECT( ntfn_flags NUMBER)
```



## Attributes

**Table 274-3 AQ\$\_NTFN\_DESCRIPTOR Attributes**

Attribute	Description
ntfn_flags	Set to 1 if the notifications are already removed after a stipulated timeout. Set 2 to denote grouping. Default is 0.

## 274.2.5 AQ\$\_NTFN\_MSGID\_ARRAY Type

This type is for storing grouping notification data for AQ namespace, value 2<sup>30</sup> which is the max varray size.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_NTFN_MSGID_ARRAY AS VARRAY(1073741824)OF RAW(16);
```

## 274.2.6 AQ\$\_POST\_INFO Type

This type specifies anonymous subscriptions to which you want to post messages.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO IS OBJECT (
  name          VARCHAR2(512),
  namespace     NUMBER,
  payload       RAW(32767));
```

## Attributes

**Table 274-4 AQ\$\_POST\_INFO Attributes**

Attribute	Description
name	Name of the anonymous subscription to which you want to post
namespace	To receive notifications from other applications through DBMS_AQ.POST or OCISubscriptionPost(), the namespace must be DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS
payload	The payload to be posted to the anonymous subscription

## 274.2.7 AQ\$\_POST\_INFO\_LIST Type

This type identifies the list of anonymous subscriptions to which you want to post messages.


 **See Also:**  
[AQ\\$\\_POST\\_INFO Type](#)

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.AQ$_POST_INFO;
```

## 274.2.8 AQ\$\_PURGE\_OPTIONS\_T Type

This type specifies the options available for purging a queue table.

 **See Also:**  
[PURGE\\_QUEUE\\_TABLE Procedure.](#)

### Syntax

```
TYPE AQ$_PURGE_OPTIONS_T is RECORD (
    block          BOOLEAN          DEFAULT FALSE
    delivery_mode  PLS_INTEGER      DEFAULT PERSISTENT);
```

**Table 274-5 AQ\$\_PURGE\_OPTIONS\_T Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
block	TRUE/FALSE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If block is TRUE, then an exclusive lock on all the queues in the queue table is held while purging the queue table. This will cause concurrent enqueueers and dequeuers to block while the queue table is purged. The purge call always succeeds if block is TRUE.</li> <li>The default for block is FALSE. This will not block enqueueers and dequeuers, but it can cause the purge to fail with an error during high concurrency times.</li> </ul>
delivery_mode	Kind of messages to purge, either DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED or DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT

## 274.2.9 AQ\$\_RECIPIENT\_LIST\_T Type

Identifies the list of agents that receive the message. This type can be used only when the queue is enabled for multiple dequeues.

 **See Also:**  
"AQ\$\_AGENT Type"

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T IS TABLE OF SYS.AQ$_AGENT
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 274.2.10 AQ\$\_REG\_INFO Type

This type identifies a producer or a consumer of a message.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO IS OBJECT (
    name                VARCHAR2(512),
    namespace           NUMBER,
    callback            VARCHAR2(4000),
    context             RAW(2000) DEFAULT NULL,
    anyctx             ANYDATA,
    ctxtype            NUMBER,
    payloadcbk        VARCHAR2(4000),
    timeout            NUMBER,
    ntfn_grouping_class NUMBER,
    ntfn_grouping_value NUMBER DEFAULT 600,
    ntfn_grouping_type NUMBER,
    ntfn_grouping_start_time TIMESTAMP(6) WITH TIME ZONE,
    ntfn_grouping_repeat_count NUMBER);
```

### Attributes

**Table 274-6 AQ\$\_REG\_INFO Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
name	Specifies the name of the subscription. The subscription name is of the form <i>schema.queue</i> if the registration is for a single consumer queue or <i>schema.queue:consumer_name</i> if the registration is for a multiconsumer queues.

**Table 274-6 (Cont.) AQ\$\_REG\_INFO Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
namespace	Specifies the namespace of the subscription. To receive notification from Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queues, the namespace must be <code>DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ</code> . To receive notifications from other applications through <code>DBMS_AQ.POST</code> or <code>OCISubscriptionPost()</code> , the namespace must be <code>DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS</code> .
callback	Specifies the action to be performed on message notification. For HTTP notifications, use <code>http://www.company.com:8080</code> . For e-mail notifications, use <code>mailto://xyz@company.com</code> . For raw message payload for the <code>PLSQLCALLBACK</code> procedure, use <code>plsql://schema.procedure?PR=0</code> . For user-defined type message payload converted to XML for the <code>PLSQLCALLBACK</code> procedure, use <code>plsql://schema.procedure?PR=1</code> .
context	Specifies the context that is to be passed to the callback function
anyctx	Specifies the <code>ANYDATA</code> type context that is passed to the callback function
ctxtype	Specifies the context type. Valid values are 0 ( <code>RAW</code> ) or 1 ( <code>ANYDATA</code> )
payloadcbk	Specifies payload for the callback function
timeout	Specifies the time in seconds
ntfn_grouping_class	Currently, only the following flag can be set to specify criterion for grouping. The default value will be 0. If <code>ntfn_grouping_class</code> is 0, all other notification grouping attributes must be 0. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>NTFN_GROUPING_CLASS_TIME</code> - Notifications grouped by time, that is, the user specifies a time value and a single notification gets published at the end of that time.</li> </ul>
ntfn_grouping_value	Time-period of grouping notifications specified in seconds, meaning the time after which grouping notification would be sent periodically until <code>ntfn_grouping_repeat_count</code> is exhausted.
ntfn_grouping_type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_SUMMARY</code> - Summary of all notifications that occurred in the time interval. (Default)</li> <li><code>NTFN_GROUPING_TYPE_LAST</code> - Last notification that occurred in the interval.</li> </ul>

**Table 274-6 (Cont.) AQ\$\_REG\_INFO Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
ntfn_grouping_start_time	Notification grouping start time. Notification grouping can start from a user-specified time that should be a valid timestamp with time zone. If ntnfn_grouping_start_time is not specified when using grouping, the default is to current timestamp with time zone
ntfn_grouping_repeat_count	Grouping notifications will be sent as many times as specified by the notification grouping repeat count and after that revert to regular notifications. The ntnfn_grouping_repeat_count, if not specified, will default to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NTFN_GROUPING_FOREVER - Keep sending grouping notifications forever.</li> </ul>

**Usage Notes**

You can use the following notification mechanisms:

- OCI callback
- e-mail callback
- PL/SQL callback

Table 274-7 shows the actions performed for nonpersistent queues for different notification mechanisms when RAW presentation is specified. Table 274-8 shows the actions performed when XML presentation is specified.

**Table 274-7 Actions Performed for Nonpersistent Queues When RAW Presentation Specified**

Queue Payload Type	OCI Callback	E-mail	PL/SQL Callback
RAW	OCI callback receives the RAW data in the payload.	Not supported	PL/SQL callback receives the RAW data in the payload.
Oracle object type	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported

**Table 274-8 Actions Performed for Nonpersistent Queues When XML Presentation Specified**

Queue Payload Type	OCI Callback	E-mail	PL/SQL Callback
RAW	OCI callback receives the XML data in the payload.	XML data is formatted as a SOAP message and e-mailed to the registered e-mail address.	PL/SQL callback receives the XML data in the payload.
Oracle object type	OCI callback receives the XML data in the payload.	XML data is formatted as a SOAP message and e-mailed to the registered e-mail address.	PL/SQL callback receives the XML data in the payload.

## 274.2.11 AQ\$\_REG\_INFO\_LIST Type

Identifies the list of registrations to a queue.



**See Also:**

"AQ\$\_REG\_INFO Type"

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO;
```

## 274.2.12 AQ\$\_SUBSCRIBER\_LIST\_T Type

This type identifies the list of subscribers that subscribe to a queue.



**See Also:**

"AQ\$\_AGENT Type"

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.AQ$_SUBSCRIBER_LIST_T IS TABLE OF SYS.AQ$_AGENT
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

## 274.2.13 DEQUEUE\_OPTIONS\_T Type

DEQUEUE\_OPTIONS\_T specifies the options available for the dequeue operation.

### Syntax

```
TYPE DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T IS RECORD (
  consumer_name      VARCHAR2(30)      DEFAULT NULL,
  dequeue_mode       BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT REMOVE,
  navigation         BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT NEXT_MESSAGE,
  visibility         BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT ON_COMMIT,
  wait               BINARY_INTEGER    DEFAULT FOREVER,
  msgid              RAW(16)           DEFAULT NULL,
  correlation        VARCHAR2(128)     DEFAULT NULL,
  deq_condition      VARCHAR2(4000)    DEFAULT NULL,
  signature          aq$_sig_prop      DEFAULT NULL,
  transformation     VARCHAR2(61)      DEFAULT NULL,
  delivery_mode      PLS_INTEGER       DEFAULT PERSISTENT);
```

## Attributes

**Table 274-9 DEQUEUE\_OPTIONS\_T Attributes**

Attribute	Description
consumer_name	<p>Name of the consumer. Only those messages matching the consumer name are accessed. If a queue is not set up for multiple consumers, then this field should be set to NULL.</p> <p>For secure queues, consumer_name must be a valid AQ agent name, mapped to the database user performing the dequeue operation, through dbms_aqadm.enable_db_access procedure call.</p>
dequeue_mode	<p>Specifies the locking behavior associated with the dequeue. Possible settings are:</p> <p><b>BROWSE:</b> Read the message without acquiring any lock on the message. This specification is equivalent to a select statement.</p> <p><b>LOCKED:</b> Read and obtain a write lock on the message. The lock lasts for the duration of the transaction. This setting is equivalent to a select for update statement.</p> <p><b>REMOVE:</b> Read the message and delete it. This setting is the default. The message can be retained in the queue table based on the retention properties.</p> <p><b>REMOVE_NODATA:</b> Mark the message as updated or deleted. The message can be retained in the queue table based on the retention properties.</p>
navigation	<p>Specifies the position of the message that will be retrieved. First, the position is determined. Second, the search criterion is applied. Finally, the message is retrieved. Possible settings are:</p> <p><b>NEXT_MESSAGE:</b> Retrieve the next message that is available and matches the search criteria. If the previous message belongs to a message group, then AQ retrieves the next available message that matches the search criteria and belongs to the message group. This setting is the default.</p> <p><b>NEXT_TRANSACTION:</b> Skip the remainder of the current transaction group (if any) and retrieve the first message of the next transaction group. This setting can only be used if message grouping is enabled for the current queue.</p> <p><b>FIRST_MESSAGE:</b> Retrieves the first message which is available and matches the search criteria. This setting resets the position to the beginning of the queue.</p> <p><b>FIRST_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP:</b> indicates that a call to DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY will reset the position to the beginning of the queue and dequeue messages (possibly across different transaction groups) that are available and match the search criteria, until reaching the ARRAY_SIZE limit. Refer to the TRANSACTION_GROUP attribute for the message to distinguish between transaction groups.</p> <p><b>NEXT_MESSAGE_MULTI_GROUP:</b> indicates that a call to DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY will dequeue the next set of messages (possibly across different transaction groups) that are available and match the search criteria, until reaching the ARRAY_SIZE limit. Refer to the TRANSACTION_GROUP attribute for the message to distinguish between transaction groups.</p>

Table 274-9 (Cont.) DEQUEUE\_OPTIONS\_T Attributes

Attribute	Description
visibility	<p>Specifies whether the new message is dequeued as part of the current transaction. The visibility parameter is ignored when using the BROWSE dequeue mode. Possible settings are:</p> <p>ON_COMMIT: The dequeue will be part of the current transaction. This setting is the default.</p> <p>IMMEDIATE: The dequeue operation is not part of the current transaction, but an autonomous transaction which commits at the end of the operation.</p>
wait	<p>Specifies the wait time if there is currently no message available which matches the search criteria. Possible settings are:</p> <p>FOREVER: Wait forever. This setting is the default.</p> <p>NO_WAIT: Do not wait.</p> <p>number: Wait time in seconds.</p>
msgid	Specifies the message identifier of the message to be dequeued.
correlation	<p>Specifies the correlation identifier of the message to be dequeued. Special pattern matching characters, such as the percent sign (%) and the underscore (_) can be used. If more than one message satisfies the pattern, then the order of dequeuing is undetermined.</p>
deq_condition	<p>A conditional expression based on the message properties, the message data properties, and PL/SQL functions.</p> <p>A deq_condition is specified as a Boolean expression using syntax similar to the WHERE clause of a SQL query. This Boolean expression can include conditions on message properties, user data properties (object payloads only), and PL/SQL or SQL functions (as specified in the WHERE clause of a SQL query). Message properties include priority, corrid and other columns in the queue table</p> <p>To specify dequeue conditions on a message payload (object payload), use attributes of the object type in clauses. You must prefix each attribute with tab.user_data as a qualifier to indicate the specific column of the queue table that stores the payload. The deq_condition parameter cannot exceed 4000 characters. If more than one message satisfies the dequeue condition, then the order of dequeuing is undetermined.</p>
signature	Currently not implemented
transformation	Specifies a transformation that will be applied after dequeuing the message. The source type of the transformation must match the type of the queue.
delivery_mode	The dequeuer specifies the delivery mode of the messages it wishes to dequeue in the dequeue options. It can be BUFFERED or PERSISTENT or PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED. The message properties of the dequeued message indicate the delivery mode of the dequeued message. Array dequeue is only supported for buffered messages with an array size of '1'.



## 274.2.14 ENQUEUE\_OPTIONS\_T Type

ENQUEUE\_OPTIONS\_T Type specifies the options available for the enqueue operation.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T IS RECORD (
  visibility          BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT ON_COMMIT,
  relative_msgid     RAW(16)          DEFAULT NULL,
  sequence_deviation BINARY_INTEGER  DEFAULT NULL,
  transformation     VARCHAR2(61)    DEFAULT NULL,
  delivery_mode      PLS_INTEGER     NOT NULL DEFAULT PERSISTENT);
```

### Attributes

**Table 274-10 ENQUEUE\_OPTIONS\_T Attributes**

Attribute	Description
visibility	Specifies the transactional behavior of the enqueue request. Possible settings are:  ON_COMMIT: The enqueue is part of the current transaction. The operation is complete when the transaction commits. This setting is the default.  IMMEDIATE: The enqueue operation is not part of the current transaction, but an autonomous transaction which commits at the end of the operation. This is the only value allowed when enqueueing to a non-persistent queue.
relative_msgid	Specifies the message identifier of the message which is referenced in the sequence deviation operation. This field is valid only if BEFORE is specified in sequence_deviation. This parameter is ignored if sequence deviation is not specified.
sequence_deviation	Specifies whether the message being enqueued should be dequeued before other messages already in the queue. Possible settings are:  BEFORE: The message is enqueued ahead of the message specified by relative_msgid.  TOP: The message is enqueued ahead of any other messages.
transformation	Specifies a transformation that will be applied before enqueueing the message. The return type of the transformation function must match the type of the queue.
delivery_mode	The enqueueer specifies the delivery mode of the messages it wishes to enqueue in the enqueue options. It can be BUFFERED or PERSISTENT. The message properties of the enqueued message indicate the delivery mode of the enqueued message. Array enqueue is only supported for buffered messages with an array size of '1'.

## 274.2.15 QUEUE\_PROPS\_T Type

This type specifies the Oracle Database Advanced Queuing descriptor received by the AQ PL/SQL callbacks upon notification.

### Syntax

```
TYPE QUEUE_PROPS_T IS RECORD (
  retry_delay      NUMBER          DEFAULT 0,
  retention_time   NUMBER          DEFAULT 0,
  sort_list        VARCHAR2(30)    DEFAULT NULL,
  cache_hint       BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT AUTO
);
```

### Attributes

**Table 274-11** QUEUE\_PROPS\_T Attributes

Attribute	Description
retry_delay	Specifies the number of seconds after which this message is scheduled for processing again after an application rollback
retention_time	Specifies the number of seconds a message is retained in the queue table after being dequeued from the queue
sort_list	Sharded queues can be sorted by ENQ_TIME or PRIORITY, ENQ_TIME .
cache_hint	Specifies a hint to sharded queue whether to cache messages or not. User can specify following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNCACHED: Message cache will not cache messages</li> <li>CACHED: Message cache will cache messages and give preference to those queues with CACHED hint.</li> <li>AUTO: Message cache does best effort based on available memory</li> </ul>

## 274.2.16 SYS.MSG\_PROP\_T Type

This type is used in PL/SQL notification, as one field in aq\$\_descriptor, to pass message properties of an AQ message to the PL/SQL notification client callback.

### Syntax

```
CREATE or replace TYPE sys.msg_prop_t AS OBJECT (
  priority          NUMBER,
  delay             NUMBER,
  expiration        NUMBER,
  correlation        VARCHAR2(128),
  attempts          NUMBER,
  exception_queue   VARCHAR2(51),
  enqueue_time      DATE,
  state             NUMBER,
  sender_id         aq$_agent,
  original_msgid    RAW(16),
  delivery_mode     NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

Table 274-12 SYS.MSG\_PROP\_T Type Attributes

Parameter	Description
priority	Specifies the priority of the message. A smaller number indicates higher priority. The priority can be any number, including negative numbers.
delay	<p>Specifies the delay of the enqueued message. The delay represents the number of seconds after which a message is available for dequeuing. Dequeuing by <code>msgid</code> overrides the delay specification. A message enqueued with <code>delay</code> set is in the <code>WAITING</code> state, and when the delay expires, the message goes to the <code>READY</code> state. <code>DELAY</code> processing requires the queue monitor to be started. However the queue monitor is started automatically by the system if needed. Delay is set by the producer who enqueues the message.</p> <p>The possible settings follow:</p> <p><code>NO_DELAY</code>: The message is available for immediate dequeuing</p> <p>number: The number of seconds to delay the message</p>
expiration	<p>Specifies the expiration of the message. It determines, in seconds, the duration the message is available for dequeuing. This parameter is an offset from the time the message is ready for dequeue. Expiration processing requires the queue monitor to be running. However the queue monitor is started automatically by the system if needed.</p> <p>The possible settings follow:</p> <p><code>NEVER</code>: The message does not expire</p> <p>number: The number of seconds message remains in <code>READY</code> state. If the message is not dequeued before it expires, then it is moved to the exception queue in the <code>EXPIRED</code> state.</p>
correlation	Returns the identifier supplied by the producer of the message at enqueue time.
attempts	Returns the number of attempts that have been made to dequeue the message. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time.

Table 274-12 (Cont.) SYS.MSG\_PROP\_T Type Attributes

Parameter	Description
exception_queue	<p>Specifies the name of the queue into which the message is moved if it cannot be processed successfully.</p> <p>Messages are moved automatically into the exception queue. Messages are moved into the exception queue in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RETRY_COUNT, the number of unsuccessful dequeue attempts, has exceeded the specification for the MAX_RETRIES parameter in the DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE procedure during queue creation.</li> </ul> <p>For multiconsumer queues, the message becomes eligible to be moved to the exception queue even if failed dequeue attempts exceeds the MAX_RETRIES parameter for only one of the consumers. But the message will not be moved until either all other consumers have successfully consumed the message or failed more than MAX_RETRIES. You can view MAX_RETRIES for a queue in the ALL_QUEUES data dictionary view.</p> <p>If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION) or SHUTDOWN ABORT on the instance, then RETRY_COUNT is not incremented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A message was not dequeued before the expiration time elapsed.</li> <li>Message propagation to the specified destination queue failed with one of the following errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* There were no recipients for the multiconsumer destination queue.</li> <li>* Recipients were specified for a single-consumer destination queue.</li> <li>* Destination queue was an exception queue</li> <li>* There was an error when applying transformation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The default is the exception queue associated with the queue table. If the exception queue specified does not exist at the time of the move, then the message is moved to the default exception queue associated with the queue table, and a warning is logged in the alert log. If the default exception queue is specified, then the parameter returns a NULL value at dequeue time.</p>
enqueue_time	<p>Specifies the time the message was enqueued. This value is determined by the system and cannot be set by the user at enqueue time.</p>

**Table 274-12 (Cont.) SYS.MSG\_PROP\_T Type Attributes**

Parameter	Description
state	Specifies the state of the message at the time of the dequeue. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time. The possible states follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DBMS_AQ.READY: The message is ready to be processed.</li> <li>DBMS_AQ.WAITING: The message delay has not yet been reached.</li> <li>DBMS_AQ.PROCESSED: The message has been processed and is retained.</li> <li>DBMSAQ.EXPIRED: The message has been moved to the exception queue.</li> </ul>
sender_id	The application-sender identification specified at enqueue time by the message producer. Sender id is of type aq\$_agent. Sender name is required for secure queues at enqueue time. This must be a valid AQ agent name, mapped to the database user performing the enqueue operation, through dbms_aqadm.enable_db_access procedure call. Sender address and protocol should not be specified. The Sender id in the message properties returned at dequeue time may have a sender address if the message was propagated from another queue. The value of the address is the source_queue, source database name if it was a remote database [format source_queue@source_database_name]
original_msgid	This parameter is used by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing for propagating messages.
delivery_mode	DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED or DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT.

## 274.2.17 MESSAGE\_PROPERTIES\_T Type

This type is defined inside the DBMS\_AQ package, and describes the information that AQ uses to convey the state of individual messages. These are set at enqueue time, and their values are returned at dequeue time.



**See Also:**

[AQ\\$\\_RECIPIENT\\_LIST\\_T Type](#)

### Syntax

```
TYPE message_properties_t IS RECORD (
    priority          BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
    delay             BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT NO_DELAY,
    expiration        BINARY_INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT NEVER,
    correlation       VARCHAR2(128)   DEFAULT NULL,
    attempts          BINARY_INTEGER,
    recipient_list    AQ$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T,
    exception_queue   VARCHAR2(61)    DEFAULT NULL,
    enqueue_time      DATE,
    state             BINARY_INTEGER,
```

```

sender_id          SYS.AQ$_AGENT  DEFAULT NULL,
original_msgid    RAW(16)        DEFAULT NULL,
signature         aq$_sig_prop   DEFAULT NULL,
transaction_group VARCHAR2(30)  DEFAULT NULL,
user_property     SYS.ANYDATA   DEFAULT NULL
delivery_mode     PLS_INTEGER   NOT NULL DEFAULT DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT);

```

## Attributes

**Table 274-13 MESSAGE\_PROPERTIES\_T Attributes**

Attribute	Description
priority	Specifies the priority of the message. A smaller number indicates higher priority. The priority can be any number, including negative numbers.
delay	<p>Specifies the delay of the enqueued message. The delay represents the number of seconds after which a message is available for dequeuing. Dequeuing by <code>msgid</code> overrides the delay specification. A message enqueued with <code>delay</code> set is in the <code>WAITING</code> state, and when the delay expires, the message goes to the <code>READY</code> state. <code>DELAY</code> processing requires the queue monitor to be started. However the queue monitor is started automatically by the system if needed. Delay is set by the producer who enqueues the message.</p> <p>The possible settings follow:</p> <p><code>NO_DELAY</code>: The message is available for immediate dequeuing</p> <p>number: The number of seconds to delay the message</p>
expiration	<p>Specifies the expiration of the message. It determines, in seconds, the duration the message is available for dequeuing. This parameter is an offset from the time the message is ready for dequeue. Expiration processing requires the queue monitor to be running. However the queue monitor is started automatically by the system if needed.</p> <p>The possible settings follow:</p> <p><code>NEVER</code>: The message does not expire</p> <p>number: The number of seconds message remains in <code>READY</code> state. If the message is not dequeued before it expires, then it is moved to the exception queue in the <code>EXPIRED</code> state.</p>
correlation	Returns the identifier supplied by the producer of the message at enqueue time.
attempts	Returns the number of attempts that have been made to dequeue the message. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time.
recipient_list	<p>This parameter is only valid for queues that allow multiple consumers. The default recipients are the queue subscribers. This parameter is not returned to a consumer at dequeue time.</p> <p>For type definition, see the "<a href="#">AQ\$_AGENT Type</a>".</p>

**Table 274-13 (Cont.) MESSAGE\_PROPERTIES\_T Attributes**

Attribute	Description
exception_queue	<p>Specifies the name of the queue into which the message is moved if it cannot be processed successfully.</p> <p>Messages are moved automatically into the exception queue. Messages are moved into the exception queue in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>RETRY_COUNT</code>, the number of unsuccessful dequeue attempts, has exceeded the specification for the <code>MAX_RETRIES</code> parameter in the <code>DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE</code> procedure during queue creation.</li> </ul> <p>For multiconsumer queues, the message becomes eligible to be moved to the exception queue even if failed dequeue attempts exceeds the <code>MAX_RETRIES</code> parameter for only one of the consumers. But the message will not be moved until either all other consumers have successfully consumed the message or failed more than <code>MAX_RETRIES</code>. You can view <code>MAX_RETRIES</code> for a queue in the <code>ALL_QUEUES</code> data dictionary view.</p> <p>If a dequeue transaction fails because the server process dies (including <code>ALTER SYSTEM KILL SESSION</code>) or <code>SHUTDOWN ABORT</code> on the instance, then <code>RETRY_COUNT</code> is not incremented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A message was not dequeued before the expiration time elapsed.</li> <li>• Message propagation to the specified destination queue failed with one of the following errors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* There were no recipients for the multiconsumer destination queue.</li> <li>* Recipients were specified for a single-consumer destination queue.</li> <li>* Destination queue was an exception queue</li> <li>* There was an error when applying transformation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The default is the exception queue associated with the queue table. If the exception queue specified does not exist at the time of the move, then the message is moved to the default exception queue associated with the queue table, and a warning is logged in the alert log. If the default exception queue is specified, then the parameter returns a <code>NULL</code> value at dequeue time.</p>
enqueue_time	<p>Specifies the time the message was enqueued. This value is determined by the system and cannot be set by the user at enqueue time.</p>
state	<p>Specifies the state of the message at the time of the dequeue. This parameter cannot be set at enqueue time. The possible states follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>DBMS_AQ.READY</code>: The message is ready to be processed.</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_AQ.WAITING</code>: The message delay has not yet been reached.</li> <li>• <code>DBMS_AQ.PROCESSED</code>: The message has been processed and is retained.</li> <li>• <code>DBMSAQ.EXPIRED</code>: The message has been moved to the exception queue.</li> </ul>

**Table 274-13 (Cont.) MESSAGE\_PROPERTIES\_T Attributes**

Attribute	Description
sender_id	<p>The application-sender identification specified at enqueue time by the message producer. Sender id is of type aq\$_agent.</p> <p>Sender name is required for secure queues at enqueue time. This must be a valid AQ agent name, mapped to the database user performing the enqueue operation, through <code>dbms_aqadm.enable_db_access</code> procedure call. Sender address and protocol should not be specified.</p> <p>The Sender id in the message properties returned at dequeue time may have a sender address if the message was propagated from another queue. The value of the address is the <code>source_queue</code>, source database name if it was a remote database [format <code>source_queue@source_database_name</code>]</p>
original_msgid	This parameter is used by Oracle Database Advanced Queuing for propagating messages.
signature	Currently not implemented
transaction_group	Specifies the <code>transaction_group</code> for the dequeued message. Messages belonging to the same transaction group will have the same value for this attribute. This attribute is only set by the <code>DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_ARRAY</code> . This attribute cannot be used to set the transaction group of a message through <code>DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE</code> or <code>DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_ARRAY</code> calls.
user_property	This optional attribute is used to store additional information about the payload.
delivery_mode	The message publisher specifies the delivery mode in the <code>message_properties</code> . This can be <code>DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED</code> or <code>DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT</code> . Array enqueue is only supported for buffered messages with an array size of '1'.

## 274.2.18 MESSAGE\_PROPERTIES\_ARRAY\_T Type

This type is used by `dbms_aq.enqueue_array` and `dbms_aq.dequeue_array` calls to hold the set of message properties.

Each element in the `payload_array` should have a corresponding element in the `MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T` VARRAY.



**See Also:**

["MESSAGE\\_PROPERTIES\\_T Type"](#)

### Syntax

```
TYPE MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_ARRAY_T IS VARRAY (2147483647)
OF MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
```



## 274.2.19 MSGID\_ARRAY\_T Type

The `msgid_array_t` type is used in `dbms_aq.enqueue_array` and `dbms_aq.dequeue_array` calls to hold the set of message IDs that correspond to the enqueued or dequeued messages.

### Syntax

```
TYPE MSGID_ARRAY_T IS TABLE OF RAW(16) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER
```

# DBFS Content Interface Types

DBFS Content Interface Types are public types that support the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Data Structures](#)

## Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT](#)  
The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

## 275.1 DDBFS Content Interface Types Overview

The type definitions described in this chapter support the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface in implementing metadata tables, packages, views, dependent application-side entities, and service-provider entities.

## 275.2 DBFS Content Interface Types Security Model

The user can access the content operational and administrative interfaces (packages, types, tables, and so on) with the `DBFS_ROLE`. This role can be granted to users as needed.

## 275.3 DBFS Content Interface Types —Data Structures

Types that support the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface include both Object and Table types.

### Object Types

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_CONTEXT\\_T](#) Object Type
- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_LIST\\_ITEM\\_T](#) Object Type
- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_PROPERTY\\_T](#) Object Type

### Table Types

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_LIST\\_ITEMS\\_T](#) Table Type
- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_PROPERTIES\\_T](#) Table Type
- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_RAW\\_T](#) Table Type

## 275.3.1 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_CONTEXT\_T Object Type

This type describes the execution context for the providers. It provides the user performing the operation with the Access Control List, the owner of the item(s), a timestamp for doing `asof` queries, and whether or not the item(s) are `read_only`. This type can be used both as input, in the case of path item creation functions, and output, in the case of path item query, or both.

### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_context_t
  AUTHID DEFINER
AS OBJECT (
  principal    VARCHAR2(32),
  acl          VARCHAR2(1024),
  owner        VARCHAR2(32),
  asof         TIMESTAMP,
  read_only    INTEGER);
```

### Fields

**Table 275-1** DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_CONTEXT\_T Fields

Field	Description
<code>principal</code>	File system user
<code>acl</code>	Access control list
<code>owner</code>	Path item owner
<code>asof</code>	Timestamp
<code>read_only</code>	Nonzero if the path item is read-only

## 275.3.2 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_LIST\_ITEM\_T Object Type

This type describes a type to assist in listing the contents of a directory.

### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_list_item_t
  AUTHID DEFINER
AS OBJECT (
  path          VARCHAR2(1024),
  item_name     VARCHAR2(256),
  item_type     INTEGER);
```

### Fields

**Table 275-2** DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_LIST\_ITEM\_T Fields

Field	Description
<code>path</code>	Path to the path item
<code>item_name</code>	Name of the path item

**Table 275-2 (Cont.) DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_LIST\_ITEM\_T Fields**

Field	Description
item_type	Type of path item. (See <a href="#">Table 49-4</a> )

### 275.3.3 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_PROPERTY\_T Object Type

This type describes a single (name, value, typecode) property tuple. All properties (standard, optional, and user-defined) are described using such tuples.

The type is used by both the client-facing interfaces and by store providers for the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT interface.

#### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_property_t
AUTHID DEFINER
AS OBJECT (
  propname      VARCHAR2(32),
  propvalue     VARCHAR2(1024),
  typecode      INTEGER);
```

#### Fields

**Table 275-3 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_PROPERTY\_T Fields**

Field	Description
prop_name	Name of property
prop_value	Value of property
typecode	Property type (See Constants in DBMS_TYPES)

### 275.3.4 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_LIST\_ITEMS\_T Table Type

This type is a variable-sized array of DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_LIST\_ITEM\_T Object Type. It is used by both the client-facing interfaces and by store providers for the DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT interface.

#### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_list_items_t AS
TABLE OF dbms_dbfs_content_list_item_t;
```

#### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_LIST\\_ITEM\\_T Object Type](#)  
This type describes a type to assist in listing the contents of a directory.
- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT](#)  
The DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

## 275.3.5 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_PROPERTIES\_T Table Type

This type is a variable-sized array of property tuples of `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT_PROPERTY_T` Object Type. It is used by both the client-facing interfaces and by store providers for the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.

### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_properties_t AS  
    TABLE OF dbms_dbfs_content_property_t;
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT\\_PROPERTY\\_T Object Type](#)  
This type describes a single (name, value, typecode) property tuple. All properties (standard, optional, and user-defined) are described using such tuples.

## 275.3.6 DBMS\_DBFS\_CONTENT\_RAW\_T Table Type

This type is an array of `RAW`. It is to enable `RAW` data transport for batch interfaces in the `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` interface.

### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE dbms_dbfs_content_raw_t AS  
    TABLE OF RAW(32767);
```

### Related Topics

- [DBMS\\_DBFS\\_CONTENT](#)  
The `DBMS_DBFS_CONTENT` package provides an interface comprising a file system-like abstraction backed by one or more Store Providers.

## Database URI TYPES

Oracle supports the `UriType` family of types that can be used to store and query Uri-refs inside the database. The `UriType` itself is an abstract object type and the `HTTPURITYPE`, `XDBURITYPE` and `DBURITYPE` are subtypes of it.

You can create a `UriType` column and store instances of the `DBURITYPE`, `XDBURITYPE` or the `HTTPURITYPE` inside of it. You can also define your own subtypes of the `UriType` to handle different URL protocols.

Oracle also provides a `UriFactory` package that can be used as a factory method to automatically generate various instances of these `UriTypes` by scanning the prefix, such as `http://` or `/oradb`. You can also register your subtype and provide the prefix that you support. For instance, if you have written a subtype to handle the gopher protocol, you can register the prefix `gopher://` to be handled by your subtype. The `UriFactory` will then generate your subtype instance for any URL starting with that prefix.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of URITYPE Supertype Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of HTTPURITYPE Subtype Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of DBURITYPE Subtype Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of XDBURITYPE Subtype Subprograms](#)
- [Summary of URIFACTORY Package Subprograms](#)

### See Also:

- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

### 276.1 Summary of URITYPE Supertype Subprograms

The `UriType` is the abstract super type. It provides a standard set of functions to get the value pointed to by the URI. The actual implementation of the protocol must be defined by the subtypes of this type.

Instances of this type cannot be created directly. However, you can create columns of this type and store subtype instances in it, and also select from columns without knowing the instance of the URL stored.

**Table 276-1 URITYPE Type Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETBLOB</a>	Returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

**Table 276-1 (Cont.) URITYPE Type Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETCLOB</a>	Returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL.
<a href="#">GETCONTENTTYPE</a>	Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance.
<a href="#">GETEXTERNALURL</a>	Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance.
<a href="#">GETURL</a>	Returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance.
<a href="#">GETXML</a>	Returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL.

## 276.1.1 UriType Supertype GETBLOB

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

This function can be overridden in the subtype instances. The options are described below.

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob()
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL in the specified character set.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION getBlob(csid IN NUMBER)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

**Table 276-2 UriType Supertype GETBLOB Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.
csid	(IN)	Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle id and greater than 0; otherwise returns an error

## 276.1.2 UriType Supertype GETCLOB

This function returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

This function can be overridden in the subtype instances. This function returns either a permanent CLOB or a temporary CLOB. If a temporary CLOB is returned, it must be freed. The options are described below.

This function returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob()
  RETURN CLOB;
```

This function returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN CLOB;
```

**Table 276-3 UriType Supertype GETCLOB Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.

## 276.1.3 UriType Supertype GETCONTENTTYPE

This function returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.

This function can be overridden in the subtype instances. This function returns the content type as VARCHAR2.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getContenttype()
  RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 276.1.4 UriType Supertype GETEXTERNALURL

This function returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance.

The subtype instances override this member function to provide additional semantics. For instance, the HTTPURITYPE function does not store the prefix `http://` in the URL itself. When generating the external URL, it appends the prefix and generates it. For this reason, use the `getExternalUrl` function or the `getUrl` function to get to the URL value instead of using the attribute present in the UriType instance.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getExternalUrl()
  RETURN varchar2;
```



## 276.1.5 UriType Supertype GETURL

This function returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the `UriType` instance.

The subtype instances override this member function to provide additional semantics. For instance, the `HTTPURITYPE` function does not store the prefix `http://` in the URL itself. When generating the external URL, it appends the prefix and generates it. For this reason, use the `getExternalUrl` function or the `getUrl` function to get to the URL value instead of using the attribute present in the `UriType` instance.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getUrl()
RETURN varchar2;
```

## 276.1.6 UriType Supertype GETXML

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

This function can be overridden in the subtype instances. The options are described below.

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML()
RETURN XMLType;
```

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML(content OUT VARCHAR2)
RETURN XMLType;
```

**Table 276-4 UriType Supertype GETXML Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.

## 276.2 Summary of HTTPURITYPE Subtype Subprograms

The `HTTPURITYPE` is a subtype of the `UriType` that provides support for the HTTP protocol. This uses the `UTL_HTTP` package underneath to access the HTTP URLs. Proxy and secure wallets are not supported in this release.

**Table 276-5 HTTPURITYPE Type Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">CREATEURI</a>	Creates an instance of HTTPURITYPE from the given URI.
<a href="#">GETBLOB</a>	Returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.
<a href="#">GETCLOB</a>	Returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the URL.
<a href="#">GETCONTENTTYPE</a>	Returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.
<a href="#">GETEXTERNALURL</a>	Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance.
<a href="#">GETURL</a>	Returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the UriType instance.
<a href="#">GETXML</a>	Returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL.
<a href="#">HTTPURITYPE</a>	Creates an instance of HTTPURITYPE from the given URI.

## 276.2.1 HttpUriType Subtype CREATEURI

This static function constructs a HTTPURITYPE instance. The HTTPURITYPE instance does not contain the prefix `http://` in the stored URL.

### Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION createUri(
    url IN varchar2)
RETURN HTTPURITYPE;
```

**Table 276-6 HttpUriType Subtype CREATEURI Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
<code>url</code>	( IN )	The URL string containing a valid HTTP URL; escaped format.

## 276.2.2 HttpUriType Subtype GETBLOB

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the HTTP URL.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype HTTPURITYPE member subprogram GETBLOB are described below.

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the HTTP URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob()
RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the HTTP URL and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL in the specified character set.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION getBlob(csid IN NUMBER)
    RETURN BLOB;
```

**Table 276-7 HttpUriType Subtype GETBLOB Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.
csid	(IN)	Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle id and greater than 0; otherwise returns an error.

## 276.2.3 HttpUriType Subtype GETCLOB

This function returns the CLOB located by the HTTP URL address. If a temporary CLOB is returned, it must be freed.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype HTTPURITYPE member subprogram GETCLOB are described below.

Returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the HTTP URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob()
    RETURN CLOB;
```

Returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the HTTP URL and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
    RETURN CLOB;
```

**Table 276-8 HttpUriType Subtype GETCLOB Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.

## 276.2.4 HttpUriType Subtype GETCONTENTTYPE

This function returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getContentTypes()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 276.2.5 HttpUriType Subtype GETEXTERNALURL

This function returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the HTTPURITYPE instance. The subtype instances override this member function.

The HTTPURITYPE function does not store the prefix `http://`, but generates it for the external URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getExternalUrl()  
RETURN varchar2;
```

## 276.2.6 HttpUriType Subtype GETURL

This function returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the HTTPURITYPE instance.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getUrl()  
RETURN varchar2;
```

## 276.2.7 HttpUriType Subtype GETXML

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL. An error is thrown if the address does not point to a valid XML document.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype HttpUriType member subprogram GETXML are described below.

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML()  
RETURN XMLType;
```

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML(content OUT VARCHAR2)  
RETURN XMLType;
```

**Table 276-9 HttpUriType Subtype GETXML Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.

## 276.2.8 HttpUriType Subtype HTTPURITYPE

This constructs a `HTTPURITYPE` instance. The `HTTPURITYPE` instance does not contain the prefix `http://` in the stored URL.

### Syntax

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION HTTPURITYPE(
    url IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 276-10 HttpUriType Subtype HTTPURITYPE Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
url	(IN)	The URL string containing a valid HTTP URL. The URL string is expected in escaped format. For example, non-url characters are represented as the hexadecimal value for the UTF-8 encoding of those characters.

## 276.3 Summary of DBURITYPE Subtype Subprograms

The `DBURITYPE` is a subtype of the `UriType` that provides support for `DBUri-refs`. A `DBUri-ref` is an intra-database URL that can be used to reference any row or row-column data in the database.

The URL is specified as an XPath expression over a XML visualization of the database. The schemas become elements which contain tables and views. These tables and views further contain the rows and columns inside them.

**Table 276-11 DBURITYPE Type Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">CREATEURI</a>	Constructs a <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance.
<a href="#">DBURITYPE</a>	Creates an instance of <code>DBURITYPE</code> from the given URI.
<a href="#">GETBLOB</a>	Returns the <code>BLOB</code> located at the address specified by the <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance.
<a href="#">GETCLOB</a>	Returns the <code>CLOB</code> located at the address specified by the <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance.
<a href="#">GETCONTENTTYPE</a>	Returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.
<a href="#">GETEXTERNALURL</a>	Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance.
<a href="#">GETURL</a>	Returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the <code>DBURITYPE</code> instance.

**Table 276-11 (Cont.) DBURITYPE Type Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETXML</a>	Returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL

### 276.3.1 DBUriType Subtype CREATEURI

This static function constructs a DBURITYPE instance. Parses the URL given and creates a DBURITYPE instance.

#### Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION createUri(
    url IN varchar2)
RETURN DBURITYPE;
```

**Table 276-12 DBUriType Subtype CREATEURI Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
url	(IN)	The URL string, in escaped format, containing a valid DBURITYPE.

### 276.3.2 DBUriType Subtype DBURITYPE

This constructs a DBURITYPE instance.

#### Syntax

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION DBURITYPE(
    url IN varchar2);
```

**Table 276-13 DBUriType Subtype DBURITYPE Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
url	(IN)	The URL string containing a valid DBURITYPE. The URL string is expected in escaped format. For example, non-URL characters are represented as the hexadecimal value for the UTF-8 encoding of those characters.

### 276.3.3 DBUriType Subtype GETBLOB

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype DBURITYPE member subprogram GETBLOB are described below. The options are described in the following table.

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob()
  RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the `BLOB` located at the address specified by the URL in the specified character set.

**Syntax**

```
FUNCTION getBlob(csid IN NUMBER)
  RETURN BLOB;
```

**Table 276-14 DBUriType Subtype GETBLOB Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.
csid	(IN)	Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle id and greater than 0; otherwise returns an error.

## 276.3.4 DBUriType Subtype GETCLOB

This function returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the `DBURITYPE` instance.

If a temporary `CLOB` is returned, it must be freed. The document returned may be an XML document or a text document. When the `DBUri-ref` identifies an element in the XPath, the result is a well-formed XML document. On the other hand, if it identifies a text node, then what is returned is only the text content of the column or attribute. The options are described below.

The following function returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the `DBURITYPE` instance.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob()
  RETURN CLOB;
```

The following function returns the `CLOB` located at the address specified by the `DBURITYPE` instance and the content type.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN CLOB;
```

**Table 276-15 DBUriType Subtype GETCLOB Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.

### 276.3.5 DBUriType Subtype GETCONTENTTYPE

This function returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getContentType()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### 276.3.6 DBUriType Subtype GETEXTERNALURL

This function returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the `DBURITYPE` instance. The `DBUri` servlet URL that processes the `DBURITYPE` has to be appended before using the escaped URL in Web pages.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getExternalUrl()  
RETURN varchar2;
```

### 276.3.7 DBUriType Subtype GETURL

This function returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the `DBURITYPE` instance.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getUrl()  
RETURN varchar2;
```

### 276.3.8 DBUriType Subtype GETXML

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype `DBPURITYPE` member subprogram `GETXML` are described below. The options are described in the following table.

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML()  
RETURN XMLType;
```

This function returns the `XMLType` located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.



**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN XMLType;
```

**Table 276-16 DBUriType Subtype GETXML Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.

## 276.4 Summary of XDBURITYPE Subtype Subprograms

XDBURITYPE is a new subtype of URITYPE. It provides a way to expose documents in the Oracle XML DB hierarchy as URIs that can be embedded in any URITYPE column in a table.

The URL part of the URI is the hierarchical name of the XML document it refers to. The optional fragment part uses the XPath syntax, and is separated from the URL part by '#'. The more general XPointer syntax for specifying a fragment is not currently supported.

**Table 276-17 XDBURITYPE Type Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">CREATEURI</a>	Returns the UriType corresponding to the specified URL.
<a href="#">GETBLOB</a>	Returns the BLOB corresponding to the contents of the document specified by the XDBURITYPE instance.
<a href="#">GETCLOB</a>	Returns the CLOB corresponding to the contents of the document specified by the XDBURITYPE instance.
<a href="#">GETCONTENTTYPE</a>	Returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI.
<a href="#">GETEXTERNALURL</a>	Returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the XDBURITYPE instance.
<a href="#">GETURL</a>	Returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the XDBURITYPE instance.
<a href="#">GETXML</a>	Returns the XMLType corresponding to the contents of the document specified by the URL.
<a href="#">XDBURITYPE</a>	Creates an instance of XDBURITYPE from the given URI.

### 276.4.1 XDBUriType Subtype CREATEURI

This static function constructs a XDBURITYPE instance. It parses the given URL and creates a XDBURITYPE instance.

**Syntax**

```
STATIC FUNCTION createUri(
  url IN varchar2)
  RETURN XDBURITYPE
```

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
url	(IN)	The URL string, in escaped format, containing a valid XDBURITYPE.

## 276.4.2 XDBUriType Subtype GETBLOB

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the XDBURITYPE instance.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype XDBURITYPE member subprogram GETBLOB are described below. The options are described in the following table.

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob()
  RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
  RETURN BLOB;
```

This function returns the BLOB located at the address specified by the URL in the specified character set.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION getBlob(csid IN NUMBER)
  RETURN BLOB;
```

**Table 276-18 XDBUriType Subtype GETBLOB Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.
csid	(IN)	Character set id of the document. Must be a valid Oracle id and greater than 0; otherwise returns an error.

## 276.4.3 XDBUriType Subtype GETCLOB

This function returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the XDBURITYPE instance. If a temporary CLOB is returned, it must be freed.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype XDBURITYPE member subprogram GETCLOB are described below. The options are described in the following table.

Returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the XDBUriType instance.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob()
RETURN CLOB;
```

Returns the CLOB located at the address specified by the XDBUriType instance and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClob(content OUT VARCHAR2)
RETURN CLOB;
```

**Table 276-19 XDBUriType Subtype GETCLOB Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.

## 276.4.4 XDBUriType Subtype GETCONTENTTYPE

This function returns the content type of the document pointed to by the URI. This function returns the content type as VARCHAR2.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getContentType()
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## 276.4.5 XDBUriType Subtype GETEXTERNALURL

This function returns the URL, in escaped format, stored inside the XDBURITYPE instance.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getExternalUrl()
RETURN varchar2;
```

## 276.4.6 XDBUriType Subtype GETURL

This function returns the URL, in non-escaped format, stored inside the XDBURITYPE instance.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getUrl()
RETURN varchar2;
```

## 276.4.7 XDBUriType Subtype GETXML

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL.

The subprograms of the URI Subtype XDBURITYPE member subprogram GETXML are described below. The options are described in the following table.

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML()  
  RETURN XMLType;
```

This function returns the XMLType located at the address specified by the URL and the content type.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getXML(content OUT VARCHAR2)  
  RETURN XMLType;
```

**Table 276-20 XDBUriType Subtype GETXML Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
content	(OUT)	Content type of the document to which URI is pointing.

## 276.4.8 XDBUriType subtype XDBURITYPE

This constructs a XDBURITYPE instance.

### Syntax

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION XDBURITYPE(  
  url      IN  VARCHAR2,  
  flags   IN  RAW := NULL)  
  RETURN self AS RESULT;
```

**Table 276-21 XDBUriType subtype XDBURITYPE Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
url	(IN)	The URL string containing a valid XDBUriType. The URL string is expected in escaped format. For example, non-URL characters are represented as the hexadecimal value for the UTF-8 encoding of those characters.
flags	(IN)	Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - Expand all XInclude elements before returning the result contents. If any XInclude element cannot be successfully resolved according to the XInclude fallback semantics, then an error is raised.</li> <li>• 2 - Indicates that any errors during document retrieval should be suppressed</li> <li>• 3 - Both flag bits (1, 2) are enabled</li> </ul>

## 276.5 Summary of URIFACTORY Package Subprograms

The `UriFactory` package contains factory methods that can be used to generate the appropriate instance of the URI types without having to hard code the implementation in the program.

The `UriFactory` package also provides the ability to register new subtypes of the `UriType` to handle various other protocols. For example, you can invent a new protocol `ecom://` and define a subtype of the `UriType` to handle that protocol and register it with `UriFactory`. After that any factory method would generate the new subtype instance if it sees the `ecom://` prefix.

**Table 276-22 URIFACTORY Type Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETURI</a>	Returns the correct URL handler for the given URL string.
<a href="#">ESCAPEURI</a>	Returns a URL in escaped format.
<a href="#">UNESCAPEURI</a>	Returns a URL in unescaped format.
<a href="#">REGISTERURLHANDLER</a>	Registers a particular type name for handling a particular URL.
<a href="#">UNREGISTERURLHANDLER</a>	Unregisters a URL handler.

### 276.5.1 UriFactory Package GETURI

This factory method returns the correct URI handler for the given URI string.

It returns a subtype instance of the `UriType` that can handle the protocol. By default, it always creates an `XDBURITYPE` instance, if it cannot resolve the URL. A URL handler can be registered for a particular prefix using the [REGISTERURLHANDLER](#) function. If the prefix matches, [GETURI](#) would then use that subtype.

#### Syntax

```
FUNCTION getUri(
    url IN Varchar2)
RETURN UriType;
```

**Table 276-23 UriFactory Package GETURI Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
<code>uri</code>	(IN)	The URL string, in escaped format, containing a valid HTTP URL.

### 276.5.2 UriFactory Package ESCAPEURI

This function returns a URL in escaped format.

The subtype instances override this member function to provide additional semantics. For instance, the `HTTPURITYPE` does not store the prefix `http://` in the URL itself. When generating the external URL, it appends the prefix and generates it. For this

reason, use the [GETEXTERNALURL](#) function or the [GETURI](#) function to get to the URL value instead of using the attribute present in the `UriType`.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION escapeUri()
RETURN varchar2;
```

**Table 276-24** UriFactory Package ESCAPEURI Parameters

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
<code>url</code>	(IN)	The URL string to be returned in escaped format.

## 276.5.3 UriFactory Package UNESCAPEURI

This function returns a URL in unescaped format.

This function is the reverse of the [ESCAPEURI](#) function. This function scans the string and converts any non-URL hexadecimal characters into the equivalent UTF-8 characters. Since the return type is a `VARCHAR2`, the characters would be converted into the equivalent characters as defined by the database character set.

### Syntax

```
FUNCTION unescapeUri()
RETURN varchar2;
```

**Table 276-25** UriFactory Package UNESCAPEURI Parameters

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
<code>url</code>	(IN)	The URL string to be returned in unescaped format.

## 276.5.4 UriFactory Package REGISTERURLHANDLER

This package registers a particular type name for handling a particular URL.

The type specified must be valid and must be a subtype of the `UriType` or one of its subtypes. It must also implement the `createUrl` static member function. This function is called by the [GETURI](#) function to generate an instance of the type. The `striprefix` parameter indicates that the prefix must be stripped off before calling this function.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE registerUrlHandler(
    prefix IN varchar2,
    schemaName IN varchar2,
    typename IN varchar2,
    ignoreCase IN boolean := true,
    striprefix IN boolean := true);
```

**Table 276-26 UriFactory Package REGISTERURLHANDLER Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
prefix	(IN)	The prefix to handle; for example, <code>http://</code> .
schemaName	(IN)	Name of the schema where the type resides; case sensitive.
typename	(IN)	The name of the type to handle the URL; case sensitive.
ignoreCase	(IN)	Ignore case when matching prefixes.
stripPrefix	(IN)	Strip prefix before generating the instance of the type.

## 276.5.5 UriFactory Package UNREGISTERURLHANDLER

This procedure unregisters a URL handler. This only unregisters user registered handler prefixes and not predefined system prefixes such as `http://`.

### Syntax

```
PROCEDURE unregisterUrlHandler(
    prefix IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Table 276-27 UriFactory Package UNREGISTERURLHANDLER Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
prefix	(IN)	The prefix to be unregistered.

# JMS Types

PL/SQL users can use the `DBMS_AQ` package to enqueue and dequeue messages from JMS queues.

The JMS types member and static functions and procedures in this chapter are needed to populate JMS messages for enqueueing or to interpret a dequeued JMS message.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Java Versus PL/SQL Datatypes](#)
- [More on Bytes\\_ Stream and Map Messages](#)
- [Upcasting and Downcasting Between General and Specific Messages](#)
- [JMS Types Error Reporting](#)
- [Oracle JMS Type Constants](#)
- [JMS Types Error Reporting](#)
- [Oracle JMS Type Constants](#)
- [CONVERT\\_JMS\\_SELECTOR](#)
- [Summary of JMS Types](#)

## 277.1 JMS Types Overview

Java Message Service (JMS) is a well known public standard interface for accessing messaging systems. Oracle JMS (OJMS) implements JMS based on Oracle Advanced Queuing (AQ) and a relational database system (RDBMS). Messages are stored in queues as OJMS specific ADTs. Java clients use OJMS packages to enqueue, dequeue, and manipulate these messages.

PL/SQL users, on the other hand, use the `DBMS_AQ` package to enqueue and dequeue JMS messages and the member functions in this chapter to populate and interpret them. Oracle Database Advanced Queuing offers such member functions for the following JMS ADTs:

- `aq$_jms_header`
- `aq$_jms_message`
- `aq$_jms_text_message`
- `aq$_jms_bytes_message`
- `aq$_jms_map_message`
- `aq$_jms_stream_message`



In addition to these populating and interpreting member functions, Oracle Database Advanced Queuing offers:

- Casting between `aq$_jms_message` and other message ADTs.
- PL/SQL stored procedures for converting JMS selectors to equivalent Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rules

## 277.2 JMS Types Security Model

`PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege in these JMS types.

- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_NAMEARRAY` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_VALUE` Type
- `SYS.AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION` Type

## 277.3 Java Versus PL/SQL Datatypes

Datatypes do not map one-to-one between PL/SQL and Java.

Some Java types, such as `BYTE` and `SHORT`, are not present in PL/SQL. PL/SQL type `INT` was chosen to represent these types. If a PL/SQL `INT` value intended to hold a Java `BYTE` or `SHORT` value exceeds the corresponding range Java enforces, an out-of-range error is thrown.

Other Java types have more than one counterpart in PL/SQL with different capabilities. A Java String can be represented by both `VARCHAR2` and `CLOB`, but `VARCHAR2` has a maximum limit of 4000 bytes. When retrieving `TEXT` data from map, stream, and bytes message types, a `CLOB` is always returned. When updating the map, stream and bytes message types, users can submit either a `VARCHAR2` or `CLOB`.

Similarly, a Java `BYTE ARRAY` can be represented by both `RAW` and `BLOB`, with `RAW` having a maximum size of 32767. When retrieving `BYTE ARRAY` data from map, stream, and bytes message types, a `BLOB` is always returned. When updating the map, stream and bytes message types, users can submit either a `RAW` or `BLOB`.

### See Also:

JMS specification 3.11.3, Conversion Provided by `StreamMessage` and `MapMessage`

### New JMS Support in Oracle Database 10g

In Oracle Database 10g, a new `AQ$_JMS_VALUE` ADT has been added in the `SYS` schema for OJMS PL/SQL users. It is specifically used to implement the `read_object` procedure of `aq$_jms_stream_message` and `get_object` procedure of `aq$_jms_map_message`, to mimic the Java general object class `Object`. `AQ$_JMS_VALUE` ADT can represent any datatype that JMS `StreamMessage` and `MapMessage` can hold.

The collection ADT `AQ$_JMS_NAMEARRAY` was added for the `getNames` method of `MapMessage`. It holds an array of names.

In this release the ADT `AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION` was added to represent a Java exception thrown in an OJMS JAVA stored procedure on the PL/SQL side. Now you can retrieve a Java exception thrown by an OJMS stored procedure and analyze it on the PL/SQL side.

## 277.4 More on Bytes, Stream and Map Messages

Oracle uses Java stored procedure to implement some of the procedures of `AQ$_MAP_MESSAGE`, `AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE`, and `AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE` types. These types have some common functionality that are different from `AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE` type. This section discusses this common functionality.

This section contains these topics:

- Using Java Stored Procedures to Encode and Decode Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Messages
- Initialize the Jserv Static Variable
- Get the Payload Data Back to PL/SQL
- Garbage Collect the Static Variable
- Use a Message Store: A Static Variable Collection
- Typical Calling Sequences
- Read-Only and Write-Only Modes Enforced for Stream and Bytes Messages
- Differences Between Bytes and Stream Messages
- Getting and Setting Bytes, Map, and Stream Messages as RAW Bytes

### Using Java Stored Procedures to Encode and Decode Oracle Database Advanced Queuing Messages

The major difference between map, stream, bytes, and other messages is that the message payload is encoded as a byte stream by JAVA. Retrieving and updating these payloads in PL/SQL therefore requires Oracle JAVA stored procedures.

A message payload is stored in two places during processing. On the PL/SQL side it is stored as the data members of a JMS message ADT, and on the Jserv side it is stored as a static variable. (Jserv is the JVM inside Oracle Database.) When the payload is processed, the payload data is first transformed to a static variable on the Jserv side. Once the static variable is initialized, all later updates on the message payload are performed on this static variable. At the end of processing, payload data is flushed back to the PL/SQL side.

Oracle provides member procedures that maintain the status of the Jserv static variable and enforce rules when calling these member procedures. These procedures are in the following ADTs:

- `aq$_jms_bytes_message`
- `aq$_jms_map_message`
- `aq$_jms_stream_message`

### Initialize the Jserv Static Variable

Before you make any other calls to manipulate the payload data, the Jserv static variable must be properly initialized. This is done by calling the `prepare` or `clear_body` procedure. The `prepare` procedure uses the payload data in PL/SQL ADTs to initialize the static variable, while `clear_body` initializes the static variable to an empty payload (empty hashtable or stream).

#### Note:

It is important to call the `prepare` or `clear_body` procedure before any other calls to properly initialize the Jserv static variables. Usually these two methods are called once at the beginning. But they can be called multiple times for one message. Any call of these two methods without first calling the `flush` procedure wipes out all updates made to the messages.

### Get the Payload Data Back to PL/SQL

Calling the `flush` procedure synchronizes changes made to the Jserv static variable back to the PL/SQL ADTs. The `flush` call is required when you want the changes made to be reflected in the ADT payload. It is important to synchronize the changes back to the ADT, because it is the ADT payload that matters.

### Garbage Collect the Static Variable

The `clean` procedure forces garbage collection of the static variable. It is there to do cleanup and free JVM memory. You can avoid memory leaks by doing it immediately after finishing processing the message.

### Use a Message Store: A Static Variable Collection

Instead of a single static variable, Oracle uses a collection of static variables to process the message payload on the Jserv side. This collection is called the message store. Each map, bytes, or stream message type has its own message store within one session.

Oracle uses the operation ID parameter to locate the correct static variable to work on within the message store. Initialization calls such as `prepare` and `clear_body` give users an operation ID, which is used in later message access.

After users complete message processing, they must call the `clean` procedure with the operation ID to clean up the message store. This avoids possible memory leaks. The `clean_all` static procedures of message ADTs `aq$_jms_bytes_message`, `aq$_jms_map_message`, and `aq$_jms_stream_message` clean up all static variables of their corresponding message stores.

## Typical Calling Sequences

This section describes typical procedures for retrieving and populating messages.

Here is a typical procedure for retrieving messages

1. Call `prepare` for a message.  
This call also gives you an operation ID if you do not specify one.
2. Call multiple retrieving procedures with the provided operation ID.
3. Call the `clean` procedure with the provided operation ID.

Here is a typical procedure for populating messages:

1. Call `clear_body` for a message.  
For `aq$_jms_map_message`, you can also call `prepare` to update the message based on the existing payload. This call also gives you an operation ID if you do not specify one.
2. Call multiple updating procedures with the provided operation ID.
3. Call the `flush` method with the provided operation ID.
4. Call the `clean` procedure with the provided operation ID.

## Read-Only and Write-Only Modes Enforced for Stream and Bytes Messages

According to the JMS specification, when a message is received, its body is read-only. Users can call the `clear_body` method to make the body writable. This method erases the current message body and sets the message body to be empty.

The OJMS JAVA API follows the rule set by JMS specification. In updating the JMS message ADTs in PL/SQL, however, Oracle enforces the rule selectively:

- Map messages

The restriction is relaxed, because adding more entries on top of an existing map payload is a convenient way for users to update the payload. Therefore there are no read-only or write-only modes for map messages.

- Stream and bytes messages

The restriction is not relaxed, because these payloads use a stream when reading and writing data. It is difficult to update the payload while in the middle of a stream. Oracle enforces read-only and write-only modes in processing stream and bytes message payloads. Calling the `prepare` procedure initializes the message payload in read-only mode. Calling the `clear_body` procedure initializes the message payload in write-only mode.

Calling the `reset` procedure resets the pointer to the beginning of the stream and switches the mode from write-only to read-only. The `reset` procedure keeps the updates made to the message payload in the `Jserv` static variable.

The `prepare` procedure, on the other hand, overwrites the message payload in the `Jserv` static variable with the payload in the PL/SQL ADT.

Oracle provides member function `get_mode` for users to query the mode.

## Differences Between Bytes and Stream Messages

Member functions of bytes messages are not exactly the same as those of stream messages. Stream messages are encoded using `Java ObjectOutputStream` and bytes messages are encoded using `Java DataOutputStream`. In stream messages each primitive type is written and read as a Java Object, but in a bytes message they are written and read as raw bytes according to the encoding mechanism of `DataOutputStream`.

For stream messages, the `read_bytes` method works on a stream of bytes to the end of the byte array field written by the corresponding `write_bytes` method. The `read_bytes` method of bytes message works on a stream of bytes to the end of the whole byte stream. This is why the `read_bytes` member procedure of `aq$_bytes_message` also requires a `length` parameter to tell how long it is to read.

You will not see a type conversion error raised by bytes message, because bytes messages do not support type conversion.

Methods `get_unsigned_byte` and `get_unsigned_short` are available for bytes messages, but not for stream messages. This is because stream messages read Java objects, and there are no Java objects as unsigned bytes or unsigned shorts.

Methods `read_string` and `write_string` methods are not available for bytes messages. The bytes message ADT must enforce some character encoding. It has methods `read_utf` and `write_utf` which support `utf-8` encoding.



### Note:

All data written by bytes messages use `DataOutputStream` as the basis. See JDK API documentation [JavaSoft.com](http://JavaSoft.com) for details on how the data is encoded into bytes.

## Getting and Setting Bytes, Map, and Stream Messages as RAW Bytes

The payloads of bytes, map, and stream message types are stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. In this release Oracle Database Advanced Queuing provides the following member functions to set and get these payloads as raw bytes without interpreting them:

```
set_bytes(payload IN BLOB)
set_bytes(payload IN RAW)
get_bytes(payload OUT BLOB)
get_bytes(payload OUT RAW)
```

These functions were provided for bytes messages in Oracle9i Release 2 (9.2).

## 277.5 Upcasting and Downcasting Between General and Specific Messages

OJMS ADT `aq$_jms_message` is used to represent a general message, so that different types of messages can reside on the same Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue. Oracle Database Advanced Queuing supports retrieving and populating of

`aq$_jms_message` by supporting upcasting and downcasting between this ADT and ADTs of specific message types.

To read an `aq$_jms_message`, you must first downcast it to a specific message type according to its `message_type` field

To populate an `aq$_jms_message`, you must first populate a specific message and upcast it to `aq$_jms_message`. This avoids copying all member functions of other specific message ADTs to this ADT. It also guarantees that the manipulation of this ADT is consistent with other specific message ADTs.

## 277.6 JMS Types Error Reporting

This table lists Oracle JMS types related errors.

**Table 277-1 Oracle JMS Types Errors**

ORA error number	dbms_jms_plsql package constants	Explanation
ORA-24190	ERROR_DATA_OVERFLOW	The payload data exceeds the size that an out parameter can hold. For example, the <code>get_text</code> procedure with a <code>VARCHAR2</code> parameter of <code>aq\$_jms_text_message</code> or <code>get_bytes</code> procedure with a <code>RAW</code> parameter of <code>aq\$_jms_bytes_message</code> .
ORA-24191	ERROR_PROP_NAME_EXIST	Setting a property that is previous set
ORA-24192	ERROR_PROP_NAME_NULL	Occurs when setting a property with null property name.
ORA-24193	ERROR_EXCEED_RANGE	PL/SQL number type exceeds the valid range of the respective Java type. For example <code>set_byte_property</code> , <code>set_short_property</code> of <code>aq\$_jms_head</code> ADT; <code>set_byte</code> and <code>set_short</code> of <code>aq\$_jms_map_message</code> ADT; <code>write_byte</code> and <code>write_short</code> of <code>aq\$_jms_stream_message</code> and <code>aq\$_jms_bytes_message</code> ADT.
ORA-24194	ERROR_TYPE_MISMATCH	The type conversion between the Java type of the retrieving method and the Java type of a field of the payload is not valid.
ORA-24195	ERROR_MAP_TOO_LARGE	The size of the map exceeds the <code>aq\$_jms_namearray</code> ADT capacity. The current size limit is 1024. You can use the <code>get_names</code> function with <code>offset</code> and <code>length</code> parameters to retrieve the name array in multiple small chunks.
ORA-24196	ERROR_WRONG_MODE	The message payload is being accessed with a wrong access mode. For example, trying to read a message payload with write-only mode or trying to write a message payload with the read-only mode.
ORA-24197	ERROR_JAVA_EXCEPTION	ORA-24197 error is raised when a Java exception is raised that does not fit in any of the other error categories. You can use the <code>get_exception</code> static procedure of <code>aq\$_jms_map_message</code> , <code>aq\$_jms_bytes_message</code> , and <code>aq\$_jms_stream_message</code> to retrieve the exception information last thrown by the Java stored procedure.  A single static variable is used to store the last exception and is overwritten if another exception is thrown before you retrieve it. A new ADT <code>aq\$_jms_exception</code> is created to represent the exception information on the PL/SQL side.

Table 277-1 (Cont.) Oracle JMS Types Errors

ORA error number	dbms_jms_plsql package constants	Explanation
ORA-24198	ERROR_INVALID_ID	An invalid operation ID is being provided to access a message.
ORA-24199	ERROR_STORE_OVERFLOW	The number of messages (with the same type) that users are trying to manipulate exceeds the size of the message store on the Java stored procedure side. The current size of the store is 20. It unusual to need to manipulate more than 20 messages at the same time. A common mistake is to forget to call the <code>clean</code> procedure after using one message. The <code>clean</code> procedure frees the message slot for use by other messages attempting access.

## 277.7 Oracle JMS Type Constants

These constants can be useful when dealing with message type functions.

### DBMS\_AQ Package Constants

DBMS\_AQ package constants specify different types of JMS messages. They are useful when dealing with general message types during upcasting and downcasting or constructing a general message with a specific message type:

```
JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE    CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE   CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE  CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
JMS_MAP_MESSAGE     CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
JMS_OBJECT_MESSAGE  CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### SYS.DBMS\_JMS\_PLSQL Package Constants

SYS.DBMS\_JMS\_PLSQL package constants are new in Oracle Database 10g.

These constants specify the mode of message payload. They are useful when interpreting the mode of the message payload returned from the `get_mode` function:

```
MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY  CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
MESSAGE_ACCESS_WRITEONLY CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
```

These constants specify the ADT type of an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue. They are useful during the conversion of JMS selectors to Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rules:

```
DESTPLOAD_JMSTYPE  CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DESTPLOAD_USERADT  CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DESTPLOAD_ANYDATA  CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
```

These constants specify the type of data that can be held by a `aq$_jms_value` type. They are useful when interpreting the `aq$_jms_value` returned by the `get_object` method of `AQ$_JMS_MAP_MESSAGE` or `read_object` method of `AQ$_JMS_STREAM_MESSAGE`:

```
DATA_TYPE_BYTE      CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_SHORT     CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_INTEGER   CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_LONG      CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
```

```

DATA_TYPE_FLOAT          CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_DOUBLE         CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_BOOLEAN        CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_CHARACTER      CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_STRING         CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_BYTES          CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_UNSIGNED_BYTE  CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;
DATA_TYPE_UNSIGNED_SHORT CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER;

```

These constants specify the error number of the ORA errors that can be raised by the functions of message type ADTs. They are useful in user error handlers:

```

ERROR_DATA_OVERFLOW      CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24190;
ERROR_PROP_NAME_EXIST    CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24191;
ERROR_PROP_NAME_NULL     CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24192;
ERROR_EXCEED_RANGE       CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24193;
ERROR_TYPE_MISMATCH      CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24194;
ERROR_MAP_TOO_LARGE      CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24195;
ERROR_WRONG_MODE         CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24196;
ERROR_JAVA_EXCEPTION      CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24197;
ERROR_INVALID_ID         CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24198;
ERROR_STORE_OVERFLOW     CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := -24199;

```

## 277.8 CONVERT\_JMS\_SELECTOR

Oracle Database includes three stored procedures to help users convert JMS selectors into Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rules. These rules can be used in `ADD_SUBSCRIBER` operations as subscriber rules or in `DEQUEUE` operations as dequeue conditions. These procedures are in the `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql` package.

### Convert with Minimal Specification

The first procedure assumes the destination payload type is one of the JMS ADTs whose corresponding constant is `dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_JMSTYPE` and also assumes that the J2EE compliant mode is true.

### Syntax

```
Function convert_jms_selector(selector IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2
```

### Returns

The converted Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule or null if there is any conversion error.

### Exceptions

ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

### Convert with Destination Payload Type Specified

The second procedure takes one more parameter: `dest_pload_type`. The conversion of a JMS selector to an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule happens only if this parameter is `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_JMSTYPE` or `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_ANYDATA`. The function returns exactly the same `VARCHAR2` value as the selector parameter if the `dest_pload_type` parameter is `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_USERADT`. The function returns null if `dest_pload_type` parameter is none of these three constants.



This function assumes that the J2EE compliant mode is true.

### Syntax

```
Function convert_jms_selector(  
    selector IN VARCHAR2,  
    dest_pload_type IN PLS_INTEGER)  
RETURN VARCHAR2
```

### Returns

The converted Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule or null if there is any conversion error.

### Exceptions

ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

### Convert with Destination Payload Type and Compliant Mode Specified

The third procedure takes a `dest_pload_type` parameter and a `compliant` parameter. The conversion of a JMS selector to an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule happens only if the `dest_pload_type` parameter is

`SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_JMSTYPE` or `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_ANYDATA`. The function returns exactly the same `VARCHAR2` value as the `selector` parameter if the `dest_pload_type` parameter is `SYS.dbms_jms_plsql.DESTPLOAD_USERADT`. The function returns null if the `dest_pload_type` parameter is none of these three constants.

The `compliant` parameter controls if the conversion is in J2EE compliant mode or not. The noncompliant conversion of a JMS selector is for backward compatibility.

### Syntax

```
Function convert_jms_selector(  
    selector      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    dest_pload_type IN  PLS_INTEGER,  
    compliant     IN  BOOLEAN )
```

### Returns

The converted Oracle Database Advanced Queuing rule or null if there is any conversion error.

### Exceptions

ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

## 277.9 Summary of JMS Types

This lists shows the JMS types.

- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_MESSAGE](#) Type
- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_TEXT\\_MESSAGE](#) Type
- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_BYTES\\_MESSAGE](#) Type
- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_MAP\\_MESSAGE](#) Type

- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_STREAM\\_MESSAGE](#) Type
- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_OBJECT\\_MESSAGE](#) Type
- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_NAMEARRAY](#) Type
- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_VALUE](#) Type
- [SYS.AQ\\$\\_JMS\\_EXCEPTION](#) Type

## 277.9.1 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_MESSAGE Type

This ADT type can represent any of five different JMS message types: text message, bytes message, stream message, map message, or object message. Queues created using this ADT can therefore store all five types of JMS messages.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT](#) Static Functions
- [Cast Methods](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

### Syntax

```

TYPE AQ$_JMS_MESSAGE AS OBJECT(
  header          aq$_jms_header,
  senderid       varchar2(100),
  message_type   INT,
  text_len       INT,
  bytes_len      INT,
  text_vc        varchar2(4000),
  bytes_raw      raw(2000),
  text_lob       clob,
  bytes_lob      blob,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (mtype      IN INT)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (text_msg   IN aq$_jms_text_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (bytes_msg  IN aq$_jms_bytes_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (stream_msg IN aq$_jms_stream_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (map_msg    IN aq$_jms_map_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct (object_msg IN aq$_jms_object_message)
    RETURN aq$_jms_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_bytes_msg RETURN aq$_jms_bytes_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_map_msg   RETURN aq$_jms_map_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_object_msg RETURN aq$_jms_object_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_stream_msg RETURN aq$_jms_stream_message,
  MEMBER FUNCTION cast_to_text_msg  RETURN aq$_jms_text_message,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type    (type    IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid  (userid  IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid   (appid   IN VARCHAR),

```

```

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_replyto RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_type RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_userid RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_appid RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupseq RETURN INT,
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN BOOLEAN),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN FLOAT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
property_value IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_text (payload IN VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_text (payload IN CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_text (payload OUT VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_text (payload OUT CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT BLOB);

```

### CONSTRUCT Static Functions

There are six CONSTRUCT static functions in this type.

#### **STATIC FUNCTION construct (mtype IN INT) RETURN aq\$\_jms\_message**

Creates an instance of aq\$\_jms\_message, which can hold a specific type of JMS message (TextMessage, BytesMessage, MapMessage, StreamMessage or ObjectMessage). The message type of the created aq\$\_jms\_message instance depends on the mtype parameter passed to the construct method. Once a message has been constructed, it can be used to store JMS messages of the type it has been constructed to hold.

The mtype parameter must be one of the following constants described in "[Oracle JMS Type Constants](#)":

DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_TEXT\_MESSAGE  
DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_BYTES\_MESSAGE  
DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_STREAM\_MESSAGE  
DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_MAP\_MESSAGE  
DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_OBJECT\_MESSAGE

**STATIC FUNCTION construct (text\_msg IN aq\$\_jms\_text\_message) RETURN aq\$\_jms\_message**

Creates an aq\$\_jms\_message from an aq\$\_jms\_text\_message.

**STATIC FUNCTION construct (bytes\_msg IN aq\$\_jms\_bytes\_message) RETURN aq\$\_jms\_message;**

Creates an aq\$\_jms\_message from an aq\$\_jms\_bytes\_message.

**STATIC FUNCTION construct (stream\_msg IN aq\$\_jms\_stream\_message) RETURN aq\$\_jms\_message;**

Creates an aq\$\_jms\_message from an aq\$\_jms\_stream\_message.

**STATIC FUNCTION construct (map\_msg IN aq\$\_jms\_map\_message) RETURN aq\$\_jms\_message;**

Creates an aq\$\_jms\_message from an aq\$\_jms\_map\_message.

**STATIC FUNCTION construct (object\_msg IN aq\$\_jms\_object\_message) RETURN aq\$\_jms\_message;**

Creates an aq\$\_jms\_message from an aq\$\_jms\_object\_message.

### Cast Methods

**cast\_to\_bytes\_msg RETURN aq\$\_jms\_bytes\_message**

Casts an aq\$\_jms\_message to an aq\$\_jms\_bytes\_message. Returns an aq\$\_jms\_bytes\_message or null if the message\_type attribute of the aq\$\_jms\_message is not DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_BYTES\_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message\_type field of the aq\$\_jms\_message is not DBMS\_AQJMS.JMS\_BYTES\_MESSAGE.

**cast\_to\_map\_msg RETURN aq\$\_jms\_map\_message**

Casts an aq\$\_jms\_message to an aq\$\_jms\_map\_message. Returns an aq\$\_jms\_map\_message or null if the message\_type attribute of the aq\$\_jms\_message is not DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_MAP\_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message\_type field of the aq\$\_jms\_message is not DBMS\_AQJMS.JMS\_MAP\_MESSAGE.

**cast\_to\_object\_msg RETURN aq\$\_jms\_object\_message**

Casts an aq\$\_jms\_message to an aq\$\_jms\_object\_message. Returns an aq\$\_jms\_object\_message or null if the message\_type attribute of the aq\$\_jms\_message is not DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_OBJECT\_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message\_type field of the aq\$\_jms\_message is not DBMS\_AQJMS.JMS\_OBJECT\_MESSAGE.

**cast\_to\_stream\_msg RETURN aq\$\_jms\_stream\_message**

Casts an aq\$\_jms\_message to an aq\$\_jms\_stream\_message. Returns an aq\$\_jms\_stream\_message or null if the message\_type attribute of the aq\$\_jms\_message is not DBMS\_AQ.JMS\_STREAM\_MESSAGE. This function raises ORA-24198 if the message\_type field of the aq\$\_jms\_message is not DBMS\_AQJMS.JMS\_STREAM\_MESSAGE.

**cast\_to\_text\_msg RETURN aq\$\_jms\_text\_message**

Casts an aq\$\_jms\_message to an aq\$\_jms\_text\_message. Returns an aq\$\_jms\_text\_message or null if the message\_type attribute of the aq\$\_jms\_message is

not `DBMS_AQ.JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE`. This function raises `ORA-24198` if the `message_type` field of the `aq$_jms_message` is not `DBMS_AQJMS.JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE`.

### JMS Header Methods

#### **set\_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$\_agent)**

Sets the `replyto` parameter, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo`.

#### **get\_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$\_agent**

Returns `replyto`, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo`.

#### **set\_type (type IN VARCHAR)**

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text and corresponds to `JMSType`.

#### **get\_type RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `type`, which corresponds to `JMSType`.

### System Properties Methods

#### **set\_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)**

Sets `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

#### **set\_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)**

Sets `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

#### **set\_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)**

Sets `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

#### **set\_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)**

Sets `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

#### **get\_userid RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

#### **get\_appid RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

#### **get\_groupid RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

#### **get\_groupseq RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

### User Properties Methods

#### **clear\_properties**

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

#### **set\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN BOOLEAN)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation (a `NUMBER` type). Raises exception `ORA-24191` if the property name exists or `ORA-24192` if the property name is null.

**set\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `byte` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN FLOAT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because the `INT` datatype is 38 bits in PL/SQL and Oracle Database. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN NUMBER)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the long datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN VARCHAR)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If it is not null, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**get\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**Payload Methods**

**set\_text (payload IN VARCHAR2)**

Sets the payload, a `VARCHAR2` value, to an internal representation.

**set\_text (payload IN CLOB),**

Sets the payload, a `CLOB` value, to an internal representation.

**set\_bytes (payload IN RAW)**

Sets the payload, a `RAW` value, to an internal representation.

**set\_bytes (payload IN BLOB)**

Sets the payload, a `BLOB` value, to an internal representation.

**get\_text (payload OUT VARCHAR2)**

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `VARCHAR2` variable payload.

**get\_text (payload OUT CLOB)**

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `CLOB` variable payload.

**get\_bytes (payload OUT RAW)**

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `RAW` variable payload.

**get\_bytes (payload OUT BLOB)**

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `BLOB` variable payload.

## 277.9.2 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_TEXT\_MESSAGE Type

This type is the ADT used to store a `TextMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT `aq\$\_jms\_text\_message` Function](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

### Syntax

```

TYPE AQ$_JMS_TEXT_MESSAGE AS OBJECT(
  header    aq$_jms_header,
  text_len  INT,
  text_vc   varchar2(4000),
  text_lob  clob,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct      RETURN aq$_jms_text_message,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type    (type    IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_replyto RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_type    RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid  (userid  IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid   (appid   IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_userid  RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_appid   RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_groupid RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_groupseq RETURN INT,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property(property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN BOOLEAN),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN FLOAT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN NUMBER),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN BOOLEAN,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,

```



```
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)  
RETURN VARCHAR,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_text (payload IN VARCHAR2),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_text (payload IN CLOB),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_text (payload OUT VARCHAR2),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_text (payload OUT CLOB);
```

### CONSTRUCT aq\$\_jms\_text\_message Function

#### STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq\$\_jms\_text\_message

Creates an empty aq\$\_jms\_text\_message.

### JMS Header Methods

#### set\_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$\_agent)

Sets the `replyto` parameter, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo` in JMS.

#### set\_type (type IN VARCHAR)

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text, and which corresponds to `JMSType` in JMS.

#### get\_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$\_agent

Returns `replyto`, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo`.

#### get\_type RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `type`, which corresponds to `JMSType`.

### System Properties Methods

#### set\_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID` in JMS.

#### set\_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID` in JMS.

#### set\_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)

Sets `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID` in JMS.

#### set\_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)

Sets `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq` in JMS.

#### get\_userid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

#### get\_appid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

#### get\_groupid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

#### get\_groupseq RETURN INT

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

## User Properties Methods

### **clear\_properties**

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

### **set\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN BOOLEAN)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

### **set\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `BYTE` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

### **set\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

### **set\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN FLOAT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

### **set\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because in PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `INT` datatype is 38 bits. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

### **set\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN NUMBER)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the `long` datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

### **set\_short\_property property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN VARCHAR)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**get\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**Payload Methods**

**set\_text (payload IN VARCHAR2)**

Sets the payload, a `VARCHAR2` value, to an internal representation.

**set\_text (payload IN CLOB)**

Sets the payload, a `CLOB` value, to an internal representation.

**get\_text (payload OUT VARCHAR2)**

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a VARCHAR2 variable payload.

**get\_text (payload OUT CLOB)**

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a CLOB variable payload.

## 277.9.3 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_BYTES\_MESSAGE Type

The SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_BYTES\_MESSAGE type is the ADT used to store a BytesMessage in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT aq\\$\\_jms\\_bytes\\_message Function](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

**Syntax**

```

TYPE AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE AS OBJECT(
  header      aq$_jms_header,
  bytes_len   INT,
  bytes_raw   raw(2000),
  bytes_lob   blob,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq$_jms_bytes_message,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type    (type    IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_replyto  RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_type     RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid  (userid  IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid   (appid   IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_userid   RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_appid    RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupid  RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupseq RETURN INT,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property(property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN BOOLEAN),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN FLOAT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN NUMBER),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN,

```

```

MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT BLOB),
MEMBER FUNCTION prepare (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER PROCEDURE reset (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE flush (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_body (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE clean (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
STATIC PROCEDURE clean_all,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_mode (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER,
    value OUT NOCOPY BLOB, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN CHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_unsigned_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_unsigned_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER PROCEDURE read_utf (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BOOLEAN),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW,
    offset IN PLS_INTEGER, length IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB,
    offset IN INT, length IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER,
    value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN FLOAT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_utf (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN VARCHAR2),
MEMBER PROCEDURE write_utf (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CLOB));

```

### CONSTRUCT aq\$\_jms\_bytes\_message Function

#### STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq\$\_jms\_bytes\_message

Creates an empty aq\$\_jms\_bytes\_message.

### JMS Header Methods

#### set\_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$\_agent)

Sets the replyto parameter, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo in JMS.

**set\_type (type IN VARCHAR)**

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text, and which corresponds to `JMSType` in JMS.

**get\_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$\_agent**

Returns `replyto`, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo`.

**get\_type RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `type`, which corresponds to `JMSType`.

**System Properties Methods**

**set\_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)**

Sets `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID` in JMS.

**set\_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)**

Sets `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID` in JMS.

**set\_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)**

Sets `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID` in JMS.

**set\_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)**

Sets `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq` in JMS.

**get\_userid RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

**get\_appid RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

**get\_groupid RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

**get\_groupseq RETURN NUMBER**

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

**User Properties Methods**

**clear\_properties**

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

**set\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN BOOLEAN)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `BYTE` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN FLOAT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because in PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `INT` datatype is 38 bits. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN NUMBER)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the `long` datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN VARCHAR)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**get\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**Payload Methods****set\_bytes (payload in RAW)**

Sets the payload, a `RAW` value, to an internal representation.

**set\_bytes (payload in BLOB)**

Sets the payload, a `BLOB` value, to an internal representation.

**get\_bytes (payload out RAW)**

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `RAW` variable payload. Raises exception `ORA-24190` if the length of the internal payload is more than 32767 (the maximum length of `RAW` in PL/SQL).

**get\_bytes (payload out BLOB)**

Puts the internal representation of the payload into a `BLOB` variable payload.

**prepare (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Takes the byte array stored in `aq$_jms_bytes_message` and decodes it as a Java object in the Java stored procedure. The result of the decoding is stored as a static variable in Jserv session memory. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, then a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

This function also sets the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`.

Subsequent calls of `write_XXX` procedure raise an `ORA-24196` error. Users can call the `clear_body` procedure to set the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`.

This function raises `ORA-24197` if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, `ORA-24198` if the operation ID is invalid, or `ORA-24199` if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.



**reset (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Resets the starting position of the stream to the beginning and puts the bytes message in read-only mode. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**flush (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Takes the static variable in Jserv and synchronizes the content back to the `aq$_jms_bytes_message`. This procedure will not affect the underlying access mode. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**clear\_body (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Sets the Java stored procedure static variable to empty payload. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID. It also sets the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_WRITEONLY`. Later calls of `read_XXX` procedure raise ORA-24196 error. Users can call the `reset` or `prepare` procedures to set the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`. Write-only and read-only modes affect only the payload functions of `AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE`. They do not affect the header functions. This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

**clean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Closes and cleans up the `DataInputStream` or `DataOutputStream` at the Java stored procedure side corresponding to the operation ID. It is very important to call this procedure to avoid memory leaks. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**clean\_all**

Closes and cleans up all the messages in the corresponding type of message store at the Java stored procedure side. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

**get\_mode (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Returns the current mode of this message. The return value is either `SYS.dbms_jms.plsql.MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY` or `SYS.dbms_jms.plsql.MESSAGE_ACCESS_WRITEONLY`. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_boolean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN BOOLEAN**

Reads a Boolean value from the bytes message and returns the Boolean value read. Null is returned if the end of the message stream has been reached. Parameter `id` is the operation ID. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_byte (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Reads a `BYTE` value from the bytes message and returns the `BYTE` value read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Because there is no `BYTE` type in

PL/SQL, Oracle Database uses `PLS_INTEGER` to represent a `BYTE`. Although PL/SQL users get a `PLS_INTEGER`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java `BYTE` value range. If this value is issued with a `write_byte` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Parameter `id` is the operation ID. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**`read_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NO COPY BLOB, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER`**

Reads length of the bytes from bytes message stream into `value` and returns the total number of bytes read. If there is no more data (because the end of the stream has been reached), then it returns -1. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**`read_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN CHAR`**

Reads a character value from the bytes message and returns the character value read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**`read_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION`**

Reads a double from the bytes message and returns the character value read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**`read_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN FLOAT`**

Reads a float from the bytes message and returns the float read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**`read_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN INT`**

Reads an `INT` from the bytes message and returns the `INT` read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**`read_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER`**

Reads a long from the bytes message and returns the long read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**`read_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER`**

Reads a short value from the bytes message and returns the short value read. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a `SHORT`. Although PL/SQL users get an `PLS_INTEGER`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java short value range. If this value is issued with a `write_short` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_unsigned\_byte (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Reads an unsigned 8-bit number from the bytes message stream and returns the next byte from the bytes message stream, interpreted as an unsigned 8-bit number. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_unsigned\_short (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Reads an unsigned 16-bit number from the bytes message stream and returns the next two bytes from the bytes message stream, interpreted as an unsigned 16-bit integer. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_utf (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB)**

Reads a string that has been encoded using a UTF-8 format from the bytes message. Null is returned if the end of the stream has been reached. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_boolean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN BOOLEAN)**

Writes a Boolean to the bytes message stream as a 1-byte value. The value `true` is written as the value (byte)1. The value `false` is written as the value (byte)0. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_byte (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Writes a byte to the bytes message. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a `BYTE`. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN RAW)**

Writes an array of bytes to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN BLOB)**

Writes an array of bytes to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN RAW, offset IN PLS\_INTEGER, length IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Writes a portion of a byte array to the bytes message stream. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array. If the range [`offset`, `offset+length`] exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure and this procedure raises error ORA-24197. The index starts from 0. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN BLOB, offset IN INT, length IN INT)**

Writes a portion of a byte array to the bytes message stream. Parameter *offset* is the initial offset within the byte array. If the range [*offset*, *offset*+*length*] exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure and this procedure raises error ORA-24197. The index starts from 0. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_char (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN CHAR)**

Writes a character value to the bytes message. If this value has multiple characters, it is the first character that is written. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_double (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)**

Writes a double to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_float (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN FLOAT)**

Writes a float to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_int (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Writes an `INT` to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_long (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN NUMBER)**

Writes a long to the bytes message. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_short (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Writes a short to the bytes message as two bytes, high byte first. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a short. Raises exception ORA-24193 if the parameter value exceeds the valid range, ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_utf (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN VARCHAR2)**

Writes a string to the bytes message stream using UTF-8 encoding in a machine-independent manner. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_utf (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN CLOB)**

Writes a string to the bytes message stream using UTF-8 encoding in a machine-independent manner. Raises exception ORA-24196 if the bytes message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

## 277.9.4 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_MAP\_MESSAGE Type

This type is the ADT used to store a `MapMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT aq\\$\\_jms\\_map\\_message Function](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

### Syntax

```

TYPE aq$_jms_map_message AS object(
  header      aq$_jms_header,
  bytes_len   int,
  bytes_raw   raw(2000),
  bytes_lob   blob,
  STATIC FUNCTION construct      RETURN aq$_jms_map_message,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type     (type    IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_replyto  RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_type     RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid   (userid  IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid    (appid   IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid  (groupid  IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq (groupseq IN INT),
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_userid   RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_appid    RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_groupid  RETURN VARCHAR,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_groupseq RETURN INT,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property(property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN BOOLEAN),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN FLOAT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN NUMBER),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN VARCHAR),
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
  MEMBER FUNCTION  get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,

```

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN RAW),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (payload IN BLOB),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT RAW),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (payload OUT BLOB),  
MEMBER FUNCTION prepare (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE flush (id IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_body (id IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE clean (id IN PLS_INTEGER),  
STATIC PROCEDURE clean_all,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN BOOLEAN),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN RAW),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN RAW, offset IN INT, length IN INT),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN BLOB),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN BLOB, offset IN INT, length IN INT),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN CHAR),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN FLOAT),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN NUMBER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN PLS_INTEGER),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN VARCHAR2),  
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value IN CLOB),  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value OUT NOCOPY BLOB),  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN CHAR,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN FLOAT,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN NUMBER,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,  
value OUT NOCOPY CLOB),  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_names (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN aq$_jms_namearray,  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_names (id IN PLS_INTEGER, names OUT aq$_jms_namearray,  
offset IN PLS_INTEGER, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,  
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_object (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2,
```

```
value OUT NOCOPY AQ$_JMS_VALUE),  
MEMBER FUNCTION get_size (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,  
MEMBER FUNCTION item_exists (id IN PLS_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN BOOLEAN);
```

### CONSTRUCT `aq$_jms_map_message` Function

#### **STATIC FUNCTION** `construct` RETURN `aq$_jms_map_message`

Creates an empty `aq$_jms_map_message` object.

### JMS Header Methods

#### **set\_replyto** (`replyto` IN `sys.aq$_agent`)

Sets the `replyto` parameter, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo` in JMS.

#### **set\_type** (`type` IN `VARCHAR`)

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text, and which corresponds to `JMSType` in JMS.

#### **get\_replyto** RETURN `sys.aq$_agent`

Returns `replyto`, which corresponds to `JMSReplyTo`.

#### **get\_type** RETURN `VARCHAR`

Returns `type`, which corresponds to `JMSType`.

### System Properties Methods

#### **set\_userid** (`userid` IN `VARCHAR`)

Sets `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID` in JMS.

#### **set\_appid** (`appid` IN `VARCHAR`)

Sets `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID` in JMS.

#### **set\_groupid** (`groupid` IN `VARCHAR`)

Sets `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID` in JMS.

#### **set\_groupseq** (`groupseq` IN `INT`)

Sets `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq` in JMS.

#### **get\_userid** RETURN `VARCHAR`

Returns `userid`, which corresponds to `JMSXUserID`.

#### **get\_appid** RETURN `VARCHAR`

Returns `appid`, which corresponds to `JMSXAppID`.

#### **get\_groupid** RETURN `VARCHAR`

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

#### **get\_groupseq** RETURN `NUMBER`

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

### User Properties Methods

#### **clear\_properties**

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

**set\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN BOOLEAN)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `BYTE` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN FLOAT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because in PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `INT` datatype is 38 bits. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN NUMBER)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the `long` datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN VARCHAR)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**get\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.



**get\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**Payload Methods****set\_bytes (payload IN RAW)**

Sets the internal payload as a `RAW` variable without any interpretation. The payload of `aq$_jms_map_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This member function sets a payload as a `RAW` variable without interpreting it.

**set\_bytes (payload IN BLOB)**

Sets the internal payload as a `BLOB` variable without any interpretation. The payload of `aq$_jms_map_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This member function sets a payload as a `BLOB` variable without interpreting it.

**get\_bytes (payload OUT RAW)**

Puts the internal payload into a `RAW` variable without any interpretation. The payload of `aq$_jms_map_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This member function gets a payload as raw bytes without interpreting it. Raises exceptions `ORA-24190` if the length of internal payload is more than 32767.

**get\_bytes (payload OUT BLOB)**

Puts the internal payload into a BLOB variable without any interpretation. The payload of `aq$_jms_map_message` is stored as either RAW or BLOB in the database. This member function gets a payload as a BLOB without interpreting it.

**prepare (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Takes the byte array stored in `aq$_jms_map_message` and decodes it as a Java object in the Java stored procedure. The result of the decoding is stored as a static variable in Jserv session memory. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, then a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

**flush (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Takes the static variable in Jserv and synchronizes the content back to `aq$_jms_map_message`. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**clear\_body (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Sets the Java stored procedure static variable to empty payload. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object.

Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

**clean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Closes and cleans up the `DataInputStream` or `DataOutputStream` at the Java stored procedure side corresponding to the operation ID. It is very important to call this procedure to avoid memory leaks. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**clean\_all**

Closes and cleans up all the messages in the corresponding type of message store at the Java stored procedure side. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

**set\_boolean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN BOOLEAN)**

Sets the Boolean value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_byte (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Sets the BYTE value with the specified name in the map. Because there is no BYTE type in PL/SQL, PLS\_INTEGER is used to represent a byte. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN RAW)**

Sets the byte array value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN RAW, offset IN INT, length IN INT)**

Sets a portion of the byte array value with the specified name in the map. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array, and parameter `length` is the number of bytes to use. If the range [`offset ... offset+length`] exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure and this procedure raises an ORA-24197 error. The index starts from 0. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN BLOB)**

Sets the byte array value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN BLOB, offset IN INT, length IN INT)**

Sets a portion of the byte array value with the specified name in the map. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array, and parameter `length` is the number of bytes to use. If the range [`offset ... offset+length`] exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure, and this procedure raises an ORA-24197 error. The index starts from 0. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_char (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN CHAR)**

Sets the character value with the specified name in the map. If this value has multiple characters, then it is the first character that is used. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_double (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)**

Sets the double value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_float (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN FLOAT)**

This procedure is to set the float value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_int (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Sets the int value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_long (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN NUMBER)**

Sets the long value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_short (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Sets the short value with the specified name in the map. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a short. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_string (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN VARCHAR2)**

Sets the string value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**set\_string (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN CLOB)**

Sets the string value with the specified name in the map. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_boolean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN BOOLEAN**

Retrieves the Boolean value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_byte (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Retrieves the `BYTE` value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a byte. Although the PL/SQL users get an `PLS_INTEGER`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java `BYTE` value range. If this value is issued with a `set_byte` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value OUT NOCOPY BLOB)**

Retrieves the byte array value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Because the size of the array might be larger than the limit of PL/SQL `RAW` type, a `BLOB` is always returned here. The `BLOB` returned is a copy, which means it can be modified without affecting the message payload. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_char (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN CHAR**

Retrieves and returns the character value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid.

**get\_double (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION**

Retrieves and returns the double value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid.

**get\_float (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN FLOAT**

Retrieves the float value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_int (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Retrieves the `INT` value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_long (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN NUMBER**

Retrieves the long value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_short (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Retrieves the short value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Because there is no `short` type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a `short`. Although the PL/SQL users get an `PLS_INTEGER`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java short value range. If this value is issued with a `set_short` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_string (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB)**

Retrieves the string value with the specified name. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_names (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN aq\$\_jms\_namearray**

Retrieves all the names within the map message and returns them in a varray. Because `aq$_jms_namearray` has a size as 1024 and each element is a `VARCHAR(200)`, this function will return an error if the size of the name array of the payload exceeds the limit. Raises exception ORA-24195 if the size of the name array or the size of a name exceeds the limit.

**get\_names (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, names OUT aq\$\_jms\_namearray, offset IN PLS\_INTEGER, length IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Retrieves a portion of the names within the map message. Because `aq$_jms_namearray` has a size as 1024 and each element is a `VARCHAR(200)`, this function will return an error if either limits are exceeded during the retrieval. (This means there is no sense to put a `length` parameter greater than 1024.) The index of the names of a map messages begins from 0. Parameter `offset` is the offset from which to start retrieving.

The function returns the number of names that have been retrieved. The names retrieved is the intersection of the interval [offset, offset+length-1] and interval [0, size-1] where size is the size of this map message. If the intersection is an empty set, then names will be returned as null and the function returns 0 as the number of names retrieved. If users iterate the names by retrieving in small steps, then this can be used to test that there are no more names to read from map message. Raises exception ORA-24195 if the size of the name array or the size of a name exceed the limit, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_object (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2, value OUT NOCOPY AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE)**

Returns a general value ADT AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE. If there is no item by this name, then null is returned. Users can use the `type` attribute of this ADT to interpret the data. See the map in the AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE ADT for the correspondence among `dbms_jms_plsql` package constants, Java datatype and AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE attribute. Note this member procedure might bring additional overhead compared to other `get` member procedures or functions. It is used only if the user does not know the datatype of the fields within a message before hand. Otherwise it is a good idea to use a specific `get` member procedure or function. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**get\_size (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Retrieves the size of the map message. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**item\_exists (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, name IN VARCHAR2) RETURN BOOLEAN**

Indicates that an item exists in this map message by returning `TRUE`. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

## 277.9.5 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_STREAM\_MESSAGE Type

This type is the ADT used to store a `StreamMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

This section contains these topics:

- [CONSTRUCT aq\\$\\_jms\\_stream\\_message Function](#)
- [JMS Header Methods](#)
- [System Properties Methods](#)
- [User Properties Methods](#)
- [Payload Methods](#)

### Syntax

```
TYPE aq$_jms_stream_message AS object(
    header    aq$_jms_header,
    bytes_len int,
    bytes_raw raw(2000),
    bytes_lob blob,
    STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq$_jms_stream_message,
    MEMBER PROCEDURE set_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq$_agent),
```

```

MEMBER PROCEDURE set_type      (type      IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_replyto    RETURN sys.aq$_agent,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_type      RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_userid    (userid    IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_appid     (appid     IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupid   (groupid   IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_groupseq  (groupseq  IN INT),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_userid     RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_appid     RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupid    RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_groupseq   RETURN INT,
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_properties,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_boolean_property(property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN BOOLEAN),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN FLOAT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN NUMBER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN INT),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR,
    property_value IN VARCHAR),
MEMBER FUNCTION get_boolean_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_byte_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_double_property (property_name IN VARCHAR)
    RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_float_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_int_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_long_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_short_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_string_property (property_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR,
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes      (payload IN RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE set_bytes      (payload IN BLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes      (payload OUT RAW),
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_bytes      (payload OUT BLOB),
MEMBER FUNCTION prepare         (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER PROCEDURE reset         (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE flush         (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE clear_body    (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
MEMBER PROCEDURE clean         (id IN PLS_INTEGER),
STATIC PROCEDURE clean_all,
MEMBER FUNCTION get_mode       (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_boolean   (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BOOLEAN,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_byte      (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_bytes     (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN BLOB,
MEMBER PROCEDURE read_bytes    (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY BLOB),
MEMBER FUNCTION read_char      (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN CHAR,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_double    (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_float     (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN FLOAT,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_int       (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_long      (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_short     (id IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER,
MEMBER FUNCTION read_string    RETURN CLOB,
MEMBER PROCEDURE read_string   (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB),
MEMBER PROCEDURE read_object   (id IN PLS_INTEGER,

```

```

    value OUT NOCOPY AQ$_JMS_VALUE),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_boolean (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BOOLEAN),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_byte (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN RAW,
    offset IN INT, length IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_bytes (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN BLOB,
    offset IN INT, length IN INT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_char (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CHAR),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_double (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN DOUBLE PRECISION),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_float (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN FLOAT),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_int (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_long (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN NUMBER),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_short (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN PLS_INTEGER),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN VARCHAR2),
  MEMBER PROCEDURE write_string (id IN PLS_INTEGER, value IN CLOB));

```

### CONSTRUCT aq\$\_jms\_stream\_message Function

#### STATIC FUNCTION construct RETURN aq\$\_jms\_stream\_message

Creates an empty aq\$\_jms\_stream\_message object.

### JMS Header Methods

#### set\_replyto (replyto IN sys.aq\$\_agent)

Sets the replyto parameter, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo in JMS.

#### set\_type (type IN VARCHAR)

Sets the JMS type, which can be any text, and which corresponds to JMSType in JMS.

#### get\_replyto RETURN sys.aq\$\_agent

Returns replyto, which corresponds to JMSReplyTo.

#### get\_type RETURN VARCHAR

Returns type, which corresponds to JMSType.

### System Properties Methods

#### set\_userid (userid IN VARCHAR)

Sets userid, which corresponds to JMSXUserID in JMS.

#### set\_appid (appid IN VARCHAR)

Sets appid, which corresponds to JMSXAppID in JMS.

#### set\_groupid (groupid IN VARCHAR)

Sets groupid, which corresponds to JMSXGroupID in JMS.

#### set\_groupseq (groupseq IN INT)

Sets groupseq, which corresponds to JMSXGroupSeq in JMS.

#### get\_userid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns userid, which corresponds to JMSXUserID.

#### get\_appid RETURN VARCHAR

Returns appid, which corresponds to JMSXAppID.



**get\_groupid RETURN VARCHAR**

Returns `groupid`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupID`.

**get\_groupseq RETURN NUMBER**

Returns `groupseq`, which corresponds to `JMSXGroupSeq`.

**User Properties Methods**

**clear\_properties**

Clears all user properties. This procedure does not affect system properties.

**set\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN BOOLEAN)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value` in an internal representation. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -128 to 127 (8-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `BYTE` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN FLOAT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -2147483648 to 2147483647 (32-bits). This check is necessary because in PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `INT` datatype is 38 bits. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN NUMBER)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. In PL/SQL and Oracle Database, the `NUMBER` datatype is 38 bits. In Java, the `long` datatype is 64 bits. Therefore, no range check is needed. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**set\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN INT)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure checks whether `property_value` is within -32768 to 32767 (16-bits). This check is necessary because neither PL/SQL nor RDBMS defines the `short` datatype. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists, ORA-24192 if the property name is null, or ORA-24193 if the property value exceeds the valid range.

**set\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR, property\_value IN VARCHAR)**

Checks whether `property_name` is null or exists. If not, the procedure stores `property_value`. Raises exception ORA-24191 if the property name exists or ORA-24192 if the property name is null.

**get\_boolean\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN BOOLEAN**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BOOLEAN` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_byte\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `BYTE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_double\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `DOUBLE` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_float\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN FLOAT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `FLOAT` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_int\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `Integer` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_long\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN NUMBER**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `long` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_short\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN INT**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `short` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**get\_string\_property (property\_name IN VARCHAR) RETURN VARCHAR**

If the property with the corresponding property name passed in exists, and if it is a `STRING` property, then this function returns the value of the property. Otherwise it returns a null.

**Payload Methods****get\_bytes (payload OUT RAW)**

Puts the internal payload into a `RAW` variable without any interpretation. The payload of type `aq$_jms_stream_message` is stored as either `RAW` or `BLOB` in the database. This member function gets a payload as raw bytes without interpreting it. Raises exception ORA-24190 if the length of internal payload is more than 32767.

**get\_bytes (payload OUT BLOB)**

Puts the internal payload into a BLOB variable without any interpretation. The payload of type `aq$_jms_stream_message` is stored as either RAW or BLOB in the database. This member function gets a payload as a BLOB variable without interpreting it.

**set\_bytes (payload IN RAW)**

Sets the internal payload as the RAW variable without any interpretation. The payload of type `aq$_jms_stream_message` is stored as either RAW or BLOB in the database. This member function sets a payload as raw bytes without interpreting it.

**set\_bytes (payload IN BLOB)**

Sets the internal payload as the BLOB variable without any interpretation. The payload of type `aq$_jms_stream_message` is stored as either RAW or BLOB in the database. This member function sets a payload as a BLOB variable without interpreting it.

**prepare (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Takes the byte array stored in `aq$_jms_stream_message` and decodes it as a Java object in the Java stored procedure. The result of the decoding is stored as a static variable in Jserv session memory. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, then a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

This function also sets the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`. Subsequent calls of `write_XXX` procedure raise an ORA-24196 error. Users can call the `clear_body` procedure to set the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`.

This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

**reset (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Resets the starting position of the stream to the beginning and puts the stream message in `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY` mode.

**flush (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Takes the static variable in Jserv and synchronizes the content back to `aq$_jms_stream_message`. This procedure will not affect the underlying access mode. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**clear\_body (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Sets the Java stored procedure static variable to empty payload. Parameter `id` is used to identify the slot where the Java object is stored in the Oracle Database JVM session memory. If `id` is null, a new slot is created for this PL/SQL object. Subsequent JMS operations on the payload need to provide this operation ID.

It also sets the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_WRITEONLY`. Later calls of `read_XXX` procedure raise ORA-24196 error. Users can call the `reset` or `prepare` procedures to set the message access mode to `MESSAGE_ACCESS_READONLY`. Write-only and read-only modes affect only the payload functions of `AQ$_JMS_BYTES_MESSAGE`. They do not affect the header functions.

This function raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid, or ORA-24199 if the Java stored procedure message store overflows.

**clean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Closes and cleans up the `DataInputStream` or `DataOutputStream` at the Java stored procedure side corresponding to the operation ID. It is very important to call this procedure to avoid memory leaks. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**clean\_all**

Closes and cleans up all the messages in the corresponding type of message store at the Java stored procedure side. This procedure raises ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution.

**get\_mode (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Returns the current mode of this message. The return value is either `SYS.dbms_aqjms.READ_ONLY` or `SYS.dbms_aqjms.WRITE_ONLY`. Raises exception ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_boolean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN BOOLEAN**

Reads and returns a Boolean value from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_byte (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Reads and returns a byte value from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a byte. Although PL/SQL users get an `INT`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java `BYTE` value range. If this value is issued with a `write_byte` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN BLOB**

Reads and returns a byte array from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid or ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode.

**read\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY BLOB)**

Reads a byte array from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_char (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN CHAR**

Reads and returns a character value from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected

type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_double (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN DOUBLE PRECISION**

Reads and returns a double from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_float (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN FLOAT**

Reads and returns a float from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_int (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Reads and returns an `INT` from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_long (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN NUMBER**

Reads and returns a long from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_short (id IN PLS\_INTEGER) RETURN PLS\_INTEGER**

Reads and returns a short value from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `PLS_INTEGER` is used to represent a `SHORT`. Although PL/SQL users get an `INT`, they are guaranteed that the value is in the Java short value range. If this value is issued with a `write_short` function, then there will not be an out of range error. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_string RETURN CLOB**

Reads and returns a string from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid or ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode.

**read\_string (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY CLOB)**

Reads a string from the stream message. If the end of the message stream has been reached, then null is returned. Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**read\_object (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value OUT NOCOPY AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE)**

Returns a general value ADT AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE. Users can use the type attribute of this ADT to interpret the data. See [Table 277-2](#) for the correspondence among `dbms_jms_plsql` package constants, Java datatype and AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE attribute. This member procedure might bring additional overhead compared to other read member procedures or functions. It is used only if the user does not know the datatype of the fields within a message beforehand. Otherwise it is a good idea to use a specific read member procedure or function.

Raises exception ORA-24194 if the type conversion between the type of real value and the expected type is invalid, ORA-24196 if the stream message is in write-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_boolean (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN BOOLEAN)**

Writes a Boolean to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_byte (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN INT)**

Writes a byte to the stream message. Because there is no `BYTE` type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a byte. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN RAW)**

Writes a byte array field to the stream message. Consecutively written byte array fields are treated as two distinct fields when the fields are read. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN RAW, offset IN INT, length IN INT)**

Writes a portion of a byte array as a byte array field to the stream message. Consecutively written byte array fields are treated as two distinct fields when the fields are read. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array, and parameter `length` is the number of bytes to use. If the range `[offset, offset+length]` exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure. The index starts from 0.

Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN BLOB)**

Writes a byte array field to the stream message. Consecutively written byte array fields are treated as two distinct fields when the fields are read. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_bytes (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN BLOB, offset IN INT, length IN INT)**

Writes a portion of a byte array as a byte array field to the stream message. Consecutively written byte array fields are treated as two distinct fields when the fields are read. Parameter `offset` is the initial offset within the byte array, and parameter `length` is the number of bytes to use. If the range `[offset, offset+length]` exceeds the boundary of the byte array value, then a Java `IndexOutOfBoundsException` exception is thrown in the Java stored procedure. The index starts from 0.

Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_char (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN CHAR)**

Writes a character value to the stream message. If this value has multiple characters, then it is the first character that is written. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_double (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN DOUBLE PRECISION)**

Writes a double to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_float (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN FLOAT)**

Writes a float to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_int (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Writes an `INT` to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_long (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN NUMBER)**

Writes a long to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_short (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN PLS\_INTEGER)**

Writes a short to the stream message. Because there is no short type in PL/SQL, `INT` is used to represent a short. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_string (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN VARCHAR2)**

Writes a string to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

**write\_string (id IN PLS\_INTEGER, value IN CLOB)**

Writes a string to the stream message. Raises exceptions ORA-24196 if the stream message is in read-only mode, ORA-24197 if the Java stored procedure throws an exception during execution, or ORA-24198 if the operation ID is invalid.

## 277.9.6 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_OBJECT\_MESSAGE Type

This type is the ADT used to store an `ObjectMessage` in an Oracle Database Advanced Queuing queue.

### Syntax

```
TYPE aq$_jms_object_message AS object(  
    header    aq$_jms_header,  
    bytes_len int,  
    bytes_raw raw(2000),  
    bytes_lob blob);
```

## 277.9.7 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_NAMEARRAY Type

This type represents the name array returned by the `get_names` procedure of `aq$_jms_map_message`.

The maximum number of names this type can hold is 1024. The maximum length of each name is 200 characters.

### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE AQ$_JMS_NAMEARRAY AS VARRAY(1024) OF VARCHAR(100);
```

### Usage Notes

If the names array in the message payload is greater than 1024, then use the following function to retrieve the names in multiple portions:

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get_names(id IN PLS_INTEGER, names OUT aq$_jms_namearray,  
    offset IN PLS_INTEGER, length IN PLS_INTEGER) RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

## 277.9.8 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE Type

This type represents the general data returned by the `get_object` procedure of `aq$_jms_map_message` and the `read_object` procedure of `aq$_jms_stream_message`.

The `type` field in this ADT is used to decide which type of data this object is really holding. The following table lists the mapping between the `sys.dbms_jms_plsql` type constants, the corresponding Java type, and the data field of ADT `aq$_jms_value` which effectively holds the data.

### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE AQ$_JMS_VALUE AS object(  
    type        number(2),  
    num_val    number,  
    char_val   char(1),  
    text_val   clob,  
    bytes_val  blob);
```



**Table 277-2 AQ\$\_JMS\_VALUE Type Fields and Java Fields**

Type	Java Type	aq\$_jms_value Data Field
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_BYTE	byte	num_val
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_SHORT	short	num_val
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_INTEGER	int	num_val
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_LONG	long	num_val
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_FLOAT	float	num_val
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_DOUBLE	double	num_val
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_BOOLEAN	boolean	num_val: 0 FALSE, 1 TRUE
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_CHARACTER	char	char_val
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_STRING	java.lang.String	text_val
DBMS_JMS_PLSQL.DATA_TYPE_BYTES	byte[]	bytes_val

### 277.9.9 SYS.AQ\$\_JMS\_EXCEPTION Type

This type represents a Java exception thrown on the Java stored procedure side.

The `id` field is reserved for future use. The `exp_name` stores the Java exception name, the `err_msg` field stores the Java exception error message, and the `stack` field stores the stack trace of the Java exception.

#### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE AQ$_JMS_EXCEPTION AS OBJECT (
  id          number, -- Reserved and not used. Right now always return 0.
  exp_name    varchar(200),
  err_msg     varchar(500),
  stack       varchar(4000));
```

# JSON Data Structures

To work with JSON data in PL/SQL, you can use these data structures.

- [JSON\\_ELEMENT\\_T Object Type](#)
- [JSON\\_OBJECT\\_T Object Type](#)
- [JSON\\_ARRAY\\_T Object Type](#)
- [JSON\\_SCALAR\\_T Object Type](#)
- [JSON\\_KEY\\_LIST Type](#)

## Related Topics

- [Oracle Database JSON Developer's Guide](#)
- [The JSON standard](#)

## 278.1 JSON\_ELEMENT\_T Object Type

`JSON_ELEMENT_T` is the supertype for the `JSON_OBJECT_T`, `JSON_SCALAR_T`, and `JSON_ARRAY_T` object types.

### Description

Note the following:

- To create an instance of `JSON_ELEMENT_T`, use the `parse` function. See the “Constructors” section below for details.
- You cannot create an empty `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance. To create an empty JSON container, create it based on one of the subtypes.
- To cast a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` into a subtype (for example, `JSON_OBJECT_T`), you need to perform an explicit cast using `TREAT AS`. For example:

```
TREAT (elem AS JSON_OBJECT_T)
```

### Constructors

You create a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance using the `parse` function. The function takes as input `VARCHAR2`, `CLOB`, or `BLOB` data, and returns a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance.

```
STATIC FUNCTION parse(json VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T  
STATIC FUNCTION parse(json CLOB) RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T  
STATIC FUNCTION parse(json BLOB) RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
```

Only UTF8-encoded JSON is passed as a `BLOB`.

The `parse` function takes a JSON string as input and sets up an internal representation of the JSON data. If the provided input is not valid JSON, then an error message is raised. Valid JSON has to pass the lax check of the “IS JSON” SQL condition.

## Serialization

Serialization is the inverse of the `parse` function. The serialization operation takes the in-memory representation of the JSON data and prints it to a string. The serialization functions and procedures are:

```
MEMBER FUNCTION to_String      RETURN VARCHAR2
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Number     RETURN NUMBER
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Date       RETURN DATE
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Timestamp  RETURN TIMESTAMP
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Boolean    RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Clob       RETURN CLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION to_Blob       RETURN BLOB

MEMBER PROCEDURE to_Clob(c IN OUT CLOB)
MEMBER PROCEDURE to_Blob(c IN OUT BLOB)
```

The `to_Clob` and `to_Blob` *procedures* accept a CLOB or BLOB input and enable you to provide a LOB to be used as the serialization destination. For instance, `EMPTY_LOB` can be provided. The input LOB cannot be `NULL`.

If the `to_Clob` *function* is used, then a new CLOB is created. If you do not want to create a CLOB first, then you can use the `to_Clob` or `to_Blob` *functions*, which take no parameter and generate a temp lob.

`to_Blob` serializes to UTF8 format only.

## Introspection

Introspection enables you to discover properties of JSON objects without modifying them. The introspection functions are:

```
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Object      RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Array      RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Scalar     RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_String     RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Number     RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Boolean    RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_True       RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_False     RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Null       RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Date       RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION is_Timestamp  RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Size      RETURN NUMBER
```

The return value of the `get_size` function depends on the JSON type:

- For a scalar, it returns 1.
- For an object, it returns the number of keys.
- For an array, it returns the number of items.

Note that JSON does not support dates and timestamps natively. Instead they are typically modeled as strings. The DOM API enables you to add dates and timestamps as scalar values and preserve them until serialization to JSON, where they are printed as string following the ISO 8601 format. If a SQL value of type date or timestamp has been added, then the `is_Date` and `is_Timestamp` functions return true. If a date has been added as a string (e.g. as ISO 8601), then the `is_Date` and `is_Timestamp` functions return false. You can use Oracle conversion function `to_Date` and

to\_Timestamp to convert a string representation of a date, and timestamp to the Oracle representation.

### Error Handling

You can set the level of error handling for JSON processing. You might not want an error to be raised for every mismatch. The `on_Error` procedure enables you to specify when errors should be raised:

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE on_Error(value NUMBER)
```

The `on_Error` procedure defines what happens if an error is encountered during a PL/SQL operation, for instance, a get call.

The default is to not raise an error but to return NULL instead.

You invoke `On_error` on a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` instance and it sets the error behavior for all subsequent calls. To reset the behavior to the default, you can call `on_Error(0)`.

Values for the `value` parameter are:

**Table 278-1 Values for the value Parameter in the ON\_ERROR Procedure**

Value	Description
0	Reset to the default behavior, which is to return NULL instead of raising an error.
1	Raise all errors.
2	Raise an error if no value is detected.
3	Raise an error if the data types do not match, for example, if you call <code>GET_NUMBER</code> on a string value.
4	Raise an error if the input is invalid, for example, if the array is out of bounds.

You can combine values. For example, you can specify 7 to indicate a combination of 3 and 4.

In the following example, an error is raised because the value of "a" is "xyz", which cannot be converted to a number. If the `on_Error` procedure had not been called, then NULL would be returned, and no error would be raised.

```
declare
    jo JSON_OBJECT_T;
begin
    jo := JSON_OBJECT_T.parse('{a:"xyz"}');
    jo.On_error(1);
    dbms_output.put_line(jo.get_Number('a'));
end;
/
```

## 278.2 JSON\_OBJECT\_T Object Type

JSON\_OBJECT\_T is a subtype of the JSON\_ELEMENT\_T object type. It corresponds to the JSON object structure.

### Constructors

You can create an empty JSON\_OBJECT\_T instance using the following constructor.

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T RETURN SELF AS RESULT
```

You can create a JSON\_OBJECT\_T instance using one of the following `parse` functions:

```
STATIC FUNCTION parse(json VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(json CLOB)      RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(json BLOB)      RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
```

You can also create a JSON\_OBJECT\_T instance using one of the following constructors:

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(jsn VARCHAR2) RETURN SELF AS RESULT,
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(jsn CLOB)   RETURN SELF AS RESULT,
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(jsn BLOB)   RETURN SELF AS RESULT,
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_OBJECT_T(e JSON_ELEMENT_T) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
```

Only UTF8-encoded JSON is passed as a BLOB.

The `parse` function takes a JSON string as input and sets up an internal representation of the JSON data. If the provided input is not a valid JSON object, then an error message is raised. The input has to specify a JSON object, not an array.

### Get Functions and Procedures

The following functions and procedures enable you to retrieve the value of the JSON object:

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get(key VARCHAR2)          RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
MEMBER FUNCTION get_String(key VARCHAR2)   RETURN VARCHAR2
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Number(key VARCHAR2)   RETURN NUMBER
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Date(key VARCHAR2)     RETURN DATE
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Timestamp(key VARCHAR2) RETURN TIMESTAMP
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Boolean(key VARCHAR2)  RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Clob(key VARCHAR2)     RETURN CLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Blob(key VARCHAR2)     RETURN BLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Object(key VARCHAR2)   RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Array(key VARCHAR2)    RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T

MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Clob(key NUMBER, c IN OUT CLOB)
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Blob(key NUMBER, c IN OUT BLOB)
```

Note:

- The `get` function has reference semantics. This means that if the returned JSON\_ELEMENT\_T is modified, then the containing JSON\_ELEMENT\_T is also changed. See the [Reference Semantics](#) section below for details.

- The `GET_STRING` function converts the value to a string if it is not already a string. Thus, the `GET_STRING` function returns a non-null value even if `IS_STRING` returns `false`.
- All the “get” functions perform a conversion if possible. If no conversion is possible, then an error might be raised, depending on what `ON_ERROR` is set to.

The `GET_CLOB` and `GET_BLOB` *procedures*, which accept a `CLOB` or `BLOB` as input, enable you to provide a `LOB` to be used as serialization destination. For instance, `EMPTY_LOB` can be provided. If you use the `GET_CLOB` *function* instead, then a new `CLOB` will be created implicitly. The input `LOB` cannot be `NULL`. If you do not want to create a `BLOB` or `CLOB` first, you can use the `GET_CLOB` or `GET_BLOB` functions, which take no parameter and generates a temp `LOB`.

`GET_BLOB` serializes to UTF8 format only.

### Set Procedures

The following procedures enable you to set the value of a JSON object. Existing values, if present, will be overwritten.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, value JSON_ELEMENT_T)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, value VARCHAR2)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, value NUMBER)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, value BOOLEAN)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, value DATE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(key VARCHAR2, value TIMESTAMP)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put_Null(key VARCHAR2)
```

### Introspection Functions

Introspection enables you to discover properties of JSON objects without modifying them. The introspection functions are:

```
MEMBER FUNCTION has(key VARCHAR2)          RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Type(key VARCHAR2)     RETURN VARCHAR2
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Keys                   RETURN JSON_KEY_LIST
```

The `get_Keys` function returns an object type of `JSON_KEY_LIST`, which is a varray of `VARCHAR2(4000)`. The varray contains the names of keys in the JSON object. The `get_Keys` function returns at most 32767 field names for a given JSON object. An error is raised if it is applied to an object with more than 32767 fields.

The example below walks through the items of the varray to build a `JSON_ARRAY_T` object that contains all key names.

```
declare
  jo JSON_OBJECT_T;
  ja JSON_ARRAY_T;
  keys JSON_KEY_LIST;
  keys_string VARCHAR2(100);

begin
  ja := new JSON_ARRAY_T;
  jo := JSON_OBJECT_T.parse('{ "name": "fred",
                             "jobTitle": "codemonkey",
                             "projects": [ "json", "xml" ] }');

  keys := jo.get_keys;
  for i in 1..keys.count loop
    ja.append(keys(i));
  end loop;
```

```
    keys_string := ja.to_string;
    dbms_output.put_line(keys_string);
end;
/
```

The output is:

```
["name", "jobTitle", "projects"]
```

### Modification Procedures

The following procedures enable you to remove or rename keys in a JSON object.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE remove(key VARCHAR2)
MEMBER PROCEDURE rename_Key(keyOld VARCHAR2, keyNew VARCHAR2)
```

Duplicate key names are not supported and will raise an error.

### Clone Function

This function makes a copy of the JSON object. Reference semantics is changed to value semantics.

```
MEMBER FUNCTION clone RETURN JSON_OBJECT_T
```

### Reference Semantics

Calling the `get` function that returns a `JSON_ELEMENT_T` object always returns a reference to the complex values instead of a copy. This means that changing the returned value affects its container. See the example below.

```
declare
    data    JSON_OBJECT_T;
    address JSON_OBJECT_T;
    zip     number;

begin

    data := new JSON_OBJECT_T('{
        "first": "John",
        "last": "Doe",
        "address": {
            "country": "USA",
            "zip": "94065"
        }
    }');

    address := data.get_object('address');
    dbms_output.put_line(address.to_string);

    -- 1) VALUE SEMANTICS for scalar values
    -- (changing the value has no effect on container)
    zip := address.get_number('zip');
    dbms_output.put_line(zip);
    zip := 12345;
    dbms_output.put_line(zip);
    -- address is still the same
    dbms_output.put_line(address.to_string);
```

```

-- 2) REFERENCE SEMANTICS for complex values
--   'address' is a reference to the complex address values inside 'data'
address.put('zip', 12345);
address.put('street', 'Detour Road');
dbms_output.put_line(data.to_string);
end;
/

```

In cases where you do not want the reference semantics, you can use the `clone` function to create a copy of the returned object. This decouples the value from its container. In the example above, you can create a copy of the “address” object by replacing this line:

```
address := data.get_object('address');
```

with this line:

```
address := data.get_object('address').clone;
```

After this, changing the address will have no effect on the value of the ‘data’ containing object.

### Update Example

The following example updates the price of an item by 10%.

```

WITH
  FUNCTION updatePrice(jsonTxt in VARCHAR2 ) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS
    jo JSON_OBJECT_T;
    oldPrice NUMBER;

  BEGIN
    jo := new JSON_OBJECT_T(jsonTxt);
    oldPrice := jo.get_number('price');
    jo.put('price', oldPrice * 1.1);
    RETURN jo.to_string();
  END;
SELECT updatePrice(col)
FROM   t1;

```

## 278.3 JSON\_ARRAY\_T Object Type

JSON\_ARRAY\_T is a subtype of the JSON\_ELEMENT\_T object type. JSON\_ARRAY\_T corresponds to the JSON array structure.

### Constructors

You can create an empty JSON\_ARRAY\_T instance using the following constructor.

```
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_ARRAY_T RETURN SELF AS RESULT
```

You can create a JSON\_ARRAY\_T instance using one of the following parse functions:

```

STATIC FUNCTION parse(json VARCHAR2) RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(json CLOB)      RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T
STATIC FUNCTION parse(json BLOB)      RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T

```

You can also create a JSON\_ARRAY\_T instance using one of the following constructors:



```

CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Array_T(jsn VARCHAR2) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Array_T(jsn CLOB) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Array_T(jsn BLOB) RETURN SELF AS RESULT
CONSTRUCTOR FUNCTION JSON_Array_T(e JSON_ELEMENT_T) RETURN SELF AS RESULT

```

Only UTF8-encoded JSON is passed as a BLOB.

The `parse` function takes a JSON string as input and sets up an internal representation of the JSON data. If the provided input is not valid JSON, then an error message is raised. The input has to specify a JSON array, not an object.

### Get Functions and Procedures

The following functions and procedures enable you to retrieve the value of the JSON array:

```

MEMBER FUNCTION get(pos NUMBER) RETURN JSON_ELEMENT_T
MEMBER FUNCTION get_String(pos NUMBER) RETURN VARCHAR2
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Number(pos NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Date(pos NUMBER) RETURN DATE
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Timestamp(pos NUMBER) RETURN TIMESTAMP
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Boolean(pos NUMBER) RETURN BOOLEAN
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Clob(pos NUMBER) RETURN CLOB
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Blob(pos NUMBER) RETURN BLOB

MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Clob(pos NUMBER, c IN OUT CLOB)
MEMBER PROCEDURE get_Blob(pos NUMBER, c IN OUT BLOB)

```

#### Note:

- The `get` function has reference semantics. This means that if the returned `JSON_ELEMENT_T` is modified, then the containing `JSON_ELEMENT_T` is changed too.
- The `GET_STRING` function converts the value to a string if it is not already a string. The function returns a non-null value even if `IS_STRING` returns false.
- All the “get” functions perform a conversion if possible. If no conversion is possible, then an error might be raised, depending on what `ON_ERROR` is set to.

The `GET_CLOB` and `GET_BLOB` *procedures*, which accept a CLOB or BLOB as input, enable you to provide a LOB to be used as serialization destination. For instance, `EMPTY_LOB` can be provided. If you use the `GET_CLOB` *function* instead, then a new CLOB will be created implicitly. The input LOB cannot be NULL. If you do not want to create a BLOB or CLOB first, you can use the `GET_CLOB` or `GET_BLOB` functions, which take no parameter and generates a temp LOB.

`GET_BLOB` serializes to UTF8 format only.

### Set Procedures

The following procedures enable you to set the value at the specified position in the JSON array. These procedures insert (not overwrite) at the specified position unless overwrite is requested.

```

MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, value VARCHAR2, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, value NUMBER, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, value BOOLEAN, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, value JSON_ELEMENT_T, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, value DATE, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)

```

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE put(pos NUMBER, value TIMESTAMP, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE put_Null(pos NUMBER, overwrite BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

The following procedures append the specified value to the end of the JSON array:

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(value JSON_ELEMENT_T)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(value VARCHAR2)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(value NUMBER)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(value BOOLEAN)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(value DATE)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append(value TIMESTAMP)
MEMBER PROCEDURE append_Null
```

### Introspection Function

Introspection enables you to discover properties of the JSON array without modifying them.

```
MEMBER FUNCTION get_Type(pos NUMBER) RETURN VARCHAR2
```

### Modification Procedure

The following procedure enables you to remove the value at the specified position in the JSON array.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE remove(pos NUMBER)
```

### Clone Function

This function makes a copy of the JSON array. Reference semantics is changed to value semantics.

```
MEMBER FUNCTION clone RETURN JSON_ARRAY_T
```

## 278.4 JSON\_SCALAR\_T Object Type

JSON\_SCALAR\_T is a subtype of the JSON\_ELEMENT\_T object type.

### Description

A JSON\_SCALAR\_T instance captures one scalar values, for example, the string “fred” or the number 1. This type does not have any functions or procedures other than the ones inherited from JSON\_ELEMENT\_T. You cannot create an instance of this type directly.

## 278.5 JSON\_KEY\_LIST Type

JSON\_KEY\_LIST is a varray of VARCHAR2(4000).

### Description

This type is used by the `get_Keys` function in the [JSON\\_OBJECT\\_T Object Type](#).

# Logical Change Record TYPEs

This chapter describes the logical change record (LCR) types.

This chapter contains these topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of Logical Change Record Types](#)
- [Common Subprograms for LCR\\$\\_DDL\\_RECORD and LCR\\$\\_ROW\\_RECORD](#)

## 279.1 Logical Change Record TYPEs Overview

In Replication (Oracle GoldenGate and XStream), logical change records (LCRs) are message payloads that contain information about changes to a database. These changes can include changes to the data, which are data manipulation language (DML) changes, and changes to database objects, which are data definition language (DDL) changes.

When you use Replication (Oracle GoldenGate and XStream), the capture process captures changes in the form of LCRs and enqueues them into a queue. Finally, the apply process can apply LCRs at a destination database. You also have the option of creating, enqueueing, and dequeuing LCRs manually.

## 279.2 Logical Change Record Types Security Model

PUBLIC is granted EXECUTE privilege on the types described in this chapter.

## 279.3 Summary of Logical Change Record Types

This table lists the Logical Change Record TYPEs and briefly describes them.

**Table 279-1 Logical Change Record (LCR) Types**

Type	Description
<a href="#">LCR\$_DDL_RECORD Type</a>	Represents a data definition language (DDL) change to a database object
<a href="#">LCR\$_ROW_RECORD Type</a>	Represents a data manipulation language (DML) change to a database object
<a href="#">LCR\$_ROW_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of column values for a row in a table
<a href="#">LCR\$_ROW_UNIT Type</a>	Identifies the value for a column in a row

These logical change record (LCR) types can be used with the following Oracle-supplied PL/SQL packages:

- DBMS\_APPLY\_ADM
- DBMS\_AQ
- DBMS\_AQADM
- DBMS\_CAPTURE\_ADM
- DBMS\_PROPAGATION\_ADM
- DBMS\_RULE
- DBMS\_RULE\_ADM
- DBMS\_STREAMS
- DBMS\_STREAMS\_ADM
- DBMS\_TRANSFORM

### 279.3.1 LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD Type

This type represents a data definition language (DDL) change to a database object.

If you create or modify a DDL logical change record (DDL LCR), then make sure the `ddl_text` is consistent with the `base_table_name`, `base_table_owner`, `object_type`, `object_owner`, `object_name`, and `command_type` attributes.

This topic contains information about the constructor for row LCRs and information about the member subprograms for this type.

#### Note:

- When passing a name as a parameter to an LCR constructor, you can enclose the name in double quotes to handle names that use mixed case or lower case for database objects. For example, if a name contains any lower case characters, then you must enclose it in double quotes.
- The application does not need to specify a transaction identifier or SCN when it creates an LCR because the apply process generates these values and stores them in memory. If a transaction identifier or SCN is specified in the LCR, then the apply process ignores it and assigns a new value.

#### LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD Constructor

Creates a `SYS.LCR$_DDL_RECORD` object with the specified information.

```
STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT(  
    source_database_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    command_type         IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_owner         IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_name          IN VARCHAR2,  
    object_type          IN VARCHAR2,  
    ddl_text             IN CLOB,  
    logon_user           IN VARCHAR2,  
    current_schema       IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

base_table_owner      IN  VARCHAR2,
base_table_name       IN  VARCHAR2,
tag                   IN  RAW      DEFAULT NULL,
transaction_id        IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
scn                   IN  NUMBER   DEFAULT NULL,
position              IN  RAW      DEFAULT NULL,
edition_name          IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
root_name             IN  VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SYS.LCR$_DDL_RECORD;
```

### LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD Constructor Function Parameters

**Table 279-2 Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD**

Parameter	Description
source_database_name	<p>The database where the DDL statement occurred</p> <p>If the LCRs originated in a multitenant container database (CDB), then this field specifies the global name of the container where the DDL change occurred.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the function appends the local domain to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the local domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the function specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically. Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p>
command_type	<p>The type of command executed in the DDL statement</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> The "SQL Command Codes" table in the <i>Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide</i> for a complete list of command types</p> <p>The following command types <i>are not supported</i> in DDL LCRs:</p> <pre> ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG ALTER SUMMARY CREATE SCHEMA CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG CREATE SUMMARY DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG DROP SUMMARY RENAME</pre>
object_owner	<p>The snapshot equivalents of the materialized view command types are also not supported.</p> <p>The user who owns the object on which the DDL statement was executed</p>
object_name	<p>The database object on which the DDL statement was executed</p>

**Table 279-2 (Cont.) Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD**

Parameter	Description
object_type	<p>The type of object on which the DDL statement was executed</p> <p>The following are valid object types:</p> <p>CLUSTER FUNCTION INDEX LINK OUTLINE PACKAGE PACKAGE BODY PROCEDURE SEQUENCE SYNONYM TABLE TRIGGER TYPE USER VIEW</p> <p>LINK represents a database link.</p> <p>NULL is also a valid object type. Specify NULL for all object types not listed. The GET_OBJECT_TYPE member procedure returns NULL for object types not listed.</p>
ddl_text	<p>The text of the DDL statement</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p>
logon_user	The user whose session executed the DDL statement
current_schema	<p>The schema that is used if no schema is specified explicitly for the modified database objects in ddl_text</p> <p>If a schema is specified in ddl_text that differs from the one specified for current_schema, then the function uses the schema specified in ddl_text.</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p>
base_table_owner	If the DDL statement is a table-related DDL (such as CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE), or if the DDL statement involves a table (such as creating a trigger on a table), then base_table_owner specifies the owner of the table involved. Otherwise, base_table_owner is NULL.
base_table_name	If the DDL statement is a table-related DDL (such as CREATE TABLE and ALTER TABLE), or if the DDL statement involves a table (such as creating a trigger on a table), then base_table_name specifies the name of the table involved. Otherwise, base_table_name is NULL.
tag	<p>A binary tag that enables tracking of the LCR</p> <p>For example, this tag can be used to determine the original source database of the DDL statement if apply forwarding is used.</p>
transaction_id	The identifier of the transaction

**Table 279-2 (Cont.) Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD**

Parameter	Description
scn	The SCN at the time when the change record for a captured LCR was written to the redo log The SCN value is meaningless for a user-created LCR.
position	The position of the LCR LCR position is commonly used in XStream configurations. Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. <b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i>
edition_name	The name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed
root_name	If the LCRs is associated with a CDB, then this field specifies the global name of the root in the CDB. If the LCR is associated with a non-CDB, then this field is NULL.

### Summary of LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD Subprograms

**Table 279-3 LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">EXECUTE Member Procedure</a>	Executes the LCR under the security domain of the current user
<a href="#">GET_BASE_TABLE_NAME Member Function</a>	Gets the base (dependent) table name
<a href="#">GET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER Member Function</a>	Gets the base (dependent) table owner
<a href="#">GET_CURRENT_SCHEMA Member Function</a>	Gets the default schema (user) name
<a href="#">GET_DDL_TEXT Member Procedure</a>	Gets the DDL text in a CLOB
<a href="#">GET_EDITION_NAME Member Function</a>	Gets the name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed
<a href="#">GET_LOGON_USER Member Function</a>	Gets the logon user name
<a href="#">GET_OBJECT_TYPE Member Function</a>	Gets the type of the object involved for the DDL
<a href="#">SET_BASE_TABLE_NAME Member Procedure</a>	Sets the base (dependent) table name
<a href="#">SET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER Member Procedure</a>	Sets the base (dependent) table owner
<a href="#">SET_CURRENT_SCHEMA Member Procedure</a>	Sets the default schema (user) name
<a href="#">SET_DDL_TEXT Member Procedure</a>	Sets the DDL text
<a href="#">SET_EDITION_NAME Member Procedure</a>	Sets the name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed
<a href="#">SET_LOGON_USER Member Procedure</a>	Sets the logon user name

**Table 279-3 (Cont.) LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">SET_OBJECT_TYPE Member Procedure</a>	Sets the object type
Common Subprograms	See " <a href="#">Common Subprograms for LCR\$_DDL_RECORD and LCR\$_ROW_RECORD</a> " for a list of subprograms common to the SYS.LCR\$_ROW_RECORD and SYS.LCR\$_DDL_RECORD types

### EXECUTE Member Procedure

Executes the DDL LCR under the security domain of the current user. Apply handlers are not run when the LCR is applied using this procedure.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE EXECUTE;
```

### GET\_BASE\_TABLE\_NAME Member Function

Gets the base (dependent) table name.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_BASE_TABLE_NAME()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### GET\_BASE\_TABLE\_OWNER Member Function

Gets the base (dependent) table owner.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### GET\_CURRENT\_SCHEMA Member Function

Gets the current schema name.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_CURRENT_SCHEMA()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### GET\_DDL\_TEXT Member Procedure

Gets the DDL text in a CLOB.

For example, the following PL/SQL code uses this procedure to get the DDL text in a DDL LCR:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE ddl_in_lcr (ddl_lcr in SYS.LCR$_DDL_RECORD)  
IS  
    ddl_text CLOB;  
BEGIN
```



```

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( ' -----' );
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( '  Displaying DDL text in a DDL LCR: ' );
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE( ' -----' );
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY(ddl_text, true);
ddl_lcr.GET_DDL_TEXT(ddl_text);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('DDL text:' || ddl_text);
DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY(ddl_text);
END;
/

```

 **Note:**

GET\_DDL\_TEXT is a member procedure and not a member function to make it easier for you to manage the space used by the CLOB. Notice that the previous example creates temporary space for the CLOB and then frees the temporary space when it is no longer needed.

### Syntax

```

MEMBER FUNCTION GET_DDL_TEXT(
  ddl_text IN/OUT CLOB);

```

### Parameter

**Table 279-4** GET\_DDL\_TEXT Procedure Parameter

Parameter	Description
ddl_text	The DDL text in the DDL LCR

### GET\_EDITION\_NAME Member Function

Gets the name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Development Guide*

### Syntax

```

MEMBER FUNCTION GET_EDITION_NAME()
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### GET\_LOGON\_USER Member Function

Gets the logon user name.

### Syntax

```

MEMBER FUNCTION GET_LOGON_USER()
RETURN VARCHAR2;

```

### GET\_OBJECT\_TYPE Member Function

Gets the type of the object involved for the DDL.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_OBJECT_TYPE()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### SET\_BASE\_TABLE\_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the base (dependent) table name.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_BASE_TABLE_NAME(  
    base_table_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameter

**Table 279-5 SET\_BASE\_TABLE\_NAME Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
base_table_name	The name of the base table

### SET\_BASE\_TABLE\_OWNER Member Procedure

Sets the base (dependent) table owner.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_BASE_TABLE_OWNER(  
    base_table_owner IN VARCHAR2);
```

#### Parameter

**Table 279-6 SET\_BASE\_TABLE\_OWNER Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
base_table_owner	The name of the base table owner

### SET\_CURRENT\_SCHEMA Member Procedure

Sets the default schema (user) name.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_CURRENT_SCHEMA(  
    current_schema IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-7 SET\_CURRENT\_SCHEMA Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
current_schema	The name of the schema to set as the current schema Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.

## SET\_DDL\_TEXT Member Procedure

Sets the DDL text.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_DDL_TEXT(
    ddl_text IN CLOB);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-8 SET\_DDL\_TEXT Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
ddl_text	The DDL text Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.

## SET\_EDITION\_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the name of the edition in which the DDL statement was executed.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database Development Guide*

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_EDITION_NAME(
    edition_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-9 SET\_EDITION\_NAME Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
edition_name	Name of the edition

## SET\_LOGON\_USER Member Procedure

Sets the logon user name.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_LOGON_USER(
    logon_user IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameter****Table 279-10 SET\_LOGON\_USER Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
logon_user	The name of the schema to set as the logon user

**SET\_OBJECT\_TYPE Member Procedure**

Sets the object type.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_OBJECT_TYPE(
    object_type IN VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameter****Table 279-11 SET\_OBJECT\_TYPE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
object_type	<p>The object type</p> <p>The following are valid object types:</p> <p>CLUSTER FUNCTION INDEX LINK OUTLINE PACKAGE PACKAGE BODY PROCEDURE SEQUENCE SYNONYM TABLE TRIGGER TYPE USER VIEW</p> <p>LINK represents a database link.</p> <p>NULL is also a valid object type. Specify NULL for all object types not listed. The GET_OBJECT_TYPE member procedure returns NULL for object types not listed.</p>

## 279.3.2 LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD Type

This type represents a data manipulation language (DML) change to a row in a table. This type uses the `LCR$_ROW_LIST` type.

If you create or modify a row logical change record (row LCR), then make sure the `command_type` attribute is consistent with the presence or absence of old column values and the presence or absence of new column values.

This topic contains information about the constructor for DDL LCRs and information about the member subprograms for this type.

### Note:

- When passing a name as a parameter to an LCR constructor, you can enclose the name in double quotes to handle names that use mixed case or lower case for database objects. For example, if a name contains any lower case characters, then you must enclose it in double quotes.
- The application does not need to specify a transaction identifier or SCN when it creates an LCR because the apply process generates these values and stores them in memory. If a transaction identifier or SCN is specified in the LCR, then the apply process ignores it and assigns a new value.

### See Also:

[LCR\\$\\_ROW\\_LIST Type](#)

### LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD Constructor

Creates a `SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD` object with the specified information.

```

STATIC FUNCTION CONSTRUCT(
  source_database_name IN VARCHAR2,
  command_type         IN VARCHAR2,
  object_owner        IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name         IN VARCHAR2,
  tag                 IN RAW                DEFAULT NULL,
  transaction_id      IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL,
  scn                 IN NUMBER           DEFAULT NULL,
  old_values          IN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  new_values          IN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST DEFAULT NULL,
  position            IN RAW                DEFAULT NULL,

  statement           IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT NULL,

  bind_variables      IN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST DEFAULT NULL,

  bind_by_position    IN VARCHAR2         DEFAULT 'N',

```

```

    root_name          IN VARCHAR2          DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SYS.LCR$_ROW_RECORD;
```

## LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD Constructor Function Parameters

**Table 279-12 Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD**

Parameter	Description
source_database_name	<p>The database where the row change occurred</p> <p>If the LCRs originated in a CDB, then this field specifies the global name of the container where the row change occurred.</p> <p>If you do not include the domain name, then the function appends the local domain to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the local domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the function specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically. Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p>
command_type	<p>The type of command executed in the DML statement</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p> <p>Valid values are the following:</p> <p>INSERT UPDATE DELETE LOB ERASE LOB WRITE LOB TRIM</p> <p>If INSERT, then ensure that the LCR has a new_values collection that is not empty and an empty or NULL old_values collection.</p> <p>If UPDATE, then ensure that the LCR has a new_values collection that is not empty and an old_values collection that is not empty.</p> <p>If DELETE, then ensure that the LCR has a NULL or empty new_values collection and an old_values collection that is not empty.</p> <p>If LOB ERASE, LOB WRITE, or LOB TRIM, then ensure that the LCR has a new_values collection that is not empty and an empty or NULL old_values collection.</p>
object_owner	<p>The user who owns the table on which the row change occurred</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p>
object_name	<p>The table on which the DML statement was executed</p> <p>Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.</p>
tag	<p>A binary tag that enables tracking of the LCR</p> <p>For example, this tag can be used to determine the original source database of the DML change when apply forwarding is used.</p>
transaction_id	<p>The identifier of the transaction</p>
scn	<p>The SCN at the time when the change record was written to the redo log</p> <p>The SCN value is meaningless for a user-created LCR.</p>

**Table 279-12 (Cont.) Constructor Function Parameters for LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD**

Parameter	Description
old_values	The column values for the row before the DML change If the DML statement is an UPDATE or a DELETE statement, then this parameter contains the values of columns in the row before the DML statement. If the DML statement is an INSERT statement, then there are no old values.
new_values	The column values for the row after the DML change If the DML statement is an UPDATE or an INSERT statement, then this parameter contains the values of columns in the row after the DML statement. If the DML statement is a DELETE statement, then there are no new values. If the LCR reflects a LOB operation, then this parameter contains the supplementally logged columns and any relevant LOB information.
position	The position of the LCR LCR position is commonly used in XStream configurations. Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. <b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database XStream Guide</i>
statement	This parameter is reserved for internal use only.
bind_variables	This parameter is reserved for internal use only.
bind_by_position	This parameter is reserved for internal use only.
root_name	If the LCRs is associated with a CDB, then this field specifies the global name of the root in the CDB. If the LCR is associated with a non-CDB, then this field is NULL.

**Summary of LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD Subprograms**

**Table 279-13 LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">ADD_COLUMN Member Procedure</a>	Adds the value as old or new, depending on the value type specified, for the column
<a href="#">CONVERT_LONG_TO_LOB_CHUNK Member Procedure</a>	Converts LONG data in a row LCR into fixed width CLOB, or converts LONG RAW data in a row LCR into a BLOB
<a href="#">DELETE_COLUMN Member Procedure</a>	Deletes the old value, the new value, or both, for the specified column, depending on the value type specified
<a href="#">EXECUTE Member Procedure</a>	Executes the LCR under the security domain of the current user
<a href="#">GET_LOB_INFORMATION Member Function</a>	Gets the LOB information for the column
<a href="#">GET_LOB_OFFSET Member Function</a>	Gets the LOB offset for the specified column

**Table 279-13 (Cont.) LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Member Function</a>	Gets the operation size for the LOB column
<a href="#">GET_LONG_INFORMATION Member Function</a>	Gets the LONG information for the column
<a href="#">GET_ROW_TEXT Member Procedure</a>	Gets the SQL statement for the change that is encapsulated in the LCR
<a href="#">GET_VALUE Member Function</a>	Gets the old or new value for the specified column, depending on the value type specified
<a href="#">GET_VALUES Member Function</a>	Gets a list of old or new values, depending on the value type specified
<a href="#">GET_WHERE_CLAUSE Member Procedure</a>	Gets a WHERE clause for the change that is encapsulated in the row LCR
<a href="#">GET_XML_INFORMATION Member Function</a>	Gets the XML information for the specified column
<a href="#">IS_STATEMENT_LCR Member Function</a>	Reserved for internal use only
<a href="#">KEEP_COLUMNS Member Procedure</a>	Keeps a list of columns a row LCR
<a href="#">RENAME_COLUMN Member Procedure</a>	Renames a column in an LCR
<a href="#">SET_LOB_INFORMATION Member Procedure</a>	Sets LOB information for the column
<a href="#">SET_LOB_OFFSET Member Procedure</a>	Sets the LOB offset for the specified column
<a href="#">SET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE Member Procedure</a>	Sets the operation size for the LOB column
<a href="#">SET_ROW_TEXT Member Procedure</a>	Reserved for internal use only
<a href="#">SET_VALUE Member Procedure</a>	Overwrites the value of the specified column
<a href="#">SET_VALUES Member Procedure</a>	Replaces the existing old or new values for the LCR, depending on the value type specified
<a href="#">SET_XML_INFORMATION Member Procedure</a>	Sets the XML information for the column
Common Subprograms	See <a href="#">Common Subprograms for LCR\$_DDL_RECORD and LCR\$_ROW_RECORD</a> for a list of subprograms common to the SYS.LCR\$_ROW_RECORD and SYS.LCR\$_DDL_RECORD types

**ADD\_COLUMN Member Procedure**

Adds the value as old or new, depending on the value type specified, for the column. An error is raised if a value of the same type already exists for the column.



**Note:**

To set a column value that already exists, run `SET_VALUE`.



 **See Also:**[SET\\_VALUE Member Procedure](#)

### Considerations for LOB Columns

When processing a row LCR with LOB columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler and the handler is using LOB assembly (the `assemble_lob` parameter is set to `TRUE` for the handler), you use this member procedure in the handler procedure to add a LOB column to a row LCR. If `assemble_lob` is set to `FALSE` for the handler, then you cannot use this member procedure to add a LOB column to a row LCR.

To use a DML or error handler to add a LOB column, specify the LOB locator for the `column_value` parameter in the member procedure. The `ADD_COLUMN` member procedure verifies that an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator is processed with a DML or error handler that is using LOB assembly. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator.
- An attempt is made to add an LOB column that is set incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the LOB is represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 10.2.0 or higher to use LOB assembly.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure to add a LOB column.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure to add a `LONG` or `LONG RAW` column.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ADD_COLUMN(  
    value_type    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    column_name   IN  VARCHAR2,  
    column_value  IN  ANYDATA);
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-14 ADD\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to add for the column Specify <code>old</code> to add the old value of the column. Specify <code>new</code> to add the new value of the column.
column_name	The column name This name is not validated. An error can be raised during application of the LCRs if an invalid name is specified.
column_value	The value of the column If <code>NULL</code> , then this procedure raises an error. If the member procedure is used in a procedure DML handler or error handler that uses LOB assembly, then a LOB locator can be specified. A <code>NULL</code> column value can be specified by encapsulating the <code>NULL</code> value in an <code>ANYDATA</code> wrapper.

### CONVERT\_LONG\_TO\_LOB\_CHUNK Member Procedure

Converts `LONG` data in a row LCR into a `CLOB`, or converts `LONG RAW` data in a row LCR into a `BLOB`.

This procedure can change the operation code from `LONG WRITE` to `LOB WRITE` for the row LCR.

This member procedure can be used in rule-based transformations.

The following restrictions apply to this member procedure:

- This member procedure cannot be used in apply handlers.
- `LONG` data can be sent as a part of a row LCR with one of the following operation codes: `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `LONG_WRITE`. Because `LONG` data can be sent in multiple pieces, make sure that this method is invoked on either none or all `LONG` pieces.
- `LOB` to `LONG` conversion is not supported.
- A row LCR on which this procedure is executed must have been created by a capture process. That is, this procedure does not support persistent row LCRs.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE CONVERT_LONG_TO_LOB_CHUNK;
```

### DELETE\_COLUMN Member Procedure

Deletes the old value, the new value, or both, for the specified column, depending on the value type specified.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE DELETE_COLUMN(
  column_name IN VARCHAR2,
  value_type  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*');
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-15 DELETE\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
column_name	The column name An error is raised if the column does not exist in the LCR.
value_type	The type of value to delete for the column Specify <code>old</code> to delete the old value of the column. Specify <code>new</code> to delete the new value of the column. If <code>*</code> is specified, then the procedure deletes both the old and new values.

### EXECUTE Member Procedure

Executes the row LCR under the security domain of the current user. Any apply handlers that would be run for an LCR are not run when the LCR is applied using this procedure.

This member procedure can be run on a row LCR under any of the following conditions:

- The LCR is being processed by an apply handler.
- The LCR has been constructed using the `LCR$_ROW_RECORD` constructor function but has not been enqueued.
- The LCR is in the error queue.

 **Note:**

Do not run this member procedure in a custom rule-based transformation on a row LCR. Doing so could execute the row LCR outside of its transactional context.

### Considerations for LOB Columns

When processing a row LCR with LOB columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler, and the handler is using LOB assembly (the `assemble_lob` parameter is set to `TRUE` for the handler), this member procedure executes the assembled row LCR. An assembled row LCR represents a LOB value with a LOB locator or `NULL`.

If `assemble_lob` is set to `FALSE` for the handler, then this member procedure executes the nonassembled row LCRs. Nonassembled row LCRs represent LOB values with `VARCHAR2` and `RAW` data types. These nonassembled row LCRs might have been modified by the handler.

An error is raised under the following conditions:

- A DML or error handler configured with `assemble_lob` set to `FALSE` attempts to execute a row LCR that contains a LOB locator.

- A DML or error handler configured with `assemble_lob` set to `TRUE` attempts to execute a row LCR that contains one or more LOB values represented with `VARCHAR2` or `RAW` data types.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the LOB is represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE EXECUTE(
    conflict_resolution IN BOOLEAN);
```

### Parameters

**Table 279-16 EXECUTE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>conflict_resolution</code>	<p>If <code>TRUE</code>, then any conflict resolution defined for the table using the <code>SET_UPDATE_CONFLICT_HANDLER</code> procedure in the <code>DBMS_APPLY_ADM</code> package is used to resolve conflicts resulting from the execution of the LCR.</p> <p>If <code>FALSE</code>, then conflict resolution is not used.</p> <p>An error is raised if this parameter is not specified or is set to <code>NULL</code>.</p>

### GET\_LOB\_INFORMATION Member Function

Gets the LOB information for the column.

The return value can be one of the following:

```
DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB          CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;
DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB          CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;
DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB        CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;
DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB         CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;
DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK         CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;
DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK    CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;
```

Returns `NULL` if the specified column does not exist.

If the command type of the row LCR is `UPDATE`, then specifying `'Y'` for the `use_old` parameter is a convenient way to get the value of the columns.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_LOB_INFORMATION(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    use_old IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Y')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-17 GET\_LOB\_INFORMATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to return for the column, either old or new
column_name	The name of the column
use_old	<p>If Y and value_type is new, and no new value exists, then the function returns the corresponding old value. If N and value_type is new, then the function does not return the old value if no new value exists.</p> <p>If value_type is old or if the command_type of the row LCR is not UPDATE, then the function ignores the value of the use_old parameter.</p> <p>NULL is not a valid specification for the use_old parameter.</p>

### GET\_LOB\_OFFSET Member Function

Gets the LOB offset for the specified column in the number of characters for CLOB columns and the number of bytes for BLOB columns. Returns a non-NULL value only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The value exists for the column
- The column value is an out-of-line LOB. That is, the information is DBMS\_LCR.LAST\_LOB\_CHUNK or DBMS\_LCR.LOB\_CHUNK
- The command type is LOB ERASE or LOB WRITE

Otherwise, returns NULL.

### Syntax

```
GET_LOB_OFFSET(
  value_type IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-18 GET\_LOB\_OFFSET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to return for the column Currently, only new can be specified.
column_name	The name of the LOB column

### GET\_LOB\_OPERATION\_SIZE Member Function

Gets the operation size for the LOB column in the number of characters for CLOB columns and the number of bytes for BLOB columns. Returns a non-NULL value only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The value exists for the column
- The column value is an out-of-line LOB
- The command type is LOB ERASE or LOB TRIM
- The information is DBMS\_LCR.LAST\_LOB\_CHUNK

Otherwise, returns NULL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE(
  value_type  IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER,
```

### Parameters

**Table 279-19 GET\_LOB\_OPERATION\_SIZE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to return for the column Currently, only new can be specified.
column_name	The name of the LOB column

### GET\_LONG\_INFORMATION Member Function

Gets the LONG information for the column.

The return value can be one of the following:

```
DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LONG      CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;
DBMS_LCR.NULL_LONG     CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;
DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LONG   CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;
DBMS_LCR.LONG_CHUNK    CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;
DBMS_LCR.LAST_LONG_CHUNK CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;
```

Returns NULL if the specified column does not exist.

If the command type of the row LCR is UPDATE, then specifying 'Y' for the use\_old parameter is a convenient way to get the value of the columns.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_LONG_INFORMATION(
  value_type  IN VARCHAR2,
  column_name IN VARCHAR2,
  use_old     IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Y')
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 279-20 GET\_LONG\_INFORMATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to return for the column, either old or new

**Table 279-20 (Cont.) GET\_LONG\_INFORMATION Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
column_name	The name of the column
use_old	<p>If Y and value_type is new, and no new value exists, then the function returns the corresponding old value. If N and value_type is new, then the function does not return the old value if no new value exists.</p> <p>If value_type is old or if the command_type of the row LCR is not UPDATE, then the function ignores the value of the use_old parameter.</p> <p>NULL is not a valid specification for the use_old parameter.</p>

### GET\_ROW\_TEXT Member Procedure

Gets the SQL statement for the change that is encapsulated in the row LCR. This method performs SQL generation in PL/SQL.

This method is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

### Syntax

The following procedure returns the SQL statement in a CLOB datatype.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_ROW_TEXT(
    row_text IN/OUT CLOB);
```

The following procedure returns the SQL statement with bind variables in a CLOB datatype.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_ROW_TEXT(
    row_text          IN/OUT CLOB,
    variable_list     IN/OUT LCR$_ROW_LIST,
    bind_var_syntax   IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ':');
```



### See Also:

"LCR\$\_ROW\_LIST Type"

### Parameters

**Table 279-21 GET\_ROW\_TEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
row_text	The SQL statement for the change that is encapsulated in the LCR
variable_list	The values for the bind variables in the order of the bind variables

**Table 279-21 (Cont.) GET\_ROW\_TEXT Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
bind_var_syntax	The syntax for the bind variables One of the following values is valid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify :, the default, for bind values to be in the form :1, :2, and so on.</li> <li>Specify ? for bind values to be in the form ?.</li> </ul>

### GET\_VALUE Member Function

Gets the old or new value for the specified column, depending on the value type specified.

If the command type of the row LCR is UPDATE, then specifying 'Y' for the use\_old parameter is a convenient way to get the value of a column.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_VALUE(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    use_old IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Y')
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

### Parameters

**Table 279-22 GET\_VALUE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to return for the column Specify old to get the old value for the column. Specify new to get the new value for the column.
column_name	The column name If the column is present and has a NULL value, then the function returns an ANYDATA instance containing a NULL value. If the column value is absent, then the function returns a NULL.
use_old	If Y and value_type is new, and no new value exists, then the function returns the corresponding old value. If N and value_type is new, then the function returns NULL if no new value exists. If value_type is old or if the command_type of the row LCR is not UPDATE, then the function ignores the value of the use_old parameter. NULL is not a valid specification for the use_old parameter.

### GET\_VALUES Member Function

Gets a list of old or new values, depending on the value type specified.

If the command type of the row LCR is UPDATE, then specifying 'Y' for the use\_old parameter is a convenient way to get the values of all columns.



## Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_VALUES(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    use_old    IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'Y')
RETURN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST;
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-23 GET\_VALUES Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of values to return Specify <code>old</code> to return a list of old values. Specify <code>new</code> to return a list of new values.
use_old	If <code>Y</code> and <code>value_type</code> is <code>new</code> , then the function returns a list of all new values in the LCR. If a new value does not exist in the list, then the function returns the corresponding old value. Therefore, the returned list contains all existing new values and the old values where there are no new values. If <code>N</code> and <code>value_type</code> is <code>new</code> , then the function returns a list of all new values in the LCR without returning any old values. If <code>value_type</code> is <code>old</code> or if the <code>command_type</code> of the row LCR is not <code>UPDATE</code> , then the function ignores the value of the <code>use_old</code> parameter. NULL is not a valid specification for the <code>use_old</code> parameter.

## GET\_WHERE\_CLAUSE Member Procedure

Gets a `WHERE` clause for the change that is encapsulated in the row LCR.

Use the `WHERE` clause returned by `GET_WHERE_CLAUSE` instead of using the `ROWID`, because the `ROWID` is not ANSI compatible. The generated `WHERE` clause might not match the `WHERE` clause in the original DML operation.

The `ROWID` of an `INSERT` statement is the `ROWID` of the new row created by the `INSERT`. The `WHERE` clause generated for an `INSERT` operation identifies the new row. Therefore, the generated `WHERE` clause includes all of the new values inserted.

For example, consider the following insert into the `hr.departments` table:

```
INSERT INTO hr.departments (
    department_id, department_name, manager_id, location_id)
VALUES (10, 'HR', 20, 40);
```

The generated `WHERE` clause represents the row with the values 10, 'HR', 20, and 40. Hence, the generated `WHERE` clause is the following:

```
WHERE "DEPARTMENT_ID" = 10 AND "DEPARTMENT_NAME" = 'HR' AND
      "MANAGER_ID" = 20 AND "LOCATION_ID" = 40
```

The `ROWID` of an `UPDATE` statement is the `ROWID` of the row that was updated. The `WHERE` clause generated for an `UPDATE` operation identifies the row after the `UPDATE` executes. The generated `WHERE` clause is based on the old and new values of the `UPDATE`.

For example, consider the following update to the `hr.departments` table:

```
UPDATE hr.departments SET department_name='Management'
WHERE department_name='Administration' AND location_id = 20 AND
      manager_id = 30 AND department_id = 10;
```

The values of the row after the `UPDATE` are 10, 'Management', 30, and 20. Hence, the generated `WHERE` clause to identify the row is the following:

```
WHERE "DEPARTMENT_ID" = 10 AND "DEPARTMENT_NAME" = 'MANAGEMENT' AND
      "MANAGER_ID" = 30 AND "LOCATION_ID" = 20
```

Notice that the new value is used for "DEPARTMENT\_NAME", because the new value is the value of the column after the `UPDATE`. For the rest of the columns, the old values are used.

The `ROWID` of a `DELETE` operation is the row that existed before it was deleted. The generated `WHERE` clause consists of all the old column values present in the `DELETE` operation.

LOB columns do not appear in generated `WHERE` clauses. The generated `WHERE` clause is not affected by the presence of LOB columns in the LCR.

This method is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

### Syntax

The following procedure returns the `WHERE` clause of a SQL statement in a `CLOB` datatype.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_WHERE_CLAUSE(
  where_clause IN/OUT CLOB);
```

The following procedure returns the `WHERE` clause of a SQL statement with bind variables in a `CLOB` datatype.

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE GET_WHERE_CLAUSE(
  where_clause      IN/OUT CLOB,
  variable_list     IN/OUT LCR$ROW_LIST,
  bind_var_syntax   IN      VARCHAR2 DEFAULT ':');
```



#### See Also:

[LCR\\$ROW\\_LIST Type](#)

### Parameters

**Table 279-24** GET\_WHERE\_CLAUSE Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>where_clause</code>	The <code>WHERE</code> clause of the SQL statement for the change that is encapsulated in the LCR
<code>variable_list</code>	The values for the bind variables in the order of the bind variables

**Table 279-24 (Cont.) GET\_WHERE\_CLAUSE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
bind_var_syntax	The syntax for the bind variables One of the following values is valid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify :, the default, for bind values to be in the form :1, :2, and so on.</li> <li>Specify ? for bind values to be in the form ?.</li> </ul>

### GET\_XML\_INFORMATION Member Function

Gets the XML information for the specified column.

The return value can be one of the following:

```
DBMS_LCR.NOT_XML    CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;
DBMS_LCR.XML_DOC    CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;
DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF   CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;

DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF   CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;
```

DBMS\_LCR.NOT\_XML indicates that the column is not an XMLType column.

DBMS\_LCR.XML\_DOC indicates that the column contains an XML document.

DBMS\_LCR.XML\_DIFF indicates that the column contains an XML document that describes a change made by an update operation. This XML document describes the differences in the column's XML document. The entire XML document is not replaced.

DBMS\_LCR.XML\_DIFF indicates that the column contains differences between old and new XML documents for an update operation.

Returns NULL if the specified column does not exist.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_XML_INFORMATION(
    column_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameter

**Table 279-25 GET\_XML\_INFORMATION Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
column_name	The column name

### IS\_STATEMENT\_LCR Member Function

This function is reserved for internal use only.

### KEEP\_COLUMNS Member Procedure

This procedure keeps a list of columns in a row LCR. The procedure deletes columns that are not in the list from the row LCR.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE KEEP_COLUMNS(
    column_list IN VARCHAR2,
    value_type  IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*');
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-26 KEEP\_COLUMNS Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
column_list	The names of the columns kept for the row LCR Specify a comma-delimited list of type VARCHAR2. This procedure removes columns that are not in the list from the current row LCR.
value_type	The type of value for which to keep the columns Specify <i>old</i> to keep the old values of the columns. An error is raised if the old values do not exist in the LCR. Specify <i>new</i> to keep the new values of the columns. An error is raised if the new values do not exist in the LCR. If * is specified, then the procedure keeps both the old and the new columns.

## RENAME\_COLUMN Member Procedure

Renames a column in a row LCR.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE RENAME_COLUMN(
    from_column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    to_column_name   IN VARCHAR2,
    value_type       IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT '*');
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-27 RENAME\_COLUMN Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
from_column_name	The existing column name
to_column_name	The new column name An error is raised if a column with the specified name already exists.
value_type	The type of value for which to rename the column Specify <i>old</i> to rename the old value of the column. An error is raised if the old value does not exist in the LCR. Specify <i>new</i> to rename the new value of the column. An error is raised if the new value does not exist in the LCR. If * is specified, then the procedure renames the column names for both old and new value. The procedure raises an error if either column value does not exist in the LCR.

## SET\_LOB\_INFORMATION Member Procedure

Sets LOB information for the column.

### Note:

When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_LOB_INFORMATION(  
  value_type      IN VARCHAR2,  
  column_name     IN VARCHAR2,  
  lob_information IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-28 SET\_LOB\_INFORMATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description												
value_type	The type of value to set for the column, either old or new Specify old only if lob_information is set to DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB.												
column_name	The name of the column. An exception is raised if the column value does not exist. You might need to set this parameter for non-LOB columns.												
lob_information	Specify one of the following values:  <table border="0"> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;</td> </tr> </table>	DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;	DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;	DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;	DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;	DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK	CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;	DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK	CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;
DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;												
DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;												
DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;												
DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;												
DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK	CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;												
DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK	CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;												

## SET\_LOB\_OFFSET Member Procedure

Sets the LOB offset for the specified column in the number of characters for CLOB columns and the number of bytes for BLOB columns.

### Note:

When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_LOB_OFFSET(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    lob_offset IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-29 SET\_LOB\_OFFSET Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to set for the column Currently, only new can be specified.
column_name	The column name An error is raised if the column value does not exist in the LCR.
lob_offset	The LOB offset number Valid values are NULL or a positive integer less than or equal to DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE.

## SET\_LOB\_OPERATION\_SIZE Member Procedure

Sets the operation size for the LOB column in the number of characters for CLOB columns and bytes for BLOB columns.



### Note:

When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_LOB_OPERATION_SIZE(
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,
    column_name IN VARCHAR2,
    lob_operation_size IN NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-30 SET\_LOB\_OPERATION\_SIZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to set for the column Currently, only new can be specified.
column_name	The name of the LOB column An exception is raised if the column value does not exist in the LCR.

**Table 279-30 (Cont.) SET\_LOB\_OPERATION\_SIZE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>lob_operation_size</code>	If <code>lob_information</code> for the LOB is or will be <code>DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK</code> , then this parameter can be set to either a valid LOB ERASE value or a valid LOB TRIM value. A LOB ERASE value must be a positive integer less than or equal to <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE</code> . A LOB TRIM value must be a nonnegative integer less than or equal to <code>DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE</code> . Otherwise, set to <code>NULL</code> .

**SET\_ROW\_TEXT Member Procedure**

This procedure is reserved for internal use only.

**SET\_VALUE Member Procedure**

Overwrites the old or new value of the specified column.

One reason to overwrite an old value for a column is to resolve an error that resulted from a conflict.

 **Note:**

To add a column to a row LCR, run `ADD_COLUMN`.

 **See Also:**

[ADD\\_COLUMN Member Procedure](#)

**Considerations for LOB Columns**

When processing a row LCR with LOB columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler, and the handler is using LOB assembly (the `assemble_lob` parameter is set to `TRUE` for the handler), you can use this member procedure in the handler procedure on a LOB column in a row LCR. If `assemble_lob` is set to `FALSE` for the handler, then you cannot use this member procedure on a LOB column.

To use a DML or error handler to set the value of a LOB column, specify the LOB locator for the `column_value` parameter in the member procedure. The `SET_VALUE` member procedure verifies that an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator is processed with a DML or error handler that is using LOB assembly. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator.
- An attempt is made to set a LOB column incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the LOB is represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 10.2.0 or higher to use LOB assembly.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure on a LOB column.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure on a LONG or LONG RAW column.

### Considerations for XMLType Columns

When processing a row LCR with XMLType columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler, any XMLType columns and LOB columns in the LCR are always assembled using LOB assembly. You can use this member procedure in the handler procedure on a row LCR that contains one or more XMLType columns.

To use a DML or error handler to set the value an XMLType column, specify the XMLType for the column\_value parameter. The SET\_VALUE member procedure verifies that an ANYDATA encapsulated XMLType is processed with a DML or error handler. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an ANYDATA encapsulated XMLType.
- An attempt is made to set a XMLType column incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the XMLType column is represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 11.1.0 or higher to process row LCRs with XMLType columns.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure on XMLType columns.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_VALUE(  
    value_type    IN  VARCHAR2,  
    column_name   IN  VARCHAR2,  
    column_value  IN  ANYDATA);
```



## Parameters

**Table 279-31 SET\_VALUE Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of value to set Specify <code>old</code> to set the old value of the column. Specify <code>new</code> to set the new value of the column.
column_name	The column name An error is raised if the specified <code>column_value</code> does not exist in the LCR for the specified <code>column_type</code> .
column_value	The new value of the column If <code>NULL</code> is specified, then this procedure raises an error. To set the value to <code>NULL</code> , encapsulate the <code>NULL</code> in an <code>ANYDATA</code> instance. If the member procedure is used in a procedure DML handler or error handler that uses LOB assembly, then specify a LOB locator for LOB columns.

### SET\_VALUES Member Procedure

Replaces all old values or all new values for the LCR, depending on the value type specified.

#### Considerations for LOB Columns

You can use this procedure when processing a row LCR with LOB columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler. If the handler is using LOB assembly (the `assemble_lob` parameter is set to `TRUE` for the handler), then you can use this member procedure in the handler procedure. If `assemble_lob` is set to `FALSE` for the handler, then you cannot use this member procedure on a row LCR.

To use a DML or error handler to set the value of one or more LOB columns in a row LCR, specify a LOB locator for each LOB column in the `value_list` parameter. The `SET_VALUES` member procedure verifies that an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator is processed with a DML or error handler that is using LOB assembly. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an `ANYDATA` encapsulated LOB locator.
- An attempt is made to set a LOB column incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the LOB columns are represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 10.2.0 or higher to use LOB assembly.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure on LOB columns.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, procedure DML handler, or error handler, you cannot use this member procedure on LONG or LONG RAW columns.

### Considerations for XMLType Columns

When processing a row LCR with XMLType columns with a procedure DML handler or error handler, any XMLType and LOB columns in the LCR are always assembled using LOB assembly. You can use this member procedure in the handler procedure on a row LCR that contains one or more XMLType columns.

To use a DML or error handler to set the value of one or more XMLType columns in a row LCR, specify an XMLType for each XMLType column in the value\_list parameter. The SET\_VALUES member procedure verifies that an ANYDATA encapsulated XMLType is processed with a DML or error handler. An error is raised under the following conditions:

- The handler attempts to enqueue a row LCR with an ANYDATA encapsulated XMLType.
- An attempt is made to set a XMLType incorrectly.

If an error is raised because of one of these conditions, then the transaction that includes the row LCR is moved to the error queue, and the XMLType columns are represented by the original (nonassembled) row LCRs.

 **Note:**

- Database compatibility must be 11.1.0 or higher to process row LCRs with XMLType columns.
- When you are processing a row LCR with a rule-based transformation, you cannot use this member procedure on XMLType columns.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_VALUES(  
    value_type IN VARCHAR2,  
    value_list IN SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST);
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-32 SET\_VALUES Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
value_type	The type of values to replace Specify <code>old</code> to replace the old values. Specify <code>new</code> to replace the new values.
value_list	List of values to replace the existing list Use a <code>NULL</code> or an empty list to remove all values. If the member procedure is used in a procedure DML handler or error handler that uses LOB assembly, then specify one or more LOB locators for LOB columns.

## SET\_XML\_INFORMATION Member Procedure

Sets the XML information for the column.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_XML_INFORMATION(
    column_name      IN  VARCHAR2,
    xml_information  IN  NUMBER);
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-33 SET\_XML\_INFORMATION Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
column_name	The name of the column An exception is raised if the column value does not exist in the LCR.
xml_information	Specify one of the following values:  <pre>DBMS_LCR.NOT_XML      CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; DBMS_LCR.XML_DOC      CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF     CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;  DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF     CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;</pre> <code>DBMS_LCR.NOT_XML</code> indicates that the column is not an XMLType column. <code>DBMS_LCR.XML_DOC</code> indicates that the column contains an XML document. <code>DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF</code> indicates that the column contains differences between old and new XML documents for an update operation. <code>DBMS_LCR.XML_DIFF</code> indicates that the column contains an XML document that describes a change made by an update operation. This XML document describes the differences in the column's XML document. The entire XML document is not replaced.

## 279.3.3 Common Subprograms for LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD and LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD

These functions and procedures are common to both the LCR\$\_DDL\_RECORD and LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD type.

### See Also:

For descriptions of the subprograms for these types that are exclusive to each type:

- ["LCR\\$\\_DDL\\_RECORD Type"](#)
- ["LCR\\$\\_ROW\\_RECORD Type"](#)

**Table 279-34 Summary of Common Subprograms for DDL and Row LCR Types**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_COMMAND_TYPE Member Function</a>	Gets the command type of the logical change record (LCR)
<a href="#">GET_COMMIT_SCN Member Function</a>	Gets the commit system change number (SCN) of the transaction to which the current LCR belongs
<a href="#">GET_COMMIT_SCN_FROM_POSITION Static Function</a>	Gets the commit SCN of a transaction from the input position, which is generated by an XStream outbound server
<a href="#">GET_COMMIT_TIME</a>	Gets the commit time of the transaction to which the current LCR belongs
<a href="#">GET_COMPATIBLE Member Function</a>	Gets the minimal database compatibility required to support the LCR
<a href="#">GET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE Member Function</a>	Gets the value for the specified extra attribute in the LCR
<a href="#">GET_OBJECT_NAME Member Function</a>	Gets the name of the object that is changed by the LCR
<a href="#">GET_OBJECT_OWNER Member Function</a>	Gets the owner of the object that is changed by the LCR
<a href="#">GET_POSITION Member Function</a>	Gets the position of the current LCR
<a href="#">GET_ROOT_NAME Member Function</a>	Gets the global name of the root for a CDB.
<a href="#">GET_SCN Member Function</a>	Gets the SCN of the LCR
<a href="#">GET_SCN_FROM_POSITION Static Function</a>	Gets the SCN from the input position, which is generated by an XStream outbound server
<a href="#">GET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME Member Function</a>	Gets the source database name.
<a href="#">GET_SOURCE_TIME Member Function</a>	Gets the time when the change in an LCR captured by a capture process was generated in the redo log of the source database, or the time when a persistent LCR was created
<a href="#">GET_TAG Member Function</a>	Gets the tag for the LCR

**Table 279-34 (Cont.) Summary of Common Subprograms for DDL and Row LCR Types**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_THREAD_NUMBER</a> Member Function	Gets the thread number of the database instance that made the change that is encapsulated in the LCR
<a href="#">GET_TRANSACTION_ID</a> Member Function	Gets the transaction identifier of the LCR
<a href="#">IS_NULL_TAG</a> Member Function	Returns Y if the tag for the LCR is NULL, or returns N if the tag for the LCR is not NULL
<a href="#">SET_COMMAND_TYPE</a> Member Procedure	Sets the command type in the LCR
<a href="#">SET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE</a> Member Procedure	Sets the value for the specified extra attribute in the LCR
<a href="#">SET_OBJECT_NAME</a> Member Procedure	Sets the name of the object that is changed by the LCR
<a href="#">SET_OBJECT_OWNER</a> Member Procedure	Sets the owner of the object that is changed by the LCR
<a href="#">SET_ROOT_NAME</a> Member Procedure	Sets the global name of the root in a CDB.
<a href="#">SET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME</a> Member Procedure	Sets the source database name of the object that is changed by the LCR
<a href="#">SET_TAG</a> Member Procedure	Sets the tag for the LCR

**GET\_COMMAND\_TYPE** Member Function

Gets the command type of the LCR.

 **See Also:**

The "SQL Command Codes" table in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for a complete list of command types

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_COMMAND_TYPE()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**GET\_COMMIT\_SCN** Member Function

Gets the commit system change number (SCN) of the transaction to which the current LCR belongs.

The commit SCN for a transaction is available only during apply or during error transaction execution. This function can be used only in a procedure DML handler, DDL handler, or error handler.

The commit SCN might not be available for an LCR that is part of an incomplete transaction. For example, persistent LCRs might not have a commit SCN. If the commit SCN is not available for an LCR, then this function returns NULL.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_COMMIT_SCN()
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**GET\_COMMIT\_SCN\_FROM\_POSITION Static Function**

Gets the commit system change number (SCN) of a transaction from the input position, which is generated by an XStream outbound server.

**Syntax**

```
STATIC FUNCTION GET_COMMIT_SCN_FROM_POSITION(
    position IN RAW)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Parameters****Table 279-35 GET\_COMMIT\_SCN\_FROM\_POSITION Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
position	The position  You can obtain the position by using the GET_POSITION member function or by querying the DBA_XSTREAM_OUTBOUND_PROGRESS data dictionary view.

**Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

**GET\_COMMIT\_TIME**

Gets the commit time of the transaction to which the current LCR belongs.

The commit time for a transaction is available only during apply or during error transaction execution. This function can be used only in a procedure DML handler, DDL handler, or error handler.

The commit time might not be available for an LCR that is part of an incomplete transaction. For example, persistent LCRs might not have a commit time. If the commit time is not available for an LCR, then this function returns NULL.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_COMMIT_TIME()
RETURN DATE;
```

**GET\_COMPATIBLE Member Function**

Gets the minimal database compatibility required to support the LCR. You control the compatibility of an Oracle database using the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter.

The return value for this function can be one of the following:

Return Value	COMPATIBLE Initialization Parameter Equivalent
DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_9_2	9.2.0
DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_10_1	10.1.0
DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_10_2	10.2.0
DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_11_1	11.1.0
DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_11_2	11.2.0

DDL LCRs always return `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_9_2`.

You can use the following functions in the `DBMS_STREAMS` package for constant compatibility return values:

- The `COMPATIBLE_9_2` function returns the `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_9_2` constant.
- The `COMPATIBLE_10_1` function returns `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_10_1` constant.
- The `COMPATIBLE_10_2` function returns `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_10_2` constant.
- The `COMPATIBLE_11_1` function returns `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_11_1` constant.
- The `COMPATIBLE_11_2` function returns `DBMS_STREAMS.COMPATIBLE_11_2` constant.
- The `MAX_COMPATIBLE` function returns an integer that is greater than the highest possible compatibility constant for the current release of Oracle Database.

You can use these functions with the `GET_COMPATIBLE` member function for an LCR in rule conditions and apply handlers.

#### See Also:

- *Oracle Database Reference* and *Oracle Database Upgrade Guide* for more information about the `COMPATIBLE` initialization parameter

## Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_COMPATIBLE()  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## GET\_EXTRA\_ATTRIBUTE Member Function

Gets the value for the specified extra attribute in the LCR. The returned extra attribute is contained within an `ANYDATA` instance. You can use the `INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package to instruct a capture process to capture one or more extra attributes.

#### See Also:

[INCLUDE\\_EXTRA\\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#)

## Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE(
    attribute_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-36 GET\_EXTRA\_ATTRIBUTE Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
attribute_name	<p>The name of the extra attribute to return</p> <p>Valid names are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• row_id The rowid of the row changed in a row LCR. This attribute is not included in DDL LCRs, nor in row LCRs for index-organized tables. The type is UROWID.</li> <li>• serial# The serial number of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>• session# The identifier of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>• thread# The thread number of the instance in which the change captured in the LCR was performed. Typically, the thread number is relevant only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>• tx_name The name of the transaction that includes the LCR. The type is VARCHAR2.</li> <li>• username The name of the current user who performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is VARCHAR2.</li> </ul> <p>An error is raised if the specified attribute_name is not valid. If no value exists for the specified extra attribute, then the function returns a NULL.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about the current user</p>

## GET\_OBJECT\_NAME Member Function

Gets the name of the object that is changed by the LCR.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_OBJECT_NAME()
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## GET\_OBJECT\_OWNER Member Function

Gets the owner of the object that is changed by the LCR.



### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_OBJECT_OWNER()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### GET\_POSITION Member Function

Gets the position of the current LCR. The position uniquely identifies each LCR. The position strictly increases within each transaction and across transactions.

LCR position is commonly used in XStream configurations.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_POSITION()  
RETURN RAW;
```

 **Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

### GET\_ROOT\_NAME Member Function

Gets the global name of the root in a CDB, which is the root name for the LCR.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_ROOT_NAME()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### GET\_SCN Member Function

Gets the system change number (SCN) of the LCR.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_SCN()  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### GET\_SCN\_FROM\_POSITION Static Function

Gets the system change number (SCN) from the input position, which is generated by an XStream outbound server.

### Syntax

```
STATIC FUNCTION GET_SCN_FROM_POSITION(  
    position IN RAW)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-37 GET\_SCN\_FROM\_POSITION Function Parameter**

Parameter	Description
position	The position You can obtain the position by using the GET_POSITION member function or by querying the DBA_XSTREAM_OUTBOUND_PROGRESS data dictionary view.

**Note:**

Using XStream requires purchasing a license for the Oracle GoldenGate product. See *Oracle Database XStream Guide*.

### GET\_SOURCE\_DATABASE\_NAME Member Function

Gets the global name of the source database. The source database is the database where the change occurred.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### GET\_SOURCE\_TIME Member Function

Gets the time when the change in an LCR captured by a capture process was generated in the redo log of the source database, or the time when a persistent LCR was created.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_SOURCE_TIME()  
RETURN DATE;
```

### GET\_TAG Member Function

Gets the tag for the LCR. An LCR tag is a binary tag that enables tracking of the LCR. For example, this tag can be used to determine the original source database of the DML or DDL change when apply forwarding is used.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_TAG()  
RETURN RAW;
```

### GET\_THREAD\_NUMBER Member Function

Gets the thread number of the database instance that made the change that is encapsulated in the LCR. Typically, the thread number is relevant in an Oracle Real Application Clusters configuration.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_THREAD_NUMBER()  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**GET\_TRANSACTION\_ID Member Function**

Gets the transaction identifier of the LCR.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_TRANSACTION_ID()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**IS\_NULL\_TAG Member Function**

Returns Y if the tag for the LCR is NULL, or returns N if the tag for the LCR is not NULL.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION IS_NULL_TAG()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**SET\_COMMAND\_TYPE Member Procedure**

Sets the command type in the LCR. If the command type specified cannot be interpreted, then this procedure raises an error. For example, changing INSERT to GRANT would raise an error.

 **See Also:**

- The description of the `command_type` parameter in [LCR\\$\\_DDL\\_RECORD Constructor Function Parameters](#)
- The description of the `command_type` parameter in [LCR\\$\\_ROW\\_RECORD Type](#)
- The "SQL Command Codes" table in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for a complete list of command types

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_COMMAND_TYPE(  
    command_type IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-38 SET\_COMMAND\_TYPE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
command_type	The command type Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.

## SET\_EXTRA\_ATTRIBUTE Member Procedure

Sets the value for the specified extra attribute in the LCR. You can use the `INCLUDE_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE` procedure in the `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM` package to instruct a capture process to capture one or more extra attributes.



### See Also:

[INCLUDE\\_EXTRA\\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure](#)

## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_EXTRA_ATTRIBUTE(  
    attribute_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    attribute_value IN ANYDATA);
```

## Parameters

**Table 279-39 SET\_EXTRA\_ATTRIBUTE Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
attribute_name	<p>The name of the extra attribute to set</p> <p>Valid names are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>row_id The rowid of the row changed in a row LCR. This attribute is not included in DDL LCRs, nor in row LCRs for index-organized tables. The type is VARCHAR2.</li> <li>serial# The serial number of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>session# The identifier of the session that performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>thread# The thread number of the instance in which the change captured in the LCR was performed. Typically, the thread number is relevant only in an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) environment. The type is NUMBER.</li> <li>tx_name The name of the transaction that includes the LCR. The type is VARCHAR2.</li> <li>username The name of the current user who performed the change captured in the LCR. The type is VARCHAR2.</li> </ul> <p>An error is raised if the specified attribute_name is not valid.</p> <p><b>See Also:</b> <i>Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about the current user</p>
attribute_value	<p>The value to which the specified extra attribute is set</p> <p>If set to NULL, then this procedure removes the specified extra attribute from the LCR. To set to NULL, encapsulate the NULL in an ANYDATA instance.</p>

### SET\_OBJECT\_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the name of the object that is changed by the LCR.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_OBJECT_NAME(
    object_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-40 SET\_OBJECT\_NAME Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
object_name	The name of the object

## SET\_OBJECT\_OWNER Member Procedure

Sets the owner of the object that is changed by the LCR.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_OBJECT_OWNER(  
    object_owner IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-41 SET\_OBJECT\_OWNER Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
object_owner	The schema that contains the object

## SET\_ROOT\_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the global name of the root in a CDB. The setting is the root name for the LCR.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_ROOT_NAME(  
    root_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-42 SET\_ROOT\_NAME Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
root_name	The global name of the root.

## SET\_SOURCE\_DATABASE\_NAME Member Procedure

Sets the source database name of the object that is changed by the LCR.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_SOURCE_DATABASE_NAME(  
    source_database_name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-43 SET\_SOURCE\_DATABASE\_NAME Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
source_database_name	The source database of the change If you do not include the domain name, then the procedure appends the local domain to the database name automatically. For example, if you specify DBS1 and the local domain is EXAMPLE.COM, then the procedure specifies DBS1.EXAMPLE.COM automatically. Set this parameter to a non-NULL value.

## SET\_TAG Member Procedure

Sets the tag for the LCR. An LCR tag is a binary tag that enables tracking of the LCR. For example, this tag can be used to determine the original source database of the change when apply forwarding is used.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE SET_TAG(
    tag IN RAW);
```

## Parameter

**Table 279-44 SET\_TAG Procedure Parameter**

Parameter	Description
tag	The binary tag for the LCR The size limit for a tag value is two kilobytes.

## 279.3.4 LCR\$\_ROW\_LIST Type

This type identifies a list of column values for a row in a table.

It uses the LCR\$\_ROW\_UNIT type and is used in the LCR\$\_ROW\_RECORD type.

### See Also:

- [LCR\\$\\_ROW\\_UNIT Type](#)
- [LCR\\$\\_ROW\\_RECORD Type](#)

### Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE SYS.LCR$_ROW_LIST AS TABLE OF SYS.LCR$_ROW_UNIT
/
```

## 279.3.5 LCR\$\_ROW\_UNIT Type

This type identifies the value for a column in a row.

It is used in the LCR\$\_ROW\_LIST type.



**See Also:**

[LCR\\$\\_ROW\\_LIST Type](#)

### Syntax

```
CREATE TYPE LCR$_ROW_UNIT AS OBJECT (
  column_name      VARCHAR2(4000),
  data             ANYDATA,
  lob_information  NUMBER,
  lob_offset       NUMBER,
  lob_operation_size NUMBER
  long_information NUMBER);
/
```

### Attributes

**Table 279-45 LCR\$\_ROW\_UNIT Attributes**

Attribute	Description												
column_name	The name of the column												
data	The data contained in the column												
lob_information	Contains the LOB information for the column and contains one of the following values: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK</td> <td>CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;</td> </tr> </table>	DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;	DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;	DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;	DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;	DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK	CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;	DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK	CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;
DBMS_LCR.NOT_A_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 1;												
DBMS_LCR.NULL_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 2;												
DBMS_LCR.INLINE_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 3;												
DBMS_LCR.EMPTY_LOB	CONSTANT NUMBER := 4;												
DBMS_LCR.LOB_CHUNK	CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;												
DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK	CONSTANT NUMBER := 6;												
lob_offset	The LOB offset specified in the number of characters for CLOB columns and the number of bytes for BLOB columns Valid values are NULL or a positive integer less than or equal to DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE.												



Table 279-45 (Cont.) LCR\$\_ROW\_UNIT Attributes

Attribute	Description
lob_operation_size	<p>If lob_information for the LOB is DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK, then this parameter can be set to either a valid LOB ERASE value or a valid LOB TRIM value. A LOB ERASE value must be a positive integer less than or equal to DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE. A LOB TRIM value must be a nonnegative integer less than or equal to DBMS_LOB.LOBMAXSIZE.</p> <p>If lob_information is not DBMS_LCR.LAST_LOB_CHUNK and for all other operations, is NULL.</p>
long_information	<p>Contains the LONG information for the column and contains one of the following values:</p> <pre>DBMS_LCR.not_a_long CONSTANT NUMBER := 1; DBMS_LCR.null_long CONSTANT NUMBER := 2; DBMS_LCR.inline_long CONSTANT NUMBER := 3; DBMS_LCR.long_chunk CONSTANT NUMBER := 4; DBMS_LCR.last_long_chunk CONSTANT NUMBER := 5;</pre>

## MGD\_ID Package Types

The `MGD_ID` package provides an extensible framework that supports current radio-frequency ID (RFID) tags with the standard family of EPC bit encodings for the supported encoding types. The `MGD_ID` Package also supports new and evolving tag encodings that are not included in the current EPC standard (EPC v1.1 specification).

The `MGD_ID` package contains several predefined types.



### See Also:

*Oracle Database Development Guide* for more information.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of Types](#)
- [Summary of MGD\\_ID Subprograms](#)

The method described in this reference chapter show examples based on the examples shown in the constructor functions.

The examples in this chapter assume that the you have run the following set of commands before running the contents of each script:

```
SQL> connect / as sysdba;
Connected.
SQL> create user mgduser identified by mgduser;
SQL> grant connect, resource to mgduser;
SQL> connect mgduser
Enter password: mgduserpassword
Connected.
SQL> set serveroutput on;
```

### 280.1 MGD\_ID Package Types Security Model

You must run the `catmgd.sql` script to load the `DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL` package and create the required Identity Code Package schema objects in the `MGDSYS` schema.

`MGD_ID` is a `MGDSYS`-owned object type. Any `MGD_ID` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is run using the privileges of the current user.

A user must be granted connect and resource roles to use the `MGD_ID` object type and its subprograms.

`EXECUTE` privilege is granted to `PUBLIC` for this ADT: `MGD_ID`.

A public synonym, by the same name, is created for this ADT: `MGD_ID`.

## 280.2 Summary of Types

This table lists and briefly describes the MGD\_ID Package object types.

**Table 280-1 MGD\_ID Package Object Types**

Object Type Name	Description
<a href="#">MGD_ID_COMPONENT Object Type</a>	Datatype that specifies the name and value pair attributes that define a component
<a href="#">MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY Object Type</a>	Datatype that specifies a list of up to 128 components as name-value attribute pairs used in two constructor functions for creating an identity code type object
<a href="#">MGD_ID Object Type</a>	Represents an MGD_ID object that specifies the category identifier for the code category for this identity code and its list of components

### 280.2.1 MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT Object Type

The MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT type is a datatype that specifies the name and value pair attributes that define a component.

#### Syntax

```
MGD_ID_COMPONENT as object (name VARCHAR2(256),  
                             value VARCHAR2(1024));
```

#### Attributes

**Table 280-2 MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT Attributes**

Attribute	Description
name	Name of component
value	Value of the component as a character

#### Examples

See the [MGD\\_ID Constructor Function](#) for an example.

### 280.2.2 MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT\_VARRAY Object Type

The MGD\_ID\_COMPONENT\_VARRAY type is a datatype that specifies a list of up to 128 components as name-value attribute pairs for use in two constructor functions for creating a product code type object with its list of components.

#### Syntax

```
MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY is VARRAY (128) of MGD_ID_COMPONENT;
```

## Examples

See the [MGD\\_ID Constructor Function](#) for an example.

## 280.2.3 MGD\_ID Object Type

The `MGD_ID` type represents an identity code in an RFID application. This type represents RFID tags with standard EPC bit encoding as well as tag encodings that are not included in the EPC standard.

### Syntax

```
MGD_ID as object (category_id VARCHAR2(256),
                 components  MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY);
```

### Attributes

**Table 280-3 MGD\_ID Object Type Attributes**

Attribute	Description
<code>category_id</code>	Category identifier for the code category of this code
<code>components</code>	List of components as name-value attributes

### Methods

[Table 280-5](#) describes the methods of the `MGD_ID` object type.

**Table 280-4 MGD\_ID Methods**

Method	Description
<code>MGD_ID</code> constructor function	Creates an <code>MGD_ID</code> object based on the parameters passed in and returns self as a result
<code>FORMAT</code> function	Returns the string representation of the <code>MGD_ID</code> in the specified format
<code>GET_COMPONENT</code> function	Returns the string value of the specified <code>MGD_ID</code> component
<code>TO_STRING</code> function	Returns the string value of semicolon (;) separated component name value pairs of the <code>MGD_ID</code> object
<code>TRANSLATE</code> function	Returns the result of the conversion of the identifier from one format to the specified format

## Examples

See the [Summary of MGD\\_ID Subprograms](#) section and the section about using the Identity Code package in *Using the Identity Code Package in Oracle Database Development Guide* for examples.

## 280.3 Summary of MGD\_ID Subprograms

This table describes the subprograms in the `MGD_ID` object type.

All the values and names passed to the procedures defined in the `MGD_ID` object type are case insensitive unless otherwise mentioned. To preserve the case, enclose the values with double quotation marks.

**Table 280-5 MGD\_ID Object Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">MGD_ID Constructor Function</a>	Creates an <code>MGD_ID</code> object based on the parameters passed in and returns self as a result
<a href="#">FORMAT Function</a>	Returns the string representation of the <code>MGD_ID</code> object in the specified format
<a href="#">GET_COMPONENT Function</a>	Returns the string value of the specified <code>MGD_ID</code> component
<a href="#">TO_STRING Function</a>	Returns the string value of semicolon (;) separated component name value pairs of the <code>MGD_ID</code> object
<a href="#">TRANSLATE Function</a>	Returns the result of the conversion of the identifier from one format to the specified format

### 280.3.1 MGD\_ID Constructor Function

This constructor function constructs an identity code type object, `MGD_ID`. The constructor function is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

#### Syntax

Constructs an `MGD_ID` object type based on the category ID and a list of components.

```
MGD_ID (
    category_id      IN VARCHAR2,
    components       IN MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT DETERMINISTIC;
```

Constructs an `MGD_ID` object type based on the category ID, the identifier string, and the list of additional parameters required to create it.

```
MGD_ID (
    category_id      VARCHAR2,
    identifier       VARCHAR2,
    parameter_list   VARCHAR2)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT DETERMINISTIC;
```

Constructs an `MGD_ID` object type based on the category name, category version, and a list of components.

```
MGD_ID (
    category_name    VARCHAR2,
    category_version VARCHAR2,
```

```

        components          MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT DETERMINISTIC;

```

Constructs an MGD\_ID object type based on the category name, category version, the identifier string, and the list of additional parameters required to create it.

```

MGD_ID (
    category_name          VARCHAR2,
    category_version       VARCHAR2,
    identifier              VARCHAR2,
    parameter_list         VARCHAR2)
RETURN SELF AS RESULT DETERMINISTIC;

```

## Parameters

**Table 280-6 MGD\_ID Constructor Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_id	Category identifier
components	List of component name value pairs
category_name	Category name, such as EPC
category_version	Category version. If NULL, the latest version for the specified category name will be used.
identifier	<p>Identifier string in any format of an encoding scheme in the specified category. For example, for SGTIN-96 encoding, the identifier can be in the format of BINARY, PURE_IDENTITY, TAG_ENCODING, or LEGACY.</p> <p>Express this identifier as a string according to the appropriate grammar or pattern in the tag data translation (TDT) markup file. For example, a binary string consisting of characters 0 and 1, a URI (either tag-encoding or pure-identity formats), or a serialized legacy code expressed as a string format for input, such as <code>gtin=00037000302414;serial=10419703</code> for a SGTIN coding scheme.</p>
parameter_list	<p>List of additional parameters required to create the object in the representation. The list is expressed as a parameter string containing key-value pairs, separated by the semicolon (;) as a delimiter between key-value pairs. For example, for a GTIN code, the parameter string would look as follows:</p> <pre>filter=3;companyprefixlength=7;taglength=96</pre>

## Usage Notes

- Use `MGD_ID_UTL.EPC_ENCODING_CATEGORY_ID` as `category_id`.
- If the category is not already registered, an error is raised.
- If the `bit_length` parameter is NULL, the `bit_length` is 8\* the length of `bit_encoding`.
- If the component list does not contain all required components, an exception `MGD_ID_UTL.e_LackComponent` will be thrown.

## Examples

The following examples construct identity code type objects.

Construct an MGD\_ID object (SGTIN-64) passing in the category ID and a list of components.

```
--Contents of constructor11.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category('1');
select MGD_ID('1',
            MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(
                MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241'),
                MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64')
            )
        ) from dual;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

SQL> @constructor11.sql
.
.
.
MGD_ID('1', MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64')))
.
.
.
```

Constructs an MGD\_ID object (SGTIN-64) passing in the category ID, the tag identifier, and the list of additional parameters that may be required to create it.

```
--Contents of constructor22.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category('1');
select MGD_ID('1',
            'urn:epc:id:sgtin:0037000.030241.1041970',
            'filter=3;scheme=SGTIN-64') from dual;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();

SQL> @constructor22.sql
.
.
.
MGD_ID('1', MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(MGD_ID_COMPONENT('filter', '3'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefixlength', '7'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('scheme', 'SGTIN-64'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241')))
.
.
.
```

Construct an MGD\_ID object (SGTIN-64) passing in the category name, category version (if NULL, then the latest version will be used), and a list of components.

```
--Contents of constructor33.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
select MGD_ID('EPC', NULL,
            MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(
                MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241'),
                MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64')
            )
        ) from dual;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();
```

```
SQL> @constructor33.sql
.
.
.
MGD_ID('1', MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64'))
.
.
.
```

Constructs an MGD\_ID object (SGTIN-64) passing in the category name and category version, the tag identifier, and the list of additional parameters that may be required to create it.

```
--Contents of constructor44.sql
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
select MGD_ID('EPC', NULL,
            'urn:epc:id:sgtin:0037000.030241.1041970',
            'filter=3;scheme=SGTIN-64') from dual;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();
```

```
SQL> @constructor44.sql
.
.
.
MGD_ID('1', MGD_ID_COMPONENT_VARRAY(MGD_ID_COMPONENT('filter', '3'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('schemes', 'SGTIN-64'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefixlength', '7'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('companyprefix', '0037000'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('scheme', 'SGTIN-64'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('serial', '1041970'),
                                     MGD_ID_COMPONENT('itemref', '030241'))
.
.
.
```



## 280.3.2 FORMAT Function

This function returns the string representation of the MGD\_ID object in the specified format.

### Syntax

```
FORMAT (parameter_list IN VARCHAR2,
       output_format IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Parameters

**Table 280-7** FORMAT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
parameter_list	List of additional parameters required to create the object in the representation. The list is expressed as a parameter string containing key-value pairs, separated by the semicolon (;) as a delimiter between key-value pairs. For example, for a GTIN code, the parameter string would look as follows:  filter=3;companyprefixlength=7;taglength=96
output_format	One of the supported output formats into which an MGD_ID component is formatted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BINARY</li> <li>• LEGACY</li> <li>• TAG_ENCODING</li> <li>• PURE_IDENTITY</li> <li>• ONS_HOSTNAME</li> </ul>

### Examples

See the example for the [GET\\_COMPONENT Function](#).

## 280.3.3 GET\_COMPONENT Function

This function returns the value of the specified MGD\_ID component.

### Syntax

```
GET_COMPONENT (
  component_name IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;
```

### Parameters

**Table 280-8** GET\_COMPONENT Function Parameter

Parameter	Description
component_name	Name of component

## Usage Notes

- If the code is an invalid code, meaning its structure is not defined in the metadata table, an error is raised.
- If the code is valid, but it does not contain the required component, NULL is returned.

## Examples

The following example returns the general manager, object class, and serial number components for this GID-96 identity component:

```
--Contents of get_components.sql file
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
DECLARE
id MGD_ID;
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_java_logging_level(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.LOGGING_LEVEL_OFF);
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  -----
  --PURE_IDENTIT
  -----
  dbms_output.put_line('..Testing constructor with pure identity');
  -----
  -- PURE_IDENTITY representation can be translated to BINARY and
  -- TAG_ENCODING ONLY when BOTH scheme and filer are provided.
  -----
  id := MGD_ID('EPC', NULL, 'urn:epc:id:sgtin:0037000.030241.1041970', 'scheme=SGTIN-64;filter=3');
  dbms_output.put_line(id.to_string);
  dbms_output.put_line('filter          = ' || id.get_component('filter'));
  dbms_output.put_line('company prefix = ' || id.get_component('companyprefix'));
  dbms_output.put_line('itemref       = ' || id.get_component('itemref'));
  dbms_output.put_line('serial        = ' || id.get_component('serial'));
  dbms_output.put_line('BINARY format = ' || id.format(NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('PURE_IDENTITY format = ' || id.format(NULL, 'PURE_IDENTITY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('TAG_ENCODING format = ' || id.format(NULL, 'TAG_ENCODING'));
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();
SQL> @get_component.sql
.
.
.
..Testing constructor with pure identity
category_id =1;filter = 3;schemes = SGTIN-64;companyprefixlength =
7;companyprefix = 0037000;scheme = SGTIN-64;serial = 1041970;itemref = 030241
filter          = 3
company prefix = 0037000
itemref         = 030241
serial          = 1041970
BINARY format  =10011000000000000100000111011000100001000001111110011000110010
PURE_IDENTITY format = urn:epc:id:sgtin:0037000.030241.1041970
TAG_ENCODING format = urn:epc:tag:sgtin-64:3.0037000.030241.1041970
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.
```

## 280.3.4 TO\_STRING Function

This function returns the semicolon (;) separated component name value pairs of the MGD\_ID object.

### Syntax

```
TO_STRING  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Examples

The following example converts the MGD\_ID object into a string value:

```
-- Contents of tostring3.sql file  
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');  
DECLARE  
id          MGD_ID;  
BEGIN  
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));  
  dbms_output.put_line('..Testing to_string');  
  id := mgd_id('EPC', NULL, 'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970', 'scheme=GID-96');  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('mgd_id object as a string');  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(id.to_string);  
END;  
/  
SHOW ERRORS;  
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();  
connect / as sysdba;  
drop user mgduser cascade;  
  
SQL> @tostring3.sql  
.  
.  
.  
..Testing to_string  
mgd_id object as a string  
category_id =1;schemes = GID-96;objectclass = 30241;generalmanager =  
0037000;scheme = GID-96;l = 1;serial = 1041970  
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.  
.  
.
```

## 280.3.5 TRANSLATE Function

This static function translates between different representations directly without first constructing an MGD\_ID object.

This method is overloaded. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definitions.

### Syntax

Converts the identifier in one format to another given the category name, the tag identifier, the parameter list, and the output format.

```
TRANSLATE (  
  category_name    IN VARCHAR2,
```

```

    identifier      IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_list  IN VARCHAR2,
    output_format   IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;

```

Converts the identifier in one format to another given the category name, category version, the tag identifier, the parameter list, and the output format.

```

TRANSLATE (
    category_name  IN VARCHAR2,
    category_version IN VARCHAR2,
    identifier      IN VARCHAR2,
    parameter_list  IN VARCHAR2,
    output_format   IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2 DETERMINISTIC;

```

## Parameters

**Table 280-9 TRANSLATE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
category_name	Name of category
category_version	Category version. If NULL, the latest version of the specified category name will be used.
identifier	EPC identifier, expressed as a string in accordance with one of the grammars or patterns in the TDT markup file. For example, a binary string consisting of characters 0 and 1, a URI (either tag-encoding or pure-identity formats), or a serialized legacy code expressed as a string format for input, such as gtin=00037000302414;serial=10419703 for a SGTIN coding scheme.
parameter_list	List of additional parameters required to create the object in the representation. The list is expressed as a parameter string containing key-value pairs, separated by the semicolon (;) as a delimiter between key-value pairs. For example, for a GTIN code, the parameter string would look as follows:  filter=3;companyprefixlength=7;taglength=96
output_format	One of the supported output formats into which an MGD_ID component shall be converted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BINARY</li> <li>• LEGACY</li> <li>• TAG_ENCODING</li> <li>• PURE_IDENTITY</li> <li>• ONS_HOSTNAME</li> </ul>

## Usage Notes

When converting from a pure identity representation to a binary representation, the filter value must be supplied as a value using the `parameter_list` parameter.

## Examples

The following examples translates one GID-96 representation into another:

```
-- Contents of translatel.sql file
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.set_proxy('www-proxy.example.com', '80');
DECLARE
id          MGD_ID;
BEGIN
  DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.refresh_category(DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.get_category_id('EPC', NULL));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is BINARY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC',
  NULL, '0011010100000000000010010000100010000000000011101100010000100000000000000011111110011000110010
  ',
  , NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is PURE_IDENTITY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC',
  NULL, '0011010100000000000010010000100010000000000011101100010000100000000000000011111110011000110010
  ',
  , NULL, 'PURE_IDENTITY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is TAG_ENCODING');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC',
  NULL, '0011010100000000000010010000100010000000000011101100010000100000000000000011111110011000110010
  ',
  , NULL, 'TAG_ENCODING'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is BINARY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
      'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970',
      NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is
  PURE_IDENTITY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
      'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970',
      NULL, 'PURE_IDENTITY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is TAG_ENCODING');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
      'urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970',
      NULL, 'TAG_ENCODING'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is BINARY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
      'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970',
      NULL, 'BINARY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is
  PURE_IDENTITY');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
      'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970',
      NULL, 'PURE_IDENTITY'));
  dbms_output.put_line('Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is
  TAG_ENCODING');
  dbms_output.put_line(
    mgd_id.translate('EPC', NULL,
      'urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970',
      NULL, 'TAG_ENCODING'));
END;
/
SHOW ERRORS;
call DBMS_MGD_ID_UTL.remove_proxy();
```

```
SQL> @translate1.sql
.
.
.
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is BINARY
00110101000000000000010010000100010000000000001110110001000010000000000000011111110011000110010
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is PURE_IDENTITY
urn:epc:id:gid:37000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is BINARY, Output format is TAG_ENCODING
urn:epc:tag:gid-96:37000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is BINARY
00110101000000000000010010000100010000000000001110110001000010000000000000011111110011000110010
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is PURE_IDENTITY
urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is TAG_ENCODING, Output format is TAG_ENCODING
urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is BINARY
00110101000000000000010010000100010000000000001110110001000010000000000000011111110011000110010
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is PURE_IDENTITY
urn:epc:id:gid:0037000.30241.1041970
Category ID is EPC, Identifier is PURE_IDENTITY, Output format is TAG_ENCODING
urn:epc:tag:gid-96:0037000.30241.1041970
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
.
.
.
```

# 281

## Rule TYPEs

This chapter describes the types used with rules, rule sets, and evaluation contexts.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Overview](#)
- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of Rule Types](#)

### 281.1 Rule TYPEs Overview

These types are used in rules and enable clients to evaluate rules with the rules engine.

 **See Also:**

- [DBMS\\_RULE](#)
- [DBMS\\_RULE\\_ADM](#)

### 281.2 Rule TYPEs Security Model

PUBLIC is granted EXECUTE privilege on these RULE types.

 **See Also:**

*Oracle Database Security Guide* for more information about user group PUBLIC

### 281.3 Summary of Rule Types

This table lists the Rule Types and briefly describes them.

**Table 281-1 Rule Types**

Type	Description
<a href="#">RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE Type</a>	Specifies the value of a variable attribute
<a href="#">RE\$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of attribute values
<a href="#">RE\$COLUMN_VALUE Type</a>	Specifies the value of a table column

**Table 281-1 (Cont.) Rule Types**

Type	Description
<a href="#">RE\$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of column values
<a href="#">RE\$NAME_ARRAY Type</a>	Identifies a list of names
<a href="#">RE\$NAME_ARRAY Type</a>	Identifies a list of name-value pairs
<a href="#">RE\$NV_LIST Type</a>	Identifies an object containing a list of name-value pairs and methods that operate on this list. This object type is used to represent the event context and the action context for a rule
<a href="#">RE\$NV_NODE Type</a>	Identifies a name-value pair
<a href="#">RE\$RULE_HIT Type</a>	Specifies a rule found because of evaluation
<a href="#">RE\$RULE_HIT_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of rules found because of evaluation
<a href="#">RE\$RULE_NAME Type</a>	Allows users to pass a list of rule as argument.
<a href="#">RE\$RULE_NAME_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of Rule Name values
<a href="#">RE\$TABLE_ALIAS Type</a>	Provides the table corresponding to an alias used in a rule evaluation context
<a href="#">RE\$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of table aliases used in a rule evaluation context
<a href="#">RE\$TABLE_VALUE Type</a>	Specifies the value of a table row using a ROWID
<a href="#">RE\$TABLE_VALUE_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of table values
<a href="#">RE\$VALUE Type</a>	Represents one datapoint value element
<a href="#">RE\$VALUE_LIST Type</a>	Defines a list of RE\$VALUE type
<a href="#">RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE Type</a>	Provides the type of a variable used in a rule evaluation context
<a href="#">RE\$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of variables and their types used in a rule evaluation context
<a href="#">RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE Type</a>	Specifies the value of a variable
<a href="#">RE\$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST Type</a>	Identifies a list of variable values

Rule types are used with the following Oracle-supplied PL/SQL packages:

- `DBMS_RULE`
- `DBMS_RULE_ADM`

You can use the `DBMS_RULE_ADM` package to create and administer rules, rule sets, and evaluation contexts, and you can use the `DBMS_RULE` package to evaluate rules.

When you use Replication (Oracle GoldenGate and XStream), rules determine which changes are captured by a capture process, which messages are propagated by a propagation, which messages are applied by an apply process, and which messages are dequeued by a messaging client. The following Replication (Oracle GoldenGate and XStream) packages use rules:

- `DBMS_APPLY_ADM`
- `DBMS_CAPTURE_ADM`
- `DBMS_PROPAGATION_ADM`



## 281.3.1 RE\$ATTRIBUTE\_VALUE Type

RE\$ATTRIBUTE\_VALUE type specifies the value of a variable attribute.

### Note:

Enclose the variable name and attribute name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE (
  variable_name  VARCHAR2(32),
  attribute_name VARCHAR2(4000),
  attribute_value ANYDATA);
```

### Attributes

**Table 281-2 RE\$ATTRIBUTE\_VALUE Attributes**

Attribute	Description
variable_name	Specifies the variable used in a rule
attribute_name	Specifies the attribute name. The attribute name can be a multi-component name, such as a1.b2.c3.
attribute_value	Specifies the attribute value

## 281.3.2 RE\$ATTRIBUTE\_VALUE\_LIST Type

The RE\$ATTRIBUTE\_VALUE\_LIST type identifies a list of attribute values.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE;
```

## 281.3.3 RE\$COLUMN\_VALUE Type

RE\$COLUMN\_VALUE type specifies the value of a table column.

### Note:

Enclose the column name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE (
  table_alias  VARCHAR2(32),
```

```
column_name  VARCHAR2(4000),
column_value ANYDATA);
```

### Attributes

**Table 281-3 RE\$COLUMN\_VALUE Attributes**

Attribute	Description
table_alias	Specifies the alias used for the table in a rule
column_name	Specifies the column name
column_value	Specifies the column value

## 281.3.4 RE\$COLUMN\_VALUE\_LIST Type

RE\$COLUMN\_VALUE\_LIST type identifies a list of column values.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE;
```

## 281.3.5 RE\$NAME\_ARRAY Type

RE\$NAME\_ARRAY type identifies a list of names.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$NAME_ARRAY AS VARRAY(1024) OF VARCHAR2(30);
```

## 281.3.6 RE\$NV\_ARRAY Type

RE\$NV\_ARRAY type identifies a list of name-value pairs.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$NV_ARRAY AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$NV_NODE;
```

## 281.3.7 RE\$NV\_LIST Type

identifies an object containing a list of name-value pairs and methods that operate on this list.

This object type is used to represent the event context for rule set evaluation and the action context for a rule.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$NV_LIST AS OBJECT(
  actx_list SYS.RE$NV_ARRAY);
```

## Attributes

**Table 281-4 RE\$NV\_LIST Attributes**

Attribute	Description
actx_list	The list of name-value pairs

## RE\$NV\_LIST Subprograms

This section describes the following member procedures and member functions of the SYS.RE\$NV\_LIST type:

- [ADD\\_PAIR Member Procedure](#)
- [GET\\_ALL\\_NAMES Member Function](#)
- [GET\\_VALUE Member Function](#)
- [REMOVE\\_PAIR Member Procedure](#)

### ADD\_PAIR Member Procedure

Adds a name-value pair to the list of name-value pairs.

 **Note:**

Enclose the name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE ADD_PAIR(
  name   IN VARCHAR2,
  value  IN ANYDATA);
```

### Parameters

**Table 281-5 ADD\_PAIR Procedure Parameters**

Parameter	Description
name	The name in the name-value pair being added to the list. If the name exists in the list, then this procedure raises an error.
value	The value in the name-value pair being added to the list

### GET\_ALL\_NAMES Member Function

Returns a list of all the names in the name-value pair list.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_ALL_NAMES()
RETURN SYS.RE$NAME_ARRAY;
```

## GET\_VALUE Member Function

Returns the value for the specified name in a name-value pair list.



### Note:

Enclose the name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION GET_VALUE(  
    name IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN ANYDATA;
```

## Parameters

**Table 281-6** GET\_VALUE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
name	The name whose value to return

## REMOVE\_PAIR Member Procedure

Removes the name-value pair with the specified name from the name-value pair list.



### Note:

Enclose the name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

## Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE REMOVE_PAIR(  
    name IN VARCHAR2);
```

## Parameters

**Table 281-7** REMOVE\_PAIR Procedure Parameters

Parameter	Description
name	The name of the pair to remove

## 281.3.8 RE\$NV\_NODE Type

RE\$COLUMN\_VALUE type identifies a name-value pair.

### Note:

Enclose the name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$NV_NODE (  
    nvn_name    VARCHAR2(30),  
    nvn_value   ANYDATA);
```

### Attributes

**Table 281-8 RE\$NV\_NODE Attributes**

Attribute	Description
nvn_name	Specifies the name in the name-value pair
nvn_value	Specifies the value in the name-value pair

## 281.3.9 RE\$RULE\_HIT Type

The RE\$RULE\_HIT type specifies a rule found because of an evaluation.

### See Also:

- [CREATE\\_RULE Procedure](#)
- [ALTER\\_RULE Procedure](#)

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$RULE_HIT (  
    rule_name    VARCHAR2(65),  
    rule_action_context RE$NV_LIST);
```

## Attributes

**Table 281-9 RE\$RULE\_HIT Attributes**

Attribute	Description
rule_name	The rule name in the form <i>schema_name.rule_name</i> . For example, a rule named <code>employee_rule</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema is returned in the form <code>"hr"."employee_rule"</code> .
rule_action_context	The rule action context as specified in the <code>CREATE_RULE</code> or <code>ALTER_RULE</code> procedure of the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package

## 281.3.10 RE\$RULE\_HIT\_LIST Type

The `RE$RULE_HIT_LIST` type identifies a list of rules found because of an evaluation.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$RULE_HIT_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$RULE_HIT;
```

## 281.3.11 RE\$RULE\_NAME Type

The `RE$RULE_HIT` type is create to allow use to pass a list of rule as argument.

### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE SYS.RE$RULE_NAME AS OBJECT(
  rule_name          IN          varchar2,
  evaluation_context IN          varchar2);
```

## Attributes

**Table 281-10 RE\$RULE\_NAME Attributes**

Attribute	Description
rule_name	The rule name in the form <i>SCHEMA_NAME.RULE_NAME</i> . For example, a rule named <code>employee_rule</code> in the <code>hr</code> schema is returned in the form <code>"hr"."employee_rule"</code> .
Evaluation_context	The evaluation context as specified in the <code>CREATE_RULE</code> or <code>ALTER_RULE</code> procedure of the <code>DBMS_RULE_ADM</code> package

## 281.3.12 RE\$RULE\_NAME\_LIST Type

`RE$RULE_HIT_LIST` type Identifies a list of Rule Name values.

### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE SYS.RE$RULE_NAME_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$RULE_NAME;
```

## 281.3.13 RE\$TABLE\_ALIAS Type

RE\$TABLE\_ALIAS type provides the table corresponding to an alias used in a rule evaluation context.

A specified table name must satisfy the schema object naming rules.

### Note:

Enclose the table name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about schema object naming rules

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS IS OBJECT(  
    table_alias VARCHAR2(32),  
    table_name  VARCHAR2(194));
```

### Attributes

**Table 281-11 RE\$TABLE\_ALIAS Attributes**

Attribute	Description
table_alias	The alias used for the table in a rule
table_name	The table name referred to by the alias. A synonym can be specified. The table name is resolved in the evaluation context schema. The format is one of the following:  <i>schema_name.table_name</i>  <i>table_name</i>  For example, if the <i>schema_name</i> is <i>hr</i> and the <i>table_name</i> is <i>employees</i> , then enter the following:  <i>hr.employees</i>

## 281.3.14 RE\$TABLE\_ALIAS\_LIST Type

The RE\$TABLE\_ALIAS\_LIST type identifies a list of table aliases used in a rule evaluation context.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$TABLE_ALIAS;
```

## 281.3.15 RE\$TABLE\_VALUE Type

The RE\$TABLE\_VALUE type specifies the value of a table row using a ROWID.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE(  
    table_alias VARCHAR2(32),  
    table_rowid VARCHAR2(18));
```

### Attributes

**Table 281-12 RE\$TABLE\_VALUE Attributes**

Attribute	Description
table_alias	Specifies the alias used for the table in a rule
table_rowid	Specifies the rowid for the table row

## 281.3.16 RE\$TABLE\_VALUE\_LIST Type

The RE\$TABLE\_VALUE\_LIST type identifies a list of table values.



### Note:

Each table alias in the list in the list must be unique.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE;
```

## 281.3.17 RE\$VALUE Type

The RE\$VALUE type represents one datapoint value element.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VALUE (  
    table_values          IN      SYS.RE$TABLE_VALUE_LIST:= NULL,  
    column_values        IN      SYS.RE$COLUMN_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,  
    variable_values      IN      SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST:=NULL,  
    attribute_values     IN      SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE_LIST:=NULL)
```



## Attributes

**Table 281-13 RE\$VALUE Attributes**

Attribute	Description
table_values	ROWID of table row for expression evaluation
column_values	Values of columns referred in the expression
variable_value	Values of variables referred in expressions
attribute_values	Values of attributes referred in expressions

### 281.3.18 RE\$VALUE\_LIST Type

RE\$TABLE\_VALUE\_LIST type is a varray for defining a list of RE\$VALUE type. It represents a list of datapoint element.

#### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE SYS.RE$VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$VALUE;
```

### 281.3.19 RE\$VARIABLE\_TYPE Type

The RE\$VARIABLE\_TYPE type provides the type of a variable used in a rule evaluation context. A specified variable name must satisfy the schema object naming rules.

#### Note:

Enclose the variable name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

#### See Also:

*Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for information about schema object naming rules

#### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE (
  variable_name          VARCHAR2(32),
  variable_type          VARCHAR2(4000),
  variable_value_function VARCHAR2(228),
  variable_method_function VARCHAR2(228));
```

## Attributes

**Table 281-14 RE\$VARIABLE\_TYPE Attributes**

Attribute	Description
<code>variable_name</code>	The variable name used in a rule
<code>variable_type</code>	The type that is resolved in the evaluation context schema. Any valid Oracle built-in datatype, user-defined type, or Oracle-supplied type can be specified. See the <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i> for more information about these types.
<code>variable_value_function</code>	A value function that can be specified for implicit variables. A synonym can be specified. The function name is resolved in the evaluation context schema. It is executed on behalf of the owner of a rule set using the evaluation context or containing a rule that uses the evaluation context.  See the " <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> " for more information.
<code>variable_method_function</code>	Specifies a value function, which can return the result of a method invocation. Specifying such a function can speed up evaluation, if there are many simple rules that invoke the method on the variable. The function can be a synonym or a remote function.  The function name is resolved in the evaluation context schema. It is executed on behalf of the owner of a rule set using the evaluation context or containing a rule that uses the evaluation context.  See the " <a href="#">Usage Notes</a> " for more information.

## Usage Notes

The functions for both the `variable_value_function` parameter and `variable_method_function` parameter have the following format:

```
schema_name.package_name.function_name@dblink
```

Any of the following parts of the format can be omitted: *schema\_name*, *package\_name*, and *@dblink*.

For example, if the *schema\_name* is *hr*, the *package\_name* is *var\_pac*, the *function\_name* is *func\_value*, and the *dblink* is *dbs1.net*, then enter the following:

```
hr.var_pac.func_value@dbs1.net
```

The following sections describe the signature of the functions.

### Signature for `variable_value_function`

The function must have the following signature:

```
FUNCTION variable_value_function_name(
  evaluation_context_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  variable_name             IN VARCHAR2,
  event_context             IN SYS.RE$NV_LIST )
RETURN SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE;
```

### Signature for variable\_method\_function

This function must have the following signature:

```

FUNCTION variable_method_function_name(
  evaluation_context_schema IN VARCHAR2,
  evaluation_context_name   IN VARCHAR2,
  variable_value            IN SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE,
  method_name              IN VARCHAR2,
  event_context            IN SYS.RE$NV_LIST)
RETURN SYS.RE$ATTRIBUTE_VALUE;

```

## 281.3.20 RE\$VARIABLE\_TYPE\_LIST Type

The RE\$VARIABLE\_TYPE\_LIST type identifies a list of variables and their types used in a rule evaluation context.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$VARIABLE_TYPE;
```

## 281.3.21 RE\$VARIABLE\_VALUE Type

The RE\$VARIABLE\_VALUE type specifies the value of a variable.

### Note:

Enclose the variable name in double quotation marks (") if the name contains special characters.

### Syntax

```

TYPE SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE (
  variable_name VARCHAR2(32),
  variable_data ANYDATA);

```

### Attributes

**Table 281-15 RE\$VARIABLE\_VALUE Attributes**

Attribute	Description
variable_name	Specifies the variable name used in a rule
variable_data	Specifies the data for the variable value

## 281.3.22 RE\$VARIABLE\_VALUE\_LIST Type

The RE\$VARIABLE\_VALUE\_LIST type identifies a list of variable values.

### Syntax

```
TYPE SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE_LIST AS VARRAY(1024) OF SYS.RE$VARIABLE_VALUE;
```

# SODA Types

There are several SODA types: `SODA_DOCUMENT_T`, `SODA_COLLECTION_T`, `SODA_OPERATION_T`, and `SODA_CURSOR_T`. `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` and `SODA_COLLECTION_T` represent two primary abstractions provided by SODA: document and collections. `SODA_OPERATION_T` is used for specifying condition of operations on the collection. `SODA_CURSOR_T` is a cursor over results of read operations on the collection.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [SODA Types Overview](#)
- [SODA Types Security Model](#)

## 282.1 SODA Types Overview

There are several SODA types: `SODA_DOCUMENT_T`, `SODA_COLLECTION_T`, `SODA_OPERATION_T`, and `SODA_CURSOR_T`. `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` and `SODA_COLLECTION_T` represent two primary abstractions provided by SODA: document and collections. `SODA_OPERATION_T` is used for specifying condition of operations on the collection. `SODA_CURSOR_T` is a cursor over results of read operations on the collection.

### See Also:

- *Oracle Database SODA for PL/SQL Developer's Guide*
- [DBMS\\_SODA](#)

## 282.2 SODA Types Security Model

The SODA Types are available to users with the `SODA_APP` role.

All SODA types are `SYS` types. `PUBLIC` is granted `EXECUTE` privilege on the SODA types described in this chapter:

- `TYPE SODA_Collection_T`
- `TYPE SODA_Document_T`
- `TYPE SODA_Operation_T`
- `TYPE SODA_Cursor_T`

## 282.3 Summary of SODA Types

This chapter lists the SODA types and describes them.

**Table 282-1 SODA Types**

Type	Description
<a href="#">SODA_Collection_T Type</a>	This SODA type represents a SODA collection. This type is not persistable.
<a href="#">SODA_Document_T Type</a>	This SODA type represents a document with content, usually in JSON format. This type is not persistable.
<a href="#">SODA_Operation_T Type</a>	This SODA type performs read/write operations, such as document finds with filtering and pagination, removes, and replaces on a SODA collection. This type is not persistable.
<a href="#">SODA_Cursor_T Type</a>	This SODA type represents the result set of documents. This type is not persistable.

### 282.3.1 SODA\_Collection\_T Type

This SODA type represents a SODA collection. A reference of SODA collection can only be obtained by either calling `DBMS_SODA.CREATE_COLLECTION()` or `DBMS_SODA.OPEN_COLLECTION()`.

**Table 282-2 SODA\_Collection\_T Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CREATE_INDEX Function</a>	Creates an index using an index specification expressed in JSON. Three types of specifications are supported. Each specifying a different type of index: for B-tree, JSON search with Data Guide, and Spatial.
<a href="#">DROP_INDEX Function</a>	Drops the named index.
<a href="#">FIND Function</a>	Returns the <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object. This is the only way to get the reference of <code>SODA_Operation_T</code> as there is no constructor.
<a href="#">FIND_ONE Function</a>	Fetches the document matching the key.
<a href="#">GET_DATA_GUIDE Function</a>	Returns the JSON data guide as a CLOB.
<a href="#">GET_METADATA Function</a>	Returns the metadata of the collection in JSON format.
<a href="#">GET_NAME Function</a>	Returns the name of the collection.
<a href="#">INSERT_ONE Function</a>	Inserts a document into the collection.

**Table 282-2 (Cont.) SODA\_Collection\_T Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">INSERT_ONE_AND_GET Function</a>	Inserts a document into the collection and returns a result document with all components except for content.
<a href="#">REMOVE_ONE Function</a>	Removes the document matching the key.
<a href="#">REPLACE_ONE Function</a>	Replaces the content and (optionally) the media type of the document matching the key.
<a href="#">REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET Function</a>	Replaces the content and (optionally) the media type of the document matching the key and returns a result document with all components (except content).

### 282.3.1.1 CREATE\_INDEX Function

This function creates an index using an index specification expressed in JSON. Three types of specifications are supported. Each specifying a different type of index: for B-tree, JSON search with Data Guide, and Spatial.

#### Syntax

```
CREATE_INDEX (
    specification VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 282-3 CREATE\_INDEX Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
specification	The index specification.

#### Example 282-1 Return Values

The function returns:

- 1—if the index was successfully created
- 0—if the index was not created

#### Exceptions

**Error**—If an error occurs creating the index.

 **See Also:**

For more information about SODA Index specifications, see:

- Overview of SODA Indexing
- SODA Index Specifications (Reference)

### 282.3.1.2 DROP\_INDEX Function

This function drops the named index.

#### Syntax

```
DROP_INDEX (
  index_Name IN VARCHAR2,
  force      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Example 282-2 Parameters

**Table 282-4 DROP\_INDEX Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
index_Name	The name of the index.
force	The force parameter can be TRUE or FALSE. Should only be set to TRUE for dropping a JSON search index or spatial index (not B-tree index). For more information, see DROP INDEX

#### Return Values

The function returns:

- 1—If the index was successfully dropped
- 0—If the index was not dropped. For example, if there was no existing index with the specified name.

#### Exceptions

**Error**—if an error occurs while dropping the index.

### 282.3.1.3 FIND Function

This function returns the operation type for the collection. The operation type allows building and executing various read/write operations. This is the only way to get the reference of `SODA_Operation_T` as there is no constructor.

**Syntax**

```
FIND ()  
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

**Return Values**

This function returns SODA\_OPERATION\_T object.

**Exceptions**

This function does not throw any exception.

### 282.3.1.4 FIND\_ONE Function

This function fetches the document matching the given key.

**Syntax**

```
FIND_ONE (  
    key          IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

**Parameters****Table 282-5 FIND\_ONE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	The key of the document to be fetched.

**Return Values**

This function returns the document that matches the key. Returns NULL if no match is found.

**Exceptions**

**Error**—If an error occurs while finding the document.

### 282.3.1.5 GET\_DATA\_GUIDE Function

This function fetches the JSON data guide as a CLOB. The JSON data guide is essentially inferred schema for the JSON documents in the collection. In order to be able to return the JSON data guide, a collection must have a JSON Search Index defined on it, with the data guide enabled.

**Syntax**

```
GET_DATA_GUIDE ()  
RETURN CLOB;
```

**Return Values**

The function returns the JSON data guide as a CLOB.



**See Also:**

For more info on the JSON data guide, see [JSON Data Guide](#)

**Exceptions**

**ERROR**—If an error occurs while fetching the data guide.

### 282.3.1.6 GET\_METADATA Function

This function returns the metadata of the collection in JSON format.

**Syntax**

```
GET_METADATA (  
    RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

**Return Values**

This function returns the metadata of the collection in JSON format.

### 282.3.1.7 GET\_NAME Function

This function returns the name of the collection.

**Syntax**

```
GET_NAME (  
    RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

**Return Values**

This function returns the name of the collection.

### 282.3.1.8 INSERT\_ONE Function

This function inserts a document into the collection.

**Syntax**

```
INSERT_ONE (  
    document          IN SODA_Document_T)  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Parameters****Table 282-6 INSERT\_ONE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
document	The input document.

**Return Values**

The function returns a number—1 if the doc was inserted successfully, 0 otherwise.

**Exceptions**

**Error**—If an error occurs while inserting the document into the collection.

### 282.3.1.9 INSERT\_ONE\_AND\_GET Function

This function inserts a document into the collection.

**Syntax**

```
INSERT_ONE_AND_GET (
    document      IN SODA_Document_T)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

**Parameters****Table 282-7** INSERT\_ONE\_AND\_GET Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
document	The input document.

**Return Values**

The function returns the result document containing all document components supported by the given collection, with the exception of content.

**Exceptions**

**Error**—If an error occurs while inserting the document into the collection.

### 282.3.1.10 REMOVE\_ONE Function

This function removes the document matching the given key.

**Syntax**

```
REMOVE_ONE (
    key          IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Parameters****Table 282-8** REMOVE\_ONE Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
key	The key of the document.

**Return Values**

This function returns the following values:

- 1—If the document was successfully removed.
- 0—If the document with the specified key was not found.

### Exceptions

**Error**—If an error occurs while deleting the document from the collection.

## 282.3.1.11 REPLACE\_ONE Function

This function updates the existing document with a new content and media type using the key. Any components set in `document` with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.

### Syntax

```
REPLACE_ONE (
    key          IN VARCHAR2,
    document     IN SODA_Document_T)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

### Parameters

**Table 282-9 REPLACE\_ONE Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	The key of the document.
document	The document with the new content and media type to replace the old one.

### Return Values

This function returns a number—1 if the document was replaced, 0 otherwise.

### Exceptions

**Error**—If an error occurs while replacing the document in the collection.

## 282.3.1.12 REPLACE\_ONE\_AND\_GET Function

This function updates the existing document with a new content and media type using the key. Any components set in `document` with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.

### Syntax

```
REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET (
    key          IN VARCHAR2,
    document     IN SODA_Document_T)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

## Parameters

**Table 282-10 REPLACE\_ONE\_AND\_GET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	The key of the document.
document	The document with the new content and media type to replace the old one.

## Return Values

The function returns the result document containing all document components supported by the given collection, with the exception of content. Last-modified and version components, if supported by the given collection, will be updated with new values. If no document in the collection had the supplied key, `NULL` is returned instead of the result document.

## Exceptions

**Error**—If an error occurs while replacing the document in the collection.

## 282.3.2 SODA\_Document\_T Type

This SODA type represents a document with content, that is usually in JSON format.

This type is not persistable `pl/sql` type. However, SODA is a system that basically provides persistence — it has read and write operations. So you do not persist `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` directly, but you pass it to a write operation (like `insert` or `replace`), which is defined on `SODA_COLLECTION_T`, in order to write the document content and other components to the database.

A document has the following components:

- key
- content
- created-on timestamp
- last-modified timestamp
- version
- media type

**Table 282-11 SODA\_Document\_T Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_BLOB Function</a>	Fetches the BLOB content of a BLOB-based document.
<a href="#">GET_CLOB Function</a>	Fetches the CLOB content of a CLOB-based document.
<a href="#">GET_CREATED_ON Function</a>	Fetches the created-on timestamp in <code>VARCHAR2</code> .

**Table 282-11 (Cont.) SODA\_Document\_T Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">GET_DATA_TYPE Function</a>	Fetches the SQL datatype of the document content with which it was created.
<a href="#">GET_KEY Function</a>	Fetches the document key in VARCHAR2.
<a href="#">GET_LAST_MODIFIED Function</a>	Fetches the last modified timestamp in VARCHAR2.
<a href="#">GET_MEDIA_TYPE Function</a>	Fetches the media type of the document content in VARCHAR2.
<a href="#">GET_VARCHAR2 Function</a>	Fetches the VARCHAR2 content of a VARCHAR2-based document.
<a href="#">GET_VERSION Function</a>	Fetches the version of the document in VARCHAR2.
<a href="#">SODA_Document_T Function</a>	There are three different SODA_DOCUMENT_T constructor functions. Each constructor function instantiates a document object using key, content, and media type.

### 282.3.2.1 GET\_BLOB Function

This functions fetches the BLOB content of the document. It assumes that the document was constructed with BLOB content, or was returned from a collection with BLOB content. Otherwise, an error is returned.

#### Syntax

```
GET_BLOB ()  
RETURN BLOB;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns the BLOB content of a document.

#### Exceptions

SODA Error: If the document was initially not created with BLOB content.

### 282.3.2.2 GET\_CLOB Function

The function fetches CLOB content of the document. It assumes that the document was constructed with CLOB content, or was returned from a collection with CLOB content. Otherwise, an error is returned.

#### Syntax

```
GET_CLOB ()  
RETURN CLOB;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns the CLOB content of a document.

### Exceptions

SODA Error: If the document was initially not created with CLOB content.

## 282.3.2.3 GET\_CREATED\_ON Function

This function fetches the created-on timestamp. The timestamp string is in ISO-8601 format, in particular this form: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.ssssssZ format. As indicated by the z at the end, timestamps are returned in UTC (z indicates zero UTC offset).

### Syntax

```
GET_CREATED_ON ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

This function returns the created-on timestamp.

## 282.3.2.4 GET\_DATA\_TYPE Function

This function fetches the SQL datatype of the document content with which it was created.

### Syntax

```
GET_DATA_TYPE ()  
RETURN PLS_INTEGER;
```

### Return Values

**Table 282-12** GET\_DATA\_TYPE Return Values

Constant	Value	Description
DOC_VARCHAR2 CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER	1	VARCHAR2
DOC_BLOB CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER	2	BLOB
DOC_CLOB CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER	3	CLOB

## 282.3.2.5 GET\_KEY Function

This function fetches the document key.

### Syntax

```
GET_KEY ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

### Return Values

This function returns the document key.

### 282.3.2.6 GET\_LAST\_MODIFIED Function

This function fetches the last modified timestamp. The timestamp string is in ISO-8601 format, in particular this form: YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.sssssZ format. As indicated by the z at the end, timestamps are returned in UTC (z indicates zero UTC offset).

#### Syntax

```
GET_LAST_MODIFIED ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns the last modified timestamp.

### 282.3.2.7 GET\_MEDIA\_TYPE Function

This function fetches the media type of the document content.

#### Syntax

```
GET_MEDIA_TYPE ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns the media type of the document content. `application/JSON` is the media type for JSON documents (default).

### 282.3.2.8 GET\_VARCHAR2 Function

This function fetches the VARCHAR2 content of the document. It assumes that the document was constructed with VARCHAR2 content, or was returned from a collection with VARCHAR2 content. Otherwise, an error is returned.

#### Syntax

```
GET_VARCHAR2 ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns the VARCHAR2 content of a document.

#### Exceptions

SODA Error: If the document was initially not created with VARCHAR2 content.

### 282.3.2.9 GET\_VERSION Function

This function fetches the version of the document.

#### Syntax

```
GET_VERSION ()  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

## Return Values

This function returns the version of the document.

### 282.3.2.10 SODA\_Document\_T Function

This function instantiates a document object using key, content, and media type. There are three different `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` constructor functions. The second parameter (<v|b|c>\_Content) is different in each constructor. It is `VARCHAR2` in the first variant, `BLOB` in the second, and `CLOB` in the third.

Key and media type are optional parameters (will be defaulted to `NULL`). All three parameters can be set to `NULL`. If `media_Type` is set to `NULL`, it will be defaulted to `application/json`.

## Syntax

```
SODA_DOCUMENT_T (
    key          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    v_Content    IN VARCHAR2,
    media_Type   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

```
SODA_DOCUMENT_T (
    key          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    b_Content    IN BLOB,
    media_Type   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

```
SODA_DOCUMENT_T (
    key          IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    c_Content    IN CLOB,
    media_Type   IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

## Parameters

**Table 282-13 SODA\_Document\_T Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	The key of the document.
v_Content	The content of the document in <code>VARCHAR2</code> format.
b_Content	The content of the document in <code>BLOB</code> format.
c_Content	The content of the document in <code>CLOB</code> format.
media_Type	The media type of the document. The media type could be <code>application/json</code> for <code>JSON</code> documents.



 **Note:**

`v_Content`, `b_Content`, and `c_Content` are not all parameters of a single `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` constructor function. Each one corresponds to a particular variant of the constructor function as shown in the `Syntax` section.

**Return Values**

This function returns a document of type `SODA_Document_T`.

### 282.3.3 SODA\_Operation\_T Type

This `SODA` type is used to perform read/write operations, such as document finds with filtering and pagination, removes, and replaces on a `SODA` collection.

**Table 282-14 SODA\_Operation\_T Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">COUNT Function</a>	Returns a count of the number of documents in the collection that match the criteria. If <code>skip(...)</code> or <code>limit(...)</code> were chained together with this <code>count()</code> , an exception is raised.
<a href="#">FILTER Function</a>	Sets the filter (also known as QBE or query-by-example) criteria on the operation. Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further criteria can be chained together if required.
<a href="#">GET_CURSOR Function</a>	Returns a <code>SODA_CURSOR_T</code> object that can be used to iterate over the documents that match the criteria.
<a href="#">GET_ONE Function</a>	Returns a single <code>SODA_DOCUMENT_T</code> object that matches the criteria. Note that, if multiple documents match the criteria, only the first document is returned.
<a href="#">KEY Function</a>	Specifies that the document with the specified key should be returned. This causes any previous calls made to this function and <code>KEYS(...)</code> , when they appear in the same chain, to be ignored.  Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.
<a href="#">KEYS Function</a>	Specifies that documents that match the keys supplied to this function should be returned. This causes any previous calls made to this function and <code>KEY(...)</code> , when they appear in the same chain, to be ignored.  Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object, so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

Table 282-14 (Cont.) SODA\_Operation\_T Type Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">LIMIT Function</a>	<p>Sets a limit on the specified number of documents the operation should return. This setting is only usable for read operations such as <code>GET_CURSOR</code>. For write operations, any value set using this method is ignored.</p> <p>Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.</p>
<a href="#">REMOVE Function</a>	<p>Removes all of the documents in the collection that match the criteria. Returns the number of documents that was removed.</p>
<a href="#">REPLACE_ONE Function</a>	<p>Replaces a single document in the collection with the specified document. Returns a number that indicates if the document was replaced or not.</p> <p>Currently, before calling this function, you must call the function <code>KEY(...)</code> to uniquely identify the document being replaced. Any components set in the input document with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.</p>
<a href="#">REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET Function</a>	<p>Replaces a single document in the collection with the specified document. Returns a result document if the document was replaced, <code>NULL</code> otherwise.</p> <p>Currently, before calling this function, you must call the function <code>KEY(...)</code> to uniquely identify the document being replaced.</p> <p>This function is similar to <code>REPLACE_ONE</code>. The only difference is that <code>REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET</code> also returns the result document with updated components, such as version and last-modified timestamp. The result document does not contain the content component.</p> <p>Any components set in the input document with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.</p>
<a href="#">SKIP Function</a>	<p>Sets the number of documents that match the operation criteria that will be skipped from the operation result. This setting is only usable for read operations such as <code>GET_CURSOR</code>. For write operations, any value set using this method is ignored.</p> <p>Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.</p>

**Table 282-14 (Cont.) SODA\_Operation\_T Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">VERSION Function</a>	Specifies that only documents with the supplied version should be returned. Typically, this is chained together with <code>KEY(...)</code> to implement optimistic locking for write operations such as <code>REMOVE</code> and <code>REPLACE</code> .  Returns the same <code>SODA_OPERATION_T</code> object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

### 282.3.3.1 COUNT Function

This function returns a count of the number of documents in the collection that match the criteria. If `skip(...)` or `limit(...)` were chained together with this `count()`, an exception is raised.

#### Syntax

```
COUNT ( )
  RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns the number of documents matching the criteria specified in the operation.

#### Exceptions

`ERROR`—If an error occurs while finding the count.

### 282.3.3.2 FILTER Function

Sets the filter (also known as QBE or query-by-example) criteria on the operation. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further criteria can be attached if needed.

#### Syntax

```
FILTER (
  qbe          IN VARCHAR2)
  RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 282-15 FILTER Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
<code>qbe</code>	The string representing the query by example.

### Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

#### See Also:

- Overview of SODA Filter Specifications (QBEs)
- SODA Filter Specifications (Reference)

### 282.3.3.3 GET\_CURSOR Function

Returns a `SODA_CURSOR_T` object that can be used to iterate over the documents that match the criteria.

#### Syntax

(Optional) Enter syntax information here.

```
GET_CURSOR (  
  RETURN SODA_Cursor_T;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns a `SODA_CURSOR_T` object that can be used to iterate over the documents that match the read operation criteria.

#### Exceptions

`SODA Error`: If an error occurs while fetching the cursor.

### 282.3.3.4 GET\_ONE Function

Returns a single `SODA_DOCUMENT_T` object that matches the criteria. Note that, if multiple documents match the criteria, only the first document is returned.

#### Syntax

```
GET_ONE (  
  RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

#### Return Values

The first matching document.

#### Exceptions

`Error`—If an error occurs while fetching the document.

### 282.3.3.5 KEY Function

Specifies that the document with the specified key should be returned. This causes any previous calls made to this function and `KEYS(...)`, when they appear in the same

chain, to be ignored. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

### Syntax

```
KEY (
    key          IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 282-16 KEY Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key	The key to be used for the operations.

### Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

## 282.3.3.6 KEYS Function

Specifies that documents that match the keys supplied to this function should be returned. This causes any previous calls made to this function and `key(...)`, when they appear in the same chain, to be ignored. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object, so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

### Syntax

```
KEYS (
    key_list IN SODA_Key_List_T)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 282-17 KEYS Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
key_list	The parameter is a <code>SODA_Key_List_T</code> which is a list of <code>VARCHAR2</code> values representing keys. Assuming <code>key_list</code> is a variable of type <code>SODA_Key_List_T</code> , it can be initialized as follows: <code>key_list := SODA_Key_List_T('key1', 'key2', 'key3', etc);</code>

### Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

### 282.3.3.7 LIMIT Function

This function sets a limit on the specified number of documents the operation should return. This setting is only usable for read operations such as `GET_CURSOR`. For write operations, any value set using this method is ignored. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

#### Syntax

```
LIMIT (  
    limit          IN NUMBER)  
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

#### Parameters

**Table 282-18** LIMIT Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
limit	A limit on the number of results returned by read operations.

#### Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on.

### 282.3.3.8 REMOVE Function

This function removes all of the documents in the collection that match the criteria. Returns the number of documents that was removed.

#### Syntax

```
REMOVE (  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns the number of matching documents that were removed in the operation.

#### Exceptions

**Error**—If an error occurs while removing the documents.

### 282.3.3.9 REPLACE\_ONE Function

This function replaces a single document in the collection with the specified document. Returns a number that indicates if the document was replaced or not. Currently, before calling this function, you must call the function `KEY(...)` to uniquely identify the document being replaced. Any components set in the input document with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.

**Syntax**

```
REPLACE_ONE (
    document IN SODA_Document_T)
RETURN NUMBER;
```

**Parameters****Table 282-19 REPLACE\_ONE Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
document	The document object with the new content and media type to be used for replacement.

**Return Values**

This function returns a number—1 if the document was replaced, 0 otherwise.

**Exceptions**

**Error**—If an error occurs while updating the collection.

**282.3.3.10 REPLACE\_ONE\_AND\_GET Function**

Replaces a single document in the collection with the specified document. Returns a result document if the document was replaced, `NULL` otherwise. Currently, before calling this function, you must call the function `KEY(...)` to uniquely identify the document being replaced. This function is similar to `REPLACE_ONE`. The only difference is that `REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET` also returns the result document with updated components, such as version and last-modified timestamp. The result document does not contain the content component. Any components set in the input document with the exception of content and media type are not used during the replace. They are ignored.

**Syntax**

```
REPLACE_ONE_AND_GET (
    document          IN SODA_Document_T)
RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

**Parameters****Table 282-20 REPLACE\_ONE\_AND\_GET Function Parameters**

Parameter	Description
document	The document object with the new content and media type to be used for replacement.

**Return Values**

The function returns the result document containing all document components supported by the given collection, with the exception of content. Last-modified and version components, if supported by the given collection, will be updated with new

values. If no document in the collection had the supplied key, `NULL` is returned instead of the result document.

### Exceptions

`ERROR`—If an error occurs while updating the collection

## 282.3.3.11 SKIP Function

This function sets the number of documents that match the operation criteria that will be skipped from the operation result. This setting is only usable for read operations such as `GET_CURSOR`. For write operations, any value set using this method is ignored. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

### Syntax

```
SKIP (
    offset          IN NUMBER)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 282-21** SKIP Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
offset	The number of documents to skip.

### Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on

## 282.3.3.12 VERSION Function

This function specifies that only documents with the supplied version should be returned. Typically, this is chained together with `KEY(...)` to implement optimistic locking for write operations such as `REMOVE` and `REPLACE`. Returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object so that further operation criteria can be chained together, if needed.

### Syntax

```
VERSION (
    version         IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN SODA_Operation_T;
```

### Parameters

**Table 282-22** VERSION Function Parameters

Parameter	Description
version	Document version to be used for the operation.



### Return Values

This function returns the same `SODA_OPERATION_T` object it was invoked on

## 282.3.4 SODA\_Cursor\_T Type

This SODA type is used to represent a result set of documents.

**Table 282-23 SODA\_Cursor\_T Type Subprograms**

Subprogram	Description
<a href="#">CLOSE Function</a>	Closes the cursor.
<a href="#">HAS_NEXT Function</a>	Returns <code>TRUE</code> , if the next document is available for the cursor. Otherwise, returns <code>FALSE</code> .
<a href="#">NEXT Function</a>	Returns the next SODA documented pointed by the cursor.

### 282.3.4.1 CLOSE Function

This function closes the cursor.

#### Syntax

```
CLOSE ()  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

#### Example 282-3 Return Values

This function returns a boolean value.

### 282.3.4.2 HAS\_NEXT Function

This function returns `TRUE`, if the next document is available for the cursor. Otherwise, returns `FALSE`.

#### Syntax

```
HAS_NEXT ()  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

#### Return Values

This function returns a boolean value. `TRUE`, if the next document is available for the cursor. Otherwise, returns `FALSE`.

#### Exceptions

**Error**—If an error occurs while checking if the next document is available.

### 282.3.4.3 NEXT Function

This function returns the next SODA documented pointed by the cursor.

### Syntax

```
NEXT ()  
  RETURN SODA_Document_T;
```

### Return Values

This function returns the next SODA document pointed by the cursor. Returns `NULL` when the `HAS_NEXT` function returns `FALSE`.

### Exceptions

`Error`—If an error occurs while getting the next document.

# 283

## UTL Streams Types

UTL Streams Types describe abstract types used with Oracle XML functionality.

Four abstract PL/SQL streams are introduced and defined within the 'SYS' schema. The streams may be referenced by PUBLIC and are described in the following sections.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Security Model](#)
- [Summary of UTL Binary Streams Types](#)



### See Also:

For more information, see Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide

### 283.1 UTL Streams Types Security Model

EXECUTE on UTL Streams Types is granted to PUBLIC.

### 283.2 Summary of UTL Binary Streams Types

This table lists the UTL Binary Streams Types and briefly describes them.

**Table 283-1 UTL Streams Types**

Type	Description
<a href="#">UTL_BINARYINPUTSTREAM</a> Type	Reads bytes and closes a stream.
<a href="#">UTL_BINARYOUTPUTSTREA</a> M Type	Writes bytes and closes a stream.
<a href="#">UTL_CHARACTERINPUTSTR</a> EAM Type	Reads chars and closes a stream.
<a href="#">UTL_CHARACTEROUTPUTS</a> TREAM Type	Writes chars and closes a stream.

#### 283.2.1 UTL\_BINARYINPUTSTREAM Type

This type is similar to `java.io.InputStream` in that it can only read and close a stream.

#### Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Utl_BinaryInputStream AS OBJECT (
```

```

MEMBER FUNCTION available (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY Utl_BinaryInputStream)
RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER FUNCTION read (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY Utl_BinaryInputStream,
    numBytes  IN              INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW,
-- #1

MEMBER PROCEDURE read (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY Utl_BinaryInputStream,
    bytes     IN OUT NOCOPY RAW,
    numBytes  IN OUT        INTEGER),
-- #2

MEMBER PROCEDURE read (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY Utl_BinaryInputStream,
    bytes     IN OUT NOCOPY RAW,
    offset    IN            INTEGER,
    numBytes  IN OUT        INTEGER),
-- #3

member function close (
    self      In Out Nocopy Utl_BinaryInputStream)

) NOT FINAL;

```

## Attributes

**Table 283-2 UTL\_BINARYINPUTSTREAM Type Member Subprograms**

Member Subprogram	Description
AVAILABLE	Returns the number of bytes available to be read
READ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>#1 - Reads the number of bytes specified by <code>numBytes</code> (default is 1) and returns the bytes as a RAW. If there are no remaining bytes a value of NULL is returned.</li> <li>#2 - Reads the number of bytes specified in <code>numBytes</code> into the parameter <code>bytes</code>. Additionally, the actual number of bytes read is returned in parameter <code>numBytes</code>. If this parameter is set to 0 then there are no more bytes to be read.</li> <li>#3 - Reads the number of bytes specified in <code>numBytes</code> into the parameter <code>bytes</code>, beginning at the offset specified by parameter <code>offset</code>. The actual number of bytes read is returned in parameter <code>numBytes</code>. If this value is 0, then there are no additional bytes to be read.</li> </ul>
CLOSE	Releases all resources held on the node to support the stream

## 283.2.2 UTL\_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM Type

This type is similar to `java.io.OutputStream` in that it can only write and close a stream.

### Syntax

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Utl_BinaryOutputStream AS OBJECT (

MEMBER FUNCTION write (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY sys.utl_BinaryOutputStream,
-- #1

```

```

        bytes      IN          RAW,
        numBytes   IN          INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER PROCEDURE write (                                -- #2
    self         IN OUT NOCOPY sys.utl_BinaryOutputStream,
    bytes        IN NOCOPY    RAW,
    numBytes     IN OUT      INTEGER),

MEMBER PROCEDURE write (                                -- #3
    self         IN OUT NOCOPY utl_BinaryOutputStream,    bytes      IN
NOCOPY         RAW,
    offset       IN          INTEGER,
    numBytes     IN OUT      INTEGER),

MEMBER PROCEDURE flush (
    self         IN OUT NOCOPY utl_BinaryOutputStream),

MEMBER PROCEDURE close (
    self         IN OUT NOCOPY utl_BinaryOutputStream)

) NOT FINAL;

```

### Attributes

**Table 283-3 UTL\_BINARYOUTPUTSTREAM Type Member Subprograms**

Member Subprogram	Description
WRITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>#1 - Writes the number of bytes specified by numBytes (default is 1) from RAW into the stream. The actual number of bytes written is returned.</li> <li>#2 - Writes the number of bytes specified in parameter numBytes from parameter bytes to the stream. The actual number of bytes written is returned in parameter numBytes.</li> <li>#3 - Writes the number of bytes specified by numBytes to the stream, beginning at the offset specified by parameter offset. The actual number of bytes written is returned in parameter numBytes.</li> </ul>
FLUSH	Insures that any buffered bytes are copied to the node destination
CLOSE	Frees all resources associated with the stream

## 283.2.3 UTL\_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM Type

This type is similar to `java.io.Reader` in that it can only read characters (chars) and close a stream.

### Syntax

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE Utl_CharacterInputStream AS OBJECT (

    MEMBER FUNCTION available (
        self         IN OUT NOCOPY    utl_CharacterInputStream)
RETURN INTEGER,

    MEMBER FUNCTION read (                                -- #1
        self         IN OUT NOCOPY    utl_CharacterInputStream,

```

```

        numChars IN          INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
        lineFeed IN         BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN VARCHAR2,

MEMBER PROCEDURE read (                                     -- #2
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterInputStream,
    chars     IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    numChars  IN OUT        INTEGER,
    lineFeed  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE),

MEMBER PROCEDURE read (                                     -- #3
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterInputStream,
    chars     IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    offset    IN            INTEGER,
    numChars  IN OUT        INTEGER,
    lineFeed  IN            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE),

MEMBER PROCEDURE close (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterInputStream)
) NOT FINAL;
```

### Attributes

**Table 283-4 UTL\_CHARACTERINPUTSTREAM Type Member Subprograms**

Member Subprogram	Description
AVAILABLE	Returns the number of bytes available to be read
READ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>#1 - Returns the number of characters remaining to be read</li> <li>#2 - Reads the number of characters specified by numChars (default value is 1) and returns the characters as a VARCHAR2. If the value of lineFeed is true (default value is FALSE) then the reading stops if a linefeed character is found. If there are no remaining characters a value of NULL is returned.</li> <li>#3 - Reads reads the number of characters specified by parameter numChars into the parameter chars. Additionally, the actual number of characters read is returned in parameter numChars. If this value is 0, then there are no more characters to be read. If the value of lineFeed is TRUE (default is FALSE), then reading stops if a linefeed character is encountered.</li> </ul>
CLOSE	Releases all resources held by the stream

## 283.2.4 UTL\_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM Type

This type is similar to `java.io.Reader` in that it can only read characters (`chars`) and close a stream.

### Syntax

```

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE utl_CharacterOutputStream AS OBJECT (

MEMBER FUNCTION write (                                     -- #1
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream,
    chars     IN            VARCHAR2,
    numChars  IN            INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
    lineFeed  IN            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

```

RETURN INTEGER,

MEMBER PROCEDURE write (                                -- #2
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream,
    chars     IN OUT NOCOPY VARCHAR2,
    numChars  IN OUT      INTEGER,
    lineFeed  IN          BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE),

member procedure write (                                -- #3
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream,
    chars     IN NOCOPY    varchar2,
    offset    IN          integer,
    numChars  IN OUT      integer,
    lineFeed  IN          boolean default false),

MEMBER PROCEDURE flush (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream),

MEMBER PROCEDURE close (
    self      IN OUT NOCOPY utl_CharacterOutputStream)

) NOT FINAL;

```

## Attributes

**Table 283-5 UTL\_CHARACTEROUTPUTSTREAM Type Member Subprograms**

Member Subprogram	Description
WRITE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>#1 - Writes the number of characters specified by <code>numChars</code> (default is 1) from parameter <code>chars</code> into the stream and returns the actual number of characters written. If the value of <code>lineFeed</code> is <code>TRUE</code> (default is <code>FALSE</code>) a <code>lineFeed</code> character is inserted after the last character.</li> <li>#2 - writes the number of characters specified by parameter <code>numChars</code>, from parameter <code>chars</code> into the stream. The actual number of characters written is returned in parameter <code>numChars</code>. If the value of <code>lineFeed</code> is <code>true</code> (default is <code>FALSE</code>) a <code>lineFeed</code> character is inserted after the last character.</li> <li>#3 - Writes the number of characters specified by parameter <code>numChars</code>, from parameter <code>chars</code>, beginning at <code>offset</code> specified by parameter <code>offset</code>. The actual number of characters written is returned in parameter <code>numChars</code>. If the value of <code>lineFeed</code> is <code>true</code> (default is <code>FALSE</code>) a <code>lineFeed</code> character is inserted after the last character .</li> </ul>
FLUSH	Copies all characters that may be contained within buffers to the node value
CLOSE	Releases all resources held by the stream

# XMLTYPE

`XMLType` is a system-defined opaque type for handling XML data. It has predefined member functions on it to extract XML nodes and fragments.

You can create columns of `XMLType` and insert XML documents into it. You can also generate XML documents as `XMLType` instances dynamically using the `SYS_XMLAGG` SQL function.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Summary of XMLType Subprograms](#)

## See Also:

- *Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide*

## 284.1 Summary of XMLType Subprograms

This table summarizes functions and procedures of `XMLType`.

**Table 284-1 XMLTYPE Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">CREATENONSCHEMABASEDXML</a>	Creates a non schema based XML from the input schema based instance.
<a href="#">CREATESCHEMABASEDXML</a>	Creates a schema based <code>XMLType</code> instance from the non-schema based instance using the input schema URL.
<a href="#">CREATEXML</a>	Static function for creating and returning an <code>XMLType</code> instance.
<a href="#">EXISTSNODE</a>	Takes a <code>XMLType</code> instance and a <code>XPath</code> and returns 1 or 0 indicating if applying the <code>XPath</code> returns a non-empty set of nodes.
<a href="#">EXTRACT</a>	Takes a <code>XMLType</code> instance and an <code>XPath</code> , applies the <code>XPath</code> expression and returns the results as an <code>XMLType</code> .
<a href="#">GETBLOBVAL</a>	Returns the value of the <code>XMLType</code> instance as a BLOB
<a href="#">GETCLOBVAL</a>	Returns the value of the <code>XMLType</code> instance as a CLOB.
<a href="#">GETNAMESPACE</a>	Returns the namespace for the top level element in a schema based document.
<a href="#">GETNUMBERVAL</a>	Returns the value of the <code>XMLType</code> instance as a NUMBER. This is only valid if the input <code>XMLType</code> instance contains a simple text node and is convertible to a number.



**Table 284-1 (Cont.) XMLTYPE Subprograms**

Method	Description
<a href="#">GETROOTELEMENT</a>	Returns the root element of the input instance. Returns NULL if the instance is a fragment
<a href="#">GETSCHEMAURL</a>	Returns the XML schema URL if the input is an XML Schema based.
<a href="#">GETSTRINGVAL</a>	Returns the value of the XMLType instance as a string.
<a href="#">ISFRAGMENT</a>	Checks if the input XMLType instance is a fragment or not. A fragment is a XML instance, which has more than one root element.
<a href="#">ISSCHEMABASED</a>	Returns 1 or 0 indicating if the input XMLType instance is a schema based one or not.
<a href="#">ISSCHEMAVALID</a>	Checks if the input instance is schema valid according to the given schema URL.
<a href="#">ISSCHEMAVALIDATED</a>	Checks if the instance has been validated against the schema.
<a href="#">SCHEMAVALIDATE</a>	Validates the input instance according to the XML Schema. Raises error if the input instance is non-schema based.
<a href="#">SETSCHEMAVALIDATED</a>	Sets the schema valid flag to avoid costly schema validation.
<a href="#">TOOBJECT</a>	Converts the XMLType instance to an object type.
<a href="#">TRANSFORM</a>	Takes an XMLType instance and an associated stylesheet (which is also an XMLType instance), applies the stylesheet and returns the result as XML.
<a href="#">XMLTYPE</a>	Constructs an instance of the XMLType datatype. The constructor can take in the XML as a CLOB, VARCHAR2 or take in a object type.

### 284.1.1 CREATENONSCHEMABASEDXML

This member function creates a non-schema based XML document from a schema based instance.

#### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION CREATENONSCHEMABASEDXML
return XMLType deterministic;
```

### 284.1.2 CREATESCHEMABASEDXML

This member function creates a schema based XMLType instance from a non-schema based XMLType value.

It uses either the supplied SCHEMA URL, or the SCHEMALOCATION attribute of the instance.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION createSchemaBasedXML(
schema IN varchar2 := NULL)
return XMLType deterministic;
```

**Table 284-2 CREATESCHEMAASEDXML Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	Optional XMLSchema URL used to convert the value to the specified schema.

## 284.1.3 CREATEXML

This static function creates and returns an XMLType instance. The string and CLOB parameters used to pass in the data must contain well-formed and valid XML documents.

The options are described in the following table.

**Table 284-3 CREATEXML Subprograms**

Syntax	Description
<pre>STATIC FUNCTION createXML(   xmlData IN varchar2) RETURN XMLType deterministic;</pre>	Creates the XMLType instance from a string.
<pre>STATIC FUNCTION createXML(   xmlData IN clob) RETURN XMLType deterministic;</pre>	Creates the XMLType instance from a CLOB.
<pre>STATIC FUNCTION createXML (   xmlData IN clob,   schema IN varchar2,   validated IN number := 0,   wellformed IN number := 0 ) RETURN XMLType deterministic;</pre>	This static function creates a schema-based XMLType instance using the specified schema and xml data parameters.
<pre>STATIC FUNCTION createXML (   xmlData IN varchar2,   schema IN varchar2,   validated IN number := 0,   wellformed IN number := 0) RETURN XMLType deterministic;</pre>	This static function creates a schema-based XMLType instance using the specified schema and xml data parameters.

**Table 284-3 (Cont.) CREATEXML Subprograms**

Syntax	Description
<pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (   xmlData IN "&lt;ADT_1&gt;",   schema IN varchar2 := NULL,   element IN varchar2 := NULL,   validated IN NUMBER := 0) RETURN XMLType deterministic; </pre>	Creates an XML instance from an instance of an user-defined type.
<pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (   xmlData IN SYS_REFCURSOR,   schema in varchar2 := NULL,   element in varchar2 := NULL,   validated in number := 0) RETURN XMLType deterministic; </pre>	Creates an XML instance from a cursor reference. You can pass in any arbitrary SQL query as a CURSOR.
<pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (   xmlData IN AnyData,   schema in varchar2 := NULL,   element in varchar2 := NULL,   validated in number := 0) RETURN sys.XMLType deterministic parallel_enable </pre>	Creates an XML instance from ANYDATA. If the ANYDATA instance contains an ADT, the XMLType returned is the same as would be returned for a call directly on the ADT. If the ANYDATA contains a scalar, the XMLType contains a leaf node with the scalar value. The element name for this node is taken from the optional element string if present, and is "ANYDATA" if it is not.
<pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (   xmlData IN blob,   csid IN number,   schema IN varchar2,   validated IN number := 0,   wellformed IN number := 0) return sys.XMLType deterministic </pre>	Creates an XML instance from a BLOB.
<pre> STATIC FUNCTION createXML (   xmlData IN bfile,   csid IN number,   Schema IN varchar2,   validated IN number := 0,   wellformed IN number := 0) return sys.XMLType deterministic </pre>	Creates an XML instance from a BFILE.

**Table 284-4 CREATEXML Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlData	The actual data in the form of a BFILE, BLOB, CLOB, REF cursor, VARCHAR2 or object type.

**Table 284-4 (Cont.) CREATEXML Parameters**

Parameter	Description
schema	Optional Schema URL to be used to make the input conform to the given schema. <b>Caution:</b> Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i> ).
validated	Flag to indicate that the instance is valid according to the given XML Schema. (Default is 0)
wellformed	Flag to indicate that the input is well formed. If set, then the database would not do well formed check on the input instance. (Default is 0)
element	Optional element name in the case of the ADT_1 or REF CURSOR constructors. (Default is NULL). <b>Caution:</b> Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i> ).
csid	The character set id of input XML data.

## 284.1.4 EXISTSNODE

This member function checks if the node exists.

If the XPath string is NULL or the document is empty, then a value of 0 is returned, otherwise returns 1.

The options are described in the following table.

Syntax	Description
<pre>MEMBER FUNCTION existsNode(     xpath IN varchar2) RETURN number deterministic;</pre>	Given an XPath expression, checks if the XPath applied over the document can return any valid nodes.
<pre>MEMBER FUNCTION existsNode(     xpath in varchar2,     nsmap in varchar2) RETURN number deterministic;</pre>	This member function uses the XPath expression with the namespace information and checks if applying the XPath returns any nodes or not.

**Table 284-5 EXISTSNODE Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xpath	The XPath expression to test.
nsmap	Optional namespace mapping.

## 284.1.5 EXTRACT

This member function extracts an XMLType fragment and returns an XMLType instance containing the result nodes. If the XPath does not result in any nodes, it then returns NULL.

The options are described in the following table.

Syntax	Description
<pre>MEMBER FUNCTION extract(   xpath IN varchar2) RETURN XMLType deterministic;</pre>	Given an XPath expression, applies the XPath to the document and returns the fragment as an XMLType.
<pre>MEMBER FUNCTION extract(   xpath IN varchar2,   nsmmap IN varchar2) RETURN XMLType deterministic;</pre>	This member function applies the XPath expression and namespace mapping, over the XML data to return a XMLType instance containing the resultant fragment.

**Table 284-6 EXTRACT Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xpath	The XPath expression to apply.
nsmmap	Optional prefix to namespace mapping information.

## 284.1.6 GETBLOBVAL

This member function returns a BLOB containing the serialized XML representation. If the BLOB returned is temporary, it must be freed after use.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getBlobVal(
  csid IN NUMBER)
RETURN BLOB DETERMINISTIC;
```

**Table 284-7 GETBLOBVAL Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	Description
csid	The desired character set ID of output BLOB

## 284.1.7 GETCLOBVAL

This member function returns a CLOB containing the serialized XML representation. If the CLOB returned is temporary, it must be freed after use.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getClobVal()
RETURN clob deterministic;
```

## 284.1.8 GETNAMESPACE

GETNAMESPACE is a member function. It returns the namespace of the top level element in the instance. It returns NULL if the input is a fragment or is a non-schema based instance.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getNamespace  
return varchar2 deterministic;
```

## 284.1.9 GETNUMBERVAL

This is a member function. It returns a numeric value, formatted from the text value pointed to by the XMLType instance. The XMLType must point to a valid text node that contains a numerical value.

The options are described in the following table.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getNumberVal()  
RETURN number deterministic;
```

## 284.1.10 GETROOTELEMENT

this member function gets the root element of the XMLType instance. It returns NULL if the instance is a fragment.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getRootElement  
return varchar2 deterministic;
```

## 284.1.11 GETSCHEMAURL

This member function returns the XML Schema URL corresponding to the XMLType instance, if the XMLType instance is a schema-based document. Otherwise, it returns NULL.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getSchemaURL  
return varchar2 deterministic;
```

## 284.1.12 GETSTRINGVAL

This member function returns the document as a string. It returns a string containing the serialized XML representation, or in the case of text nodes, the text itself.

If the XML document exceeds the VARCHAR2 maximum size (4000), then an error is raised at run time.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION getStringVal()
RETURN varchar2 deterministic;
```

## 284.1.13 ISFRAGMENT

ISFRAGMENT determines if the XMLType instance corresponds to a well-formed document, or a fragment. It returns 1 or 0 indicating if the XMLType instance contains a fragment or a well-formed document.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION isFragment()
RETURN number deterministic;
```

## 284.1.14 ISSCHEMABASED

This member function determines whether the XMLType instance is schema-based or not. It returns 1 or 0 depending on whether the XMLType instance is schema-based.

**Syntax**

```
MEMBER FUNCTION isSchemaBased
return number deterministic;
```

## 284.1.15 ISSCHEMAVALID

This member function checks if the input instance conforms to a specified schema. It does not change the validation status of the XML instance.

If an XML Schema URL is not specified and the xml document is schema based, the conformance is checked against the XMLType instance's own schema.

**Syntax**

```
member function isSchemaValid(
schurl IN VARCHAR2 := NULL,
elem IN VARCHAR2 := NULL)
return NUMBER deterministic;
```

**Table 284-8 ISSCHEMAVALID Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
schurl	(IN)	The URL of the XML Schema against which to check conformance.
elem	(IN)	Element of a specified schema, against which to validate. This is useful when we have a XML Schema which defines more than one top level element, and we want to check conformance against a specific one of these elements.

## 284.1.16 ISSCHEMAVALIDATED

This member function returns the validation status of the `XMLType` instance to tell if a schema-based instance has been actually validated against its schema. It returns 1 if the instance has been validated against the schema, 0 otherwise.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION isSchemaValidated
return NUMBER deterministic;
```

## 284.1.17 SCHEMAVALIDATE

This member procedure validates the XML instance against its schema, if it has not already been done.

For non-schema based documents an error is raised. If validation fails an error is raised; else, the document's status is changed to validated.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE schemaValidate(
self IF OUT NOCOPY XMLType);
```

**Table 284-9 SCHEMAVALIDATE Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
self	(OUT)	XML instance being validated against the schema.

## 284.1.18 SETSCHEMAVALIDATED

This member function sets the `VALIDATION` state of the input XML instance.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE setSchemaValidated(
self IF OUT NOCOPY XMLType,
flag IN BINARY_INTEGER := 1);
```

**Table 284-10 SERTSSCHEMAVALIDATED Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
self	(OUT)	XML instance.
flag	(IN)	0 - NOT VALIDATED; 1 - VALIDATED (Default)

## 284.1.19 TOOBJECT

This member procedure converts the XML value to an object type using the `XMLSCHEMA` mapping, if available. If a `SCHEMA` is not supplied or the input is a non-schema based



XML, the procedure uses canonical mapping between elements and object type attributes.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER PROCEDURE toObject(
  SELF in XMLType,
  object OUT "<ADT_1>",
  schema in varchar2 := NULL,
  element in varchar2 := NULL);
```

**Table 284-11 TOBJECT Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
SELF	(IN)	Instance to be converted. Implicit if used as a member procedure.
object	(IN)	Converted object. An object instance of the required type may be passed in to this function
schema	(IN)	Schema URL. The mapping of the XMLType instance to the converted object instance may be specified using a schema. <b>Caution:</b> Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i> ).
element	(IN)	Top-level element name. An XML Schema document does not specify the top-level element for a conforming XML instance document without this parameter. <b>Caution:</b> Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i> ).

## 284.1.20 TRANSFORM

This member function transforms the XML data using the XSL stylesheet argument and the top-level parameters passed as a string of name=value pairs

If any of the arguments other than the parammap is NULL, then a NULL is returned.

### Syntax

```
MEMBER FUNCTION transform(
  xsl IN XMLType,
  parammap in varchar2 := NULL)
RETURN XMLType deterministic;
```

**Table 284-12 TRANSFORM Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	IN / OUT	Description
xsl	(IN)	The XSL stylesheet describing the transformation
parammap	(IN)	Top level parameters to the XSL - string of name=value pairs

## 284.1.21 XMLTYPE

This is an XMLType constructor.

The options are described in the following table.

**Table 284-13 XMLTYPE Member Subprogram Parameters**

Syntax	Description
<pre> constructor function XMLType(   xmlData IN clob,   schema IN varchar2 := NULL,   validated IN number := 0,   wellformed IN Number := 0) return self as result deterministic; </pre>	<p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance using the specified schema and xml data parameters.</p>
<pre> constructor function XMLType(   xmlData IN varchar2,   schema IN varchar2 := NULL,   validated IN number := 0,   wellformed IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic; </pre>	<p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance using the specified schema and xml data parameters.</p>
<pre> constructor function XMLType (   xmlData IN "w&lt;ADT_1&gt;",   schema IN varchar2 := NULL,   element IN varchar2 := NULL,   validated IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic; </pre>	<p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified object type parameter.</p>
<pre> constructor function XMLType(   xmlData IN SYS_REFCURSOR,   schema in varchar2 := NULL,   element in varchar2 := NULL,   validated in number := 0) return self as result deterministic; </pre>	<p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified REF CURSOR parameter.</p>
<pre> constructor function XMLType(   xmlData IN AnyData,   schema IN varchar2 := NULL,   element IN varchar2 := NULL,   validated IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic parallel_enable </pre>	<p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified ANYDATA parameter. If the ANYDATA instance contains an ADT, the XMLType returned is the same as would be returned for a call directly on the ADT. If the ANYDATA contains a scalar, the XMLType contains a leaf node with the scalar value. The element name for this node is taken from the optional element string if present, and is "ANYDATA" if it is not.</p>

**Table 284-13 (Cont.) XMLTYPE Member Subprogram Parameters**

Syntax	Description
<pre> constructor function XMLType(   xmlData IN blob, csid IN number,   schema IN varchar2 := NULL,   validated IN number := 0,   wellformed IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic </pre>	<p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified BLOB parameter.</p>
<pre> constructor function XMLType(   xmlData IN bfile,   csid IN number,   schema IN varchar2 := NULL,   validated IN number := 0,   wellformed IN number := 0) return self as result deterministic </pre>	<p>This constructor function creates an optionally schema-based XMLType instance from the specified BFILE parameter.</p>

**Table 284-14 XMLTYPE Constructor Subprogram Parameters**

Parameter	Description
xmlData	The data in the form of a BFILE, BLOB, CLOB, REFS, VARCHAR2 or object type.
schema	Optional Schema URL to be used to make the input conform to the given schema. <b>Caution:</b> Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i> ).
validated	Indicates that the instance is valid to the given XML Schema.
wellformed	Indicates that the input is well formed. If set, then the database would not do well formed check on the input instance.
element	Optional element name in the case of the ADT_1 or REF CURSOR constructors. (Default is NULL). <b>Caution:</b> Oracle does not support use of types generated by Schema Registration (see <i>Oracle XML DB Developer's Guide</i> ).
csid	The character set id of input XML data.

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