Database Compatibility for Oracle® Developers Built-in Package Guide

EDB Postgres™ Advanced Server 11

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- GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT
- READ_LINE
- READ_RAW
- READ_TEXT
- REQUEST_PIECES
- SET_BODY_CHARSET
- SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT
- SET_HEADER
- SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK
- SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT
- WRITE_LINE
- WRITE_RAW
- WRITE_TEXT
1 Introduction

Database Compatibility for Oracle means that an application runs in an Oracle environment as well as in the EDB Postgres Advanced Server (Advanced Server) environment with minimal or no changes to the application code. This guide focuses solely on the features that are related to the package support provided by Advanced Server.

For more information about using other compatibility features offered by Advanced Server, please see the complete set of Advanced Server guides, available at:

https://www.enterprisedb.com/resources/product-documentation
1.1 What’s New

The following database compatibility for Oracle features have been added to Advanced Server 10 to create Advanced Server 11:

- Advanced Server now supports SPL standalone procedure overloading. Note that this feature is not compatible with Oracle databases. For information, see the *Database Compatibility for Oracle Developer’s Guide*.

- Advanced Server now supports the `PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION` directive within any SPL block to provide the autonomous transaction capability. For information, see the *Database Compatibility for Oracle Developer’s Guide*. For affected SPL programs, see Section 2.1.2.

1.2 Typographical Conventions Used in this Guide

Certain typographical conventions are used in this manual to clarify the meaning and usage of various commands, statements, programs, examples, etc. This section provides a summary of these conventions.

In the following descriptions a *term* refers to any word or group of words which may be language keywords, user-supplied values, literals, etc. A term’s exact meaning depends upon the context in which it is used.

- *Italic font* introduces a new term, typically, in the sentence that defines it for the first time.
- *Fixed-width (mono-spaced) font* is used for terms that must be given literally such as SQL commands, specific table and column names used in the examples, programming language keywords, etc. For example, `SELECT * FROM emp;`
- *Italic fixed-width font* is used for terms for which the user must substitute values in actual usage. For example, `DELETE FROM table_name;`
- A vertical pipe | denotes a choice between the terms on either side of the pipe. A vertical pipe is used to separate two or more alternative terms within square brackets (optional choices) or braces (one mandatory choice).
- Square brackets [ ] denote that one or none of the enclosed term(s) may be substituted. For example, `[ a | b ]`, means choose one of “a” or “b” or neither of the two.
- Braces {} denote that exactly one of the enclosed alternatives must be specified. For example, `{ a | b }`, means exactly one of “a” or “b” must be specified.
- Ellipses ... denote that the proceeding term may be repeated. For example, `[ a | b ] ...` means that you may have the sequence, “b a a b a”.
2 Packages

This chapter discusses the concept of packages in Advanced Server. A package is a named collection of functions, procedures, variables, cursors, user-defined record types, and records that are referenced using a common qualifier – the package identifier.

Packages have the following characteristics:

- Packages provide a convenient means of organizing the functions and procedures that perform a related purpose. Permission to use the package functions and procedures is dependent upon one privilege granted to the entire package. All of the package programs must be referenced with a common name.
- Certain functions, procedures, variables, types, etc. in the package can be declared as public. Public entities are visible and can be referenced by other programs that are given EXECUTE privilege on the package. For public functions and procedures, only their signatures are visible - the program names, parameters if any, and return types of functions. The SPL code of these functions and procedures is not accessible to others, therefore applications that utilize a package are dependent only upon the information available in the signature – not in the procedural logic itself.
- Other functions, procedures, variables, types, etc. in the package can be declared as private. Private entities can be referenced and used by functions and procedures within the package, but not by other external applications. Private entities are for use only by programs within the package.
- Function and procedure names can be overloaded within a package. One or more functions/procedures can be defined with the same name, but with different signatures. This provides the capability to create identically named programs that perform the same job, but on different types of input.

2.1 Package Components

Packages consist of two main components:

- The package specification: This is the public interface, (these are the elements which can be referenced outside the package). We declare all database objects that are to be a part of our package within the specification.
- The package body: This contains the actual implementation of all the database objects declared within the package specification.

The package body implements the specifications in the package specification. It contains implementation details and private declarations which are invisible to the application. You can debug, enhance or replace a package body without changing the specifications. Similarly, you can change the body without recompiling the calling programs because the implementation details are invisible to the application.
2.1.1 Package Specification Syntax

The package specification defines the user interface for a package (the API). The specification lists the functions, procedures, types, exceptions and cursors that are visible to a user of the package.

The syntax used to define the interface for a package is:

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] PACKAGE package_name
[ authorization_clause ]
{ IS | AS }
[ declaration; ] ...
[ procedure_or_function_declaration ] ...
END [ package_name ] ;
```

Where `authorization_clause` :=

```
{ AUTHID DEFINER } | { AUTHID CURRENT_USER }
```

Where `procedure_or_function_declaration` :=

```
procedure_declaration | function_declaration
```

Where `procedure_declaration` :=

```
PROCEDURE proc_name [ argument_list ];
[ restrictionPragma; ]
```

Where `function_declaration` :=

```
FUNCTION func_name [ argument_list ]
RETURN rettype [ DETERMINISTIC ];
[ restrictionPragma; ]
```

Where `argument_list` :=

```
( argument_declaration [, ...] )
```

Where `argument_declaration` :=

```
argname [ IN | IN OUT | OUT ] argtype [ DEFAULT value ]
```

Where `restrictionPragma` :=

```
PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES(name, restrictions)
```

Where `restrictions` :=
restriction [, ... ]

Parameters

package_name

package_name is an identifier assigned to the package - each package must have a name unique within the schema.

AUTHID DEFINER

If you omit the AUTHID clause or specify AUTHID DEFINER, the privileges of the package owner are used to determine access privileges to database objects.

AUTHID CURRENT_USER

If you specify AUTHID CURRENT_USER, the privileges of the current user executing a program in the package are used to determine access privileges.

declaration

declaration is an identifier of a public variable. A public variable can be accessed from outside of the package using the syntax package_name.variable. There can be zero, one, or more public variables. Public variable definitions must come before procedure or function declarations.

declaration can be any of the following:

- Variable Declaration
- Record Declaration
- Collection Declaration
- REF CURSOR and Cursor Variable Declaration
- TYPE Definitions for Records, Collections, and REF CURSORS
- Exception
- Object Variable Declaration

proc_name

The name of a public procedure.

argname

The name of an argument. The argument is referenced by this name within the function or procedure body.

IN | IN OUT | OUT
The argument mode. IN declares the argument for input only. This is the default. IN OUT allows the argument to receive a value as well as return a value. OUT specifies the argument is for output only.

**argtype**

The data type(s) of an argument. An argument type may be a base data type, a copy of the type of an existing column using %TYPE, or a user-defined type such as a nested table or an object type. A length must not be specified for any base type - for example, specify VARCHAR2, not VARCHAR2(10).

The type of a column is referenced by writing `tablename.columnname%TYPE`; using this can sometimes help make a procedure independent from changes to the definition of a table.

**DEFAULT value**

The DEFAULT clause supplies a default value for an input argument if one is not supplied in the invocation. DEFAULT may not be specified for arguments with modes IN OUT or OUT.

**func_name**

The name of a public function.

**rettype**

The return data type.

**DETERMINISTIC**

DETERMINISTIC is a synonym for IMMUTABLE. A DETERMINISTIC function cannot modify the database and always reaches the same result when given the same argument values; it does not do database lookups or otherwise use information not directly present in its argument list. If you include this clause, any call of the function with all-constant arguments can be immediately replaced with the function value.

**restriction**

The following keywords are accepted for compatibility and ignored:

- RNDS
- RNPS
TRUST

WNDS

WNPS
2.1.2 Package Body Syntax

Package implementation details reside in the package body; the package body may contain objects that are not visible to the package user. Advanced Server supports the following syntax for the package body:

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] PACKAGE BODY package_name
  { IS | AS }
  [ private_declaration; ] ... 
  [ procedure_or_function_definition ] ... 
  [ package_initializer ]
END [ package_name ] ;
```

Where `procedure_or_function_definition`:=

```
procedure_definition | function_definition
```

Where `procedure_definition`:=

```
PROCEDURE proc_name[ argument_list ]
  [ options_list ]
  { IS | AS }
  procedure_body
END [ proc_name ] ;
```

Where `procedure_body`:=

```
[ PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION; ]
[ declaration; ] [, ...]
BEGIN
  statement; [ ...]
  [ EXCEPTION
    { WHEN exception [OR exception] [ ... ] } THEN statement; }
  [ ...]
]
```

Where `function_definition`:=

```
FUNCTION func_name [ argument_list ]
  RETURN rettype [ DETERMINISTIC ]
  [ options_list ]
  { IS | AS }
  function_body
END [ func_name ] ;
```

Where `function_body`:=

```
```
[ PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION; ]
[ declaration; ] [, ...]
BEGIN
  statement; [...] [, ...]
[ EXCEPTION
  { WHEN exception [ OR exception ] [...] THEN statement; } [...] ]
]

Where argument_list :=

  ( argument_declaration [, ...] )

Where argument_declaration :=

  argname [ IN | IN OUT | OUT ] argtype [ DEFAULT value ]

Where options_list :=

  option [ ... ]

Where option :=

  STRICT
  LEAKPROOF
  PARALLEL { UNSAFE | RESTRICTED | SAFE }
  COST execution_cost
  ROWS result_rows
  SET config_param { TO value | = value | FROM CURRENT }

Where package_initializer :=

  BEGIN
    statement; [...] END;

Parameters

package_name

package_name is the name of the package for which this is the package body. There must be an existing package specification with this name.

private_declaration
private_declaration is an identifier of a private variable that can be accessed by any procedure or function within the package. There can be zero, one, or more private variables. private_declaration can be any of the following:

- Variable Declaration
- Record Declaration
- Collection Declaration
- REF CURSOR and Cursor Variable Declaration
- TYPE Definitions for Records, Collections, and REF CURSORS
- Exception
- Object Variable Declaration

proc_name

The name of the procedure being created.

PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS TRANSACTION

PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION is the directive that sets the procedure as an autonomous transaction.

declaration

A variable, type, REF CURSOR, or subprogram declaration. If subprogram declarations are included, they must be declared after all other variable, type, and REF CURSOR declarations.

statement

An SPL program statement. Note that a DECLARE - BEGIN - END block is considered an SPL statement unto itself. Thus, the function body may contain nested blocks.

exception

An exception condition name such as NO_DATA_FOUND, OTHERS, etc.

func_name

The name of the function being created.

rettype

The return data type, which may be any of the types listed for argtype. As for argtype, a length must not be specified for rettype.
DETERMINISTIC

Include DETERMINISTIC to specify that the function will always return the same result when given the same argument values. A DETERMINISTIC function must not modify the database.

Note: the DETERMINISTIC keyword is equivalent to the PostgreSQL IMMUTABLE option.

Note: If DETERMINISTIC is specified for a public function in the package body, it must also be specified for the function declaration in the package specification. (For private functions, there is no function declaration in the package specification.)

PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION

PRAGMA AUTONOMOUS_TRANSACTION is the directive that sets the function as an autonomous transaction.

declaration

A variable, type, REF CURSOR, or subprogram declaration. If subprogram declarations are included, they must be declared after all other variable, type, and REF CURSOR declarations.

argname

The name of a formal argument. The argument is referenced by this name within the procedure body.

IN | IN OUT | OUT

The argument mode. IN declares the argument for input only. This is the default. IN OUT allows the argument to receive a value as well as return a value. OUT specifies the argument is for output only.

argtype

The data type(s) of an argument. An argument type may be a base data type, a copy of the type of an existing column using %TYPE, or a user-defined type such as a nested table or an object type. A length must not be specified for any base type - for example, specify VARCHAR2, not VARCHAR2(10).

The type of a column is referenced by writing tablename.columnname%TYPE; using this can sometimes help make a procedure independent from changes to the definition of a table.
DEFAULT value

The DEFAULT clause supplies a default value for an input argument if one is not supplied in the procedure call. DEFAULT may not be specified for arguments with modes IN, OUT or OUT.

Please note: the following options are not compatible with Oracle databases; they are extensions to Oracle package syntax provided by Advanced Server only.

STRICT

The STRICT keyword specifies that the function will not be executed if called with a NULL argument; instead the function will return NULL.

LEAKPROOF

The LEAKPROOF keyword specifies that the function will not reveal any information about arguments, other than through a return value.

PARALLEL { UNSAFE | RESTRICTED | SAFE }

The PARALLEL clause enables the use of parallel sequential scans (parallel mode). A parallel sequential scan uses multiple workers to scan a relation in parallel during a query in contrast to a serial sequential scan.

When set to UNSAFE, the procedure or function cannot be executed in parallel mode. The presence of such a procedure or function forces a serial execution plan. This is the default setting if the PARALLEL clause is omitted.

When set to RESTRICTED, the procedure or function can be executed in parallel mode, but the execution is restricted to the parallel group leader. If the qualification for any particular relation has anything that is parallel restricted, that relation won't be chosen for parallelism.

When set to SAFE, the procedure or function can be executed in parallel mode with no restriction.

execution_cost

execution_cost specifies a positive number giving the estimated execution cost for the function, in units of cpu_operator_cost. If the function returns a set, this is the cost per returned row. The default is 0.0025.

result_rows
result_rows is the estimated number of rows that the query planner should expect the function to return. The default is 1000.

SET

Use the SET clause to specify a parameter value for the duration of the function:

config_param specifies the parameter name.
value specifies the parameter value.
FROM CURRENT guarantees that the parameter value is restored when the function ends.

package_initializer

The statements in the package_initializer are executed once per user’s session when the package is first referenced.

Please Note: The STRICT, LEAKPROOF, PARALLEL, COST, ROWS and SET keywords provide extended functionality for Advanced Server and are not supported by Oracle.
2.2 Creating Packages

A package is not an executable piece of code; rather it is a repository of code. When you use a package, you actually execute or make reference to an element within a package.

2.2.1 Creating the Package Specification

The package specification contains the definition of all the elements in the package that can be referenced from outside of the package. These are called the public elements of the package, and they act as the package interface. The following code sample is a package specification:

```sql
-- Package specification for the 'emp_admin' package.

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_admin
IS
    FUNCTION get_dept_name (
        p_deptno NUMBER DEFAULT 10
    ) RETURN VARCHAR2;
    FUNCTION update_emp_sal (
        p_empno NUMBER,
        p_raise NUMBER
    ) RETURN NUMBER;
    PROCEDURE hire_emp (
        p_empno NUMBER,
        p_ename VARCHAR2,
        p_job VARCHAR2,
        p_sal NUMBER,
        p_hiredate DATE DEFAULT sysdate,
        p_comm NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
        p_mgr NUMBER,
        p_deptno NUMBER DEFAULT 10
    );
    PROCEDURE fire_emp (
        p_empno NUMBER
    );
END emp_admin;
```

This code sample creates the `emp_admin` package specification. This package specification consists of two functions and two stored procedures. We can also add the `OR REPLACE` clause to the `CREATE PACKAGE` statement for convenience.

2.2.2 Creating the Package Body

The body of the package contains the actual implementation behind the package specification. For the above `emp_admin` package specification, we shall now create a package body which will implement the specifications. The body will contain the implementation of the functions and stored procedures in the specification.
-- Package body for the 'emp_admin' package.

CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp_admin
IS

-- Function that queries the 'dept' table based on the department
-- number and returns the corresponding department name.
FUNCTION get_dept_name (  
  p_deptno IN NUMBER DEFAULT 10  
) RETURN VARCHAR2
IS
  v_dname VARCHAR2(14);
BEGIN
  SELECT dname INTO v_dname FROM dept WHERE deptno = p_deptno;
  RETURN v_dname;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Invalid department number ' || p_deptno);
    RETURN '';
END;

-- Function that updates an employee's salary based on the
-- employee number and salary increment/decrement passed
-- as IN parameters. Upon successful completion the function
-- returns the new updated salary.
FUNCTION update_emp_sal (  
  p_empno IN NUMBER,  
  p_raise IN NUMBER  
) RETURN NUMBER
IS
  v_sal NUMBER := 0;
BEGIN
  SELECT sal INTO v_sal FROM emp WHERE empno = p_empno;
  v_sal := v_sal + p_raise;
  UPDATE emp SET sal = v_sal WHERE empno = p_empno;
  RETURN v_sal;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee ' || p_empno || ' not found');
    RETURN -1;
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The following is SQLERRM:');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQLERRM);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The following is SQLCODE:');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQLCODE);
    RETURN -1;
END;

-- Procedure that inserts a new employee record into the 'emp' table.
PROCEDURE hire_emp (  
  p_empno NUMBER,  
  p_ename VARCHAR2,  
  p_job VARCHAR2,  
  p_sal NUMBER,  
  p_hiredate DATE DEFAULT sysdate,  
  p_comm NUMBER DEFAULT 0,  
  p_mgr NUMBER,  
)}
p_deptno NUMBER DEFAULT 10
)
AS
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO emp(empno, ename, job, sal, hiredate, comm, mgr, deptno)
    VALUES(p_empno, p_ename, p_job, p_sal,
    p_hiredate, p_comm, p_mgr, p_deptno);
END;
--
-- Procedure that deletes an employee record from the 'emp' table based
-- on the employee number.
--
PROCEDURE fire_emp (p_empno NUMBER
)
AS
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM emp WHERE empno = p_empno;
END;
END;
2.3 Referencing a Package

To reference the types, items and subprograms that are declared within a package specification, we use the dot notation. For example:

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

To invoke a function from the `emp_admin` package specification, we will execute the following SQL command.

```
SELECT emp_admin.get_dept_name(10) FROM DUAL;
```

Here we are invoking the `get_dept_name` function declared within the package `emp_admin`. We are passing the department number as an argument to the function, which will return the name of the department. Here the value returned should be `ACCOUNTING`, which corresponds to department number 10.
2.4 Using Packages With User Defined Types

The following example incorporates the various user-defined types discussed in earlier chapters within the context of a package.

The package specification of `emp_rpt` shows the declaration of a record type, `emprec_typ`, and a weakly-typed REF CURSOR, `emp_refcur`, as publicly accessible along with two functions and two procedures. Function, `open_emp_by_dept`, returns the REF CURSOR type, `EMP_REFCUR`. Procedures, `fetch_emp` and `close_refcur`, both declare a weakly-typed REF CURSOR as a formal parameter.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE emp_rpt IS
  TYPE emprec_typ IS RECORD (empno NUMBER(4), ename VARCHAR(10));
  TYPE emp_refcur IS REF CURSOR;
  FUNCTION get_dept_name (p_deptno IN NUMBER) RETURN VARCHAR2;
  FUNCTION open_emp_by_dept (p_deptno IN emp.deptno%TYPE) RETURN EMP_REFCUR;
  PROCEDURE fetch_emp (p_refcur IN OUT SYS_REFCURSOR);
  PROCEDURE close_refcur (p_refcur IN OUT SYS_REFCURSOR);
END emp_rpt;
```

The package body shows the declaration of several private variables - a static cursor, `dept_cur`, a table type, `depttab_typ`, a table variable, `t_dept`, an integer variable, `t_dept_max`, and a record variable, `r_emp`.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY emp_rpt IS
  CURSOR dept_cur IS SELECT * FROM dept;
  TYPE depttab_typ IS TABLE OF dept%ROWTYPE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
  t_dept DEPTTAB_TYP;
  t_dept_max INTEGER := 1;
  r_emp EMPREC_TYP;
  FUNCTION get_dept_name (p_deptno IN NUMBER) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS BEGIN FOR i IN 1..t_dept_max LOOP IF p_deptno = t_dept(i).deptno THEN RETURN t_dept(i).dname; END IF; END LOOP;
END emp_rpt;
```
RETURN 'Unknown';
END;

FUNCTION open_emp_by_dept(p_deptno IN emp.deptno%TYPE)
RETURN EMP_REFCUR IS
    emp_by_dept EMP_REFCUR;
BEGIN
    OPEN emp_by_dept FOR SELECT empno, ename FROM emp
        WHERE deptno = p_deptno;
    RETURN emp_by_dept;
END;

PROCEDURE fetch_emp(p_refcur IN OUT SYS_REFCURSOR)
IS
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPNO    ENAME');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-------    -------');
    LOOP
        FETCH p_refcur INTO r_emp;
        EXIT WHEN p_refcur%NOTFOUND;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(r_emp.empno || ' ' || r_emp.ename);
    END LOOP;
END;

PROCEDURE close_refcur(p_refcur IN OUT SYS_REFCURSOR)
IS
BEGIN
    CLOSE p_refcur;
END;

BEGIN
    OPEN dept_cur;
    LOOP
        FETCH dept_cur INTO t_dept(t_dept_max);
        EXIT WHEN dept_cur%NOTFOUND;
        t_dept_max := t_dept_max + 1;
    END LOOP;
    CLOSE dept_cur;
    t_dept_max := t_dept_max - 1;
END emp_rpt;

This package contains an initialization section that loads the private table variable, t_dept, using the private static cursor, dept_cur. t_dept serves as a department name lookup table in function, get_dept_name.

Function, open_emp_by_dept returns a REF CURSOR variable for a result set of employee numbers and names for a given department. This REF CURSOR variable can then be passed to procedure, fetch_emp, to retrieve and list the individual rows of the result set. Finally, procedure, close_refcur, can be used to close the REF CURSOR variable associated with this result set.

The following anonymous block runs the package function and procedures. In the anonymous block’s declaration section, note the declaration of cursor variable,
v_emp_cur, using the package’s public REF CURSOR type, EMP_REFCUR. v_emp_cur contains the pointer to the result set that is passed between the package function and procedures.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_deptno    dept.deptno%TYPE DEFAULT 30;
    v_emp_cur   emp_rpt.EMP_REFCUR;
BEGIN
    v_emp_cur := emp_rpt.open_emp_by_dept(v_deptno);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPLOYEES IN DEPT #' || v_deptno || ':
                           ' || emp_rpt.get_dept_name(v_deptno));
    emp_rpt.fetch_emp(v_emp_cur);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**********************');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emp_cur%ROWCOUNT || ' rows were retrieved');
    emp_rpt.close_refcur(v_emp_cur);
END;
```

The following is the result of this anonymous block.

```
EMPLOYEES IN DEPT #30: SALES
EMPNO    ENAME
-------    ------
7499   ALLEN
7521   WARD
7654   MARTIN
7698   BLAKE
7844   TURNER
7900   JAMES
**********************
6 rows were retrieved
```

The following anonymous block illustrates another means of achieving the same result. Instead of using the package procedures, fetch_emp and close_refcur, the logic of these programs is coded directly into the anonymous block. In the anonymous block’s declaration section, note the addition of record variable, r_emp, declared using the package’s public record type, EMPREC_TYP.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_deptno    dept.deptno%TYPE DEFAULT 30;
    v_emp_cur   emp_rpt.EMP_REFCUR;
    r_emp       emp_rpt.EMPREC_TYP;
BEGIN
    v_emp_cur := emp_rpt.open_emp_by_dept(v_deptno);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPLOYEES IN DEPT #' || v_deptno || ':
                           ' || emp_rpt.get_dept_name(v_deptno));
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPNO    ENAME
                           -------    ------');
    LOOP
        FETCH v_emp_cur INTO r_emp;
        EXIT WHEN v_emp_cur%NOTFOUND;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(r_emp.empno || '     ' || r_emp.ename);
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('**********************');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emp_cur%ROWCOUNT || ' rows were retrieved');
    CLOSE v_emp_cur;
END;
```
The following is the result of this anonymous block.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPNO</th>
<th>ENAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7499</td>
<td>ALLEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7521</td>
<td>WARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7654</td>
<td>MARTIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7698</td>
<td>BLAKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7844</td>
<td>TURNER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7900</td>
<td>JAMES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

********************

6 rows were retrieved
2.5 Dropping a Package

The syntax for deleting an entire package or just the package body is as follows:

```
DROP PACKAGE [ BODY ] package_name;
```

If the keyword, BODY, is omitted, both the package specification and the package body are deleted - i.e., the entire package is dropped. If the keyword, BODY, is specified, then only the package body is dropped. The package specification remains intact. `package_name` is the identifier of the package to be dropped.

Following statement will destroy only the package body of `emp_admin`:

```
DROP PACKAGE BODY emp_admin;
```

The following statement will drop the entire `emp_admin` package:

```
DROP PACKAGE emp_admin;
```
3 Built-In Packages

This chapter describes the built-in packages that are provided with Advanced Server. For certain packages, non-superusers must be explicitly granted the `EXECUTE` privilege on the package before using any of the package’s functions or procedures. For most of the built-in packages, `EXECUTE` privilege has been granted to `PUBLIC` by default.

For information about using the `GRANT` command to provide access to a package, please see the *Database Compatibility for Oracle Developers Reference Guide*, available at:

https://www.enterprisedb.com/resources/product-documentation

All built-in packages are owned by the special `sys` user which must be specified when granting or revoking privileges on built-in packages:

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON PACKAGE SYS.UTL_FILE TO john;
```
3.1 DBMS_ALERT

The DBMS_ALERT package provides the capability to register for, send, and receive alerts. The following table lists the supported procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER(name)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Register to be able to receive alerts named, name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMOVE(name)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Remove registration for the alert named, name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMOVEALL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Remove registration for all alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL(name, message)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Signals the alert named, name, with message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAITANY(name OUT, message OUT, status OUT, timeout)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Wait for any registered alert to occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAITONE(name, message OUT, status OUT, timeout)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Wait for the specified alert, name, to occur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of DBMS_ALERT is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

Advanced Server allows a maximum of 500 concurrent alerts. You can use the dbms_alert.max_alerts GUC variable (located in the postgresql.conf file) to specify the maximum number of concurrent alerts allowed on a system.

To set a value for the dbms_alert.max_alerts variable, open the postgresql.conf file (located by default in /opt/PostgresPlus/10AS/data) with your choice of editor, and edit the dbms_alert.max_alerts parameter as shown:

```
dbms_alert.max_alerts = alert_count
```

alert_count specifies the maximum number of concurrent alerts. By default, the value of dbms_alert.max_alerts is 100. To disable this feature, set dbms_alert.max_alerts to 0.

For the dbms_alert.max_alerts GUC to function correctly, the custom_variable_classes parameter must contain dbms_alerts:

```
custom_variable_classes = 'dbms_alert, ...
```

After editing the postgresql.conf file parameters, you must restart the server for the changes to take effect.
### 3.1.1 REGISTER

The REGISTER procedure enables the current session to be notified of the specified alert.

**REGISTER** *(name VARCHAR2)*

**Parameters**

- **name**
  
  Name of the alert to be registered.

**Examples**

The following anonymous block registers for an alert named, `alert_test`, then waits for the signal.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_name           VARCHAR2(30) := 'alert_test';
    v_msg            VARCHAR2(80);
    v_status         INTEGER;
    v_timeout        NUMBER(3) := 120;
BEGIN
    DBMS_ALERT.REGISTER(v_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Registered for alert ' || v_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Waiting for signal...');
    DBMS_ALERT.WAITONE(v_name,v_msg,v_status,v_timeout);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert name   : ' || v_name);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert msg    : ' || v_msg);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert status : ' || v_status);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert timeout: ' || v_timeout || ' seconds');
    DBMS_ALERT.REMOVE(v_name);
END;
```

Registered for alert alert_test
Waiting for signal...

### 3.1.2 REMOVE

The REMOVE procedure unregisters the session for the named alert.

**REMOVE** *(name VARCHAR2)*

**Parameters**

- **name**
  
  Name of the alert to be unregistered.
3.1.3 REMOVEALL

The REMOVEALL procedure unregisters the session for all alerts.

REMOVEALL

3.1.4 SIGNAL

The SIGNAL procedure signals the occurrence of the named alert.

SIGNAL(name VARCHAR2, message VARCHAR2)

Parameters

name

Name of the alert.

message

Information to pass with this alert.

Examples

The following anonymous block signals an alert for alert_test.

```
DECLARE
  v_name   VARCHAR2(30) := 'alert_test';
BEGIN
  DBMS_ALERT.SIGNAL(v_name,'This is the message from ' || v_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Issued alert for ' || v_name);
END;

Issued alert for alert_test
```

3.1.5 WAITANY

The WAITANY procedure waits for any of the registered alerts to occur.

WAITANY(name OUT VARCHAR2, message OUT VARCHAR2, status OUT INTEGER, timeout NUMBER)

Parameters

name

Variable receiving the name of the alert.
message

Variable receiving the message sent by the SIGNAL procedure.

status

Status code returned by the operation. Possible values are: 0 – alert occurred; 1 – timeout occurred.

timeout

Time to wait for an alert in seconds.

Examples

The following anonymous block uses the WAITANY procedure to receive an alert named, alert_test or any_alert:

```sql
DECLARE
  v_name           VARCHAR2(30);
  v_msg            VARCHAR2(80);
  v_status         INTEGER;
  v_timeout        NUMBER(3) := 120;
BEGIN
  DBMS_ALERT.REGISTER('alert_test');
  DBMS_ALERT.REGISTER('any_alert');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Registered for alert alert_test and any_alert');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Waiting for signal...');
  DBMS_ALERT.WAITANY(v_name,v_msg,v_status,v_timeout);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert name   : ' || v_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert msg    : ' || v_msg);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert status : ' || v_status);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert timeout: ' || v_timeout || ' seconds');
END;
Registered for alert alert_test and any_alert
Waiting for signal...
```

An anonymous block in a second session issues a signal for any_alert:

```sql
DECLARE
  v_name   VARCHAR2(30) := 'any_alert';
BEGIN
  DBMS_ALERT.SIGNAL(v_name,'This is the message from ' || v_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Issued alert for ' || v_name);
END;
Issued alert for any_alert
```

Control returns to the first anonymous block and the remainder of the code is executed:

```sql
Registered for alert alert_test and any_alert
Waiting for signal...
```
3.1.6 WAITONE

The WAITONE procedure waits for the specified registered alert to occur.

WAITONE(name VARCHAR2, message OUT VARCHAR2, status OUT INTEGER, timeout NUMBER)

Parameters

name

Name of the alert.

message

Variable receiving the message sent by the SIGNAL procedure.

status

Status code returned by the operation. Possible values are: 0 – alert occurred; 1 – timeout occurred.

timeout

Time to wait for an alert in seconds.

Examples

The following anonymous block is similar to the one used in the WAITANY example except the WAITONE procedure is used to receive the alert named, alert_test.

```
DECLARE
  v_name       VARCHAR2(30) := 'alert_test';
  v_msg        VARCHAR2(80);
  v_status     INTEGER;
  v_timeout    NUMBER(3) := 120;
BEGIN
  DBMS_ALERT.REGISTER(v_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Registered for alert ' || v_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Waiting for signal...');
  DBMS_ALERT.WAITONE(v_name,v_msg,v_status,v_timeout);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert name   : ' || v_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert msg    : ' || v_msg);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert status : ' || v_status);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert timeout: ' || v_timeout || ' seconds');
  DBMS_ALERT.REMOVE(v_name);
```
Signal sent for `alert_test` sent by an anonymous block in a second session:

```sql
DECLARE
  v_name   VARCHAR2(30) := 'alert_test';
BEGIN
  DBMS_ALERT.SIGNAL(v_name,'This is the message from ' || v_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Issued alert for ' || v_name);
END;
```

Issued alert for `alert_test`

First session is alerted, control returns to the anonymous block, and the remainder of the code is executed:

Registered for alert `alert_test`
Waiting for signal...
Alert name   : `alert_test`
Alert msg    : This is the message from `alert_test`
Alert status : 0
Alert timeout: 120 seconds

### 3.1.7 Comprehensive Example

The following example uses two triggers to send alerts when the `dept` table or the `emp` table is changed. An anonymous block listens for these alerts and displays messages when an alert is received.

The following are the triggers on the `dept` and `emp` tables:

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER dept_alert_trig
  AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON dept
DECLARE
  v_action        VARCHAR2(25);  
BEGIN
  IF INSERTING THEN
    v_action := ' added department(s) ';
  ELSIF UPDATING THEN
    v_action := ' updated department(s) ';
  ELSIF DELETING THEN
    v_action := ' deleted department(s) ';
  END IF;
  DBMS_ALERT.SIGNAL('dept_alert',USER || v_action || ' on ' || SYSDATE);
END;
```

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER emp_alert_trig
  AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE ON emp
DECLARE
  v_action        VARCHAR2(25);  
BEGIN
  IF INSERTING THEN
```
v_action := ' added employee(s) ';  
ELSIF UPDATING THEN  
v_action := ' updated employee(s) ';  
ELSIF DELETING THEN  
v_action := ' deleted employee(s) ';  
END IF;  
DBMS_ALERT.SIGNAL('emp_alert',USER || v_action || ' on ' || SYSDATE);

The following anonymous block is executed in a session while updates to the dept and emp tables occur in other sessions:

DECLARE  
v_dept_alert     VARCHAR2(30) := 'dept_alert';  
v_emp_alert      VARCHAR2(30) := 'emp_alert';  
v_name           VARCHAR2(30);  
v_msg            VARCHAR2(80);  
v_status         INTEGER;  
v_timeout        NUMBER(3) := 60;  
BEGIN  
DBMS_ALERT.REGISTER(v_dept_alert);  
DBMS_ALERT.REGISTER(v_emp_alert);  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Registered for alerts dept_alert and emp_alert');  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Waiting for signal...');  
LOOP  
  DBMS_ALERT.WAITANY(v_name,v_msg,v_status,v_timeout);  
  EXIT WHEN v_status != 0;  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert name : ' || v_name);  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert msg : ' || v_msg);  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert status : ' || v_status);  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('------------------------------------ | |');  
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('------------------------- | |');  
END LOOP;  
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Alert status : ' || v_status);  
DBMS_ALERT.REMOVEALL;  
END;

Registered for alerts dept_alert and emp_alert  
Waiting for signal...

The following changes are made by user, mary:

INSERT INTO dept VALUES (50,'FINANCE','CHICAGO');  
INSERT INTO emp (empno,ename,deptno) VALUES (9001,'JONES',50);  
INSERT INTO emp (empno,ename,deptno) VALUES (9002,'ALICE',50);  

The following change is made by user, john:

INSERT INTO dept VALUES (60,'HR','LOS ANGELES');

The following is the output displayed by the anonymous block receiving the signals from the triggers:

Registered for alerts dept_alert and emp_alert  
Waiting for signal...  
Alert name : dept_alert  
Alert msg : mary added department(s) on 25-OCT-07 16:41:01
Alert status : 0
-------------------------------------------------------------
Alert name     : emp_alert
Alert msg      : mary added employee(s) on 25-OCT-07 16:41:02
Alert status : 0
-------------------------------------------------------------
Alert name     : dept_alert
Alert msg      : john added department(s) on 25-OCT-07 16:41:22
Alert status : 0
-------------------------------------------------------------
Alert status : 1
3.2 DBMS_AQ

EDB Postgres Advanced Server Advanced Queueing provides message queueing and message processing for the Advanced Server database. User-defined messages are stored in a queue; a collection of queues is stored in a queue table. Procedures in the DBMS_AQADM package create and manage message queues and queue tables. Use the DBMS_AQ package to add messages to a queue or remove messages from a queue, or register or unregister a PL/SQL callback procedure.

Advanced Server also provides extended (non-compatible) functionality for the DBMS_AQ package with SQL commands. Please see the Database Compatibility for Oracle Developers Reference Guide for detailed information about the following SQL commands:

- ALTER QUEUE
- ALTER QUEUE TABLE
- CREATE QUEUE
- CREATE QUEUE TABLE
- DROP QUEUE
- DROP QUEUE TABLE

The DBMS_AQ package provides procedures that allow you to enqueue a message, dequeue a message, and manage callback procedures. The supported procedures are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENQUEUE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Post a message to a queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEQUEUE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Retrieve a message from a queue if or when a message is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGISTER</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Register a callback procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNREGISTER</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Unregister a callback procedure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of DBMS_AQ is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those procedures listed in the table above are supported.

Advanced Server supports use of the constants listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>For Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.BROWSE (0)</td>
<td>Read the message without locking.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.dequeue_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.LOCKED (1)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.dequeue_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.REMOVE (2)</td>
<td>Delete the message after reading; the default.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.dequeue_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>For Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.REMOVE_NODATA (3)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.dequeue_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.FIRST_MESSAGE (0)</td>
<td>Return the first available message that matches the search terms.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.NEXT_MESSAGE (1)</td>
<td>Return the next available message that matches the search terms.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.NEXT_TRANSACTION (2)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.FOREVER (0)</td>
<td>Wait forever if a message that matches the search term is not found, the default.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.NO_WAIT (1)</td>
<td>Do not wait if a message that matches the search term is not found.</td>
<td>dequeue_options_t.wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.ON_COMMIT (0)</td>
<td>The dequeue is part of the current transaction.</td>
<td>enqueue_options_t.visibility,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>enqueue_options_t.visibility, enqueue_options_t.visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.IMMEDIATE (1)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used.</td>
<td>enqueue_options_t.visibility, enqueue_options_t.visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT (0)</td>
<td>The message should be stored in a table.</td>
<td>enqueue_options_t.delivery_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.BUFFERED (1)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used.</td>
<td>enqueue_options_t.delivery_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.READY (0)</td>
<td>Specifies that the message is ready to process.</td>
<td>message_properties_t.state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.WAITING (1)</td>
<td>Specifies that the message is waiting to be processed.</td>
<td>message_properties_t.state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.PROCESSED (2)</td>
<td>Specifies that the message has been processed.</td>
<td>message_properties_t.state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.EXPIRED (3)</td>
<td>Specifies that the message is in the exception queue.</td>
<td>message_properties_t.state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.NO_DELAY (0)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used</td>
<td>message_properties_t.delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.NEVER (NULL)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used</td>
<td>message_properties_t.expiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ (0)</td>
<td>Accept notifications from DBMS_AQ queues.</td>
<td>sys.aq$_reg_info.namespace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_ANONYMOUS (1)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used</td>
<td>sys.aq$_reg_info.namespace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The DBMS_AQ configuration parameters listed in the following table can be defined in the postgresql.conf file. After the configuration parameters are defined, you can invoke the DBMS_AQ package to use and manage messages held in queues and queue tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dbms_aq.max_workers</td>
<td>The maximum number of workers to run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbms_aq.max_idle_time</td>
<td>The idle time a worker must wait before exiting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbms_aq.min_work_time</td>
<td>The minimum time a worker can run before exiting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbms_aq.launch_delay</td>
<td>The minimum time between creating workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbms_aq.batch_size</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to process in a single transaction. The default batch size is 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbms_aq.max_databases</td>
<td>The size of DBMS_AQ’s hash table of databases. The default value is 1024.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dbms_aq.max_pending_retries</td>
<td>The size of DBMS_AQ’s hash table of pending retries. The default value is 1024.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2.1 ENQUEUE

The ENQUEUE procedure adds an entry to a queue. The signature is:

```sql
ENQUEUE(
    queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    enqueue_options IN DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T,
    message_properties IN DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T,
    payload IN <type_name>,
    msgid OUT RAW)
```

#### Parameters

**queue_name**

The name (optionally schema-qualified) of an existing queue. If you omit the schema name, the server will use the schema specified in the SEARCH_PATH. Please note that unlike Oracle, unquoted identifiers are converted to lower case before storing. To include special characters or use a case-sensitive name, enclose the name in double quotes.

For detailed information about creating a queue, please see DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE.

**enqueue_options**

`enqueue_options` is a value of the type, `enqueue_options_t`:

```sql
DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T IS RECORD(
    visibility BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT ON_COMMIT,
    relative_msgid RAW(16) DEFAULT NULL,
    sequence_deviation BINARY INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    transformation VARCHAR2(61) DEFAULT NULL,
    delivery_mode PLS_INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT PERSISTENT);
```

Currently, the only supported parameter values for `enqueue_options_t` are:
visibility | ON_COMMIT.
delivery_mode | PERSISTENT
sequence_deviation | NULL
transformation | NULL
relative_msgid | NULL

**message_properties**

*message_properties* is a value of the type, *message_properties_t*:

```sql
message_properties_t IS RECORD(  
  priority INTEGER,  
  delay INTEGER,  
  expiration INTEGER,  
  correlation CHARACTER VARYING(128) COLLATE pg_catalog."C",  
  attempts INTEGER,  
  recipient_list "AQ$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T",  
  exception_queue CHARACTER VARYING(61) COLLATE pg_catalog."C",  
  enqueue_time TIMESTAMP WITHOUT TIME ZONE,  
  state INTEGER,  
  original_msgid BYTEA,  
  transaction_group CHARACTER VARYING(30) COLLATE pg_catalog."C",  
  delivery_mode INTEGER
DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT);
```

The supported values for *message_properties_t* are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>If the queue table definition includes a sort_list that references <strong>priority</strong>, this parameter affects the order that messages are dequeued. A lower value indicates a higher dequeue priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>Specify the number of seconds that will pass before a message is available for dequeuening or <strong>NO DELAY</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expiration</td>
<td>Use the expiration parameter to specify the number of seconds until a message expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correlation</td>
<td>Use correlation to specify a message that will be associated with the entry; the default is <strong>NULL</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attempts</td>
<td>This is a system-maintained value that specifies the number of attempts to dequeue the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recipient_list</td>
<td>This parameter is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exception_queue</td>
<td>Use the exception_queue parameter to specify the name of an exception queue to which a message will be moved if it expires or is dequeued by a transaction that rolls back too many times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enqueue_time</td>
<td><strong>enqueue_time</strong> is the time the record was added to the queue; this value is provided by the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| state         | This parameter is maintained by DBMS_AQ; state can be:  
  
  - **DBMS_AQ.WAITING** – the delay has not been reached.  
  - **DBMS_AQ.READY** – the queue entry is ready for processing.  
  - **DBMS_AQ.PROCESSED** – the queue entry has been processed.  
  - **DBMS_AQ.EXPIRED** – the queue entry has been moved to the exception queue.  
```
### 3.2.2 DEQUEUE

The **DEQUEUE** procedure dequeues a message. The signature is:

```sql
DEQUEUE(
    queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    dequeue_options IN DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T,
```

#### Example

The following anonymous block calls **DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE**, adding a message to a queue named `work_order`:

```sql
DECLARE
    enqueue_options    DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE_OPTIONS_T;
    message_properties DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
    message_handle     raw(16);
    payload            work_order;
BEGIN
    payload := work_order('Smith', 'system upgrade');
    DBMS_AQ.ENQUEUE(
        queue_name => 'work_order',
        enqueue_options => enqueue_options,
        message_properties => message_properties,
        payload => payload,
        msgid => message_handle
    );
END;
```
message_properties OUT DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T,
payload OUT type_name,
msgid OUT RAW)

Parameters

queue_name

The name (optionally schema-qualified) of an existing queue. If you omit the schema name, the server will use the schema specified in the SEARCH_PATH. Please note that unlike Oracle, unquoted identifiers are converted to lower case before storing. To include special characters or use a case-sensitive name, enclose the name in double quotes.

For detailed information about creating a queue, please see DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE.

dequeue_options

dequeue_options is a value of the type, dequeue_options_t:

DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T IS RECORD(
    consumer_name CHARACTER VARYING(30),
    dequeue_mode INTEGER,
    navigation INTEGER,
    visibility INTEGER,
    wait INTEGER,
   msgid BYTEA,
    correlation CHARACTER VARYING(128),
deq_condition CHARACTER VARYING(4000),
    transformation CHARACTER VARYING(61),
delivery_mode INTEGER);

Currently, the supported parameter values for dequeue_options_t are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consumer_name</td>
<td>Must be NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dequeue_mode</td>
<td>The locking behavior of the dequeue operation. Must be either: DBMS_AQ.BROWSE – Read the message without obtaining a lock. DBMS_AQ.LOCKED – Read the message after acquiring a lock. DBMS_AQ.REMOVE – Read the message before deleting the message. DBMS_AQ.REMOVE_NODATA – Read the message, but do not delete the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navigation</td>
<td>Identifies the message that will be retrieved. Must be either: FIRST_MESSAGE – The first message within the queue that matches the search</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Built-in Package Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>NEXT_MESSAGE – The next message that is available that matches the first term.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
<td>Must be ON_COMMIT – if you roll back the current transaction the dequeued item will remain in the queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait</td>
<td>Must be a number larger than 0, or: DBMS_AQ.FOREVER – Wait indefinitely. DBMS_AQ.NO_WAIT – Do not wait.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msgid</td>
<td>The message ID of the message that will be dequeued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correlation</td>
<td>Accepted for compatibility, and ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deq_condition</td>
<td>A VARCHAR2 expression that evaluates to a BOOLEAN value, indicating if the message should be dequeued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transformation</td>
<td>Accepted for compatibility, and ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delivery_mode</td>
<td>Must be PERSISTENT; buffered messages are not supported at this time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

message_properties

message_properties is a value of the type, message_properties_t:

message_properties_t IS RECORD(
  priority INTEGER,
  delay INTEGER,
  expiration INTEGER,
  correlation CHARACTER VARYING(128) COLLATE pg_catalog."C",
  attempts INTEGER,
  recipient_list “AQ$_RECIPIENT_LIST_T”,
  exception_queue CHARACTER VARYING(61) COLLATE pg_catalog."C",
  enqueue_time TIMESTAMP WITHOUT TIME ZONE,
  state INTEGER,
  original_msgid BYTEA,
  transaction_group CHARACTER VARYING(30) COLLATE pg_catalog."C",
  delivery_mode INTEGER
DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT);

The supported values for message_properties_t are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>If the queue table definition includes a sort_list that references priority, this parameter affects the order that messages are dequeued. A lower value indicates a higher dequeue priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>Specify the number of seconds that will pass before a message is available for dequeueing or NO_DELAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expiration</td>
<td>Use the expiration parameter to specify the number of seconds until a message expires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correlation</td>
<td>Use correlation to specify a message that will be associated with the entry; the default is NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attempts</td>
<td>This is a system-maintained value that specifies the number of attempts to dequeue the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recipient_list</td>
<td>This parameter is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exception_queue</td>
<td>Use the exception_queue parameter to specify the name of an exception queue to which a message will be moved if it expires or is dequeued by a transaction that rolls back too many times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enqueue_time</td>
<td>enqueue_time is the time the record was added to the queue; this value is provided by the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state</td>
<td>This parameter is maintained by DBMS_AQ; state can be:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DBMS_AQ.WAITING – the delay has not been reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DBMS_AQ.READY – the queue entry is ready for processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DBMS_AQ.PROCESSED – the queue entry has been processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DBMS_AQ.EXPIRED – the queue entry has been moved to the exception queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>original_msgid</td>
<td>This parameter is accepted for compatibility and ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction_group</td>
<td>This parameter is accepted for compatibility and ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delivery_mode</td>
<td>This parameter is not supported; specify a value of DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**payload**

Use the **payload** parameter to retrieve the payload of a message with a dequeue operation. The payload type must match the type specified when creating the queue table.

**msgid**

Use the **msgid** parameter to retrieve a unique message identifier.

**Example**

The following anonymous block calls DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE, retrieving a message from the queue and a payload:

```sql
DECLARE
    dequeue_options    DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE_OPTIONS_T;
    message_properties DBMS_AQ.MESSAGE_PROPERTIES_T;
    message_handle     raw(16);
    payload            work_order;
BEGIN
    dequeue_options.dequeue_mode := DBMS_AQ.BROWSE;

    DBMS_AQ.DEQUEUE(
        queue_name       => 'work_queue',
        dequeue_options  => dequeue_options,
        message_properties => message_properties,
        payload           => payload,
        msgid             => message_handle
    );
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(
```
The payload is displayed by DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE.

3.2.3 REGISTER

Use the REGISTER procedure to register an email address, procedure or URL that will be notified when an item is enqueued or dequeued. The signature is:

```sql
REGISTER(
    reg_list IN SYS.AQ$_REG_INFO_LIST,
    count IN NUMBER)
```

Parameters

**reg_list**

*reg_list* is a list of type AQ$-_REG_INFO_LIST; that provides information about each subscription that you would like to register. Each entry within the list is of the type AQ$-_REG_INFO, and may contain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>VARCHAR2 (128)</td>
<td>The (optionally schema-qualified) name of the subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namespace</td>
<td>NUMERIC</td>
<td>The only supported value is DBMS_AQNAMESPACE_AQ (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| callback   | VARCHAR2 (4000)      | Describes the action that will be performed upon notification. Currently, only calls to PL/SQL procedures are supported. The call should take the form: plsql://schema.procedure
Where: schema specifies the schema in which the procedure resides.
procedure specifies the name of the procedure that will be notified. |
| context    | RAW (16)             | Any user-defined value required by the callback procedure.                                                                                   |

**count**

*count* is the number of entries in *reg_list*.

Example

The following anonymous block calls DBMS_AQ.REGISTER, registering procedures that will be notified when an item is added to or removed from a queue. A set of attributes (of
sys.aq$$_reg_info type) is provided for each subscription identified in the DECLARE section:

```sql
DECLARE
    subscription1 sys.aq$$_reg_info;
    subscription2 sys.aq$$_reg_info;
    subscription3 sys.aq$$_reg_info;
    subscriptionlist sys.aq$$_reg_info_list;
BEGIN
    subscription1 := sys.aq$$_reg_info('q', DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ,
    'plsql://assign_worker?PR=0',HEXTORAW('FFFF'));
    subscription2 := sys.aq$$_reg_info('q', DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ,
    'plsql://add_to_history?PR=1',HEXTORAW('FFFF'));
    subscription3 := sys.aq$$_reg_info('q', DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ,
    'plsql://reserve_parts?PR=2',HEXTORAW('FFFF'));

    subscriptionlist := sys.aq$$_reg_info_list(subscription1, subscription2,
    subscription3);
    dbms_aq.register(subscriptionlist, 3);
    commit;
END;
/
```

The subscriptionlist is of type sys.aq$$_reg_info_list, and contains the previously described sys.aq$$_reg_info objects. The list name and an object count are passed to dbms_aq.register.

### 3.2.4 UNREGISTER

Use the UNREGISTER procedure to turn off notifications related to enqueueing and dequeueing. The signature is:

```
UNREGISTER(
    reg_list IN SYS.AQ$$_REG_INFO_LIST,
    count IN NUMBER)
```

#### Parameters

**reg_list**

*reg_list* is a list of type AQ$$_REG_INFO_LIST; that provides information about each subscription that you would like to register. Each entry within the list is of the type AQ$$_REG_INFO, and may contain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>VARCHAR2 (128)</td>
<td>The (optionally schema-qualified) name of the subscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namespace</td>
<td>NUMERIC</td>
<td>The only supported value is DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ (0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
callback

| callback | VARCHAR2 (4000) | Describes the action that will be performed upon notification. Currently, only calls to PL/SQL procedures are supported. The call should take the form:
| schema.procedure
| Where:
| schema specifies the schema in which the procedure resides.
| procedure specifies the name of the procedure that will be notified.

context

| context | RAW (16) | Any user-defined value required by the procedure.

count

count is the number of entries in reg_list.

Example

The following anonymous block calls DBMS_AQ.UNREGISTER, disabling the notifications specified in the example for DBMS_AQ.REGISTER:

```sql
DECLARE
    subscription1 sys.aq$$_reg_info;
    subscription2 sys.aq$$_reg_info;
    subscription3 sys.aq$$_reg_info;
    subscriptionlist sys.aq$$_reg_info_list;
BEGIN
    subscription1 := sys.aq$$_reg_info('q', DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ, 'plsql://assign_worker?PR=0',HEXTORAW('FFFF'));
    subscription2 := sys.aq$$_reg_info('q', DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ, 'plsql://add_to_history?PR=1',HEXTORAW('FFFF'));
    subscription3 := sys.aq$$_reg_info('q', DBMS_AQ.NAMESPACE_AQ, 'plsql://reserve_parts?PR=2',HEXTORAW('FFFF'));

    subscriptionlist := sys.aq$$_reg_info_list(subscription1, subscription2, subscription3);
    dbms_aq.unregister(subscriptionlist, 3);
    commit;
END;
/
```

The subscriptionlist is of type sys.aq$$_reg_info_list, and contains the previously described sys.aq$$_reg_info objects. The list name and an object count are passed to dbms_aq.unregister.
3.3 DBMS_AQADM

EDB Postgres Advanced Server Advanced Queueing provides message queueing and message processing for the Advanced Server database. User-defined messages are stored in a queue; a collection of queues is stored in a queue table. Procedures in the DBMS_AQADM package create and manage message queues and queue tables. Use the DBMS_AQ package to add messages to a queue or remove messages from a queue, or register or unregister a PL/SQL callback procedure.

Advanced Server also provides extended (non-compatible) functionality for the DBMS_AQ package with SQL commands. Please see the Database Compatibility for Oracle Developers Reference Guide for detailed information about the following SQL commands:

- ALTER_QUEUE
- ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE
- CREATE_QUEUE
- CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE
- DROP_QUEUE
- DROP_QUEUE_TABLE

The DBMS_AQADM package provides procedures that allow you to create and manage queues and queue tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALTER_QUEUE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Modify an existing queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Modify an existing queue table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE_QUEUE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Create a queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Create a queue table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP_QUEUE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Drop an existing queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP_QUEUE_TABLE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Drop an existing queue table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Remove one or more messages from a queue table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>START_QUEUE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Make a queue available for enqueueing and dequeueing procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP_QUEUE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Make a queue unavailable for enqueueing and dequeueing procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of DBMS_AQADM is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.
Advanced Server supports use of the arguments listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>For Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQADM.TRANSACTIONAL(1)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used.</td>
<td>message_grouping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQADM.NONE(0)</td>
<td>Use to specify message grouping for a queue table.</td>
<td>message_grouping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE(0)</td>
<td>Use with create_queue to specify queue_type.</td>
<td>queue_type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQADM.EXCEPTION_QUEUE(1)</td>
<td>Use with create_queue to specify queue_type.</td>
<td>queue_type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQADM.INFINITE(-1)</td>
<td>Use with create_queue to specify retention_time.</td>
<td>retention_time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT (0)</td>
<td>The message should be stored in a table.</td>
<td>enqueue_options_t.delivery_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQADM.BUFFERED (1)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used.</td>
<td>enqueue_options_t.delivery_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBMS_AQADM.PERSISTENT_OR_BUFFERED (2)</td>
<td>This constant is defined, but will return an error if used.</td>
<td>enqueue_options_t.delivery_mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3.1 ALTER_QUEUE

Use the ALTER_QUEUE procedure to modify an existing queue. The signature is:

```
ALTER_QUEUE(
    max_retries IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    retry_delay IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    retention_time IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    auto_commit IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    comment IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
);
```

#### Parameters

- **queue_name**

  The name of the new queue.

- **max_retries**

  `max_retries` specifies the maximum number of attempts to remove a message with a dequeue statement. The value of `max_retries` is incremented with each ROLLBACK statement. When the number of failed attempts reaches the value specified by `max_retries`, the message is moved to the exception queue. Specify 0 to indicate that no retries are allowed.

- **retry_delay**

  Additional information about `retry_delay`.

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retry_delay specifies the number of seconds until a message is scheduled for re-processing after a ROLLBACK. Specify 0 to indicate that the message should be retried immediately (the default).

retention_time

retention_time specifies the length of time (in seconds) that a message will be stored after being dequeued. You can also specify 0 (the default) to indicate the message should not be retained after dequeueing, or INFINITE to retain the message forever.

auto_commit

This parameter is accepted for compatibility and ignored.

comment

comment specifies a comment associated with the queue.

Example

The following command alters a queue named work_order, setting the retry_delay parameter to 5 seconds:

EXEC DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE(queue_name => 'work_order', retry_delay => 5);

3.3.2 ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE

Use the ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE procedure to modify an existing queue table. The signature is:

ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE (  
queue_table IN VARCHAR2,  
comment IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
primary_instance IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,  
secondary_instance IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,

Parameters

queue_table

The (optionally schema-qualified) name of the queue table.
Use the `comment` parameter to provide a comment about the queue table.

**Example**

The following command modifies a queue table named `work_order_table`:

```sql
EXEC DBMS_AQADM.ALTER_QUEUE_TABLE
  (queue_table => 'work_order_table', comment => 'This queue table contains work orders for the shipping department.');
```

The queue table is named `work_order_table`; the command adds a comment to the definition of the queue table.

### 3.3.3 CREATE_QUEUE

Use the `CREATE_QUEUE` procedure to create a queue in an existing queue table. The signature is:

```sql
CREATE_QUEUE(
    queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    queue_table IN VARCHAR2,
    queue_type IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NORMAL_QUEUE,
    max_retries IN NUMBER DEFAULT 5,
    retry_delay IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0
    retention_time IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    dependency_tracking IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    comment IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    auto_commit IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)
```

**Parameters**

*queue_name*

The name of the new queue.
queue_table

The name of the table in which the new queue will reside.

queue_type

The type of the new queue. The valid values for queue_type are:

DBMS_AQADM.NORMAL_QUEUE – This value specifies a normal queue (the default).

DBMS_AQADM.EXCEPTION_QUEUE – This value specifies that the new queue is an exception queue. An exception queue will support only dequeue operations.

max_retries

max_retries specifies the maximum number of attempts to remove a message with a dequeue statement. The value of max_retries is incremented with each ROLLBACK statement. When the number of failed attempts reaches the value specified by max_retries, the message is moved to the exception queue. The default value for a system table is 0; the default value for a user created table is 5.

retry_delay

retry_delay specifies the number of seconds until a message is scheduled for re-processing after a ROLLBACK. Specify 0 to indicate that the message should be retried immediately (the default).

retention_time

retention_time specifies the length of time (in seconds) that a message will be stored after being dequeued. You can also specify 0 (the default) to indicate the message should not be retained after deprocessing, or INFINITE to retain the message forever.

dependency_tracking

This parameter is accepted for compatibility and ignored.

comment

comment specifies a comment associated with the queue.

auto_commit

This parameter is accepted for compatibility and ignored.
Example

The following anonymous block creates a queue named `work_order` in the `work_order_table` table:

```sql
BEGIN
    DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE ( queue_name => 'work_order', queue_table => 'work_order_table', comment => 'This queue contains pending work orders.');
END;
```

### 3.3.4 CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE

Use the `CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE` procedure to create a queue table. The signature is:

```sql
CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE ( queue_table IN VARCHAR2,
    queue_payload_type IN VARCHAR2,
    storage_clause IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    sort_list IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    multiple_consumers IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    message_grouping IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NONE,
    comment IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    auto_commit IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    primary_instance IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
    secondary_instance IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
    compatible IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    secure IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

**Parameters**

`queue_table`

The (optionally schema-qualified) name of the queue table.

`queue_payload_type`

The user-defined type of the data that will be stored in the queue table. Please note that to specify a `RAW` data type, you must create a user-defined type that identifies a `RAW` type.

`storage_clause`

Use the `storage_clause` parameter to specify attributes for the queue table. Please note that only the `TABLESPACE` option is enforced; all others are accepted for compatibility and ignored. Use the `TABLESPACE` clause to specify the name of a tablespace in which the table will be created.
storage_clause may be one or more of the following:

TABLESPACE tablespace_name, PCTFREE integer, PCTUSED integer, INITRANS integer, MAXTRANS integer or STORAGE storage_option.

storage_option may be one or more of the following:

MINEXTENTS integer, MAXEXTENTS integer, PCTINCREASE integer, INITIAL size_clause, NEXT, FREELISTS integer, OPTIMAL size_clause, BUFFER_POOL {KEEP|RECYCLE|DEFAULT}.

sort_list

sort_list controls the dequeueing order of the queue; specify the names of the column(s) that will be used to sort the queue (in ascending order). The currently accepted values are the following combinations of enq_time and priority:

   enq_time, priority
   priority, enq_time
   priority
   enq_time

multiple_consumers

If specified, multiple_consumers must be FALSE.

message_grouping

If specified, message_grouping must be NONE.

comment

Use the comment parameter to provide a comment about the queue table.

auto_commit

auto_commit is accepted for compatibility, but is ignored.

primary_instance

primary_instance is accepted for compatibility and stored, but is ignored.

secondary_instance

secondary_instance is accepted for compatibility, but is ignored.
compatible

compatible is accepted for compatibility, but is ignored.

secure

secure is accepted for compatibility, but is ignored.

Example

The following anonymous block first creates a type (work_order) with attributes that hold a name (a VARCHAR2), and a project description (a TEXT). The block then uses that type to create a queue table:

```sql
BEGIN
CREATE TYPE work_order AS (name VARCHAR2, project TEXT, completed BOOLEAN);
EXEC DBMS_AQADM.CREATE_QUEUE_TABLE
  (queue_table => 'work_order_table',
   queue_payload_type => 'work_order',
   comment => 'Work order message queue table');
END;
```

The queue table is named work_order_table, and contains a payload of a type work_order. A comment notes that this is the Work order message queue table.

3.3.5 DROP_QUEUE

Use the DROP_QUEUE procedure to delete a queue. The signature is:

```sql
DROP_QUEUE(
  queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
  auto_commit IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)
```

Parameters

queue_name

The name of the queue that you wish to drop.

auto_commit

auto_commit is accepted for compatibility, but is ignored.

Example
The following anonymous block drops the queue named `work_order`:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE(queue_name => 'work_order');
END;
```

### 3.3.6 DROP_QUEUE_TABLE

Use the `DROP_QUEUE_TABLE` procedure to delete a queue table. The signature is:

```
DROP_QUEUE_TABLE(
  queue_table IN VARCHAR2,
  force IN BOOLEAN default FALSE,
  auto_commit IN BOOLEAN default TRUE)
```

**Parameters**

**queue_table**

The (optionally schema-qualified) name of the queue table.

**force**

The `force` keyword determines the behavior of the `DROP_QUEUE_TABLE` command when dropping a table that contain entries:

- If the target table contains entries and force is `FALSE`, the command will fail, and the server will issue an error.
- If the target table contains entries and force is `TRUE`, the command will drop the table and any dependent objects.

**auto_commit**

`auto_commit` is accepted for compatibility, but is ignored.

**Example**

The following anonymous block drops a table named `work_order_table`:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.DROP_QUEUE_TABLE ('work_order_table', force => TRUE);
END;
```
3.3.7 PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE

Use the PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE procedure to delete messages from a queue table. The signature is:

```
PURGE_QUEUE_TABLE(
    queue_table IN VARCHAR2,
    purge_condition IN VARCHAR2,
    purge_options IN aq$_purge_options_t)
```

**Parameters**

*queue_table*

*queue_table* specifies the name of the queue table from which you are deleting a message.

*purge_condition*

Use *purge_condition* to specify a condition (a SQL WHERE clause) that the server will evaluate when deciding which messages to purge.

*purge_options*

*purge_options* is an object of the type *aq$_purge_options_t*. An *aq$_purge_options_t* object contains:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>Specify TRUE if an exclusive lock should be held on all queues within the table; the default is FALSE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delivery_mode</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td><em>delivery_mode</em> specifies the type of message that will be purged. The only accepted value is DBMS_AQ.PERSISTENT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

The following anonymous block removes any messages from the work_order_table with a value in the completed column of YES:

```
DECLARE
    purge_options dbms_aqadm.aq$_purge_options_t;
BEGIN
    dbms_aqadm.purge_queue_table('work_order_table', 'completed = YES', purge_options);
END;
```
3.3.8 START_QUEUE

Use the START_QUEUE procedure to make a queue available for enqueuing and dequeueing. The signature is:

```
START_QUEUE(
    queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    enqueue IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    dequeue IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)
```

**Parameters**

`queue_name`

`queue_name` specifies the name of the queue that you are starting.

`enqueue`

Specify `TRUE` to enable enqueuing (the default), or `FALSE` to leave the current setting unchanged.

`dequeue`

Specify `TRUE` to enable dequeueing (the default), or `FALSE` to leave the current setting unchanged.

**Example**

The following anonymous block makes a queue named `work_order` available for enqueuing:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_AQADM.START_QUEUE (queue_name => 'work_order');
END;
```

3.3.9 STOP_QUEUE

Use the STOP_QUEUE procedure to disable enqueuing or dequeueing on a specified queue. The signature is:

```
STOP_QUEUE(
    queue_name IN VARCHAR2,
    enqueue IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    dequeue IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    wait IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE)
```
Parameters

queue_name

queue_name specifies the name of the queue that you are stopping.

enqueue

Specify TRUE to disable enqueueing (the default), or FALSE to leave the current setting unchanged.

dequeue

Specify TRUE to disable dequeueing (the default), or FALSE to leave the current setting unchanged.

wait

Specify TRUE to instruct the server to wait for any uncompleted transactions to complete before applying the specified changes; while waiting to stop the queue, no transactions are allowed to enqueue or dequeue from the specified queue. Specify FALSE to stop the queue immediately.

Example

The following anonymous block disables enqueueing and dequeueing from the queue named work_order:

```sql
BEGIN
  DBMS_AQADM.STOP_QUEUE(queue_name =>'work_order', enqueue=>TRUE,
                          dequeue=>TRUE, wait=>TRUE);
END;
```

Enqueueing and dequeueing will stop after any outstanding transactions complete.
3.4 **DBMS_CRYPTO**

The DBMS_CRYPTO package provides functions and procedures that allow you to encrypt or decrypt RAW, BLOB or CLOB data. You can also use DBMS_CRYPTO functions to generate cryptographically strong random values.

The following table lists the DBMS_CRYPTO Functions and Procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DECRYPT(src, typ, key, iv)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Decrypts RAW data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECRYPT(dst INOUT, src, typ, key, iv)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Decrypts BLOB data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECRYPT(dst INOUT, src, typ, key, iv)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Decrypts CLOB data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCRYPT(src, typ, key, iv)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Encrypts RAW data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCRYPT(dst INOUT, src, typ, key, iv)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Encrypts BLOB data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCRYPT(dst INOUT, src, typ, key, iv)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Encrypts CLOB data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASH(src, typ)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Applies a hash algorithm to RAW data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASH(src)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Applies a hash algorithm to CLOB data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC(src, typ, key)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Returns the hashed MAC value of the given RAW data using the specified hash algorithm and key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC(src, typ, key)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Returns the hashed MAC value of the given CLOB data using the specified hash algorithm and key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANDOMBYTES(number_bytes)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Returns a specified number of cryptographically strong random bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANDOMINTEGER()</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Returns a random INTEGER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANDOMNUMBER()</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Returns a random NUMBER.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DBMS_CRYPTO functions and procedures support the following error messages:

ORA-28239 - DBMS_CRYPTO.KeyNull
ORA-28829 - DBMS_CRYPTO.CipherSuiteNull
ORA-28827 - DBMS_CRYPTO.CipherSuiteInvalid

Unlike Oracle, Advanced Server will *not* return error ORA-28233 if you re-encrypt previously encrypted information.

Please note that RAW and BLOB are synonyms for the PostgreSQL BYTEA data type, and CLOB is a synonym for TEXT.
3.4.1 DECRYPT

The DECRYPT function or procedure decrypts data using a user-specified cipher algorithm, key and optional initialization vector. The signature of the DECRYPT function is:

```
DECRYPT
    (src IN RAW, typ IN INTEGER, key IN RAW, iv IN RAW DEFAULT NULL) RETURN RAW
```

The signature of the DECRYPT procedure is:

```
DECRYPT
    (dst INOUT BLOB, src IN BLOB, typ IN INTEGER, key IN RAW, iv IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
```
or

```
DECRYPT
    (dst INOUT CLOB, src IN CLOB, typ IN INTEGER, key IN RAW, iv IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
```

When invoked as a procedure, DECRYPT returns BLOB or CLOB data to a user-specified BLOB.

Parameters

`dst`

`dst` specifies the name of a BLOB to which the output of the DECRYPT procedure will be written. The DECRYPT procedure will overwrite any existing data currently in `dst`.

`src`

`src` specifies the source data that will be decrypted. If you are invoking DECRYPT as a function, specify RAW data; if invoking DECRYPT as a procedure, specify BLOB or CLOB data.

`typ`

`typ` specifies the block cipher type and any modifiers. This should match the type specified when the `src` was encrypted. Advanced Server supports the following block cipher algorithms, modifiers and cipher suites:
### Block Cipher Algorithms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithm</th>
<th>Constant Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENCRYPT_DES</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCRYPT_3DES</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCRYPT_AES</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENCRYPT_AES128</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Block Cipher Modifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Constant Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHAIN_CBC</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAIN_ECB</td>
<td>768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Block Cipher Padding Modifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Constant Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAD_PKCS5</td>
<td>4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD_NONE</td>
<td>8192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Block Cipher Suites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suite</th>
<th>Constant Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DES_CBC_PKCS5</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DES + CHAIN_CBC + PAD_PKCS5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DES3_CBC_PKCS5</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_3DES + CHAIN_CBC + PAD_PKCS5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES_CBC_PKCS5</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_AES + CHAIN_CBC + PAD_PKCS5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`key`

`key` specifies the user-defined decryption key. This should match the key specified when the `src` was encrypted.

`iv`

`iv` (optional) specifies an initialization vector. If an initialization vector was specified when the `src` was encrypted, you must specify an initialization vector when decrypting the `src`. The default is NULL.

### Examples

The following example uses the `DBMS_CRYPTO.DECRYPT` function to decrypt an encrypted password retrieved from the `passwords` table:

```sql
CREATE TABLE passwords
(
    principal VARCHAR2(90) PRIMARY KEY,  -- username
    ciphertext RAW(9)  -- encrypted password
);
CREATE FUNCTION get_password(username VARCHAR2) RETURN RAW AS
    typ        INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.DES_CBC_PKCS5;
    key        RAW(128) := 'my secret key';
    iv         RAW(100) := 'my initialization vector';
    password   RAW(2048);
BEGIN
    SELECT ciphertext INTO password FROM passwords WHERE principal = username;
    RETURN dbms_crypto.decrypt(password, typ, key, iv);
END;
```

Note that when calling `DECRYPT`, you must pass the same cipher type, key value and initialization vector that was used when `ENCRYPTING` the target.
3.4.2 ENCRYPT

The ENCRYPT function or procedure uses a user-specified algorithm, key, and optional initialization vector to encrypt RAW, BLOB or CLOB data. The signature of the ENCRYPT function is:

```
ENCRYPT
  (src IN RAW, typ IN INTEGER, key IN RAW,
   iv IN RAW DEFAULT NULL) RETURN RAW
```

The signature of the ENCRYPT procedure is:

```
ENCRYPT
  (dst INOUT BLOB, src IN BLOB, typ IN INTEGER, key IN RAW,
   iv IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
```

or

```
ENCRYPT
  (dst INOUT BLOB, src IN CLOB, typ IN INTEGER, key IN RAW,
   iv IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
```

When invoked as a procedure, ENCRYPT returns BLOB or CLOB data to a user-specified BLOB.

Parameters

dst

dst specifies the name of a BLOB to which the output of the ENCRYPT procedure will be written. The ENCRYPT procedure will overwrite any existing data currently in dst.

src

src specifies the source data that will be encrypted. If you are invoking ENCRYPT as a function, specify RAW data; if invoking ENCRYPT as a procedure, specify BLOB or CLOB data.

typ

typ specifies the block cipher type that will be used by ENCRYPT, and any modifiers. Advanced Server supports the block cipher algorithms, modifiers and cipher suites listed below:
### Block Cipher Algorithms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithm</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Block Cipher Padding Modifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAD_PKCS5</td>
<td>4096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD_NONE</td>
<td>8192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Block Cipher Suites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suite</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DES_CBC_PKCS5</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_DES + CHAIN_CBC + PAD_PKCS5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DES3_CBC_PKCS5</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_3DES + CHAIN_CBC + PAD_PKCS5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES_CBC_PKCS5</td>
<td>ENCRYPT_AES + CHAIN_CBC + PAD_PKCS5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### key

key specifies the encryption key.

#### iv

iv (optional) specifies an initialization vector. By default, iv is NULL.

### Examples

The following example uses the `DBMS_CRYPTO.DES_CBC_PKCS5` Block Cipher Suite (a pre-defined set of algorithms and modifiers) to encrypt a value retrieved from the `passwords` table:

```sql
CREATE TABLE passwords
(
    principal VARCHAR2(90) PRIMARY KEY, -- username
    ciphertext RAW(9) -- encrypted password
);
CREATE PROCEDURE set_password(username VARCHAR2, cleartext RAW) AS
typ    INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.DES_CBC_PKCS5;
key    RAW(128) := 'my secret key';
iv     RAW(100) := 'my initialization vector';
encrypted RAW(2048);
BEGIN
    encrypted := dbms_crypto.encrypt(cleartext, typ, key, iv);
    UPDATE passwords SET ciphertext = encrypted WHERE principal = username;
END;
```

ENCRYPT uses a key value of my secret key and an initialization vector of my initialization vector when encrypting the password; specify the same key and initialization vector when decrypting the password.
3.4.3 HASH

The HASH function uses a user-specified algorithm to return the hash value of a RAW or CLOB value. The HASH function is available in three forms:

\[
\text{HASH} \\
\quad (\text{src} \ \text{IN RAW, typ IN INTEGER}) \ \text{RETURN RAW} \\
\text{HASH} \\
\quad (\text{src} \ \text{IN CLOB, typ IN INTEGER}) \ \text{RETURN RAW}
\]

**Parameters**

*src*

*src* specifies the value for which the hash value will be generated. You can specify a RAW, a BLOB, or a CLOB value.

*typ*

*typ* specifies the HASH function type. Advanced Server supports the HASH function types listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HASH Functions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HASH MD4</td>
<td>CONSTANT INTEGER := 1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASH MD5</td>
<td>CONSTANT INTEGER := 2;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASH SH1</td>
<td>CONSTANT INTEGER := 3;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

The following example uses DBMS_CRYPTO.HASH to find the md5 hash value of the string, cleartext source:

```sql
DECLARE
    typ        INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.HASH_MD5;
    hash_value RAW(100);
BEGIN
    hash_value := DBMS_CRYPTO.HASH('cleartext source', typ);
END;
```

3.4.4 MAC

The MAC function uses a user-specified MAC function to return the hashed MAC value of a RAW or CLOB value. The MAC function is available in three forms:
MAC
    (src IN RAW, typ IN INTEGER, key IN RAW) RETURN RAW

MAC
    (src IN CLOB, typ IN INTEGER, key IN RAW) RETURN RAW

Parameters

src

src specifies the value for which the MAC value will be generated. Specify a RAW, BLOB, or CLOB value.

typ

typ specifies the MAC function used. Advanced Server supports the MAC functions listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAC Functions</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HMAC_MD5</td>
<td>CONSTANT INTEGER := 1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMAC_SHA1</td>
<td>CONSTANT INTEGER := 2;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

key

key specifies the key that will be used to calculate the hashed MAC value.

Examples

The following example finds the hashed MAC value of the string cleartext source:

```sql
DECLARE
    typ       INTEGER := DBMS_CRYPTO.HMAC_MD5;
    key       RAW(100) := 'my secret key';
    mac_value RAW(100);
BEGIN
    mac_value := DBMS_CRYPTO.MAC('cleartext source', typ, key);
END;
```

DBMS_CRYPTO.MAC uses a key value of my secret key when calculating the MAC value of cleartext source.

3.4.5 RANDOMBYTES

The RANDOMBYTES function returns a RAW value of the specified length, containing cryptographically random bytes. The signature is:
RANDOMBYTES
   (number_bytes IN INTEGER) RETURNS RAW

Parameters

number_bytes

   number_bytes specifies the number of random bytes to be returned

Examples

The following example uses RANDOMBYTES to return a value that is 1024 bytes long:

```sql
DECLARE
   result RAW(1024);
BEGIN
   result := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMBYTES(1024);
END;
```

3.4.6 RANDOMINTEGER

The RANDOMINTEGER() function returns a random INTEGER between 0 and 268,435,455. The signature is:

```
RANDOMINTEGER() RETURNS INTEGER
```

Examples

The following example uses the RANDOMINTEGER function to return a cryptographically strong random INTEGER value:

```sql
DECLARE
   result INTEGER;
BEGIN
   result := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMINTEGER();
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(result);
END;
```
3.4.7 RANDOMNUMBER

The RANDOMNUMBER() function returns a random NUMBER between 0 and 268,435,455. The signature is:

    RANDOMNUMBER() RETURNS NUMBER

Examples

The following example uses the RANDOMNUMBER function to return a cryptographically strong random number:

    DECLARE
      result NUMBER;
    BEGIN
      result := DBMS_CRYPTO.RANDOMNUMBER();
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(result);
    END;
3.5 **DBMS_JOB**

The DBMS_JOB package provides for the creation, scheduling, and managing of jobs. A job runs a stored procedure which has been previously stored in the database. The SUBMIT procedure is used to create and store a job definition. A job identifier is assigned to a job along with its associated stored procedure and the attributes describing when and how often the job is to be run.

This package relies on the pgAgent scheduler. By default, the Advanced Server installer installs pgAgent, but you must start the pgAgent service manually prior to using DBMS_JOB. If you attempt to use this package to schedule a job after uninstalling pgAgent, DBMS_JOB will throw an error. DBMS_JOB verifies that pgAgent is installed, but does not verify that the service is running.

The following table lists the supported DBMS_JOB procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROKEN(job, broken [, next_date ])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Specify that a given job is either broken or not broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANGE(job, what, next_date, interval, instance, force)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Change the job’s parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL(job, interval)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Set the execution frequency by means of a date function that is recalculated each time the job is run. This value becomes the next date/time for execution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEXT_DATE(job, next_date)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Set the next date/time the job is to be run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMOVE(job)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Delete the job definition from the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUN(job)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Forces execution of a job even if it is marked broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBMIT(job OUT, what [, next_date [, interval [, no_parse ]]] )</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Creates a job and stores its definition in the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHAT(job, what)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Change the stored procedure run by a job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server’s implementation of DBMS_JOB is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle’s version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

Before using DBMS_JOB, a database superuser must create the pgAgent extension. Use the psql client to connect to a database and invoke the command:

```
CREATE EXTENSION pgagent;
```

When and how often a job is run is dependent upon two interacting parameters – next_date and interval. The next_date parameter is a date/time value that
specifies the next date/time when the job is to be executed. The interval parameter is a string that contains a date function that evaluates to a date/time value.

Just prior to any execution of the job, the expression in the interval parameter is evaluated. The resulting value replaces the next_date value stored with the job. The job is then executed. In this manner, the expression in interval is repeatedly re-evaluated prior to each job execution, supplying the next_date date/time for the next execution.

Note: The database user must be the same that created a job and schedule to start the pgAgent server and execute the job.

The following examples use the following stored procedure, job_proc, which simply inserts a timestamp into table, jobrun, containing a single VARCHAR2 column.

```sql
CREATE TABLE jobrun ( 
  runtime VARCHAR2(40) 
);

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE job_proc 
IS 
BEGIN 
  INSERT INTO jobrun VALUES ('job_proc run at ' || TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'));
END;
```

### 3.5.1 BROKEN

The BROKEN procedure sets the state of a job to either broken or not broken. A broken job cannot be executed except by using the RUN procedure.

BROKEN(job BINARY_INTEGER, broken BOOLEAN [, next_date DATE ])

**Parameters**

**job**

Identifier of the job to be set as broken or not broken.

**broken**

If set to TRUE the job’s state is set to broken. If set to FALSE the job’s state is set to not broken. Broken jobs cannot be run except by using the RUN procedure.

**next_date**

Date/time when the job is to be run. The default is SYSDATE.
Examples

Set the state of a job with job identifier 104 to broken:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_JOB.BROKEN(104,true);
END;
```

Change the state back to not broken:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_JOB.BROKEN(104,false);
END;
```

3.5.2 CHANGE

The **CHANGE** procedure modifies certain job attributes including the stored procedure to be run, the next date/time the job is to be run, and how often it is to be run.

```
CHANGE(job BINARY_INTEGER what VARCHAR2, next_date DATE,
       interval VARCHAR2, instance BINARY_INTEGER, force BOOLEAN)
```

**Parameters**

*job*

Identifier of the job to modify.

*what*

Stored procedure name. Set this parameter to null if the existing value is to remain unchanged.

*next_date*

Date/time when the job is to be run next. Set this parameter to null if the existing value is to remain unchanged.

*interval*

Date function that when evaluated, provides the next date/time the job is to run. Set this parameter to null if the existing value is to remain unchanged.

*instance*

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.
force

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.

Examples

Change the job to run next on December 13, 2007. Leave other parameters unchanged.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_JOB.CHANGE(104,NULL,TO_DATE('13-DEC-07','DD-MON-YY'),NULL, NULL, NULL);
END;
```

3.5.3 INTERVAL

The INTERVAL procedure sets the frequency of how often a job is to be run.

```
INTERVAL(job BINARY_INTEGER, interval VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

job

Identifier of the job to modify.

interval

Date function that when evaluated, provides the next date/time the job is to be run. If interval is NULL and the job is complete, the job is removed from the queue.

Examples

Change the job to run once a week:

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_JOB.INTERVAL(104,'SYSDATE + 7');
END;
```

3.5.4 NEXT_DATE

The NEXT_DATE procedure sets the date/time of when the job is to be run next.
NEXT_DATE(job BINARY_INTEGER, next_date DATE)

Parameters

job

Identifier of the job whose next run date is to be set.

next_date

Date/time when the job is to be run next.

Examples

Change the job to run next on December 14, 2007:

```sql
BEGIN
    DBMS_JOB.NEXT_DATE(104, TO_DATE('14-DEC-07','DD-MON-YY'));
END;
```

### 3.5.5 REMOVE

The REMOVE procedure deletes the specified job from the database. The job must be resubmitted using the SUBMIT procedure in order to have it executed again. Note that the stored procedure that was associated with the job is not deleted.

REMOVE(job BINARY_INTEGER)

Parameters

job

Identifier of the job that is to be removed from the database.

Examples

Remove a job from the database:

```sql
BEGIN
    DBMS_JOB.REMOVE(104);
END;
```
3.5.6 RUN

The **RUN** procedure forces the job to be run, even if its state is broken.

```
RUN(job BINARY_INTEGER)
```

**Parameters**

*job*

Identifier of the job to be run.

**Examples**

Force a job to be run.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.RUN(104);
END;
```

3.5.7 SUBMIT

The **SUBMIT** procedure creates a job definition and stores it in the database. A job consists of a job identifier, the stored procedure to be executed, when the job is to be first run, and a date function that calculates the next date/time the job is to be run.

```
SUBMIT(job OUT BINARY_INTEGER, what VARCHAR2
  [, next_date DATE [, interval VARCHAR2 [, no_parse BOOLEAN ]]])
```

**Parameters**

*job*

Identifier assigned to the job.

*what*

Name of the stored procedure to be executed by the job.

*next_date*

Date/time when the job is to be run next. The default is SYSDATE.

*interval*
Date function that when evaluated, provides the next date/time the job is to run. If `interval` is set to null, then the job is run only once. Null is the default.

`no_parse`

If set to `TRUE`, do not syntax-check the stored procedure upon job creation – check only when the job first executes. If set to `FALSE`, check the procedure upon job creation. The default is `FALSE`.

Note: The `no_parse` option is not supported in this implementation of `SUBMIT()`. It is included for compatibility only.

Examples

The following example creates a job using stored procedure, `job_proc`. The job will execute immediately and run once a day thereafter as set by the `interval` parameter, `SYSDATE + 1`.

```sql
DECLARE
  jobid INTEGER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.SUBMIT(jobid,'job_proc;',SYSDATE,
    'SYSDATE + 1');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('jobid: ' || jobid);
END;
jobid: 104
```

The job immediately executes procedure, `job_proc`, populating table, `jobrun`, with a row:

```sql
SELECT * FROM jobrun;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>runtime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>job_proc run at 2007-12-11 11:43:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 row)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.5.8 WHAT

The `WHAT` procedure changes the stored procedure that the job will execute.

```sql
WHAT(job BINARY_INTEGER, what VARCHAR2)
```

**Parameters**

`job`
Identifier of the job for which the stored procedure is to be changed.

what

Name of the stored procedure to be executed.

Examples

Change the job to run the list_emp procedure:

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_JOB.WHAT(104, 'list_emp');
END;
```
3.6 DBMS_LOB

The DBMS_LOB package provides the capability to operate on large objects. The following table lists the supported functions and procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPEND(dest_lob IN OUT, src_lob)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Appends one large object to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPARE(lol_1, lol_2 [, amount [, offset_1 [, offset_2 ]]])</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Compares two large objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVERTOBLOB(dest_lob IN OUT, src_clob IN OUT, amount IN OUT, dest_offset IN OUT, src_offset IN OUT, blob_csid, lang_context IN OUT, warning OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Converts character data to binary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVERTTOCLOB(dest_lob IN OUT, src_blob IN OUT, amount IN OUT, dest_offset IN OUT, src_offset IN OUT, blob_csid, lang_context IN OUT, warning OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Converts binary data to character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPY(dest_lob IN OUT, src_lob, amount [, dest_offset [, src_offset ]])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Copies one large object to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERASE(lol_loc IN OUT, amount IN OUT [, offset ])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Erase a large object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_STORAGE_LIMIT(lol_loc)</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Get the storage limit for large objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETLENGTH(lol_loc)</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Get the length of the large object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTR(lol_loc, pattern [, offset [, nth ]])</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Get the position of the nth occurrence of a pattern in the large object starting at offset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ(lol_loc, amount IN OUT, offset, buffer OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Read a large object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSTR(lol_loc [, amount [, offset ]])</td>
<td>RAW, VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Get part of a large object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIM(lol_loc IN OUT, newlen)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Trim a large object to the specified length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE(lol_loc IN OUT, amount, offset, buffer)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Write data to a large object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITEAPPEND(lol_loc IN OUT, amount, buffer)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Write data from the buffer to the end of a large object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of DBMS_LOB is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

The following table lists the public variables available in the package:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Variables</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compress off</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compress_on</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deduplicate_off</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Variables</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deduplicate_on</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default_csid</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default_lang_ctx</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encrypt_off</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encrypt_on</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>file_readonly</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lobmaxsize</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1073741823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lob_readonly</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lob_readwrite</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no_warning</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opt_compress</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opt_deduplicate</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opt_encrypt</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warn_inconvertible_char</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following sections, lengths and offsets are measured in bytes if the large objects are BLOBs. Lengths and offsets are measured in characters if the large objects are CLOBs.

### 3.6.1 APPEND

The **APPEND** procedure provides the capability to append one large object to another. Both large objects must be of the same type.

\[
\text{APPEND}(\text{dest}\_\text{lob} \text{ IN OUT } \{ \text{BLOB} | \text{CLOB} \}, \text{src}\_\text{lob} \{ \text{BLOB} | \text{CLOB} \})
\]

**Parameters**

**dest\_lob**

Large object locator for the destination object. Must be the same data type as **src\_lob**.

**src\_lob**

Large object locator for the source object. Must be the same data type as **dest\_lob**.

### 3.6.2 COMPARE

The **COMPARE** procedure performs an exact byte-by-byte comparison of two large objects for a given length at given offsets. The large objects being compared must be the same data type.
Database Compatibility for Oracle® Developers
Built-in Package Guide

status INTEGER COMPARE(
    lob_1 { BLOB | CLOB },
    lob_2 { BLOB | CLOB }
    [, amount INTEGER [, offset_1 INTEGER [, offset_2 INTEGER ]]]
)

Parameters

lob_1

Large object locator of the first large object to be compared. Must be the same data type as lob_2.

lob_2

Large object locator of the second large object to be compared. Must be the same data type as lob_1.

amount

If the data type of the large objects is BLOB, then the comparison is made for amount bytes. If the data type of the large objects is CLOB, then the comparison is made for amount characters. The default is the maximum size of a large object.

offset_1

Position within the first large object to begin the comparison. The first byte/character is offset 1. The default is 1.

offset_2

Position within the second large object to begin the comparison. The first byte/character is offset 1. The default is 1.

status

Zero if both large objects are exactly the same for the specified length for the specified offsets. Non-zero, if the objects are not the same. NULL if amount, offset_1, or offset_2 are less than zero.

3.6.3 CONVERTTOBLOB

The CONVERTTOBLOB procedure provides the capability to convert character data to binary.

CONVERTTOBLOB(dest_lob IN OUT BLOB, src_clob CLOB,
    amount INTEGER, dest_offset IN OUT INTEGER,
    src_offset IN OUT INTEGER, blob_csid NUMBER,
    lang_context IN OUT INTEGER, warning OUT INTEGER)
Parameters

`dest_lob`

BLOB large object locator to which the character data is to be converted.

`src_clob`

CLOB large object locator of the character data to be converted.

`amount`

Number of characters of `src_clob` to be converted.

`dest_offset` IN

Position in bytes in the destination BLOB where writing of the source CLOB should begin. The first byte is offset 1.

`dest_offset` OUT

Position in bytes in the destination BLOB after the write operation completes. The first byte is offset 1.

`src_offset` IN

Position in characters in the source CLOB where conversion to the destination BLOB should begin. The first character is offset 1.

`src_offset` OUT

Position in characters in the source CLOB after the conversion operation completes. The first character is offset 1.

`blob_csid`

Character set ID of the converted, destination BLOB.

`lang_context` IN

Language context for the conversion. The default value of 0 is typically used for this setting.

`lang_context` OUT

Language context after the conversion completes.
warning

0 if the conversion was successful, 1 if an inconvertible character was encountered.

3.6.4 CONVERTTOCLOB

The CONVERTTOCLOB procedure provides the capability to convert binary data to character.

CONVERTTOCLOB(dest_lob IN OUT CLOB, src_blob BLOB,
amount INTEGER, dest_offset IN OUT INTEGER,
src_offset IN OUT INTEGER, blob_csid NUMBER,
lang_context IN OUT INTEGER, warning OUT INTEGER)

Parameters

dest_lob

CLOB large object locator to which the binary data is to be converted.

src_blob

BLOB large object locator of the binary data to be converted.

amount

Number of bytes of src_blob to be converted.

dest_offset IN

Position in characters in the destination CLOB where writing of the source BLOB should begin. The first character is offset 1.

dest_offset OUT

Position in characters in the destination CLOB after the write operation completes. The first character is offset 1.

src_offset IN

Position in bytes in the source BLOB where conversion to the destination CLOB should begin. The first byte is offset 1.
\[ \text{src\_offset \ OUT} \]

Position in bytes in the source BLOB after the conversion operation completes. The first byte is offset 1.

\[ \text{blob\_csid} \]

Character set ID of the converted, destination CLOB.

\[ \text{lang\_context \ IN} \]

Language context for the conversion. The default value of 0 is typically used for this setting.

\[ \text{lang\_context \ OUT} \]

Language context after the conversion completes.

\[ \text{warning} \]

0 if the conversion was successful, 1 if an inconvertible character was encountered.

### 3.6.5 COPY

The COPY procedure provides the capability to copy one large object to another. The source and destination large objects must be the same data type.

\[ \text{COPY( dest\_lob \ IN \ OUT \{ BLOB \ | \ CLOB \}, \ src\_lob} \]

\{ BLOB \ | \ CLOB \},

\[ \text{amount \ INTEGER} \]

\[ [, \ dest\_offset \ INTEGER [, \ src\_offset \ INTEGER ]] \]

**Parameters**

\[ \text{dest\_lob} \]

Large object locator of the large object to which src\_lob is to be copied. Must be the same data type as src\_lob.

\[ \text{src\_lob} \]

Large object locator of the large object to be copied to dest\_lob. Must be the same data type as dest\_lob.
amount

Number of bytes/characters of src_lob to be copied.

dest_offset

Position in the destination large object where writing of the source large object should begin. The first position is offset 1. The default is 1.

src_offset

Position in the source large object where copying to the destination large object should begin. The first position is offset 1. The default is 1.

3.6.6 ERASE

The ERASE procedure provides the capability to erase a portion of a large object. To erase a large object means to replace the specified portion with zero-byte fillers for BLOBs or with spaces for CLOBs. The actual size of the large object is not altered.

ERASE(lob_loc IN OUT { BLOB | CLOB }, amount IN OUT INTEGER [, offset INTEGER ])

Parameters

lob_loc

Large object locator of the large object to be erased.

amount IN

Number of bytes/characters to be erased.

amount OUT

Number of bytes/characters actually erased. This value can be smaller than the input value if the end of the large object is reached before amount bytes/characters have been erased.

offset

Position in the large object where erasing is to begin. The first byte/character is position 1. The default is 1.
3.6.7 GET_STORAGE_LIMIT

The GET_STORAGE_LIMIT function returns the limit on the largest allowable large object.

\[
\text{size INTEGER GET_STORAGE_LIMIT(lob_loc BLOB)}
\]

\[
\text{size INTEGER GET_STORAGE_LIMIT(lob_loc CLOB)}
\]

Parameters

\textit{size}

Maximum allowable size of a large object in this database.

\textit{lob_loc}

This parameter is ignored, but is included for compatibility.

3.6.8 GETLENGTH

The GETLENGTH function returns the length of a large object.

\[
\text{amount INTEGER GETLENGTH(lob_loc BLOB)}
\]

\[
\text{amount INTEGER GETLENGTH(lob_loc CLOB)}
\]

Parameters

\textit{lob_loc}

Large object locator of the large object whose length is to be obtained.

\textit{amount}

Length of the large object in bytes for BLOBs or characters for CLOBs.

3.6.9 INSTR

The INSTR function returns the location of the nth occurrence of a given pattern within a large object.

\[
\text{position INTEGER INSTR(lob_loc \{ BLOB | CLOB \),}
\]
**pattern** { RAW | VARCHAR2 } [, offset INTEGER [, nth INTEGER ]]

**Parameters**

*lob_loc*

Large object locator of the large object in which to search for pattern.

*pattern*

Pattern of bytes or characters to match against the large object, *lob_pattern* must be RAW if *lob_loc* is a BLOB. *pattern* must be VARCHAR2 if *lob_loc* is a CLOB.

*offset*

Position within *lob_loc* to start search for *pattern*. The first byte/character is position 1. The default is 1.

*nth*

Search for *pattern*, nth number of times starting at the position given by *offset*. The default is 1.

*position*

Position within the large object where *pattern* appears the nth time specified by *nth* starting from the position given by *offset*.

### 3.6.10 READ

The *READ* procedure provides the capability to read a portion of a large object into a buffer.

```sql
READ(lob_loc { BLOB | CLOB }, amount IN OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    offset INTEGER, buffer OUT { RAW | VARCHAR2 })
```

**Parameters**

*lob_loc*

Large object locator of the large object to be read.

*amount IN*
Number of bytes/characters to read.

\[
\text{amount \ OUT} 
\]

Number of bytes/characters actually read. If there is no more data to be read, then \text{amount} returns 0 and a \text{DATA\_NOT\_FOUND} exception is thrown.

\[
\text{offset} 
\]

Position to begin reading. The first byte/character is position 1.

\[
\text{buffer} 
\]

Variable to receive the large object. If \text{lob\_loc} is a BLOB, then \text{buffer} must be \text{RAW}. If \text{lob\_loc} is a CLOB, then \text{buffer} must be \text{VARCHAR2}.

### 3.6.11 SUBSTR

The \text{SUBSTR} function provides the capability to return a portion of a large object.

\[
\text{data \{ RAW | VARCHAR2 \} SUBSTR(lob \_loc \{ BLOB | CLOB \} [\ , amount INTEGER [\ , offset INTEGER ]])} 
\]

**Parameters**

\[
\text{lob\_loc} 
\]

Large object locator of the large object to be read.

\[
\text{amount} 
\]

Number of bytes/characters to be returned. Default is 32,767.

\[
\text{offset} 
\]

Position within the large object to begin returning data. The first byte/character is position 1. The default is 1.

\[
\text{data} 
\]

Returned portion of the large object to be read. If \text{lob\_loc} is a BLOB, the return data type is \text{RAW}. If \text{lob\_loc} is a CLOB, the return data type is \text{VARCHAR2}. 

3.6.12 TRIM

The TRIM procedure provides the capability to truncate a large object to the specified length.

TRIM(llob_loc IN OUT { BLOB | CLOB }, newlen INTEGER)

Parameters

lob_loc

Large object locator of the large object to be trimmed.

newlen

Number of bytes/characters to which the large object is to be trimmed.

3.6.13 WRITE

The WRITE procedure provides the capability to write data into a large object. Any existing data in the large object at the specified offset for the given length is overwritten by data given in the buffer.

WRITE(llob_loc IN OUT { BLOB | CLOB },
   amount BINARY_INTEGER,
   offset INTEGER, buffer { RAW | VARCHAR2 })

Parameters

lob_loc

Large object locator of the large object to be written.

amount

The number of bytes/characters in buffer to be written to the large object.

offset

The offset in bytes/characters from the beginning of the large object (origin is 1) for the write operation to begin.

buffer
Contains data to be written to the large object. If \texttt{lob\_loc} is a BLOB, then \texttt{buffer} must be RAW. If \texttt{lob\_loc} is a CLOB, then \texttt{buffer} must be VARCHAR2.

### 3.6.14 WRITEAPPEND

The \texttt{WRITEAPPEND} procedure provides the capability to add data to the end of a large object.

\begin{verbatim}
WRITEAPPEND(lob_loc IN OUT { BLOB | CLOB },
            amount BINARY_INTEGER, buffer { RAW | VARCHAR2 })
\end{verbatim}

#### Parameters

- \texttt{lob\_loc}
  
  Large object locator of the large object to which data is to be appended.

- \texttt{amount}
  
  Number of bytes/characters from \texttt{buffer} to be appended to the large object.

- \texttt{buffer}
  
  Data to be appended to the large object. If \texttt{lob\_loc} is a BLOB, then \texttt{buffer} must be RAW. If \texttt{lob\_loc} is a CLOB, then \texttt{buffer} must be VARCHAR2.
3.7 DBMS_LOCK

Advanced Server provides support for the DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP procedure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLEEP(seconds)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Suspends a session for the specified number of seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of DBMS_LOCK is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP is supported.

3.7.1 SLEEP

The SLEEP procedure suspends the current session for the specified number of seconds.

SLEEP(seconds NUMBER)

Parameters

seconds

seconds specifies the number of seconds for which you wish to suspend the session. seconds can be a fractional value; for example, enter 1.75 to specify one and three-fourths of a second.
3.8 DBMS_MVIEW

Use procedures in the DBMS_MVIEW package to manage and refresh materialized views and their dependencies. Advanced Server provides support for the following DBMS_MVIEW procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET_MV_DEPENDENCIES(list VARCHAR2, deplist VARCHAR2);</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>The GET_MV_DEPENDENCIES procedure returns a list of dependencies for a specified view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFRESH(list VARCHAR2, method VARCHAR2, rollback_seg VARCHAR2,</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>This variation of the REFRESH procedure refreshes all views named in a comma-separated list of view names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push_deferred_rpc BOOLEAN, refresh_after_errors BOOLEAN,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purge_option NUMBER, parallelism NUMBER, heap_size NUMBER, atomic_refresh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOLEAN, nested BOOLEAN);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFRESH(tab dbms_utility.uncl_array, method VARCHAR2,</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>This variation of the REFRESH procedure refreshes all views named in a table of dbms_utility.uncl_array values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rollback_seg VARCHAR2, push_deferred_rpc BOOLEAN, refresh_after_errors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOLEAN, purge_option NUMBER, parallelism NUMBER, heap_size NUMBER,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atomic_refresh BOOLEAN, nested BOOLEAN);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS(number_of_failures BINARY_INTEGER, method VARCHAR2,</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>The REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS procedure refreshes all materialized views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rollback_seg VARCHAR2, refresh_after_errors BOOLEAN, atomic_refresh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOLEAN);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFRESH_DEPENDENT(number_of_failures BINARY_INTEGER, list VARCHAR2,</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>This variation of the REFRESH_DEPENDENT procedure refreshes all views that are dependent on the views listed in a comma-separated list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>method VARCHAR2, rollback_seg VARCHAR2, refresh_after_errors BOOLEAN,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atomic_refresh BOOLEAN, nested BOOLEAN);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFRESH_DEPENDENT(number_of_failures BINARY_INTEGER, tab dbms_utility.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>This variation of the REFRESH_DEPENDENT procedure refreshes all views that are dependent on the views listed in a table of dbms_utility.uncl_array values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncl_array, method VARCHAR2, rollback_seg VARCHAR2, refresh_after_errors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOLEAN, atomic_refresh BOOLEAN, nested BOOLEAN);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of DBMS_MVIEW is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.
3.8.1 GET_MV_DEPENDENCIES

When given the name of a materialized view, GET_MV_DEPENDENCIES returns a list of items that depend on the specified view. The signature is:

```sql
GET_MV_DEPENDENCIES(
    list IN VARCHAR2,
    deplist OUT VARCHAR2);
```

**Parameters**

`list`

`list` specifies the name of a materialized view, or a comma-separated list of materialized view names.

`deplist`

`deplist` is a comma-separated list of schema-qualified dependencies. `deplist` is a VARCHAR2 value.

**Examples**

The following example:

```sql
DECLARE
    deplist VARCHAR2(1000);
BEGIN
    DBMS_MVIEW.GET_MV_DEPENDENCIES('public.emp_view', deplist);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('deplist: ' || deplist);
END;
```

Displays a list of the dependencies on a materialized view named `public.emp_view`.

3.8.2 REFRESH

Use the REFRESH procedure to refresh all views specified in either a comma-separated list of view names, or a table of DBMSUTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY values. The procedure has two signatures; use the first form when specifying a comma-separated list of view names:

```sql
REFRESH(
    list IN VARCHAR2,
    method IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rollback_seg IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    push_deferred_rpc IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    ...
);
```
Use the second form to specify view names in a table of `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` values:

```sql
REFRESH(
    tab IN OUT DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
    method IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rollback_seg IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    push_deferred_rpc IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    purge_option IN NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
    parallelism IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    heap_size IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
    atomic_refresh IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    nested IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

**Parameters**

`list`

`list` is a VARCHAR2 value that specifies the name of a materialized view, or a comma-separated list of materialized view names. The names may be schema-qualified.

`tab`

`tab` is a table of `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` values that specify the name (or names) of a materialized view.

`method`

`method` is a VARCHAR2 value that specifies the refresh method that will be applied to the specified view (or views). The only supported method is `C`; this performs a complete refresh of the view.

`rollback_seg`

`rollback_seg` is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is `NULL`. 

```sql
refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
purge_option IN NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
parallelism IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
heap_size IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,
atomic_refresh IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
nested IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);```
push_deferred_rpc

push_deferred_rpc is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is TRUE.

refresh_after_errors

refresh_after_errors is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is FALSE.

purge_option

purge_option is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is 1.

parallelism

parallelism is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is 0.

heap_size IN NUMBER DEFAULT 0,

heap_size is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is 0.

atomic_refresh

atomic_refresh is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is TRUE.

nested

nested is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is FALSE.

Examples

The following example uses DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH to perform a COMPLETE refresh on the public.emp_view materialized view:

EXEC DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH(list => 'public.emp_view', method => 'C');

3.8.3 REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS

Use the REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS procedure to refresh any materialized views that have not been refreshed since the table or view on which the view depends has been modified. The signature is:
REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS(
    number_of_failures OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    method IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rollback_seg IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    atomic_refresh IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE);

Parameters

number_of_failures

number_of_failures is a BINARY_INTEGER that specifies the number of failures that occurred during the refresh operation.

method

method is a VARCHAR2 value that specifies the refresh method that will be applied to the specified view (or views). The only supported method is C; this performs a complete refresh of the view.

rollback_seg

rollback_seg is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is NULL.

refresh_after_errors

refresh_after_errors is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is FALSE.

atomic_refresh

atomic_refresh is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is TRUE.

Examples

The following example performs a COMPLETE refresh on all materialized views:

```
DECLARE
    errors INTEGER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH_ALL_MVIEWS(errors, method => 'C');
END;
```

Upon completion, errors contains the number of failures.
3.8.4 REFRESH_DEPENDENT

Use the REFRESH_DEPENDENT procedure to refresh all material views that are dependent on the views specified in the call to the procedure. You can specify a comma-separated list or provide the view names in a table of DBMSUTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY values.

Use the first form of the procedure to refresh all material views that are dependent on the views specified in a comma-separated list:

```sql
REFRESH_DEPENDENT(
    number_of_failures OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    list IN VARCHAR2,
    method IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rollback_seg IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    atomic_refresh IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    nested IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Use the second form of the procedure to refresh all material views that are dependent on the views specified in a table of DBMSUTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY values:

```sql
REFRESH_DEPENDENT(
    number_of_failures OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
    tab IN DBMSUTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY,
    method IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    rollback_seg IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    refresh_after_errors IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    atomic_refresh IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    nested IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

`number_of_failures`

`number_of_failures` is a BINARY_INTEGER that contains the number of failures that occurred during the refresh operation.

`list`

`list` is a VARCHAR2 value that specifies the name of a materialized view, or a comma-separated list of materialized view names. The names may be schema-qualified.

`tab`

`tab` is a table of DBMSUTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY values that specify the name (or names) of a materialized view.
method

method is a VARCHAR2 value that specifies the refresh method that will be applied to the specified view (or views). The only supported method is C; this performs a complete refresh of the view.

rollback_seg

rollback_seg is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is NULL.

refresh_after_errors

refresh_after_errors is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is FALSE.

atomic_refresh

atomic_refresh is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is TRUE.

nested

nested is accepted for compatibility and ignored. The default is FALSE.

Examples

The following example performs a COMPLETE refresh on all materialized views dependent on a materialized view named emp_view that resides in the public schema:

```sql
DECLARE
    errors INTEGER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_MVIEW.REFRESH_DEPENDENT(errors, list => 'public.emp_view', method => 'C');
END;
```

Upon completion, errors contains the number of failures.
3.9 DBMS_OUTPUT

The DBMS_OUTPUT package provides the capability to send messages (lines of text) to a message buffer, or get messages from the message buffer. A message buffer is local to a single session. Use the DBMS_PIPE package to send messages between sessions.

The procedures and functions available in the DBMS_OUTPUT package are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISABLE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Disable the capability to send and receive messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENABLE(buffer_size)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Enable the capability to send and receive messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_LINE(line OUT, status OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Get a line from the message buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_LINES(lines OUT, numlines IN OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Get multiple lines from the message buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW_LINE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Puts an end-of-line character sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT(item)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Puts a partial line without an end-of-line character sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT_LINE(item)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Puts a complete line with an end-of-line character sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVEROUTPUT(stdout)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Direct messages from PUT, PUT_LINE, or NEW_LINE to either standard output or the message buffer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists the public variables available in the DBMS_OUTPUT package.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Variables</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chararr</td>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>For message lines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.9.1 CHARARR

The CHARARR is for storing multiple message lines.

    TYPE chararr IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

3.9.2 DISABLE

The DISABLE procedure clears out the message buffer. Any messages in the buffer at the time the DISABLE procedure is executed will no longer be accessible. Any messages
subsequently sent with the **PUT**, **PUT_LINE**, or **NEW_LINE** procedures are discarded. No error is returned to the sender when the **PUT**, **PUT_LINE**, or **NEW_LINE** procedures are executed and messages have been disabled.

Use the **ENABLE** procedure or **SERVEROUTPUT(TRUE)** procedure to re-enable the sending and receiving of messages.

**DISABLE**

**Examples**

This anonymous block disables the sending and receiving messages in the current session.

```sql
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.DISABLE;
END;
```

### 3.9.3 ENABLE

The **ENABLE** procedure enables the capability to send messages to the message buffer or retrieve messages from the message buffer. Running **SERVEROUTPUT(TRUE)** also implicitly performs the **ENABLE** procedure.

The destination of a message sent with **PUT**, **PUT_LINE**, or **NEW_LINE** depends upon the state of **SERVEROUTPUT**.

- If the last state of **SERVEROUTPUT** is **TRUE**, the message goes to standard output of the command line.
- If the last state of **SERVEROUTPUT** is **FALSE**, the message goes to the message buffer.

```sql
ENABLE [ (buffer_size INTEGER) ]
```

**Parameters**

*buffer_size*

Maximum length of the message buffer in bytes. If a **buffer_size** of less than 2000 is specified, the buffer size is set to 2000.

**Examples**
The following anonymous block enables messages. Setting `SERVEROUTPUT (TRUE)` forces them to standard output.

```sql
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.SERVEROUTPUT(TRUE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Messages enabled');
END;
```

Messages enabled

The same effect could have been achieved by simply using `SERVEROUTPUT (TRUE)`.

```sql
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.SERVEROUTPUT(TRUE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Messages enabled');
END;
```

Messages enabled

The following anonymous block enables messages, but setting `SERVEROUTPUT (FALSE)` directs messages to the message buffer.

```sql
BEGIN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.SERVEROUTPUT(FALSE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Message sent to buffer');
END;
```

3.9.4 GET_LINE

The `GET_LINE` procedure provides the capability to retrieve a line of text from the message buffer. Only text that has been terminated by an end-of-line character sequence is retrieved – that is complete lines generated using `PUT_LINE`, or by a series of `PUT` calls followed by a `NEW_LINE` call.

```sql
GET_LINE(line OUT VARCHAR2, status OUT INTEGER)
```

Parameters

`line`

Variable receiving the line of text from the message buffer.

`status`

0 if a line was returned from the message buffer, 1 if there was no line to return.

Examples
The following anonymous block writes the `emp` table out to the message buffer as a comma-delimited string for each row.

```sql
EXEC DBMS_OUTPUT.SERVEROUTPUT(FALSE);
DECLARE
  v_emprec VARCHAR2(120);
  CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE;
  FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
    v_emprec := i.empno || ',' || i.ename || ',' || i.job || ',' || NVL(LTRIM(TO_CHAR(i.mgr,'9999')),'
    ') || ',' || i.hiredate || ',' || NVL(LTRIM(TO_CHAR(i.comm,'9990.99')),'
    ') || ',' || i.deptno;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emprec);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

The following anonymous block reads the message buffer and inserts the messages written by the prior example into a table named `messages`. The rows in `messages` are then displayed.

```sql
CREATE TABLE messages (  
  status INTEGER,  
  msg VARCHAR2(100)  
);
DECLARE
  v_line VARCHAR2(100);  
  v_status INTEGER := 0;
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINE(v_line,v_status);  
  WHILE v_status = 0 LOOP  
    INSERT INTO messages VALUES(v_status, v_line);  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINE(v_line,v_status);  
  END LOOP;
END;
SELECT msg FROM messages;
```

```
msg
----------------------------------------  ------------------------
7369, SMITH, CLERK, 7902, 17-DEC-80 00:00:00, 800.00,, 20
7499, ALLEN, SALESMAN, 7698, 20-FEB-81 00:00:00, 1600.00, 300.00, 30
7521, WARD, SALESMAN, 7698, 22-FEB-81 00:00:00, 1250.00, 500.00, 30
7566, JONES, MANAGER, 7839, 02-APR-81 00:00:00, 2975.00, , 20
7654, MARTIN, SALESMAN, 7698, 28-SEP-81 00:00:00, 1250.00, 1400.00, 30
7698, BLAKE, MANAGER, 7839, 01-MAY-81 00:00:00, 2850.00,, 30
7782, CLARK, MANAGER, 7839, 09-JUN-81 00:00:00, 2450.00,, 10
7788, SCOTT, ANALYST, 7566, 19-APR-87 00:00:00, 3000.00,, 20
7839, KING, PRESIDENT,, 17-NOV-81 00:00:00, 5000.00,, 10
7844, TURNER, SALESMAN, 7698, 08-SEP-81 00:00:00, 1500.00, 0.00, 30
7876, ADAMS, CLERK, 7788, 23-MAY-87 00:00:00, 1100.00,, 20
7900, JAMES, CLERK, 7698, 03-DEC-81 00:00:00, 950.00,, 30
7902, FORD, ANALYST, 7566, 03-DEC-81 00:00:00, 3000.00,, 20
7934, MILLER, CLERK, 7782, 23-JAN-82 00:00:00, 1300.00,, 10
(14 rows)
```
3.9.5 GET_LINES

The GET_LINES procedure provides the capability to retrieve one or more lines of text from the message buffer into a collection. Only text that has been terminated by an end-of-line character sequence is retrieved – that is complete lines generated using PUT_LINE, or by a series of PUT calls followed by a NEW_LINE call.

GET_LINES(lines OUT CHARARR, numlines IN OUT INTEGER)

Parameters

lines

Table receiving the lines of text from the message buffer. See CHARARR for a description of lines.

numlines IN

Number of lines to be retrieved from the message buffer.

numlines OUT

Actual number of lines retrieved from the message buffer. If the output value of numlines is less than the input value, then there are no more lines left in the message buffer.

Examples

The following example uses the GET_LINES procedure to store all rows from the emp table that were placed on the message buffer, into an array.

EXEC DBMS_OUTPUT.SERVEROUTPUT(FALSE);

DECLARE
  v_emprec    VARCHAR2(120);
  CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE;
  FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
    v_emprec := i.empno || ',' || i.ename || ',' || i.job || ',' ||
               NVL(LTRIM(TO_CHAR(i.mgr,'9999')),'') || ',' || i.hiredate ||
               ',' || i.sal || ',' ||
               NVL(LTRIM(TO_CHAR(i.comm,'9990.99')),'') || ',' || i.deptno;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emprec);
  END LOOP;
END;

DECLARE
  v_lines    DBMS_OUTPUT.CHARARR;
  v_numlines INTEGER := 14;
  v_status   INTEGER := 0;
BEGIN
```sql
DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES(v_lines,v_numlines);
FOR i IN 1..v_numlines LOOP
   INSERT INTO messages VALUES(v_numlines, v_lines(i));
END LOOP;
END;

SELECT msg FROM messages;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>msg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7369, SMITH, CLERK, 7902, 17-DEC-80 00:00:00, 800.00,,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7499, ALLEN, SALESMAN, 7698, 20-FEB-81 00:00:00, 1600.00, 300.00,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7521, WARD, SALESMAN, 7698, 22-FEB-81 00:00:00, 1250.00, 500.00,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7566, JONES, MANAGER, 7839, 02-APR-81 00:00:00, 2975.00,,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7654, MARTIN, SALESMAN, 7698, 28-SEP-81 00:00:00, 1250.00, 1400.00,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7698, BLAKE, MANAGER, 7839, 01-MAY-81 00:00:00, 2850.00,,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7782, CLARK, MANAGER, 7839, 09-JUN-81 00:00:00, 2450.00,,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7788, SCOTT, ANALYST, 7566, 19-APR-87 00:00:00, 3000.00,,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7839, KING, PRESIDENT,, 17-NOV-81 00:00:00, 5000.00,,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7844, TURNER, SALESMAN, 7698, 08-SEP-81 00:00:00, 1500.00,0.00,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7876, ADAMS, CLERK, 7788, 23-MAY-87 00:00:00, 1100.00,,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7900, JAMES, CLERK, 7698, 03-DEC-81 00:00:00, 950.00,,30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7902, FORD, ANALYST, 7566, 03-DEC-81 00:00:00, 3000.00,,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7934, MILLER, CLERK, 7782, 23-JAN-82 00:00:00, 1300.00,,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14 rows)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### 3.9.6 NEW_LINE

The `NEW_LINE` procedure writes an end-of-line character sequence in the message buffer.

```
NEW_LINE
```

**Parameters**

The `NEW_LINE` procedure expects no parameters.

### 3.9.7 PUT

The `PUT` procedure writes a string to the message buffer. No end-of-line character sequence is written at the end of the string. Use the `NEW_LINE` procedure to add an end-of-line character sequence.

```
PUT(item VARCHAR2)
```

**Parameters**

`item`

Text written to the message buffer.
Examples

The following example uses the `PUT` procedure to display a comma-delimited list of employees from the `emp` table.

```sql
DECLARE
    CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
BEGIN
    FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(i.empno);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(',');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(i.ename);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(',');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(i.job);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(',');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(i.mgr);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(',');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(i.hiredate);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(',');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(i.sal);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(',');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(i.comm);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(',');
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT(i.deptno);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
    END LOOP;
END;
```

7369, SMITH, CLERK, 7902, 17-DEC-80 00:00:00, 800.00,, 20
7499, ALLEN, SALESMAN, 7698, 20-FEB-81 00:00:00, 1600.00, 300.00, 30
7521, WARD, SALESMAN, 7698, 22-FEB-81 00:00:00, 1250.00, 500.00, 30
7566, JONES, MANAGER, 7839, 02-APR-81 00:00:00, 2975.00,, 20
7654, MARTIN, SALESMAN, 7698, 28-SEP-81 00:00:00, 1250.00, 1400.00, 30
7698, BLAKE, MANAGER, 7839, 01-MAY-81 00:00:00, 2850.00,, 30
7782, CLARK, MANAGER, 7839, 09-JUN-81 00:00:00, 2450.00,, 10
7788, SCOTT, ANALYST, 7566, 19-APR-87 00:00:00, 3000.00,, 20
7839, KING, PRESIDENT,, 17-NOV-81 00:00:00, 5000.00,, 10
7844, TURNER, SALESMAN, 7698, 08-SEP-81 00:00:00, 1500.00, 0.00, 30
7876, ADAMS, CLERK, 7788, 23-MAY-87 00:00:00, 1100.00,, 20
7900, JAMES, CLERK, 7698, 03-DEC-81 00:00:00, 950.00, 30
7902, FORD, ANALYST, 7566, 03-DEC-81 00:00:00, 3000.00,, 20
7934, MILLER, CLERK, 7782, 23-JAN-82 00:00:00, 1300.00,, 10

3.9.8 PUT_LINE

The `PUT_LINE` procedure writes a single line to the message buffer including an end-of-line character sequence.

```sql
PUT_LINE(item VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

`item`

Text to be written to the message buffer.
Examples

The following example uses the **PUT_LINE** procedure to display a comma-delimited list of employees from the `emp` table.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_emprec VARCHAR2(120);
BEGIN
  CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
  FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
    v_emprec := i.empno || ',' || i.ename || ',' || i.job || ',' ||
    NVL(LTRIM(TO_CHAR(i.mgr,'9999')),'') || ',' || i.hiredate ||
    ',' || i.sal || ',' ||
    NVL(LTRIM(TO_CHAR(i.comm,'9990.99')),'') || ',' || i.deptno;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emprec);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

7369,SMIT,CLERK,7902,17-DEC-80 00:00:00,800.00,,20
7499,ALLE,SALMA,7698,20-FEB-81 00:00:00,1600.00,300.00,30
7521,WAR,SALEMA,7698,22-FEB-81 00:00:00,1250.00,500.00,30
7566,JONE,MANAG,7839,02-APR-81 00:00:00,2975.00,,20
7654,MAR,SALMA,7698,28-SEP-81 00:00:00,1250.00,1400.00,30
7698,BLAKE,MANAG,7839,01-MAY-81 00:00:00,2850.00,,30
7782,CLARK,MANAG,7839,09-JUN-81 00:00:00,2450.00,,10
7788,SCOT,ANALYST,7566,19-APR-87 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7839,KING,PRESID,17-NOV-81 00:00:00,5000.00,,10
7844,TURNER,SALEMA,7698,08-SEP-81 00:00:00,1500.00,0.00,30
7876,ADAMS,CLERK,7788,23-MAY-87 00:00:00,1100.00,,20
7900,JAMES,CLERK,7698,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,950.00,,30
7902,ORD,ANALYST,7566,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7934,MILLER,CLERK,7782,23-JAN-82 00:00:00,1300.00,,10

### 3.9.9 SERVEROUTPUT

The **SERVEROUTPUT** procedure provides the capability to direct messages to standard output of the command line or to the message buffer. Setting **SERVEROUTPUT(TRUE)** also performs an implicit execution of **ENABLE**.

The default setting of **SERVEROUTPUT** is implementation dependent. For example, in Oracle SQL*Plus, **SERVEROUTPUT(FALSE)** is the default. In PSQL, **SERVEROUTPUT(TRUE)** is the default. Also note that in Oracle SQL*Plus, this setting is controlled using the SQL*Plus **SET** command, not by a stored procedure as implemented in Advanced Server.

**SERVEROUTPUT(stdout BOOLEAN)**

**Parameters**

`stdout`
Set to TRUE if subsequent PUT, PUT_LINE, or NEW_LINE commands are to send text directly to standard output of the command line. Set to FALSE if text is to be sent to the message buffer.

Examples

The following anonymous block sends the first message to the command line and the second message to the message buffer.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.SERVEROUTPUT(TRUE);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('This message goes to the command line');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.SERVEROUTPUT(FALSE);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('This message goes to the message buffer');
END;
```

This message goes to the command line

If within the same session, the following anonymous block is executed, the message stored in the message buffer from the prior example is flushed and displayed on the command line as well as the new message.

```
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.SERVEROUTPUT(TRUE);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Flush messages from the buffer');
END;
```

This message goes to the message buffer
Flush messages from the buffer
3.10 DBMS_PIPE

The DBMS_PIPE package provides the capability to send messages through a pipe within or between sessions connected to the same database cluster.

The procedures and functions available in the DBMS_PIPE package are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CREATE_PIPE(pipename [, maxpipesize ] [, private ] )</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Explicitly create a private pipe if private is “true” (the default) or a public pipe if private is “false”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEXT_ITEM_TYPE</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Determine the data type of the next item in a received message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACK_MESSAGE(item)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Place item in the session’s local message buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURGE(pipename)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Remove unreceived messages from the specified pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECEIVE_MESSAGE(pipename [, timeout ])</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Get a message from a specified pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMOVE_PIPE(pipename)</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Delete an explicitly created pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET_BUFFER</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Reset the local message buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEND_MESSAGE(pipename [, timeout ] [, maxpipesize ] )</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Send a message on a pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Obtain a unique session name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPACK_MESSAGE(item OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Retrieve the next data item from a message into a type-compatible variable, item.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pipes are categorized as implicit or explicit. An implicit pipe is created if a reference is made to a pipe name that was not previously created by the CREATE_PIPE function. For example, if the SEND_MESSAGE function is executed using a non-existent pipe name, a new implicit pipe is created with that name. An explicit pipe is created using the CREATE_PIPE function whereby the first parameter specifies the pipe name for the new pipe.

Pipes are also categorized as private or public. A private pipe can only be accessed by the user who created the pipe. Even a superuser cannot access a private pipe that was created by another user. A public pipe can be accessed by any user who has access to the DBMS_PIPE package.

A public pipe can only be created by using the CREATE_PIPE function with the third parameter set to FALSE. The CREATE_PIPE function can be used to create a private pipe by setting the third parameter to TRUE or by omitting the third parameter. All implicit pipes are private.
The individual data items or “lines” of a message are first built-in a local message buffer, unique to the current session. The PACK_MESSAGE procedure builds the message in the session’s local message buffer. The SEND_MESSAGE function is then used to send the message through the pipe.

Receipt of a message involves the reverse operation. The RECEIVE_MESSAGE function is used to get a message from the specified pipe. The message is written to the session’s local message buffer. The UNPACK_MESSAGE procedure is then used to transfer the message data items from the message buffer to program variables. If a pipe contains multiple messages, RECEIVE_MESSAGE gets the messages in FIFO (first-in-first-out) order.

Each session maintains separate message buffers for messages created with the PACK_MESSAGE procedure and messages retrieved by the RECEIVE_MESSAGE function. Thus messages can be both built and received in the same session. However, if consecutive RECEIVE_MESSAGE calls are made, only the message from the last RECEIVE_MESSAGE call will be preserved in the local message buffer.

### 3.10.1 CREATE_PIPE

The CREATE_PIPE function creates an explicit public pipe or an explicit private pipe with a specified name.

```
status INTEGER CREATE_PIPE(pipename VARCHAR2
                           [, maxpipesize INTEGER ] [, private BOOLEAN ])
```

**Parameters**

- **pipename**
  
  Name of the pipe.

- **maxpipesize**
  
  Maximum capacity of the pipe in bytes. Default is 8192 bytes.

- **private**
  
  Create a public pipe if set to FALSE. Create a private pipe if set to TRUE. This is the default.

- **status**
  
  Status code returned by the operation. 0 indicates successful creation.
Examples

The following example creates a private pipe named messages:

```
DECLARE
    v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
    v_status := DBMS_PIPE.CREATE_PIPE('messages');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('CREATE_PIPE status: ' || v_status);
END;
CREATE_PIPE status: 0
```

The following example creates a public pipe named mailbox:

```
DECLARE
    v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
    v_status := DBMS_PIPE.CREATE_PIPE('mailbox',8192,FALSE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('CREATE_PIPE status: ' || v_status);
END;
CREATE_PIPE status: 0
```

3.10.2 NEXT_ITEM_TYPE

The NEXT_ITEM_TYPE function returns an integer code identifying the data type of the next data item in a message that has been retrieved into the session’s local message buffer. As each item is moved off of the local message buffer with the UNPACK_MESSAGE procedure, the NEXT_ITEM_TYPE function will return the data type code for the next available item. A code of 0 is returned when there are no more items left in the message.

```
typecode INTEGER NEXT_ITEM_TYPE
```

Parameters

typecode

Code identifying the data type of the next data item as shown in Table 7-3-1.

Table 7-3-1 NEXT_ITEM_TYPE Data Type Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Code</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No more data items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>RAW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The type codes list in the table are not compatible with Oracle databases. Oracle assigns a different numbering sequence to the data types.
Examples

The following example shows a pipe packed with a NUMBER item, a VARCHAR2 item, a DATE item, and a RAW item. A second anonymous block then uses the NEXT_ITEM_TYPE function to display the type code of each item.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_number        NUMBER := 123;
  v_varchar       VARCHAR2(20) := 'Character data';
  v_date          DATE := SYSDATE;
  v_raw           RAW(4) := '21222324';
  v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(v_number);
  DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(v_varchar);
  DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(v_date);
  DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(v_raw);
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('datatypes');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SEND_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLERRM: ' || SQLERRM);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLCODE: ' || SQLCODE);
END;
SEND_MESSAGE status: 0

DECLARE
  v_number        NUMBER;
  v_varchar       VARCHAR2(20);
  v_date          DATE;
  v_timestamp     TIMESTAMP;
  v_raw           RAW(4);
  v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE('datatypes');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('---------------
-------------------');
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.NEXT_ITEM_TYPE;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('NEXT_ITEM_TYPE: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_number);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('NUMBER Item   : ' || v_number);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('--------------------------
----------------------------------');
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.NEXT_ITEM_TYPE;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('NEXT_ITEM_TYPE: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_varchar);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('VARCHAR2 Item : ' || v_varchar);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('----------------------------------
----------------------------------');
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.NEXT_ITEM_TYPE;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('NEXT_ITEM_TYPE: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_date);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('DATE Item     : ' || v_date);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('----------------------------------
----------------------------------');
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.NEXT_ITEM_TYPE;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('NEXT_ITEM_TYPE: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_raw);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RAW Item      : ' || v_raw);
END;
```
3.10.3 PACK_MESSAGE

The PACK_MESSAGE procedure places an item of data in the session’s local message buffer. PACK_MESSAGE must be executed at least once before issuing a SEND_MESSAGE call.

```
PACK_MESSAGE(item { DATE | NUMBER | VARCHAR2 | RAW })
```

Use the UNPACK_MESSAGE procedure to obtain data items once the message is retrieved using a RECEIVE_MESSAGE call.

Parameters

`item`

An expression evaluating to any of the acceptable parameter data types. The value is added to the session’s local message buffer.

3.10.4 PURGE

The PURGE procedure removes the unreceived messages from a specified implicit pipe.

```
PURGE(pipename VARCHAR2)
```
Use the `REMOVE_PIPE` function to delete an explicit pipe.

**Parameters**

`pipename`

Name of the pipe.

**Examples**

Two messages are sent on a pipe:

```sql
DECLARE
  v_status INTEGER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('Message #1');
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('pipe');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SEND_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('Message #2');
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('pipe');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SEND_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
END;
SEND_MESSAGE status: 0
SEND_MESSAGE status: 0
```

Receive the first message and unpack it:

```sql
DECLARE
  v_item       VARCHAR2(80);
  v_status     INTEGER;
BEGIN
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE('pipe',1);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_item);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Item: ' || v_item);
END;
RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: 0
Item: Message #1
```

Purge the pipe:

```sql
EXEC DBMS_PIPE.PURGE('pipe');
```

Try to retrieve the next message. The `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` call returns status code 1 indicating it timed out because no message was available.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_item       VARCHAR2(80);
  v_status     INTEGER;
BEGIN
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE('pipe',1);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
```
3.10.5 RECEIVED_MESSAGE

The RECEIVED_MESSAGE function obtains a message from a specified pipe.

```
status INTEGER RECEIVED_MESSAGE(pipename VARCHAR2 [, timeout INTEGER ])
```

Parameters

pipe name

Name of the pipe.

timeout

Wait time (seconds). Default is 86400000 (1000 days).

status

Status code returned by the operation.

The possible status codes are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Time out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Message too large for the buffer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.10.6 REMOVE_PIPE

The REMOVE_PIPE function deletes an explicit private or explicit public pipe.

```
status INTEGER REMOVE_PIPE(pipename VARCHAR2)
```

Use the REMOVE_PIPE function to delete explicitly created pipes – i.e., pipes created with the CREATE_PIPE function.

Parameters
pipename

Name of the pipe.

status

Status code returned by the operation. A status code of 0 is returned even if the named pipe is non-existent.

Examples

Two messages are sent on a pipe:

```
DECLARE
  v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.CREATE_PIPE('pipe');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('CREATE_PIPE status : ' || v_status);

  DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('Message #1');
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('pipe');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SEND_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);

  DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('Message #2');
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('pipe');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SEND_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
END;
CREATE_PIPE status : 0
SEND_MESSAGE status: 0
SEND_MESSAGE status: 0
```

Receive the first message and unpack it:

```
DECLARE
  v_item          VARCHAR2(80);
  v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
  v_status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE('pipe',1);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_item);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Item: ' || v_item);
END;
RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: 0
Item: Message #1
```

Remove the pipe:

```
SELECT DBMS_PIPE.REMOVE_PIPE('pipe') FROM DUAL;
remove_pipe
----------
0
(1 row)
```
Try to retrieve the next message. The `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` call returns status code 1 indicating it timed out because the pipe had been deleted.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_item          VARCHAR2(80);
    v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
    v_status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE('pipe',1);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
END;
RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: 1
```

### 3.10.7 **RESET_BUFFER**

The `RESET_BUFFER` procedure resets a “pointer” to the session’s local message buffer back to the beginning of the buffer. This has the effect of causing subsequent `PACK_MESSAGE` calls to overwrite any data items that existed in the message buffer prior to the `RESET_BUFFER` call.

```
RESET_BUFFER
```

**Examples**

A message to John is written to the local message buffer. It is replaced by a message to Bob by calling `RESET_BUFFER`. The message is sent on the pipe.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('Hi, John');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('Can you attend a meeting at 3:00, today?');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('If not, is tomorrow at 8:30 ok with you?');
    DBMS_PIPE.RESET_BUFFER;
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('Hi, Bob');
    DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE('Can you attend a meeting at 9:30, tomorrow?');
    v_status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE('pipe');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SEND_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
END;
SEND_MESSAGE status: 0
```

The message to Bob is in the received message.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_item          VARCHAR2(80);
    v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
    v_status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE('pipe',1);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: ' || v_status);
    DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_item);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Item: ' || v_item);
```
DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_item);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Item: ' || v_item);
END;

RECEIVE_MESSAGE status: 0
Item: Hi, Bob
Item: Can you attend a meeting at 9:30, tomorrow?

### 3.10.8 SEND_MESSAGE

The `SEND_MESSAGE` function sends a message from the session’s local message buffer to the specified pipe.

```
status SEND_MESSAGE(pipename VARCHAR2 [, timeout INTEGER ] [, maxpipesize INTEGER ])
```

**Parameters**

- **pipename**
  
  Name of the pipe.

- **timeout**
  
  Wait time (seconds). Default is 86400000 (1000 days).

- **maxpipesize**
  
  Maximum capacity of the pipe in bytes. Default is 8192 bytes.

- **status**
  
  Status code returned by the operation.

The possible status codes are:

**Table 7-3-3 SEND_MESSAGE Status Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Time out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Function interrupted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.10.9 UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME

The `UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME` function returns a name, unique to the current session.

#### name VARCHAR2 UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME

**Parameters**

- **name**
  
  Unique session name.

**Examples**

The following anonymous block retrieves and displays a unique session name.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_session VARCHAR2(30);
BEGIN
  v_session := DBMS_PIPE.UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Session Name: ' || v_session);
END;
```

Session Name: PG$PIPE$5$52752

### 3.10.10 UNPACK_MESSAGE

The `UNPACK_MESSAGE` procedure copies the data items of a message from the local message buffer to a specified program variable. The message must be placed in the local message buffer with the `RECEIVE_MESSAGE` function before using `UNPACK_MESSAGE`.

#### UNPACK_MESSAGE(item OUT { DATE | NUMBER | VARCHAR2 | RAW })

**Parameters**

- **item**
  
  Type-compatible variable that receives a data item from the local message buffer.
3.10.11 Comprehensive Example

The following example uses a pipe as a “mailbox”. The procedures to create the mailbox, add a multi-item message to the mailbox (up to three items), and display the full contents of the mailbox are enclosed in a package named, mailbox.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE mailbox
IS
    PROCEDURE create_mailbox;
    PROCEDURE add_message (  
        p_mailbox   VARCHAR2,  
        p_item_1    VARCHAR2,  
        p_item_2    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'END',  
        p_item_3    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'END'  
    );
    PROCEDURE empty_mailbox (  
        p_mailbox   VARCHAR2,  
        p_waittime  INTEGER DEFAULT 10  
    );
END mailbox;
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE BODY mailbox
IS
    PROCEDURE create_mailbox
    IS
        v_mailbox   VARCHAR2(30);
        v_status    INTEGER;
    BEGIN
        v_mailbox := DBMS_PIPE.UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME;
        v_status := DBMS_PIPE.CREATE_PIPE(v_mailbox,1000,FALSE);
        IF v_status = 0 THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Created mailbox: ' || v_mailbox);
        ELSE
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('CREATE_PIPE failed - status: ' || v_status);
        END IF;
    END create_mailbox;
    PROCEDURE add_message (  
        p_mailbox   VARCHAR2,  
        p_item_1    VARCHAR2,  
        p_item_2    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'END',  
        p_item_3    VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'END'  
    )
    IS
        v_item_cnt  INTEGER := 0;
        v_status    INTEGER;
    BEGIN
        DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(p_item_1);
        v_item_cnt := 1;
        IF p_item_2 != 'END' THEN
            DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(p_item_2);
            v_item_cnt := v_item_cnt + 1;
        END IF;
        IF p_item_3 != 'END' THEN
            DBMS_PIPE.PACK_MESSAGE(p_item_3);
            v_item_cnt := v_item_cnt + 1;
        END IF;
        v_status := DBMS_PIPE.SEND_MESSAGE(p_mailbox);
        IF v_status = 0 THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Added message with ' || v_item_cnt || ' items.');
        ELSE
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SEND_MESSAGE failed - status: ' || v_status);
        END IF;
    END add_message;
END mailbox;
```
' item(s) to mailbox ' || p_mailbox);
ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SEND_MESSAGE in add_message failed - ' ||
    'status: ' || v_status);
END IF;
END add_message;

PROCEDURE empty_mailbox (p_mailbox VARCHAR2,
p_waittime INTEGER DEFAULT 10)
IS
    v_msgno INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
    v_itemno INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
    v_item VARCHAR2(100);
    v_status INTEGER;
BEGIN
    v_status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE(p_mailbox,p_waittime);
    WHILE v_status = 0 LOOP
        v_msgno := v_msgno + 1;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('****** Start message #' || v_msgno ||
        ' ******');
        BEGIN
            LOOP
                v_status := DBMS_PIPE.NEXT_ITEM_TYPE;
                EXIT WHEN v_status = 0;
                DBMS_PIPE.UNPACK_MESSAGE(v_item);
                v_itemno := v_itemno + 1;
                DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Item #' || v_itemno || ': ' ||
                v_item);
            END LOOP;
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('******* End message #' || v_msgno ||
            ' *******');
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('*');
            v_itemno := 0;
            v_status := DBMS_PIPE.RECEIVE_MESSAGE(p_mailbox,1);
        END LOOP;
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of messages received: ' || v_msgno);
        v_status := DBMS_PIPE.REMOVE_PIPE(p_mailbox);
        IF v_status = 0 THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Deleted mailbox ' || p_mailbox);
        ELSE
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Could not delete mailbox - status: ' ||
            v_status);
        END IF;
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of messages received: ' || v_msgno);
END empty_mailbox;
END mailbox;

The following demonstrates the execution of the procedures in mailbox. The first
procedure creates a public pipe using a name generated by the UNIQUE_SESSION_NAME
function.

EXEC mailbox.create_mailbox;
Created mailbox: PG$PIPE$13$3940

Using the mailbox name, any user in the same database with access to the mailbox
package and DBMS_PIPE package can add messages:
EXEC mailbox.add_message('PGPIPE$13$3940','Hi, John','Can you attend a meeting at 3:00, today?','-- Mary');
Added message with 3 item(s) to mailbox PGPIPE$13$3940

EXEC mailbox.add_message('PGPIPE$13$3940','Don''t forget to submit your report','Thanks','-- Joe');
Added message with 3 item(s) to mailbox PGPIPE$13$3940

Finally, the contents of the mailbox can be emptied:

EXEC mailbox.empty_mailbox('PGPIPE$13$3940');
****** Start message #1 ******
Item #1: Hi, John
Item #2: Can you attend a meeting at 3:00, today?
Item #3: -- Mary
****** End message #1 ******
*
****** Start message #2 ******
Item #1: Don't forget to submit your report
Item #2: Thanks,
Item #3: Joe
****** End message #2 ******
*
Number of messages received: 2
Deleted mailbox PGPIPE$13$3940
### 3.11 DBMS_PROFILER

The DBMS_PROFILER package collects and stores performance information about the PL/pgSQL and SPL statements that are executed during a performance profiling session; use the functions and procedures listed below to control the profiling tool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLUSH_DATA</td>
<td>Status Code or Exception</td>
<td>Flushes performance data collected in the current session without terminating the session (profiling continues).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_VERSION(major OUT, minor OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Returns the version number of this package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK</td>
<td>Status Code</td>
<td>Confirms that the current version of the profiler will work with the current database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAUSE_PROFILER</td>
<td>Status Code or Exception</td>
<td>Pause data collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESUME_PROFILER</td>
<td>Status Code or Exception</td>
<td>Resume data collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>START_PROFILER(run_comment, run_comment1 [, run_number OUT ])</td>
<td>Status Code or Exception</td>
<td>Start data collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP_PROFILER</td>
<td>Status Code or Exception</td>
<td>Stop data collection and flush performance data to the PLSQL_PROFILER_RAWDATA table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The functions within the DBMS_PROFILER package return a status code to indicate success or failure; the DBMS_PROFILER procedures raise an exception only if they encounter a failure. The status codes and messages returned by the functions, and the exceptions raised by the procedures are listed in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Exception</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>error version</td>
<td>version_mismatch</td>
<td>The profiler version and the database are incompatible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>The operation completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>error_param</td>
<td>profiler_error</td>
<td>The operation received an incorrect parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>error_io</td>
<td>profiler_error</td>
<td>The data flush operation has failed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.11.1 FLUSH_DATA

The FLUSH_DATA function/procedure flushes the data collected in the current session without terminating the profiler session. The data is flushed to the tables described in the Advanced Server Performance Features Guide. The function and procedure signatures are:

```sql
status INTEGER FLUSH_DATA

FLUSH_DATA
```
3.11.2 GET_VERSION

The GET_VERSION procedure returns the version of DBMS_PROFILER. The procedure signature is:

\[ \text{GET_VERSION}(\text{major } \text{OUT INTEGER}, \text{minor } \text{OUT INTEGER}) \]

Parameters

\textit{status}

Status code returned by the operation.

3.11.3 INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK

The INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK function confirms that the current version of DBMS_PROFILER will work with the current database. The function signature is:

\[ \text{status INTEGER INTERNAL_VERSION_CHECK} \]

Parameters

\textit{status}

Status code returned by the operation.
3.11.4  PAUSE_PROFILER

The `PAUSE_PROFILER` function/procedure pauses a profiling session. The function and procedure signatures are:

```sql
status INTEGER PAUSE_PROFILER

PAUSE_PROFILER
```

Parameters

`status`

Status code returned by the operation.

3.11.5  RESUME_PROFILER

The `RESUME_PROFILER` function/procedure resumes a profiling session. The function and procedure signatures are:

```sql
status INTEGER RESUME_PROFILER

RESUME_PROFILER
```

Parameters

`status`

Status code returned by the operation.

3.11.6  START_PROFILER

The `START_PROFILER` function/procedure starts a data collection session. The function and procedure signatures are:

```sql
status INTEGER START_PROFILER(run_comment TEXT := SYSDATE, run_comment1 TEXT := '' [, run_number OUT INTEGER ])

START_PROFILER(run_comment TEXT := SYSDATE, run_comment1 TEXT := '' [, run_number OUT INTEGER ])
```
Parameters

run_comment

A user-defined comment for the profiler session. The default value is SYSDATE.

run_comment1

An additional user-defined comment for the profiler session. The default value is ''.

run_number

The session number of the profiler session.

status

Status code returned by the operation.

3.11.7 STOP_PROFILER

The STOP PROFILER function/procedure stops a profiling session and flushes the performance information to the DBMS_PROFILER tables and view. The function and procedure signatures are:

    status INTEGER STOP_PROFILER

    STOP_PROFILER

Parameters

status

Status code returned by the operation.
3.11.8 Using DBMS_PROFILER

The DBMS_PROFILER package collects and stores performance information about the PL/pgSQL and SPL statements that are executed during a profiling session; you can review the performance information in the tables and views provided by the profiler.

DBMS_PROFILER works by recording a set of performance-related counters and timers for each line of PL/pgSQL or SPL statement that executes within a profiling session. The counters and timers are stored in a table named `SYS.PLSQL_PROFILER_DATA`. When you complete a profiling session, DBMS_PROFILER will write a row to the performance statistics table for each line of PL/pgSQL or SPL code that executed within the session. For example, if you execute the following function:

```sql
1 - CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION getBalance(acctNumber INTEGER)
2 - RETURNS NUMERIC AS $$
3 - DECLARE
4 -   result NUMERIC;
5 - BEGIN
6 -   SELECT INTO result balance FROM acct WHERE id = acctNumber;
7 - IF (result IS NULL) THEN
8 -     RAISE INFO 'Balance is null';
9 -   END IF;
10- RETURN result;
11- END;
12- $$ LANGUAGE 'plpgsql';
```

DBMS_PROFILER adds one `PLSQL_PROFILER_DATA` entry for each line of code within the `getBalance()` function (including blank lines and comments). The entry corresponding to the `SELECT` statement executed exactly one time; and required a very small amount of time to execute. On the other hand, the entry corresponding to the `RAISE INFO` statement executed once or not at all (depending on the value for the `balance` column).

Some of the lines in this function contain no executable code so the performance statistics for those lines will always contain zero values.

To start a profiling session, invoke the `DBMS_PROFILER.START_PROFILER` function (or procedure). Once you've invoked `START_PROFILER`, Advanced Server will profile every PL/pgSQL or SPL function, procedure, trigger, or anonymous block that your session executes until you either stop or pause the profiler (by calling `STOP_PROFILER` or `PAUSE_PROFILER`).
It is important to note that when you start (or resume) the profiler, the profiler will only gather performance statistics for functions/procedures/triggers that start after the call to `START_PROFILER` (or `RESUME_PROFILER`).

While the profiler is active, Advanced Server records a large set of timers and counters in memory; when you invoke the `STOP_PROFILER` (or `FLUSH_DATA`) function/procedure, `DBMS_PROFILER` writes those timers and counters to a set of three tables:

- **SYS.PLSQL_PROFILER_RAWDATA**
  Contains the performance counters and timers for each statement executed within the session.

- **SYS.PLSQL_PROFILER_RUNS**
  Contains a summary of each run (aggregating the information found in `PLSQL_PROFILER_RAWDATA`).

- **SYS.PLSQL_PROFILER_UNITS**
  Contains a summary of each code unit (function, procedure, trigger, or anonymous block) executed within a session.

In addition, `DBMS_PROFILER` defines a view, `SYS.PLSQL_PROFILER_DATA`, which contains a subset of the `PLSQL_PROFILER_RAWDATA` table.

Please note that a non-superuser may gather profiling information, but may not view that profiling information unless a superuser grants specific privileges on the profiling tables (stored in the `SYS` schema). This permits a non-privileged user to gather performance statistics without exposing information that the administrator may want to keep secret.
3.11.8.1 Querying the DBMS_PROFILER Tables and View

The following step-by-step example uses DBMS_PROFILER to retrieve performance information for procedures, functions, and triggers included in the sample data distributed with Advanced Server.

1. Open the EDB-PSQL command line, and establish a connection to the Advanced Server database. Use an EXEC statement to start the profiling session:

   acctg=# EXEC dbms_profiler.start_profiler('profile list_emp');
   EDB-SPL Procedure successfully completed

   (Note: The call to start_profiler() includes a comment that DBMS_PROFILER associates with the profiler session).

2. Then call the list_emp function:

   acctg=# SELECT list_emp();
   INFO: EMPNO    ENAME
   INFO: ------    -------
   INFO:  7369     SMITH
   INFO:  7499     ALLEN
   INFO:  7521     WARD
   INFO:  7566     JONES
   INFO:  7654     MARTIN
   INFO:  7698     BLAKE
   INFO:  7782     CLARK
   INFO:  7788     SCOTT
   INFO:  7839     KING
   INFO:  7844     TURNER
   INFO:  7876     ADAMS
   INFO:  7900     JAMES
   INFO:  7902     FORD
   INFO:  7934     MILLER
   list_emp
   ----------
   (1 row)

3. Stop the profiling session with a call to dbms_profiler.stop_profiler:

   acctg=# EXEC dbms_profiler.stop_profiler;
   EDB-SPL Procedure successfully completed

4. Start a new session with the dbms_profiler.start_profiler function (followed by a new comment):

   acctg=# EXEC dbms_profiler.start_profiler('profile get_dept_name and emp_sal_trig');
5. Invoke the `get_dept_name` function:

```sql
acctg=# SELECT get_dept_name(10);
get_dept_name
---------------
ACCOUNTING
(1 row)
```

6. Execute an `UPDATE` statement that causes a trigger to execute:

```sql
acctg=# UPDATE memp SET sal = 500 WHERE empno = 7902;
INFO: Updating employee 7902
INFO: ..Old salary: 3000.00
INFO: ..New salary: 500.00
INFO: ..Raise : -2500.00
INFO: User enterprisedb updated employee(s) on 04-FEB-14
UPDATE 1
```

7. Terminate the profiling session and flush the performance information to the profiling tables:

```sql
acctg=# EXEC dbms_profiler.stop_profiler;
EDB-SPL Procedure successfully completed
```

8. Now, query the `plsql_profiler_runs` table to view a list of the profiling sessions, arranged by `runid`:

```sql
acctg=# SELECT * FROM plsql_profiler_runs;
runid | related_run | run_owner   | run_date          | run_comment
| run_total_time | run_system_info | run_comment1 | spare1
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------
| 1 | | enterprisedb | 04-FEB-14 09:32:48.874315 | profile list_emp
| 4154 | | | | |
| 2 | | enterprisedb | 04-FEB-14 09:41:30.546503 | profile get_dept_name and emp_sal_trig
| 2088 | | | | |
(2 rows)
```

9. Query the `plsql_profiler_units` table to view the amount of time consumed by each unit (each function, procedure, or trigger):

```sql
acctg=# SELECT * FROM plsql_profiler_units;
runid | unit_number | unit_type | unit_owner | unit_name
| unit_timestamp | total_time | spare1 | spare2
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------
| 1 | 16999 | FUNCTION | enterprisedb | list_emp()
| | 4 | | |
| 2 | 17002 | FUNCTION | enterprisedb | user_audit_trig()
| | 1 | | |
| 2 | 17000 | FUNCTION | enterprisedb | get_dept_name(p_deptno numeric)
| | 1 | | |
| 2 | 17004 | FUNCTION | enterprisedb | emp_sal_trig()
| | 1 | | |
(4 rows)
```
10. Query the **plsql_profiler_rawdata** table to view a list of the wait event counters and wait event times:

```sql
acctg=# SELECT runid, sourcecode, func_oid, line_number, exec_count, tuples_returned, time_total FROM plsql_profiler_rawdata;
runid | sourcecode | func_oid | line_number | exec_count | tuples_returned | time_total
-------+------------+----------+-------------+------------+----------------+----------
1 | DECLARE | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
2 | v_empno | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
3 | v_ename | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
4 | emp_cur CURSOR FOR | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
5 | SELECT empno, ename FROM memp ORDER BY empno; | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
6 | BEGIN | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
7 | OPEN emp_cur; | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
8 | RAISE INFO 'EMPNO ENAME'; | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
9 | RAISE INFO '----- ----'; | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
10 | LOOP | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 4.6e-05 | 0.001621
11 | FETCH emp_cur INTO v_empno, v_ename; | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
12 | EXIT WHEN NOT FOUND; | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
13 | RAISE INFO '% %', v_empno, v_ename; | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 8.3e-05 | 0.001621
14 | END LOOP; | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
15 | CLOSE emp_cur; | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
16 | RETURN; | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 1e-05 | 0.001621
17 | END; | 16999 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
18 | DECLARE | 16999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
19 | v_action | 17002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
20 | v_text | 17002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
21 | BEGIN | 17002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
22 | IF TG_OP = 'INSERT' THEN | 17002 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.001621
23 | v_action := ' added employee(s) on '; | 17002 | 1 | 0 | 0.001621 | 0.001621
24 | ELSEIF TG_OP = 'UPDATE' THEN | 17002 | 1 | 0 | 3.2e-05 | 0.001621
25 | v_action := ' updated employee(s) on '; | 17002 | 1 | 0 | 3.2e-05 | 0.001621
26 | ELSEIF TG_OP = 'DELETE' THEN | 17002 | 1 | 0 | 3.2e-05 | 0.001621
27 | v_action := ' deleted employee(s) on '; | 17002 | 1 | 0 | 3.2e-05 | 0.001621
```
DECLARE
  v_dname  VARCHAR(14);
BEGIN
  SELECT INTO v_dname dname FROM dept WHERE deptno = p_deptno;
  RETURN v_dname;
END;

DECLARE
  sal_diff       NUMERIC(7,2);
BEGIN
  IF TG_OP = 'INSERT' THEN
    RAISE INFO 'Inserting employee %', NEW.empno;
    RAISE INFO '..New salary: %', NEW.sal;
    RETURN NEW;
  END IF;
  IF TG_OP = 'UPDATE' THEN
    sal_diff := NEW.sal - OLD.sal;
    RAISE INFO 'Updating employee %', OLD.empno;
    RAISE INFO '..Old salary: %', OLD.sal;
    RAISE INFO '..Raise     : %', sal_diff;
    RETURN NEW;
  END IF;
  IF TG_OP = 'DELETE' THEN
    RAISE INFO 'Deleting employee %', OLD.empno;
  END IF;
END;
11. Query the `plsql_profiler_data` view to review a subset of the information found in the `plsql_profiler_rawdata` table:

```sql
SELECT * FROM plsql_profiler_data;
```
<p>| 2 | 17002 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17002 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17002 | 9 | 1 | 3.2e-05 | 3.2e-05 | 3.2e-05 |
| 2 | 17002 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17002 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17002 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17002 | 13 | 1 | 0.000383 | 0.000383 | 0.000383 |
| 2 | 17002 | 14 | 1 | 6.3e-05 | 6.3e-05 | 6.3e-05 |
| 2 | 17002 | 15 | 1 | 3.6e-05 | 3.6e-05 | 3.6e-05 |
| 2 | 17002 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 5 | 1 | 0.000647 | 0.000647 | 0.000647 |
| 2 | 17000 | 6 | 1 | 2.6e-05 | 2.6e-05 | 2.6e-05 |
| 2 | 17000 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17000 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 5 | 1 | 8.4e-05 | 8.4e-05 | 8.4e-05 |
| 2 | 17004 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 17004 | 10 | 1 | 0.000355 | 0.000355 | 0.000355 |
| 2 | 17004 | 11 | 1 | 0.000177 | 0.000177 | 0.000177 |
| 2 | 17004 | 12 | 1 | 5.5e-05 | 5.5e-05 | 5.5e-05 |
| 2 | 17004 | 13 | 1 | 3.1e-05 | 3.1e-05 | 3.1e-05 |
| 2 | 17004 | 14 | 1 | 2.8e-05 | 2.8e-05 | 2.8e-05 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.7e-05</td>
<td>2.7e-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1e-06</td>
<td>1e-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17004</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(68 rows)
3.11.8.2  DBMS_PROFILER - Reference

The Advanced Server installer creates the following tables and views that you can query to review PL/SQL performance profile information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLSQL_PROFILER_RUNS</td>
<td>Table containing information about all profiler runs, organized by runid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLSQL_PROFILER_UNITS</td>
<td>Table containing information about all profiler runs, organized by unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLSQL_PROFILER_DATA</td>
<td>View containing performance statistics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLSQL_PROFILER_RAWDATA</td>
<td>Table containing the performance statistics and the extended performance statistics for DRITA counters and timers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.11.8.2.1  PLSQL_PROFILER_RUNS

The PLSQL_PROFILER_RUNS table contains the following columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>runid</td>
<td>INTEGER (NOT NULL)</td>
<td>Unique identifier (plsql_profiler_runnumber)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>related_run</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>The runid of a related run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run_owner</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>The role that recorded the profiling session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run_date</td>
<td>TIMESTAMP WITHOUT TIME ZONE</td>
<td>The profiling session start time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run_comment</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>User comments relevant to this run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run_total_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Run time (in microseconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run_system_info</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run_comment1</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>Additional user comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spare1</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.11.8.2.2  PLSQL_PROFILER_UNITS

The PLSQL_PROFILER_UNITS table contains the following columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>runid</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Unique identifier (plsql_profiler_runnumber)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unit_number</td>
<td>OID</td>
<td>Corresponds to the OID of the row in the pg_proc table that identifies the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unit_type</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>PL/SQL function, procedure, trigger or anonymous block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unit_owner</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>The identity of the role that owns the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unit_name</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>The complete signature of the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unit_timestamp</td>
<td>TIMESTAMP WITHOUT TIME ZONE</td>
<td>Creation date of the unit (currently NULL).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.11.8.2.3 PLSQL_PROFILER_DATA

The `PLSQL_PROFILER_DATA` view contains the following columns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Time spent within the unit (in milliseconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spare1</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spare2</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.11.8.2.4 PLSQL_PROFILER_RAWDATA

The `PLSQL_PROFILER_RAWDATA` table contains the statistical and wait events information that is found in the `PLSQL_PROFILER_DATA` view, as well as the performance statistics returned by the DRITA counters and timers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>runid</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>The run identifier (<code>plsql_profiler_runnumber</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourcecode</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>The individual line of profiled code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>func_oid</td>
<td>OID</td>
<td>Object ID of the unit that contains the current line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line_number</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Current line number of the profiled workload.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exec_count</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The number of times that the line was executed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuples_returned</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time_total</td>
<td>DOUBLE PRECISION</td>
<td>The amount of time spent executing the line (in seconds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time_shortest</td>
<td>DOUBLE PRECISION</td>
<td>The minimum execution time for the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time_longest</td>
<td>DOUBLE PRECISION</td>
<td>The maximum execution time for the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num_scans</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuples_fetched</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuples_inserted</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuples_updated</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuples_deleted</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blocks_fetched</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blocks_hit</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal_write</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for a write to the write-ahead log buffer (expect this value to be high).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal_flush</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the write-ahead log to flush to disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal_file_sync</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the write-ahead log to sync to disk (related to the wal_sync_method parameter which, by default, is 'fsync' - better performance can be gained by changing this parameter to open_sync).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db_file_read</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the completion of a read (from disk).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db_file_write</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the completion of a write (to disk).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db_file_sync</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the operating system to flush all changes to disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db_file_extend</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the operating system while adding a new page to the end of a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sql_parse</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>Currently Unused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query_plan</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has generated a query plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other_lwlock_acquire</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for other light-weight lock to protect data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_collision</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the completion of the shared_plan_cache_collision_event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_insert</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the completion of the shared_plan_cache_insert_event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_hit</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the completion of the shared_plan_cache_hit_event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_miss</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the completion of the shared_plan_cache_miss_event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_lock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the completion of the shared_plan_cache_lock_event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_busy</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the completion of the shared_plan_cache_busy_event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shmemindexlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to find or allocate space in the shared memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oidgenlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to allocate or assign an OID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xidgenlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to allocate or assign a transaction ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procarraylock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to get a snapshot or clearing a transaction ID at transaction end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinvalreadlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to retrieve or remove messages from shared invalidation queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinvalwritelock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to add a message to the shared invalidation queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walbufmappinglock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to replace a page in WAL buffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walwritelock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for WAL buffers to be written to disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlfilelock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the control file or creation of a new WAL file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkpointlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to perform a checkpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clogcontrollock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the transaction status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtranscontrollock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the sub-transaction information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multixactgenlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the shared multixact state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multixactoffsetcontrollock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update multixact offset mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multixactmembercontrollock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update multixact member mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relcacheinitlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or write the relation cache initialization file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkpointercommlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to manage the fsync requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twophasestatelock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the state of prepared transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tablespacecreatelock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to create or drop the tablespace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>btreevacuumlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the vacuum related information for a B-tree index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addinshmeminitlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to manage space allocation in shared memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autovacuumlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The autovacuum launcher waiting to read or update the current state of autovacuum workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autovacuumschedulelock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to ensure that the table selected for a vacuum still needs vacuuming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syncscanlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to get the start location of a scan on a table for synchronized scans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relationmappinglock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to update the relation map file used to store catalog to file node mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asyncctilock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update shared notification state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asyncqueueunlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update shared notification messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serializablexacthashlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to retrieve or store information about serializable transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serializablefinishedlistlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to access the list of finished serializable transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serializablepredicatelocklistlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to perform an operation on a list of locks held by serializable transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oldserxidlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or record the conflicting serializable transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syncreplock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update information about synchronous replicas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundworkerlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the background worker state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynamicsharedmemorycontrollock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the dynamic shared memory state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autofilelock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to update the <code>postgresql.auto.conf</code> file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicationslotallocationlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to allocate or free a replication slot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicationslotcontrollock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update replication slot state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committscontrollock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committslock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update the last value set for the transaction timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicationoriginlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to set up, drop, or use replication origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multixacttruncationlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or truncate multixact information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oldsnapshottimemaplock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to read or update old snapshot control information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backendrandomlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to generate a random number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logicalrepworkerlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the action on logical replication worker to finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clogtruncationlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited to truncate the write-ahead log or waiting for write-ahead log truncation to finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulkloadlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>A server has waited for the bulkloadlock to bulk upload the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edbresourcemanagerlock</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The edbresourcemanagerlock provides detail about edb resource manager lock module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal_write_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for a wal_write event to write to the write-ahead log buffer (expect this value to be high).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal_flush_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for a wal_flush event to write-ahead log to flush to disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wal_file_sync_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for a wal_file_sync event to write-ahead log to sync to disk (related to the wal_sync_method parameter which, by default, is 'fsync' - better performance can be gained by changing this parameter to open_sync).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db_file_read_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the db_file_read event for completion of a read (from disk).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db_file_write_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the db_file_write event for completion of a write (to disk).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db_file_sync_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the db_file_sync event to sync all changes to disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db_file_extend_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the db_file_extend event while adding a new page to the end of a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sql_parse_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the sql_parse event to parse a SQL statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query_plan_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the query_plan event to compute the execution plan for a SQL statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other_lwlock_acquire_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the other_lwlock_acquire event to protect data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_collision_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the shared_plan_cache_collision event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_insert_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the shared_plan_cache_insert wait event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_hit_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the shared_plan_cache_hit wait event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_miss_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the shared_plan_cache_miss wait event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_lock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the shared_plan_cache_lock wait event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shared_plan_cache_busy_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the shared_plan_cache_busy wait event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shmemindexlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the shmemindexlock wait event to find or allocate space in the shared memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oidgenlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the oidgenlock wait event to allocate or assign an OID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xidgenlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the xidgenlock wait event to allocate or assign a transaction ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procarraylock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the procarraylock wait event to clear a transaction ID at transaction end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinvalreadlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the sinvalreadlock wait event to retrieve or remove messages from shared invalidation queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinvalwritelock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the sinvalwritelock wait event to add a message to the shared invalidation queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walbufmappinglock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the walbufmappinglock wait event to replace a page in WAL buffers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walwritelock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the walwritelock wait event to write the WAL buffers to disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlfilelock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the controlfilelock wait event to read or update the control file or to create a new WAL file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkpointlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the checkpointlock wait event to perform a checkpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clogcontrollock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the clogcontrollock wait event to read or update the transaction status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtranscontrollock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the subtranscontrollock wait event to read or update the sub-transaction information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multixactgenlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the multixactgenlock wait event to read or update the shared multixact state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multixactoffsetcontrollock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the multixactoffsetcontrollock wait event to read or update multixact offset mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multixactmembercontrollock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td></td>
<td>the <code>multixactmembercontrollock</code> wait event to read or update multixact member mappings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relcacheinitlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>relcacheinitlock</code> wait event to read or write the relation cache initialization file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>checkpointercommlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>checkpointercommlock</code> wait event to manage the fsync requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twophasestatelock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>twophasestatelock</code> wait event to read or update the state of prepared transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tablespacecreatelock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>tablespacecreatelock</code> wait event to create or drop the tablespace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>btreevacuumlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>btreevacuumlock</code> wait event to read or update the vacuum related information for a B-tree index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addinshmeminitlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>addinshmeminitlock</code> wait event to manage space allocation in shared memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autovacuumlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>autovacuumlock</code> wait event to read or update the current state of autovacuum workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autovacuumschedulelock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>autovacuumschedulelock</code> wait event to ensure that the table selected for a vacuum still needs vacuuming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syncscanlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>syncscanlock</code> wait event to get the start location of a scan on a table for synchronized scans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relationmappinglock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>relationmappinglock</code> wait event to update the relation map file used to store catalog to file node mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asyncctllock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>asyncctllock</code> wait event to read or update shared notification state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asyncqueueunlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>asyncqueueunlock</code> wait event to read or update the notification messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serializabledxacthashlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>serializabledxacthashlock</code> wait event to retrieve or store information about serializable transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serializablefinishedlistlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>serializablefinishedlistlock</code> wait event to access the list of finished serializable transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serializablepredicatelocklistlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>serializablepredicatelocklistlock</code> wait event to perform an operation on a list of locks held by serializable transactions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oldserxidlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the <code>oldserxidlock</code> wait event to perform an operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syncreplock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the syncreplock wait event to read or update information about synchronous replicas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backgroundworkerlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the backgroundworkerlock wait event to read or update the background worker state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynamicsharedmemorycontrollock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the dynamicsharedmemorycontrollock wait event to read or update the dynamic shared memory state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autofilelock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the autofilelock wait event to update the postgresql.auto.conf file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicationslotallocationlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the replicationslotallocationlock wait event to allocate or free a replication slot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicationslotcontrollock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the replicationslotcontrollock wait event to read or update replication slot state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committscontrollock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the committscontrollock wait event to read or update transaction commit timestamps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committslock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the committslock wait event to read or update the last value set for the transaction timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicationoriginlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the replicationoriginlock wait event to set up, drop, or use replication origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multixacttruncationlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the multixacttruncationlock wait event to read or truncate multixact information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oldsnapshottimemaplock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the oldsnapshottimemaplock wait event to read or update old snapshot control information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backendrandomlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the backendrandomlock wait event to generate a random number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logicalrepworkerlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the logicalrepworkerlock wait event for an action on logical replication worker to finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clogtruncationlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the clogtruncationlock wait event to truncate the write-ahead log or waiting for write-ahead log truncation to finish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulkloadlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the bulkloadlock wait event to bulk upload the data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edbresourcemanagerlock_time</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The amount of time that the server has waited for the edbresourcemanagerlock wait event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totalwaits</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The total number of event waits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totalwaittime</td>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>The total time spent waiting for an event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.12 DBMS_RANDOM

The DBMS_RANDOM package provides a number of methods to generate random values. The procedures and functions available in the DBMS_RANDOM package are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INITIALIZE(val)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Initializes the DBMS_RANDOM package with the specified seed value. Deprecated, but supported for backward compatibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORMAL()</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Returns a random NUMBER.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANDOM</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Returns a random INTEGER with a value greater than or equal to $-2^{31}$ and less than $2^{31}$. Deprecated, but supported for backward compatibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEED(val)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Resets the seed with the specified value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEED(val)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Resets the seed with the specified value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING(opt, len)</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Returns a random string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMINATE</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>TERMINATE has no effect. Deprecated, but supported for backward compatibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Returns a random number with a value greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1, with 38 digit precision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALUE(low, high)</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Returns a random number with a value greater than or equal to low and less than high.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.12.1 INITIALIZE

The INITIALIZE procedure initializes the DBMS_RANDOM package with a seed value. The signature is:

    INITIALIZE(val IN INTEGER)

This procedure should be considered deprecated; it is included for backward compatibility only.

Parameters

val

val is the seed value used by the DBMS_RANDOM package algorithm.
Example

The following code snippet demonstrates a call to the `INITIALIZE` procedure that initializes the `DBMS_RANDOM` package with the seed value, 6475.

```sql
DBMS_RANDOM.INITIALIZE(6475);
```

3.12.2 NORMAL

The `NORMAL` function returns a random number of type `NUMBER`. The signature is:

```sql
result NUMBER NORMAL()
```

Parameters

`result`

`result` is a random value of type `NUMBER`.

Example

The following code snippet demonstrates a call to the `NORMAL` function:

```sql
x := DBMS_RANDOM.NORMAL();
```

3.12.3 RANDOM

The `RANDOM` function returns a random `INTEGER` value that is greater than or equal to $-2^{31}$ and less than $2^{31}$. The signature is:

```sql
result INTEGER RANDOM()
```

This function should be considered deprecated; it is included for backward compatibility only.

Parameters

`result`

`result` is a random value of type `INTEGER`. 
Example

The following code snippet demonstrates a call to the `RANDOM` function. The call returns a random number:

```sql
x := DBMS_RANDOM.RANDOM();
```

### 3.12.4 SEED

The first form of the `SEED` procedure resets the seed value for the `DBMS_RANDOM` package with an `INTEGER` value. The `SEED` procedure is available in two forms; the signature of the first form is:

```
SEED(val IN INTEGER)
```

#### Parameters

`val`

`val` is the seed value used by the `DBMS_RANDOM` package algorithm.

Example

The following code snippet demonstrates a call to the `SEED` procedure; the call sets the seed value at 8495.

```sql
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED(8495);
```

### 3.12.5 SEED

The second form of the `SEED` procedure resets the seed value for the `DBMS_RANDOM` package with a string value. The `SEED` procedure is available in two forms; the signature of the second form is:

```
SEED(val IN VARCHAR2)
```

#### Parameters

`val`

`val` is the seed value used by the `DBMS_RANDOM` package algorithm.
Example

The following code snippet demonstrates a call to the `SEED` procedure; the call sets the seed value to `abc123`.

```sql
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED('abc123');
```

3.12.6 STRING

The `STRING` function returns a random `VARCHAR2` string in a user-specified format. The signature of the `STRING` function is:

```sql
result VARCHAR2 STRING(opt IN CHAR, len IN NUMBER)
```

Parameters

`opt`

Formatting option for the returned string. `option` may be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Specifies Formatting Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>u or U</td>
<td>Uppercase alpha string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l or L</td>
<td>Lowercase alpha string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a or A</td>
<td>Mixed case string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x or X</td>
<td>Uppercase alpha-numeric string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p or P</td>
<td>Any printable characters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`len`

The length of the returned string.

`result`

`result` is a random value of type `VARCHAR2`.

Example

The following code snippet demonstrates a call to the `STRING` function; the call returns a random alpha-numeric character string that is 10 characters long.

```sql
x := DBMS_RANDOM.STRING('X', 10);
```

3.12.7 TERMINATE

The `TERMINATE` procedure has no effect. The signature is:
The `TERMINATE` procedure should be considered deprecated; the procedure is supported for compatibility only.

### 3.12.8 VALUE

The `VALUE` function returns a random `NUMBER` that is greater than or equal to 0, and less than 1, with 38 digit precision. The `VALUE` function has two forms; the signature of the first form is:

```plaintext
result NUMBER VALUE()
```

**Parameters**

- `result`

  `result` is a random value of type `NUMBER`.

**Example**

The following code snippet demonstrates a call to the `VALUE` function. The call returns a random `NUMBER`:

```plaintext
x := DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE();
```

### 3.12.9 VALUE

The `VALUE` function returns a random `NUMBER` with a value that is between user-specified boundaries. The `VALUE` function has two forms; the signature of the second form is:

```plaintext
result NUMBER VALUE(low IN NUMBER, high IN NUMBER)
```

**Parameters**

- `low`

  `low` specifies the lower boundary for the random value. The random value may be equal to `low`.

- `high`
$high$ specifies the upper boundary for the random value; the random value will be less than $high$.

$result$

$result$ is a random value of type NUMBER.

**Example**

The following code snippet demonstrates a call to the `VALUE` function. The call returns a random `NUMBER` with a value that is greater than or equal to 1 and less than 100:

```sql
x := DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE(1, 100);
```
### 3.13 DBMS_REDACT

The **DBMS_REDACT** package enables the redacting or masking of data returned by a query. The **DBMS_REDACT** package provides a procedure to create policies, alter policies, enable policies, disable policies, and drop policies. The procedures available in the **DBMS_REDACT** package are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Function or Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD_POLICY(object_schema, object_name, policy_name, policy_description, column_name, column_description, function_type, function_parameters, expression, enable, regexp_pattern, regexp_replace_string, regexp_position, regexp_occurrence, regexp_match_parameter, custom_function_expression)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Adds a data redaction policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER_POLICY(object_schema, object_name, policy_name, action, column_name, function_type, function_parameters, expression, regexp_pattern, regexp_replace_string, regexp_position, regexp_occurrence, regexp_match_parameter, policy_description, column_description, custom_function_expression)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Alters the existing data redaction policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISABLE_POLICY(object_schema, object_name, policy_name)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Disables the existing data redaction policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENABLE_POLICY(object_schema, object_name, policy_name)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Enables a previously disabled data redaction policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP_POLICY(object_schema, object_name, policy_name)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Drops a data redaction policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES(number_val, binfloat_val, bindouble_val, char_val, varchar_val, nchar_val, nvarchar_val, datecol_val, ts_val, tswtz_val, blob_val, clob_val, nclob_val)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Updates the full redaction default values for the specified datatype.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data redaction feature uses the **DBMS_REDACT** package to define policies or conditions to redact data in a column based on the table column type and redaction type.
Note that you must be the owner of the table to create or change the data redaction policies. The users are exempted from all the column redaction policies, which the table owner or super-user is by default.

### 3.13.1 Using DBMS_REDACT Constants and Function Parameters

The DBMS_REDACT package uses the constants and redacts the column data by using any one of the data redaction types. The redaction type can be decided based on the function_type parameter of dbms_redact.add_policy and dbms_redact.alter_policy procedure. The below table highlights the values for function_type parameters of dbms_redact.add_policy and dbms_redact.alter_policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No redaction, zero effect on the result of a query against table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FULL</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Full redaction, redacts full values of the column data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARTIAL</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Partial redaction, redacts a portion of the column data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANDOM</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Random redaction, each query results in a different random value depending on the datatype of the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGEXP</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Regular Expression based redaction, searches for the pattern of data to redact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSTOM</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Custom redaction type.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the values for the action parameter of dbms_redact.alter_policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD_COLUMN</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adds a column to the redaction policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP_COLUMN</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drops a column from the redaction policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODIFY_EXPRESSION</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Modifies the expression of a redaction policy. The redaction is applied when the expression evaluates to the BOOLEAN value to TRUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODIFY_COLUMN</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Modifies a column in the redaction policy to change the redaction function type or function parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_POLICY_DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sets the redaction policy description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_COLUMN_DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sets a description for the redaction performed on the column.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partial data redaction enables you to redact only a portion of the column data. To use partial redaction, you must set the dbms_redact.add_policy procedure function_type parameter to dbms_redact.partial and use the function_parameters parameter to specify the partial redaction behavior.
The data redaction feature provides a predefined format to configure policies that use the following datatype:

- Character
- Number
- Datetime

The following table highlights the format descriptor for partial redaction with respect to datatype. The example described below shows how to perform a redaction for a string datatype (in this scenario, a Social Security Number (SSN)), a Number datatype, and a DATE datatype.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datatype</th>
<th>Format Descriptor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>REDACTPARTIAL_INPUT_FORMAT</td>
<td>Specifies the input format. Enter V for each character from the input string to be possibly redacted. Enter F for each character from the input string that can be considered as a separator such as blank spaces or hyphens.</td>
<td>Consider 'VVVFVVFVVVV, VVV-VVV-VVVV, x, 1, 5' for masking first 5 digits of SSN strings such as 123-45-6789, adding hyphen to format it and thereby resulting in strings such as XXX-XX-6789. The field value VVVFVVFVVVV for matching SSN strings such as 123-45-6789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REDACTPARTIAL_OUTPUT_FORMAT</td>
<td>Specifies the output format. Enter V for each character from the input string to be possibly redacted. Replace each F character from the input format with a character such as a hyphen or any other separator.</td>
<td>The field value VVV-VVV-VVV can be used to redact SSN strings into XXX-XX-6789 where X comes from REDACTPARTIAL_MASKCHAR field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REDACTPARTIAL_MASKCHAR</td>
<td>Specifies the character to be used for redaction.</td>
<td>The value X for redacting SSN strings into XXX-XX-6789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REDACTPARTIAL_MASKFROM</td>
<td>Specifies which V within the input format from which to start the redaction.</td>
<td>The value 1 for redacting SSN strings starting at the first V of the input format of VVVFVVFVVVV into strings such as XXX-XX-6789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REDACTPARTIAL_MASKTO</td>
<td>Specifies which V within the input format at which to end the redaction.</td>
<td>The value 5 for redacting SSN strings up to and including the fifth V within the input format of VVVFVVFVVVV into strings such as XXX-XX-6789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>REDACTPARTIAL_MASKCHAR</td>
<td>Specifies the character to be displayed in the range between 0 and 9.</td>
<td>‘9, 1, 5’ for redacting the first five digits of the Social Security Number 123456789 into 999996789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REDACTPARTIAL_MASKFROM</td>
<td>Specifies the start digit position for redaction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>REDACTPARTIAL_MASKTO</td>
<td>Specifies the end digit position for redaction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table represents function parameters values that can be used in partial redaction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Parameter</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_US_SSN_F5</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVFVVFVVFVVV,VVVV,V,1,5'</td>
<td>Redacts the first 5 numbers of SSN. Example: The number 123-45-6789 becomes XXX-XX-6789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_US_SSN_L4</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVFVVFVVV,VVVV,V,6,9'</td>
<td>Redacts the last 4 numbers of SSN. Example: The number 123-45-6789 becomes 123-45-XXXX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_US_SSN_ENTIRE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVFVVFVVV,VVVV,V,1,9'</td>
<td>Redacts the entire SSN. Example: The number 123-45-6789 becomes XXX-XX-XXXX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_NUM_US_SSN_F5</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'9,1,5'</td>
<td>Redacts the first 5 numbers of SSN when the column is a number datatype. Example: The number 123456789 becomes 999996789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_NUM_US_SSN_L4</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'9,6,9'</td>
<td>Redacts the last four numbers of SSN when the column is a number datatype. Example: The number 123456789 becomes 123459999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_NUM_US_SSN_ENTIRE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'9,1,9'</td>
<td>Redacts the entire SSN when the column is a number datatype. Example: The number 123456789 becomes 999999999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_ZIP_CODE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVV,VVVV,X,1,5'</td>
<td>Redacts a 5 digit zip code. Example: 12345 becomes XXXXX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function Parameter</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_NUM_ZIP_CODE</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'9,1,5'</td>
<td>Redacts a 5 digit zip code when the column is a number datatype.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: 12345 becomes 99999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_CCN16_F12</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVFVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV',VVVV-VVVVVV-VVVVVV,*,1,12'</td>
<td>Redacts a 16 digit credit card number and displays only 4 digits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: 1234 5678 9000 2358 becomes ***<em><strong><strong>-</strong></strong></em>-2358.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_DATE_MILLENNIUM</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'mldly2000'</td>
<td>Redacts a date that is in the DD-MM-YY format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: Redacts all dates to 01-JAN-2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_DATE_EPOCH</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'mldly1970'</td>
<td>Redacts all dates to 01-JAN-70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_AMEX_CCN_FORMATTED</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVFVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV,VVVV-VVVVVV-VVVVVV,VVVVVV,*,1,10'</td>
<td>Redacts the American Express credit card number and replaces the digit with * except for the last 5 digits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: The credit card number 1234 567890 34500 becomes **** ****** 34500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_AMEX_CCN_NUMBER</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'0,1,10'</td>
<td>Redacts the American Express credit card number and replaces the digit with 0 except the last 5 digits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: The credit card number 1234 567890 34500 becomes 0000 000000 34500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_SIN_FORMATTED</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVFVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV',VVV-VVVVVV-VVVVVV,VVVVVV,*,1,6'</td>
<td>Redacts the Social Insurance Number by replacing the first 6 digits by *.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: 123-456-789 becomes <em><strong>-</strong></em>-789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_SIN_NUMBER</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'9,1,6'</td>
<td>Redacts the Social Insurance Number by replacing the first 6 digits by 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: 123456789 becomes 999999789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_SIN_UNFORMATTED</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV',VVV-VVVVVV-VVVVVV,VVVVVV,*,1,6'</td>
<td>Redacts the Social Insurance Number by replacing the first 6 digits by *.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: 123456789 becomes ******789.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_CCN_FORMATTED</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVFVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV',VVV-VVVVVV-VVVVVV-VVVVVV,VVVVVV,*,1,12'</td>
<td>Redacts a credit card number by * and displays only 4 digits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: The credit card number 1234-5678-9000-4671 becomes <strong><strong>-</strong></strong>-****-4671.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_CCN_NUMBER</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'9,1,12'</td>
<td>Redacts a credit card number by 0 except the last 4 digits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: The credit card number 1234567890004671 becomes 000000000000004671.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_NA_PHONE_FORMATTED</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'VVVFVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVVV',VVV-VVVVVV-VVVVVV,VVVVVV,V,4,10'</td>
<td>Redacts the North American phone number by x leaving the area code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: 123-456-7890 becomes 123-XXX-XXX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDACT_NA_PHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>'0,4,10'</td>
<td>Redacts the North American phone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function Parameter</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| REDACT_EMAIL_ADDRESS               | VARCHAR2 | `^[A-Za-z0-9._%+-]+@[A-Za-z.-]+\.[A-Za-z.-]+$` | Searches for the email address and replaces the identified pattern with the characters specified by the 
|                                    |           |                                            | `regexp_replace_string` parameter.                                            |
|                                    |           |                                            | > `RE_REDACT_EMAIL_ADDRESS_SHORT` replaces the last 7 digits of the email address. |
| REDACT_CC_L6_T4                    | VARCHAR2 | `(\d{4}\d{4})\(\d{3}\)\d{7}`            | Searches for the credit card number and replaces the middle digits of the credit card number with the characters specified by the `regexp_replace_string` parameter. |
|                                    |           |                                            | > `RE_REDACT_CC_MIDDLE_DIGITS` replaces the middle digits of the credit card number with X characters. |
|                                    |           |                                            | > `RE_REDACT_CC_MIDDLE_DIGITS` replaces the middle digits of the credit card number with 1 characters. |

A regular expression-based redaction searches for patterns of data to redact. The `regexp_pattern` search the values in order for the `regexp_replace_string` to change the value. The following table illustrates the `regexp_pattern` values that you can use during REGEXP based redaction.
### Function Parameter | Data Type | Value | Description
--- | --- | --- | ---
RE_REDACT_CC_MIDDLE_DIGITS | VARCHAR2 | \\d\{1,3\}\d\{1,3\}\d\{1,3\} | Searches for an IP address and replaces the identified pattern with the characters specified by the `regexp_replace_string` parameter. The `regexp_replace_string` parameter to be used is `RE_REDACT_IP_L3` that replaces the last section of an IP address with 999 and indicates it is redacted.
RE_PATTERN_IP_ADDRESS | VARCHAR2 | \(d\{1,3\}\d\{1,3\}\d\{1,3\}\.\d\{1,3\}\) | Searches for an IP address and replaces the identified pattern with the characters specified by the `regexp_replace_string` parameter. The `regexp_replace_string` parameter to be used is `RE_REDACT_IP_L3` that replaces the last section of an IP address with 999 and indicates it is redacted.
RE_PATTERN_AMEX_CCN | VARCHAR2 | \.\d\d\d\$ | Searches for the American Express credit card number. The `regexp_replace_string` parameter to be used is `RE_REDACT_AMEX_CCN` that redacts all of the digits except the last 5.
RE_PATTERN_CCN | VARCHAR2 | \.\d\d\$ | Searches for the credit card number other than American Express credit cards. The `regexp_replace_string` parameter to be used is `RE_REDACT_CCN` that redacts all of the digits except the last 4.
RE_PATTERN_US_SSN | VARCHAR2 | \(d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\d\) | Searches the SSN number and replaces the identified pattern with the characters specified by the `regexp_replace_string` parameter. \'1-XXX-XXX' or 'XXX-XXX-\3' will return 123-XXX-XXX or XXX-XXX-6789 for the value '123-45-6789' respectively.

The below table illustrates the `regexp_replace_string` values that you can use during REGEXP based redaction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Parameter</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RE_REACT_CC_MIDDLE_DIGITS | VARCHAR2 | \1XXXXXXX\3' | Redacts the middle digits of a credit card number according to the `regexp_pattern` parameter with the `RE_PATTERN CC_L6_T4` format and replaces each redacted character with an X. **Example:** The credit card number 1234 5678 9000 2490 becomes 1234 56XX XXXX 2490.
| RE_REACT_WITH_SINGLE_X | VARCHAR2 | 'X' | Replaces the data with a single X character for each matching pattern as specified by setting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function Parameter</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RE_REDACT_WITH_SINGLE_1                | VARCHAR2       | '1'            | Replaces the data with a single 1 digit for each of the data digits as specified by setting the `regexp_pattern` parameter with the `RE_PATTERN_ANY_DIGIT` format.  
**Example:** The credit card number 1234 5678 9000 2490 becomes XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX. |
| RE_REDACT_US_PHONE_L7                  | VARCHAR2       | '\1-XXX-XXXX' | Redacts the last 7 digits of U.S phone number according to the `regexp_pattern` parameter with the `RE_PATTERN_US_PHONE` format and replaces each redacted character with an X.  
**Example:** The phone number 123-444-5900 becomes 123-XXX-XXXX. |
| RE_REDACT_EMAIL_NAME                   | VARCHAR2       | 'xxxx@\2'      | Redacts the email name according to the `regexp_pattern` parameter with the `RE_PATTERN_EMAIL_ADDRESS` format and replaces the email username with the four x characters.  
**Example:** The email address sjohn@example.com becomes xxxx@example.com. |
| RE_REDACT_EMAIL_DOMAIN                 | VARCHAR2       | '\1@xxxxx.com' | Redacts the email domain name according to the `regexp_pattern` parameter with the `RE_PATTERN_EMAIL_ADDRESS` format and replaces the domain with the five x characters.  
**Example:** The email address sjohn@example.com becomes sjohn@xxxxx.com. |
| RE_REDACT_EMAIL_ENTIRE                 | VARCHAR2       | 'xxxx@xxxxx.com' | Redacts the entire email address according to the `regexp_pattern` parameter with the `RE_PATTERN_EMAIL_ADDRESS` format and replaces the email address with the x characters.  
**Example:** The email address sjohn@example.com becomes xxxx@xxxxx.com. |
| RE_REDACT_IP_L3                        | VARCHAR2       | '\1.999'       | Redacts the last 3 digits of an IP address according to the `regexp_pattern` parameter with the `RE_PATTERN_IP_ADDRESS` format.  
**Example:** The IP address 172.0.1.258 becomes 172.0.1.999, which is an invalid IP address. |
| RE_REDACT_AMEX_CCN                     | VARCHAR2       | '**********\1' | Redacts the first 10 digits of an American Express credit card number according to the `regexp_pattern` parameter with the `RE_PATTERN_AMEX_CCN` format. |
RE_REDACT_CCN | VARCHAR2 | '**********62816' | Redacts the first 12 digits of a credit card number as specified by the regexp_pattern parameter with the RE_PATTERN_CCN format. Example: 8749012678345671 becomes **********5671.

The following tables show the regexp_position_value and regexp_occurrence_value values that you can use during REGEXP based redaction.

- **RE_BEGINNING** | INTEGER | 1 | Specifies the position of a character where search must begin. By default, the value is 1 that indicates the search begins at the first character of source_char.

- **RE_ALL** | INTEGER | 0 | Specifies the replacement occurrence of a substring. If the value is 0, then the replacement of each matching substring occurs.

- **RE_FIRST** | INTEGER | 1 | Specifies the replacement occurrence of a substring. If the value is 1, then the replacement of the first matching substring occurs.

The following table shows the regexp_match_parameter values that you can use during REGEXP based redaction which lets you change the default matching behavior of a function.

- **RE_CASE_SENSITIVE** | VARCHAR2 | 'c' | Specifies the case-sensitive matching.

- **RE_CASE_INSENSITIVE** | VARCHAR2 | 'i' | Specifies the case-insensitive matching.

- **RE_MULTIPLE_LINES** | VARCHAR2 | 'm' | Treats the source string as multiple lines but if you omit this parameter, then it indicates as a single line.

- **RE_NEWLINE_WILDCARD** | VARCHAR2 | 'n' | Specifies the period (.), but if you omit this parameter, then the period does not match the newline character.

- **RE_IGNORE_WHITESPACE** | VARCHAR2 | 'x' | Ignores the whitespace characters.

**Note:** If you create a redaction policy based on a numeric type column, then make sure that the result after redaction is a number and accordingly set the replacement string to avoid runtime errors.

**Note:** If you create a redaction policy based on a character type column, then make sure that a length of the result after redaction is compatible with the column type and accordingly set the replacement string to avoid runtime errors.
3.13.2 ADD_POLICY

The add_policy procedure creates a new data redaction policy for a table.

```sql
PROCEDURE add_policy (  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    object_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    policy_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    policy_description IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    column_description IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    function_type IN INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_REDACT.FULL,  
    function_parameters IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    expression IN VARCHAR2,  
    enable IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,  
    regexp_pattern IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    regexp_replace_string IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    regexp_position IN INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_REDACT.RE_BEGINNING,  
    regexp_occurrence IN INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_REDACT.RE_ALL,  
    regexp_match_parameter IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    custom_function_expression IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL  
)
```

Parameters

**object_schema**

Specifies the name of the schema in which the object resides and on which the data redaction policy will be applied. If you specify NULL then the given object is searched by the order specified by search_path setting.

**object_name**

Name of the table on which the data redaction policy is created.

**policy_name**

Name of the policy to be added. Ensure that the policy_name is unique for the table on which the policy is created.

**policy_description**

Specify the description of a redaction policy.

**column_name**
Name of the column to which the redaction policy applies. To redact more than one column, use the `alter_policy` procedure to add additional columns.

**column_description**

Description of the column to be redacted. The `column_description` is not supported, but if you specify the description for a column then, you will get a warning message.

**function_type**

The type of redaction function to be used. The possible values are `NONE`, `FULL`, `PARTIAL`, `RANDOM`, `REGEXP`, and `CUSTOM`.

**function_parameters**

Specifies the function parameters for the partition redaction and is applicable only for partial redaction.

**expression**

Specifies the Boolean expression for the table and determines how the policy is to be applied. The redaction occurs if this policy expression is evaluated to `TRUE`.

**enable**

When set to `TRUE`, the policy is enabled upon creation. The default is set as `TRUE`. When set to `FALSE`, the policy is disabled but the policy can be enabled by calling the `enable_policy` procedure.

**regexp_pattern**

Specifies the regular expression pattern to redact data. If the `regexp_pattern` does not match, then the `NULL` value is returned.

**regexp_replace_string**

Specifies the replacement string value.

**regexp_position**

Specifies the position of a character where search must begin. By default, the function parameter is `RE_BEGINNING`. 
regexp_occurrence

Specifies the replacement occurrence of a substring. If the constant is `RE_ALL`, then the replacement of each matching substring occurs. If the constant is `RE_FIRST`, then the replacement of the first matching substring occurs.

regexp_match_parameter

Changes the default matching behavior of a function. The possible `regexp_match_parameter` constants can be `RE_CASE_SENSITIVE`, `RE_CASE_INSENSITIVE`, `RE_MULTIPLE_LINES`, `RE_NEWLINE_WILDCARD`, `RE_IGNORE_WHITESPACE`.

Note: For more information on constants, function parameters, or `regexp` (regular expressions) see, Using DBMS_REDACT Constants and Function Parameters.

custom_function_expression

The `custom_function_expression` is applicable only for the CUSTOM redaction type. The `custom_function_expression` is a function expression that is, schema-qualified function with a parameter such as `schema_name.function_name (argument1, ...)` that allows a user to use their redaction logic to redact the column data.

Example

The following example illustrates how to create a policy and use full redaction for values in the `payment_details_tab` table customer id column.

```sql
edb=# CREATE TABLE payment_details_tab (  
customer_id NUMBER       NOT NULL,  
card_string VARCHAR2(19) NOT NULL);  
CREATE TABLE

edb=# BEGIN  
INSERT INTO payment_details_tab VALUES (4000, '1234-1234-1234-1234');  
INSERT INTO payment_details_tab VALUES (4001, '2345-2345-2345-2345');  
END;

EDB-SPL Procedure successfully completed

edb=# CREATE USER redact_user;
CREATE ROLE
edb=# GRANT SELECT ON payment_details_tab TO redact_user;
GRANT

c edb base_user

BEGIN  
DBMS_REDACT.add_policy(  

Redacted Result:

```sql
edb=# \c edb redact_user
You are now connected to database "edb" as user "redact_user".

edb=> select customer_id from payment_details_tab order by 1;
customer_id
-------------
  0
  0
(2 rows)
```
3.13.3 ALTER_POLICY

The alter_policy procedure alters or modifies an existing data redaction policy for a table.

```sql
PROCEDURE alter_policy (object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        object_name IN VARCHAR2,
                        policy_name IN VARCHAR2,
                        action IN INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_REDACT.ADD_COLUMN,
                        column_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        function_type IN INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_REDACT.FULL,
                        function_parameters IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        expression IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        regexp_pattern IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        regexp_replace_string IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        regexp_position IN INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_REDACT.RE_BEGINNING,
                        regexp_occurrence IN INTEGER DEFAULT DBMS_REDACT.RE_ALL,
                        regexp_match_parameter IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        policy_description IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        column_description IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
                        custom_function_expression IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL
)
```

Parameters

**object_schema**

Specifies the name of the schema in which the object resides and on which the data redaction policy will be altered. If you specify NULL then the given object is searched by the order specified by search_path setting.

**object_name**

Name of the table to which to alter a data redaction policy.

**policy_name**

Name of the policy to be altered.

**action**

The action to perform. For more information about action parameters see, Using DBMS_REDACT Constants and Function Parameters.

**column_name**

...
Name of the column to which the redaction policy applies.

*function_type*

The type of redaction function to be used. The possible values are `NONE`, `FULL`, `PARTIAL`, `RANDOM`, `REEXP`, and `CUSTOM`.

*function_parameters*

Specifies the function parameters for the redaction function.

*expression*

Specifies the Boolean expression for the table and determines how the policy is to be applied. The redaction occurs if this policy expression is evaluated to `TRUE`.

*regexp_pattern*

Enables the use of regular expressions to redact data. If the `regexp_pattern` does not match the data, then the `NULL` value is returned.

*regexp_replace_string*

Specifies the replacement string value.

*regexp_position*

Specifies the position of a character where search must begin. By default, the function parameter is `RE_BEGINNING`.

*regexp_occurence*

Specifies the replacement occurrence of a substring. If the constant is `RE_ALL`, then the replacement of each matching substring occurs. If the constant is `RE_FIRST`, then the replacement of the first matching substring occurs.

*regexp_match_parameter*

Changes the default matching behavior of a function. The possible `regexp_match_parameter` constants can be `RE_CASE_SENSITIVE`, `RE_CASE_INSENSITIVE`, `RE_MULTIPLE_LINES`, `RE_NEWLINE_WILDCARD`, `RE_IGNORE_WHITESPACE`.

**Note:** For more information on constants, function parameters, or `regexp` (regular expressions) see, *Using DBMS_REDACT Constants and Function Parameters*. 
**policy_description**

Specify the description of a redaction policy.

**column_description**

Description of the column to be redacted. The column_description is not supported, but if you specify the description for a column then, you will get a warning message.

**custom_function_expression**

The custom_function_expression is applicable only for the CUSTOM redaction type. The custom_function_expression is a function expression that is, schema-qualified function with a parameter such as

```
schema_name.function_name (argument1, ...) that allows a user to use their redaction logic to redact the column data.
```

**Example**

The following example illustrates to alter a policy using partial redaction for values in the payment_details_tab table card_string (usually a credit card number) column.

```sql
\c edb base_user
BEGIN
DBMS_REDACT.alter_policy (object_schema => 'public',
object_name  => 'payment_details_tab',
policy_name => 'redactPolicy_001',
action => DBMS_REDACT.ADD_COLUMN,
column_name => 'card_string',
function_type => DBMS_REDACT.partial,
function_parameters => DBMS_REDACT.REDACT_CCN16_F12);
END;
```

Redacted Result:

```
edb=# \c - redact_user
You are now connected to database "edb" as user "redact_user".
edb=> SELECT * FROM payment_details_tab;
customer_id |     card_string
-------------|-------------------------------
0 | ****-****-****-1234
0 | ****-****-****-2345
(2 rows)
```
3.13.4 DISABLE_POLICY

The `disable_policy` procedure disables an existing data redaction policy.

```sql
PROCEDURE disable_policy (  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    object_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    policy_name IN VARCHAR2  
)
```

**Parameters**

- `object_schema`  
  Specifies the name of the schema in which the object resides and on which the data redaction policy will be applied. If you specify `NULL` then the given object is searched by the order specified by `search_path` setting.

- `object_name`  
  Name of the table for which to disable a data redaction policy.

- `policy_name`  
  Name of the policy to be disabled.

**Example**

The following example illustrates how to disable a policy.

```sql
\c edb base_user
BEGIN
    DBMS_REDACT.disable_policy(  
        object_schema => 'public',  
        object_name => 'payment_details_tab',  
        policy_name => 'redactPolicy_001');
END;
```

Redacted Result: Data is no longer redacted after disabling a policy.
3.13.5 **ENABLE_POLICY**

The `enable_policy` procedure enables the previously disabled data redaction policy.

```sql
PROCEDURE enable_policy (  
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
    object_name IN VARCHAR2,  
    policy_name IN VARCHAR2  
)
```

**Parameters**

- **object_schema**
  
  Specifies the name of the schema in which the object resides and on which the data redaction policy will be applied. If you specify `NULL` then the given object is searched by the order specified by `search_path` setting.

- **object_name**
  
  Name of the table to which to enable a data redaction policy.

- **policy_name**
  
  Name of the policy to be enabled.

**Example**

The following example illustrates how to enable a policy.

```sql
\c edb_base_user

BEGIN  
DBMS_REDACT.enable_policy(  
    object_schema => 'public',  
    object_name => 'payment_details_tab',  
    policy_name => 'redactPolicy_001');
END;
```

Redacted Result: Data is redacted after enabling a policy.
3.13.6 DROP_POLICY

The `drop_policy` procedure drops a data redaction policy by removing the masking policy from a table.

```sql
PROCEDURE drop_policy (
    object_schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    object_name IN VARCHAR2,
    policy_name IN VARCHAR2
)
```

Parameters

`object_schema`

Specifies the name of the schema in which the object resides and on which the data redaction policy will be applied. If you specify `NULL` then the given object is searched by the order specified by `search_path` setting.

`object_name`

Name of the table from which to drop a data redaction policy.

`policy_name`

Name of the policy to be dropped.

Example

The following example illustrates how to drop a policy.

```sql
\c edb base_user
BEGIN
    DBMS_REDACT.drop_policy(
        object_schema => 'public',
        object_name => 'payment_details_tab',
        policy_name => 'redactPolicy_001');
END;
```

Redacted Result: The server drops the specified policy.
### 3.13.7 UPDATE_FULL_REDACTION_VALUES

The `update_full_redaction_values` procedure updates the default displayed values for a data redaction policy and these default values can be viewed using the `redaction_values_for_type_full` view that use the full redaction type.

```sql
PROCEDURE update_full_redaction_values (
    number_val IN NUMBER DEFAULT NULL,
    binfloat_val IN FLOAT4 DEFAULT NULL,
    bindouble_val IN FLOAT8 DEFAULT NULL,
    char_val IN CHAR DEFAULT NULL,
    varchar_val IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    nchar_val IN NCHAR DEFAULT NULL,
    nvarchar_val IN NVARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    datecol_val IN DATE DEFAULT NULL,
    ts_val IN TIMESTAMP DEFAULT NULL,
    tswtz_val IN TIMESTAMPTZ DEFAULT NULL,
    blob_val IN BLOB DEFAULT NULL,
    clob_val IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL,
    nclob_val IN CLOB DEFAULT NULL
)
```

**Parameters**

- `number_val` Updates the default value for columns of the `NUMBER` datatype.

- `binfloat_val` The `FLOAT4` datatype is a random value. The binary float datatype is not supported.

- `bindouble_val` The `FLOAT8` datatype is a random value. The binary double datatype is not supported.

- `char_val` Updates the default value for columns of the `CHAR` datatype.

- `varchar_val` Updates the default value for columns of the `VARCHAR2` datatype.

- `nchar_val` Updates the default value for columns of the `NCHAR` datatype.
The nchar_val is mapped to CHAR datatype and returns the CHAR value.

nvarchar_val

The nvarchar_val is mapped to VARCHAR2 datatype and returns the VARCHAR value.

datecol_val

Updates the default value for columns of the DATE datatype.

ts_val

Updates the default value for columns of the TIMESTAMP datatype.

tswtz_val

Updates the default value for columns of the TIMESTAMPTZ datatype.

blob_val

Updates the default value for columns of the BLOB datatype.

clob_val

Updates the default value for columns of the CLOB datatype.

nclob_val

The nclob_val is mapped to CLOB datatype and returns the CLOB value.

Example

The following example illustrates how to update the full redaction values but before updating the values, you can:

1. View the default values using redaction_values_for_type_full view as shown below:

```
edb=# \x
Expanded display is on.
edb=# SELECT number_value, char_value, varchar_value, date_value, timestamp_value, timestamp_with_time_zone_value, blob_value, clob_value
FROM redaction_values_for_type_full;
- [RECORD 1 ]-----------------------------------------------
```
2. Now, update the default values for full redaction type. The NULL values will be ignored.

```
\c edb base_user

edb=# BEGIN
    DBMS_REDACT.update_full_redaction_values (          
        number_val => 9999999,                
        char_val => 'Z',                       
        varchar_val => 'V',                    
        dateval => to_date('17/10/2018', 'DD/MM/YYYY'), 
        ts_val => to_timestamp('17/10/2018 11:12:13', 'DD/MM/YYYY HH24:MI:SS'),  
        tswtz_val => NULL,               
        blob_val => 'NEW REDACTED VALUE',     
        clob_val => 'NEW REDACTED VALUE');
END;
```

3. You can now see the updated values using `redaction_values_for_type_full` view.

```
EDB-SPL Procedure successfully completed
edb=# SELECT number_value, char_value, varchar_value, date_value, timestamp_value, timestamp_with_time_zone_value, blob_value, clob_value FROM redaction_values_for_type_full;
-| RECORD 1 |
+---------------------------------------
   number_value                   | 9999999
   char_value                     | Z
   varchar_value                  | V
   date_value                     | 17-OCT-18 00:00:00
   timestamp_value                | 17-OCT-18 11:12:13
   timestamp_with_time_zone_value | 31-DEC-00 20:00:00 -05:00
   blob_value                     | \x4e455720524544414354454442056414c5545
   clob_value                     | NEW REDACTED VALUE
(1 row)
```

Redacted Result:

```
edb=# \c edb redact_user
You are now connected to database "edb" as user "redact_user".
edb=> select * from payment_details_tab order by 1;
   customer_id | card_string
--------------|-------------
    9999999 | V
    9999999 | V
(2 rows)
```
3.14 DBMS_RLS

The DBMS_RLS package enables the implementation of Virtual Private Database on certain Advanced Server database objects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Function or Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADD_POLICY(...)</td>
<td>Procedure n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add a security policy to a database object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP_POLICY(...)</td>
<td>Procedure n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remove a security policy from a database object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENABLE_POLICY(...)</td>
<td>Procedure n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enable or disable a security policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of DBMS_RLS is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

Virtual Private Database is a type of fine-grained access control using security policies. Fine-grained access control in Virtual Private Database means that access to data can be controlled down to specific rows as defined by the security policy.

The rules that encode a security policy are defined in a policy function, which is an SPL function with certain input parameters and return value. The security policy is the named association of the policy function to a particular database object, typically a table.

Note: In Advanced Server, the policy function can be written in any language supported by Advanced Server such as SQL, PL/pgSQL and SPL.

Note: The database objects currently supported by Advanced Server Virtual Private Database are tables. Policies cannot be applied to views or synonyms.

The advantages of using Virtual Private Database are the following:

- Provides a fine-grained level of security. Database object level privileges given by the GRANT command determine access privileges to the entire instance of a database object, while Virtual Private Database provides access control for the individual rows of a database object instance.
- A different security policy can be applied depending upon the type of SQL command (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or SELECT).
- The security policy can vary dynamically for each applicable SQL command affecting the database object depending upon factors such as the session user of the application accessing the database object.
- Invocation of the security policy is transparent to all applications that access the database object and thus, individual applications do not have to be modified to apply the security policy.
- Once a security policy is enabled, it is not possible for any application (including new applications) to circumvent the security policy except by the system privilege noted by the following.
- Even superusers cannot circumvent the security policy except by the system privilege noted by the following.

**Note:** The only way security policies can be circumvented is if the EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY system privilege has been granted to a user. The EXEMPT ACCESS POLICY privilege should be granted with extreme care as a user with this privilege is exempted from all policies in the database.

The `DBMS_RLS` package provides procedures to create policies, remove policies, enable policies, and disable policies.

The process for implementing Virtual Private Database is as follows:

- Create a policy function. The function must have two input parameters of type `VARCHAR2`. The first input parameter is for the schema containing the database object to which the policy is to apply and the second input parameter is for the name of that database object. The function must have a `VARCHAR2` return type. The function must return a string in the form of a `WHERE` clause predicate. This predicate is dynamically appended as an `AND` condition to the SQL command that acts upon the database object. Thus, rows that do not satisfy the policy function predicate are filtered out from the SQL command result set.
- Use the `ADD_POLICY` procedure to define a new policy, which is the association of a policy function with a database object. With the `ADD_POLICY` procedure, you can also specify the types of SQL commands (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or SELECT) to which the policy is to apply, whether or not to enable the policy at the time of its creation, and if the policy should apply to newly inserted rows or the modified image of updated rows.
- Use the `ENABLE_POLICY` procedure to disable or enable an existing policy.
- Use the `DROP_POLICY` procedure to remove an existing policy. The `DROP_POLICY` procedure does not drop the policy function or the associated database object.

Once policies are created, they can be viewed in the catalog views, compatible with Oracle databases: `ALL_POLICIES`, `DBA_POLICIES`, or `USER_POLICIES`. The
supported compatible views are listed in the *Database Compatibility for Oracle Developers Reference Guide*, available at the EnterpriseDB website at:

https://www.enterprisedb.com/resources/product-documentation

The `SYS_CONTEXT` function is often used with `DBMS_RLS`. The signature is:

```
SYS_CONTEXT(namespace, attribute)
```

Where:

`namespace` is a VARCHAR2; the only accepted value is `USERENV`. Any other value will return `NULL`.

`attribute` is a VARCHAR2. **attribute may be:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attribute Value</th>
<th>Equivalent Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SESSION USER</td>
<td><code>pg_catalog.session_user</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT USER</td>
<td><code>pg_catalog.current_user</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT SCHEMA</td>
<td><code>pg_catalog.current_schema</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOST</td>
<td><code>pg_catalog.inet_host</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP ADDRESS</td>
<td><code>pg_catalog.inet_client_addr</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVER HOST</td>
<td><code>pg_catalog.inet_server_addr</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The examples used to illustrate the `DBMS_RLS` package are based on a modified copy of the sample `emp` table provided with Advanced Server along with a role named `salesmgr` that is granted all privileges on the table. You can create the modified copy of the `emp` table named `vpemp` and the `salesmgr` role as shown by the following:

```sql
CREATE TABLE public.vpemp AS SELECT empno, ename, job, sal, comm, deptno FROM emp;
ALTER TABLE vpemp ADD authid VARCHAR2(12);
UPDATE vpemp SET authid = 'researchmgr' WHERE deptno = 20;
UPDATE vpemp SET authid = 'salesmgr' WHERE deptno = 30;
SELECT * FROM vpemp;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>empno</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>job</th>
<th>sal</th>
<th>comm</th>
<th>deptno</th>
<th>authid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7782</td>
<td>CLARK</td>
<td>MANAGER</td>
<td>2450.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7839</td>
<td>KING</td>
<td>PRESIDENT</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7934</td>
<td>MILLER</td>
<td>CLERK</td>
<td>1300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7369</td>
<td>SMITH</td>
<td>CLERK</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>researchmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7566</td>
<td>JONES</td>
<td>MANAGER</td>
<td>2975.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>researchmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7788</td>
<td>SCOTT</td>
<td>ANALYST</td>
<td>3000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>researchmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7876</td>
<td>ADAMS</td>
<td>CLERK</td>
<td>1100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>researchmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7902</td>
<td>FORD</td>
<td>ANALYST</td>
<td>3000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>researchmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7499</td>
<td>ALLEN</td>
<td>SALESMAN</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7521</td>
<td>WARD</td>
<td>SALESMAN</td>
<td>1250.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7654</td>
<td>MARTIN</td>
<td>SALESMAN</td>
<td>1250.00</td>
<td>1400.00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7698</td>
<td>BLAKE</td>
<td>MANAGER</td>
<td>2850.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7844</td>
<td>TURNER</td>
<td>SALESMAN</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.14.1 ADD_POLICY

The ADD_POLICY procedure creates a new policy by associating a policy function with a database object.

You must be a superuser to execute this procedure.

```
ADD_POLICY(object_schema VARCHAR2, object_name VARCHAR2,
           policy_name VARCHAR2, function_schema VARCHAR2,
           policy_function VARCHAR2
           [, statement_types VARCHAR2
           [, update_check BOOLEAN
           [, enable BOOLEAN
           [, static_policy BOOLEAN
           [, policy_type INTEGER
           [, long_predicate BOOLEAN
           [, sec_relevant_cols VARCHAR2
           [, sec_relevant_cols_opt INTEGER ]]]]]]))
```

**Parameters**

- **object_schema**
  
  Name of the schema containing the database object to which the policy is to be applied.

- **object_name**
  
  Name of the database object to which the policy is to be applied. A given database object may have more than one policy applied to it.

- **policy_name**
  
  Name assigned to the policy. The combination of database object (identified by `object_schema` and `object_name`) and policy name must be unique within the database.

- **function_schema**
  
  Name of the schema containing the policy function.
Note: The policy function may belong to a package in which case
*function_schema* must contain the name of the schema in which the package is
defined.

**policy_function**

Name of the SPL function that defines the rules of the security policy. The same
function may be specified in more than one policy.

Note: The policy function may belong to a package in which case
*policy_function* must also contain the package name in dot notation (that is,
*package_name.function_name*).

**statement_types**

Comma-separated list of SQL commands to which the policy applies. Valid SQL
commands are *INSERT*, *UPDATE*, *DELETE*, and *SELECT*. The default is
*INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT*.

Note: Advanced Server accepts *INDEX* as a statement type, but it is ignored.
Policies are not applied to index operations in Advanced Server.

**update_check**

Applies to *INSERT* and *UPDATE* SQL commands only.

When set to *TRUE*, the policy is applied to newly inserted rows and to the
modified image of updated rows. If any of the new or modified rows do not
qualify according to the policy function predicate, then the *INSERT* or *UPDATE*
command throws an exception and no rows are inserted or modified by the
*INSERT* or *UPDATE* command.

When set to *FALSE*, the policy is not applied to newly inserted rows or the
modified image of updated rows. Thus, a newly inserted row may not appear in
the result set of a subsequent SQL command that invokes the same policy.
Similarly, rows which qualified according to the policy prior to an *UPDATE*
command may not appear in the result set of a subsequent SQL command that
invokes the same policy.

The default is *FALSE*.

**enable**

When set to *TRUE*, the policy is enabled and applied to the SQL commands given
by the *statement_types* parameter. When set to *FALSE* the policy is disabled.
and not applied to any SQL commands. The policy can be enabled using the ENABLE_POLICY procedure. The default is TRUE.

**static_policy**

In Oracle, when set to `TRUE`, the policy is *static*, which means the policy function is evaluated once per database object the first time it is invoked by a policy on that database object. The resulting policy function predicate string is saved in memory and reused for all invocations of that policy on that database object while the database server instance is running.

When set to `FALSE`, the policy is *dynamic*, which means the policy function is re-evaluated and the policy function predicate string regenerated for all invocations of the policy.

The default is `FALSE`.

**Note:** In Oracle 10g, the `policy_type` parameter was introduced, which is intended to replace the `static_policy` parameter. In Oracle, if the `policy_type` parameter is not set to its default value of NULL, the `policy_type` parameter setting overrides the `static_policy` setting.

**Note:** The setting of `static_policy` is ignored by Advanced Server. Advanced Server implements only the dynamic policy, regardless of the setting of the `static_policy` parameter.

**policy_type**

In Oracle, determines when the policy function is re-evaluated, and hence, if and when the predicate string returned by the policy function changes. The default is `NULL`.

**Note:** The setting of this parameter is ignored by Advanced Server. Advanced Server always assumes a dynamic policy.

**long_predicate**

In Oracle, allows predicates up to 32K bytes if set to `TRUE`, otherwise predicates are limited to 4000 bytes. The default is `FALSE`.

**Note:** The setting of this parameter is ignored by Advanced Server. An Advanced Server policy function can return a predicate of unlimited length for all practical purposes.
**sec_relevant_cols**

Comma-separated list of columns of `object_name`. Provides column-level Virtual Private Database for the listed columns. The policy is enforced if any of the listed columns are referenced in a SQL command of a type listed in `statement_types`. The policy is not enforced if no such columns are referenced.

The default is `NULL`, which has the same effect as if all of the database object’s columns were included in `sec_relevant_cols`.

**sec_relevant_cols_opt**

In Oracle, if `sec_relevant_cols_opt` is set to `DBMS_RLS.ALL_ROWS` (INTEGER constant of value 1), then the columns listed in `sec_relevant_cols` return `NULL` on all rows where the applied policy predicate is false. (If `sec_relevant_cols_opt` is not set to `DBMS_RLS.ALL_ROWS`, these rows would not be returned at all in the result set.) The default is `NULL`.

**Note:** Advanced Server does not support the `DBMS_RLS.ALL_ROWS` functionality. Advanced Server throws an error if `sec_relevant_cols_opt` is set to `DBMS_RLS.ALL_ROWS` (INTEGER value of 1).

**Examples**

This example uses the following policy function:

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION verify_session_user (  
  p_schema VARCHAR2,  
  p_object VARCHAR2
)  
RETURN VARCHAR2  
IS  
BEGIN  
  RETURN 'authid = SYS_CONTEXT(''USERENV'', 'SESSION_USER'')';
END;
```

This function generates the predicate `authid = SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION_USER')`, which is added to the `WHERE` clause of any SQL command of the type specified in the `ADD_POLICY` procedure.

This limits the effect of the SQL command to those rows where the content of the `authid` column is the same as the session user.

**Note:** This example uses the `SYS_CONTEXT` function to return the login user name. In Oracle the `SYS_CONTEXT` function is used to return attributes of an application context. The first parameter of the `SYS_CONTEXT` function is the name of an application context while the second parameter is the name of an attribute set within the application context.
USERENV is a special built-in namespace that describes the current session. Advanced Server does not support application contexts, but only this specific usage of the SYS_CONTEXT function.

The following anonymous block calls the ADD_POLICY procedure to create a policy named secure_update to be applied to the vpemp table using function verify_session_user whenever an INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE SQL command is given referencing the vpemp table.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_object_schema         VARCHAR2(30) := 'public';
    v_object_name           VARCHAR2(30) := 'vpemp';
    v_policy_name           VARCHAR2(30) := 'secure_update';
    v_function_schema       VARCHAR2(30) := 'enterprisedb';
    v_policy_function       VARCHAR2(30) := 'verify_session_user';
    v_statement_types       VARCHAR2(30) := 'INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE';
    v_update_check          BOOLEAN      := TRUE;
    v_enable                BOOLEAN      := TRUE;
BEGIN
    DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY(
        v_object_schema,
        v_object_name,
        v_policy_name,
        v_function_schema,
        v_policy_function,
        v_statement_types,
        v_update_check,
        v_enable
    );
END;
```

After successful creation of the policy, a terminal session is started by user salesmgr. The following query shows the content of the vpemp table:

```
edb=> SELECT * FROM vpemp;
empno | ename  |    job   |   sal   |  comm | deptno |   authid
-------+--------+---------+--------+-------+--------+---------
    7782 | CLARK  | MANAGER | 2450.00 |       |     10 |         
    7839 | KING   | PRESIDENT | 5000.00 |       |     10 |         
    7934 | MILLE  | CLERK    | 1300.00 |       |     10 |         
    7369 | SMITH  | CLERK    |  800.00 |       |   20   | researchmgr
    7566 | JONES  | MANAGER  | 2975.00 |       |   20   | researchmgr
    7788 | SCOTT  | ANALYST  | 3000.00 |       |   20   | researchmgr
    7876 | ADAMS  | CLERK    | 1100.00 |       |   20   | researchmgr
    7902 | FORD   | ANALYST  | 3000.00 |       |   20   | researchmgr
    7499 | ALLEN  | SALESMAN | 1600.00 |  300.00|   30   | salesmgr
    7521 | WARD   | SALESMAN | 1250.00 |  500.00|   30   | salesmgr
    7654 | MARTIN | SALESMAN | 1250.00 | 1400.00|   30   | salesmgr
    7698 | BLAKE  | MANAGER  | 2850.00 |       |   30   | salesmgr
    7844 | TURNER | SALESMAN | 1500.00 |   0.00 |   30   | salesmgr
    7900 | JAMES  | CLERK    |  950.00 |       |   30   | salesmgr
(14 rows)
```
An unqualified `UPDATE` command (no `WHERE` clause) is issued by the `salesmgr` user:

```sql
edb=> UPDATE vpemp SET comm = sal * .75;
UPDATE 6
```

Instead of updating all rows in the table, the policy restricts the effect of the update to only those rows where the `authid` column contains the value `salesmgr` as specified by the policy function predicate `authid = SYS_CONTEXT('USERENV', 'SESSION_USER')`.

The following query shows that the `comm` column has been changed only for those rows where `authid` contains `salesmgr`. All other rows are unchanged.

```sql
edb=> SELECT * FROM vpemp;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>empno</th>
<th>ename</th>
<th>job</th>
<th>sal</th>
<th>comm</th>
<th>deptno</th>
<th>authid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7782</td>
<td>CLARK</td>
<td>MANAGER</td>
<td>2450.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7839</td>
<td>KING</td>
<td>PRESIDENT</td>
<td>5000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7934</td>
<td>MILLER</td>
<td>CLERK</td>
<td>1300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7369</td>
<td>SMITH</td>
<td>CLERK</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7566</td>
<td>JONES</td>
<td>MANAGER</td>
<td>2975.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7788</td>
<td>SCOTT</td>
<td>ANALYST</td>
<td>3000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7876</td>
<td>ADAMS</td>
<td>CLERK</td>
<td>1100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7902</td>
<td>FORD</td>
<td>ANALYST</td>
<td>3000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7499</td>
<td>ALLEN</td>
<td>SALESMAN</td>
<td>1600.00</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7521</td>
<td>WARD</td>
<td>SALESMAN</td>
<td>1250.00</td>
<td>937.50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7654</td>
<td>MARTIN</td>
<td>SALESMAN</td>
<td>1250.00</td>
<td>937.50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7698</td>
<td>BLAKE</td>
<td>MANAGER</td>
<td>2850.00</td>
<td>2137.50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7844</td>
<td>TURNER</td>
<td>SALESMAN</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
<td>1125.00</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7900</td>
<td>JAMES</td>
<td>CLERK</td>
<td>950.00</td>
<td>712.50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>salesmgr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(14 rows)

Furthermore, since the `update_check` parameter was set to `TRUE` in the `ADD_POLICY` procedure, the following `INSERT` command throws an exception since the value given for the `authid` column, `researchmgr`, does not match the session user, which is `salesmgr`, and hence, fails the policy.

```sql
edb=> INSERT INTO vpemp VALUES (9001,'SMITH','ANALYST',3200.00,NULL,20,'researchmgr');
ERROR:  policy with check option violation
DETAIL:  Policy predicate was evaluated to FALSE with the updated values
```

If `update_check` was set to `FALSE`, the preceding `INSERT` command would have succeeded.

The following example illustrates the use of the `sec_relevant_cols` parameter to apply a policy only when certain columns are referenced in the SQL command. The following policy function is used for this example, which selects rows where the employee salary is less than 2000.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION sal_lt_2000 (p_schema VARCHAR2, p_object VARCHAR2)
```
The policy is created so that it is enforced only if a SELECT command includes columns sal or comm:

```sql
DECLARE
  v_object_schema         VARCHAR2(30) := 'public';
  v_object_name           VARCHAR2(30) := 'vpemp';
  v_policy_name           VARCHAR2(30) := 'secure_salary';
  v_function_schema       VARCHAR2(30) := 'enterprisedb';
  v_policy_function       VARCHAR2(30) := 'sal_lt_2000';
  v_statement_types       VARCHAR2(30) := 'SELECT';
  v_sec_relevant_cols     VARCHAR2(30) := 'sal,comm';
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ADD_POLICY(
    v_object_schema,
    v_object_name,
    v_policy_name,
    v_function_schema,
    v_policy_function,
    v_statement_types,
    sec_relevant_cols => v_sec_relevant_cols
  );
END;
```

If a query does not reference columns sal or comm, then the policy is not applied. The following query returns all 14 rows of table vpemp:

```
edb=# SELECT empno, ename, job, deptno, authid FROM vpemp;
empno | ename   | job    | deptno | authid
-------+--------+--------+--------+--------
 7782  | CLARK  | MANAGER|     10 |  
 7839  | KING   | PRESIDENT|     10 |  
 7934  | MILLER | CLERK  |     10 |  
 7369  | SMITH  | CLERK  |     20 | researchmgr
 7566  | JONES  | MANAGER|     20 | researchmgr
 7788  | SCOTT  | ANALYST|     20 | researchmgr
 7876  | ADAMS  | CLERK  |     20 | researchmgr
 7902  | FORD   | ANALYST|     20 | researchmgr
 7499  | ALLEN  | SALESMAN|     30 | salesmgr
 7521  | WARD   | SALESMAN|     30 | salesmgr
 7654  | MARTIN | SALESMAN|     30 | salesmgr
 7698  | BLAKE  | MANAGER|     30 | salesmgr
 7844  | TURNER | SALESMAN|     30 | salesmgr
 7900  | JAMES  | CLERK  |     30 | salesmgr
(14 rows)
```

If the query references the sal or comm columns, then the policy is applied to the query eliminating any rows where sal is greater than or equal to 2000 as shown by the following:

```
edb=# SELECT empno, ename, job, sal, comm, deptno, authid FROM vpemp;
empno | ename   | job    | sal   | comm   | deptno | authid
-------+--------+--------+-------+--------+--------+--------
 7782  | CLARK  | MANAGER|   |      |     10 |  
 7839  | KING   | PRESIDENT|   |      |     10 |  
 7934  | MILLER | CLERK  |   |      |     10 |  
 7369  | SMITH  | CLERK  |   |      |     20 | researchmgr
 7566  | JONES  | MANAGER|   |      |     20 | researchmgr
 7788  | SCOTT  | ANALYST|   |      |     20 | researchmgr
 7876  | ADAMS  | CLERK  |   |      |     20 | researchmgr
 7902  | FORD   | ANALYST|   |      |     20 | researchmgr
 7499  | ALLEN  | SALESMAN|   |      |     30 | salesmgr
 7521  | WARD   | SALESMAN|   |      |     30 | salesmgr
 7654  | MARTIN | SALESMAN|   |      |     30 | salesmgr
 7698  | BLAKE  | MANAGER|   |      |     30 | salesmgr
 7844  | TURNER | SALESMAN|   |      |     30 | salesmgr
 7900  | JAMES  | CLERK  |   |      |     30 | salesmgr
(14 rows)
```
3.14.2 DROP_POLICY

The DROP_POLICY procedure deletes an existing policy. The policy function and database object associated with the policy are not deleted by the DROP_POLICY procedure.

You must be a superuser to execute this procedure.

```sql
DROP_POLICY(object_schema VARCHAR2, object_name VARCHAR2, policy_name VARCHAR2)
```

**Parameters**

*object_schema*

Name of the schema containing the database object to which the policy applies.

*object_name*

Name of the database object to which the policy applies.

*policy_name*

Name of the policy to be deleted.

**Examples**

The following example deletes policy `secure_update` on table `public.vpemp`:

```sql
DECLARE
  v_object_schema VARCHAR2(30) := 'public';
  v_object_name VARCHAR2(30) := 'vpemp';
  v_policy_name VARCHAR2(30) := 'secure_update';
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.DROP_POLICY(
    v_object_schema,
    v_object_name,
    v_policy_name
  );
END;
```
### 3.14.3 ENABLE_POLICY

The **ENABLE_POLICY** procedure enables or disables an existing policy on the specified database object.

You must be a superuser to execute this procedure.

```sql
ENABLE_POLICY(object_schema VARCHAR2, object_name VARCHAR2,
policy_name VARCHAR2, enable BOOLEAN)
```

**Parameters**

**object_schema**

Name of the schema containing the database object to which the policy applies.

**object_name**

Name of the database object to which the policy applies.

**policy_name**

Name of the policy to be enabled or disabled.

**enable**

When set to **TRUE**, the policy is enabled. When set to **FALSE**, the policy is disabled.

**Examples**

The following example disables policy **secure_update** on table **public.vpemp**:

```sql
DECLARE
  v_object_schema VARCHAR2(30) := 'public';
  v_object_name VARCHAR2(30) := 'vpemp';
  v_policy_name VARCHAR2(30) := 'secure_update';
  v_enable BOOLEAN := FALSE;
BEGIN
  DBMS_RLS.ENABLE_POLICY(
    v_object_schema,
    v_object_name,
    v_policy_name,
    v_enable
  );
END;
```
3.15 DBMS_SCHEDULER

The `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package provides a way to create and manage Oracle-styled jobs, programs and job schedules. The `DBMS_SCHEDULER` package implements the following functions and procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>CREATE_JOB</code>(<code>job_name</code>, <code>job_type</code>, <code>job_action</code>, <code>number_of_arguments</code>, <code>start_date</code>, <code>repeat_interval</code>, <code>end_date</code>, <code>job_class</code>, <code>enabled</code>, <code>auto_drop</code>, <code>comments</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the first form of the <code>CREATE_JOB</code> procedure to create a job, specifying program and schedule details by means of parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>CREATE_JOB</code>(<code>job_name</code>, <code>program_name</code>, <code>schedule_name</code>, <code>job_class</code>, <code>enabled</code>, <code>auto_drop</code>, <code>comments</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the second form of <code>CREATE_JOB</code> to create a job that uses a named program and named schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>CREATE_PROGRAM</code>(<code>program_name</code>, <code>program_type</code>, <code>program_action</code>, <code>number_of_arguments</code>, <code>enabled</code>, <code>comments</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use <code>CREATE_PROGRAM</code> to create a program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>CREATE_SCHEDULE</code>(<code>schedule_name</code>, <code>start_date</code>, <code>repeat_interval</code>, <code>end_date</code>, <code>comments</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the <code>CREATE_SCHEDULE</code> procedure to create a schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT</code>(<code>program_name</code>, <code>argument_position</code>, <code>argument_name</code>, <code>argument_type</code>, <code>default_value</code>, <code>out_argument</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the first form of the <code>DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT</code> procedure to define a program argument that has a default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DISABLE</code>(<code>name</code>, <code>force</code>, <code>commit_semantics</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the <code>DISABLE</code> procedure to disable a job or program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DROP_JOB</code>(<code>job_name</code>, <code>force</code>, <code>defer</code>, <code>commit_semantics</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the <code>DROP_JOB</code> procedure to drop a job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DROP_PROGRAM</code>(<code>program_name</code>, <code>force</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the <code>DROP_PROGRAM</code> procedure to drop a program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT</code>(<code>program_name</code>, <code>argument_position</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the first form of <code>DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT</code> to drop a program argument by specifying the argument position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT</code>(<code>program_name</code>, <code>argument_name</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the second form of <code>DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT</code> to drop a program argument by specifying the argument name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>DROP_SCHEDULE</code>(<code>schedule_name</code>, <code>force</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the <code>DROP_SCHEDULE</code> procedure to drop a schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ENABLE</code>(<code>name</code>, <code>commit_semantics</code>)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the <code>ENABLE</code> command to enable a program or job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING</code></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use <code>EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING</code> to review the calendar string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Function/Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>calendar_string, start_date, return_date_after, next_run_date</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>execution date described by a user-defined calendar schedule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>RUN_JOB(job_name, use_current_session, manually)</code></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the <code>RUN_JOB</code> procedure to execute a job immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE(job_name, argument_position, argument_value)</code></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the first form of <code>SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE</code> to set the value of a job argument described by the argument's position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE(job_name, argument_name, argument_value)</code></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Use the second form of <code>SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE</code> to set the value of a job argument described by the argument's name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server’s implementation of **DBMS_SCHEDULER** is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

The **DBMS_SCHEDULER** package is dependent on the pgAgent service; you must have a pgAgent service installed and running on your server before using **DBMS_SCHEDULER**.

Before using **DBMS_SCHEDULER**, a database superuser must create the catalog tables in which the **DBMS_SCHEDULER** programs, schedules and jobs are stored. Use the psql client to connect to the database, and invoke the command:

```
CREATE EXTENSION dbms_scheduler;
```

By default, the **dbms_scheduler** extension resides in the contrib/dbms_scheduler_ext subdirectory (under the Advanced Server installation).

Note that after creating the **DBMS_SCHEDULER** tables, only a superuser will be able to perform a dump or reload of the database.
3.15.1 Using Calendar Syntax to Specify a Repeating Interval

The `CREATE_JOB` and `CREATE_SCHEDULE` procedures use Oracle-styled calendar syntax to define the interval with which a job or schedule is repeated. You should provide the scheduling information in the `repeat_interval` parameter of each procedure.

`repeat_interval` is a value (or series of values) that define the interval between the executions of the scheduled job. Each value is composed of a token, followed by an equal sign, followed by the unit (or units) on which the schedule will execute. Multiple token values must be separated by a semi-colon (;).

For example, the following value:

```
FREQ=DAILY;BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI;BYHOUR=17;BYMINUTE=45
```

Defines a schedule that is executed each weeknight at 5:45.

The token types and syntax described in the table below are supported by Advanced Server:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Token type</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FREQ</td>
<td>FREQ=predefined_interval</td>
<td>Where predefined_interval is one of the following: YEARLY, MONTHLY, WEEKLY, DAILY, HOURLY, MINUTELY. The SECONDLY keyword is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYMONTH</td>
<td>BYMONTH=month, month...</td>
<td>Where month is the three-letter abbreviation of the month name: JAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYMONTH</td>
<td>BYMONTH=month, month...</td>
<td>Where month is the numeric value representing the month: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYMONTHDAY</td>
<td>BYMONTHDAY=day_of_month</td>
<td>Where day_of_month is a value from 1 through 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYDAY</td>
<td>BYDAY=weekday</td>
<td>Where weekday is a three-letter abbreviation or single-digit value representing the day of the week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYDATE</td>
<td>BYDATE=date, date...</td>
<td>Where date is YYYY-MM-DD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYDATE</td>
<td>BYDATE=date(, date)...</td>
<td>YYYY is a four-digit year representation of the year, MM is a two-digit representation of the month, and DD is a two-digit day representation of the day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYHOUR</td>
<td>BYHOUR=hour</td>
<td>Where hour is a value from 0 through 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYMINUTE</td>
<td>BYMINUTE=minute</td>
<td>Where minute is a value from 0 through 59.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.15.2 CREATE_JOB

Use the CREATE_JOB procedure to create a job. The procedure comes in two forms; the first form of the procedure specifies a schedule within the job definition, as well as a job action that will be invoked when the job executes:

```sql
CREATE_JOB(
    job_name IN VARCHAR2,
    job_type IN VARCHAR2,
    job_action IN VARCHAR2,
    number_of_arguments IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
    start_date IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    repeat_interval IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    end_date IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    job_class IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
    enabled IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    auto_drop IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    comments IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
```

The second form uses a job schedule to specify the schedule on which the job will execute, and specifies the name of a program that will execute when the job runs:

```sql
CREATE_JOB(
    job_name IN VARCHAR2,
    program_name IN VARCHAR2,
    schedule_name IN VARCHAR2,
    job_class IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DEFAULT_JOB_CLASS',
    enabled IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    auto_drop IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    comments IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
```

Parameters

*job_name*

*job_name* specifies the optionally schema-qualified name of the job being created.

*job_type*

*job_type* specifies the type of job. The current implementation of CREATE_JOB supports a job type of PLSQL_BLOCK or STORED_PROCEDURE.

*job_action*
If `job_type` is `PLSQL_BLOCK`, `job_action` specifies the content of the PL/SQL block that will be invoked when the job executes. The block must be terminated with a semi-colon (`;`).

If `job_type` is `STOREDPROCEDURE`, `job_action` specifies the optionally schema-qualified name of the procedure.

`number_of_arguments`

`number_of_arguments` is an `INTEGER` value that specifies the number of arguments expected by the job. The default is 0.

`start_date`

`start_date` is a `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` value that specifies the first time that the job is scheduled to execute. The default value is `NULL`, indicating that the job should be scheduled to execute when the job is enabled.

`repeat_interval`

`repeat_interval` is a `VARCHAR2` value that specifies how often the job will repeat. If a `repeat_interval` is not specified, the job will execute only once. The default value is `NULL`.

`end_date`

`end_date` is a `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` value that specifies a time after which the job will no longer execute. If a date is specified, the `end_date` must be after `start_date`. The default value is `NULL`.

Please note that if an `end_date` is not specified and a `repeat_interval` is specified, the job will repeat indefinitely until it is disabled.

`program_name`

`program_name` is the name of a program that will be executed by the job.

`schedule_name`

`schedule_name` is the name of the schedule associated with the job.

`job_class`

`job_class` is accepted for compatibility and ignored.
enabled is a BOOLEAN value that specifies if the job is enabled when created. By default, a job is created in a disabled state, with enabled set to FALSE. To enable a job, specify a value of TRUE when creating the job, or enable the job with the DBMS_SCHEDULER.ENABLE procedure.

auto_drop

The auto_drop parameter is accepted for compatibility and is ignored. By default, a job’s status will be changed to DISABLED after the time specified in end_date.

comments

Use the comments parameter to specify a comment about the job.

Example

The following example demonstrates a call to the CREATE_JOB procedure:

```sql
EXEC DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_JOB (  
  job_name => 'update_log',  
  job_type => 'PLSQL_BLOCK',  
  job_action => 'BEGIN  
  INSERT INTO my_log VALUES(current_timestamp);  
  END;',  
  start_date => '01-JUN-15 09:00:00.000000',  
  repeat_interval => 'FREQ=DAILY;BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI;BYHOUR=17;',  
  end_date => NULL,  
  enabled => TRUE,  
  comments => 'This job adds a row to the my_log table.');
```

The code fragment creates a job named update_log that executes each weeknight at 5:00. The job executes a PL/SQL block that inserts the current timestamp into a logfile (my_log). Since no end_date is specified, the job will execute until it is disabled by the DBMS_SCHEDULER.DISABLE procedure.
3.15.3 CREATE_PROGRAM

Use the CREATE_PROGRAM procedure to create a DBMS_SCHEDULER program. The signature is:

```sql
CREATE_PROGRAM(
    program_name IN VARCHAR2,
    program_type IN VARCHAR2,
    program_action IN VARCHAR2,
    number_of_arguments IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT 0,
    enabled IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    comments IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
```

**Parameters**

*program_name*

program_name specifies the name of the program that is being created.

*program_type*

program_type specifies the type of program. The current implementation of CREATE_PROGRAM supports a program_type of PLSQL_BLOCK or PROCEDURE.

*program_action*

If program_type is PLSQL_BLOCK, program_action contains the PL/SQL block that will execute when the program is invoked. The PL/SQL block must be terminated with a semi-colon (;).

If program_type is PROCEDURE, program_action contains the name of the stored procedure.

*number_of_arguments*

If program_type is PLSQL_BLOCK, this argument is ignored.

If program_type is PROCEDURE, number_of_arguments specifies the number of arguments required by the procedure. The default value is 0.

*enabled*

enabled specifies if the program is created enabled or disabled:

- If enabled is TRUE, the program is created enabled.
• If `enabled` is `FALSE`, the program is created disabled; use the `DBMS_SCHEDULER.ENABLE` program to enable a disabled program.

The default value is `FALSE`.

`comments`

Use the `comments` parameter to specify a comment about the program; by default, this parameter is `NULL`.

**Example**

The following call to the `CREATE_PROGRAM` procedure creates a program named `update_log`:

```sql
EXEC DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_PROGRAM (  
    program_name => 'update_log',  
    program_type => 'PLSQL_BLOCK',  
    program_action => 'BEGIN  
        INSERT INTO my_log VALUES(current_timestamp);  
        END;',  
    enabled => TRUE,  
    comment => 'This program adds a row to the my_log table.');
```

`update_log` is a PL/SQL block that adds a row containing the current date and time to the `my_log` table. The program will be enabled when the `CREATE_PROGRAM` procedure executes.
3.15.4 CREATE_SCHEDULE

Use the CREATE_SCHEDULE procedure to create a job schedule. The signature of the CREATE_SCHEDULE procedure is:

CREATE_SCHEDULE(
    schedule_name IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    repeat_interval IN VARCHAR2,
    end_date IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL,
    comments IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)

Parameters

schedule_name

schedule_name specifies the name of the schedule.

start_date

start_date is a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE value that specifies the date and time that the schedule is eligible to execute. If a start_date is not specified, the date that the job is enabled is used as the start_date. By default, start_date is NULL.

repeat_interval

repeat_interval is a VARCHAR2 value that specifies how often the job will repeat. If a repeat_interval is not specified, the job will execute only once, on the date specified by start_date.

Please note: you must provide a value for either start_date or repeat_interval; if both start_date and repeat_interval are NULL, the server will return an error.

end_date IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT NULL

end_date is a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE value that specifies a time after which the schedule will no longer execute. If a date is specified, the end_date must be after the start_date. The default value is NULL.

Please note that if a repeat_interval is specified and an end_date is not specified, the schedule will repeat indefinitely until it is disabled.
comments IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)

Use the comments parameter to specify a comment about the schedule; by default, this parameter is NULL.

Example

The following code fragment calls CREATE_SCHEDULE to create a schedule named weeknights_at_5:

```sql
EXEC DBMS_SCHEDULER.CREATE_SCHEDULE (  
schedule_name => 'weeknights_at_5',  
start_date => '01-JUN-13 09:00:00.000000',  
repeat_interval => 'FREQ=DAILY;BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI;BYHOUR=17;',  
comments => 'This schedule executes each weeknight at 5:00');
```

The schedule executes each weeknight, at 5:00 pm, effective after June 1, 2013. Since no end_date is specified, the schedule will execute indefinitely until it is disabled with DBMS_SCHEDULER.DISABLE.
### 3.15.5 `DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT`

Use the `DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT` procedure to define a program argument. The `DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT` procedure comes in two forms; the first form defines an argument with a default value:

```sql
DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT(
    program_name IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_position IN PLS_INTEGER,
    argument_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    argument_type IN VARCHAR2,
    default_value IN VARCHAR2,
    out_argument IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

The second form defines an argument without a default value:

```sql
DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT(
    program_name IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_position IN PLS_INTEGER,
    argument_name IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
    argument_type IN VARCHAR2,
    out_argument IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

#### Parameters

- **program_name**  
  `program_name` is the name of the program to which the arguments belong.

- **argument_position**  
  `argument_position` specifies the position of the argument as it is passed to the program.

- **argument_name**  
  `argument_name` specifies the optional name of the argument. By default, `argument_name` is `NULL`.

- **argument_type IN VARCHAR2**  
  `argument_type` specifies the data type of the argument.

- **default_value**
default_value specifies the default value assigned to the argument.
default_value will be overridden by a value specified by the job when the job executes.

out_argument IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE

out_argument is not currently used; if specified, the value must be FALSE.

Example

The following code fragment uses the DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT procedure to define the first and second arguments in a program named add_emp:

```sql
EXEC
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT(
    program_name => 'add_emp',
    argument_position => 1,
    argument_name => 'dept_no',
    argument_type => 'INTEGER,
    default_value => '20');
EXEC
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DEFINE_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT(
    program_name => 'add_emp',
    argument_position => 2,
    argument_name => 'emp_name',
    argument_type => 'VARCHAR2');
```

The first argument is an INTEGER value named dept_no that has a default value of 20. The second argument is a VARCHAR2 value named emp_name; the second argument does not have a default value.
3.15.6 DISABLE

Use the DISABLE procedure to disable a program or a job. The signature of the DISABLE procedure is:

```sql
DISABLE(
    name IN VARCHAR2,
    force IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR')
```

Parameters

name

`name` specifies the name of the program or job that is being disabled.

force

`force` is accepted for compatibility, and ignored.

commit_semantics

`commit_semantics` instructs the server how to handle an error encountered while disabling a program or job. By default, `commit_semantics` is set to `STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR`, instructing the server to stop when it encounters an error. Any programs or jobs that were successfully disabled prior to the error will be committed to disk.

The `TRANSACTIONAL` and `ABSORB_ERRORS` keywords are accepted for compatibility, and ignored.

Example

The following call to the DISABLE procedure disables a program named `update_emp`:

```sql
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DISABLE('update_emp');
```
### 3.15.7 DROP_JOB

Use the `DROP_JOB` procedure to DROP a job, DROP any arguments that belong to the job, and eliminate any future job executions. The signature of the procedure is:

```sql
DROP_JOB(
    job_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    defer IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR')
```

**Parameters**

- **job_name**
  
  *job_name* specifies the name of the job that is being dropped.

- **force**
  
  *force* is accepted for compatibility, and ignored.

- **defer**
  
  *defer* is accepted for compatibility, and ignored.

- **commit_semantics**
  
  *commit_semantics* instructs the server how to handle an error encountered while dropping a program or job. By default, *commit_semantics* is set to `STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR`, instructing the server to stop when it encounters an error.

  The `TRANSACTIONAL` and `ABSORB_ERRORS` keywords are accepted for compatibility, and ignored.

**Example**

The following call to `DROP_JOB` drops a job named `update_log`:

```sql
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_JOB('update_log');
```
3.15.8 DROP_PROGRAM

The DROP_PROGRAM procedure

The signature of the DROP_PROGRAM procedure is:

```
DROP_PROGRAM(
    program_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
)
```

Parameters

program_name

`program_name` specifies the name of the program that is being dropped.

force

`force` is a BOOLEAN value that instructs the server how to handle programs with dependent jobs.

- Specify FALSE to instruct the server to return an error if the program is referenced by a job.
- Specify TRUE to instruct the server to disable any jobs that reference the program before dropping the program.

The default value is FALSE.

Example

The following call to DROP_PROGRAM drops a job named `update_emp`:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM('update_emp');
```
3.15.9 DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT

Use the DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT procedure to drop a program argument. The DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT procedure comes in two forms; the first form uses an argument position to specify which argument to drop:

```
DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT(
    program_name IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_position IN PLS_INTEGER)
```

The second form takes the argument name:

```
DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT(
    program_name IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_name IN VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

- **program_name**
  
  *program_name* specifies the name of the program that is being modified.

- **argument_position**
  
  *argument_position* specifies the position of the argument that is being dropped.

- **argument_name**
  
  *argument_name* specifies the name of the argument that is being dropped.

Examples

The following call to DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT drops the first argument in the update_emp program:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT('update_emp', 1);
```

The following call to DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT drops an argument named emp_name:

```
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_PROGRAM_ARGUMENT('update_emp', 'emp_name');
```
3.15.10 DROP_SCHEDULE

Use the DROP_SCHEDULE procedure to drop a schedule. The signature is:

```sql
DROP_SCHEDULE(
    schedule_name IN VARCHAR2,
    force IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

**Parameters**

*schedule_name*

`schedule_name` specifies the name of the schedule that is being dropped.

*force*

`force` specifies the behavior of the server if the specified schedule is referenced by any job:

- Specify `FALSE` to instruct the server to return an error if the specified schedule is referenced by a job. This is the default behavior.
- Specify `TRUE` to instruct the server to disable to any jobs that use the specified schedule before dropping the schedule. Any running jobs will be allowed to complete before the schedule is dropped.

**Example**

The following call to DROP_SCHEDULE drops a schedule named `weeknights_at_5`:

```sql
DBMS_SCHEDULER.DROP_SCHEDULE('weeknights_at_5', TRUE);
```

The server will disable any jobs that use the schedule before dropping the schedule.
3.15.11  ENABLE

Use the ENABLE procedure to enable a disabled program or job.

The signature of the ENABLE procedure is:

    ENABLE(
        name IN VARCHAR2,
        commit_semantics IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR')

Parameters

name

name specifies the name of the program or job that is being enabled.

commit_semantics

commit_semantics instructs the server how to handle an error encountered while enabling a program or job. By default, commit_semantics is set to STOP_ON_FIRST_ERROR, instructing the server to stop when it encounters an error.

The TRANSACTIONAL and ABSORB_ERRORS keywords are accepted for compatibility, and ignored.

Example

The following call to DBMS_SCHEDULER.ENABLE enables the update_emp program:

    DBMS_SCHEDULER.ENABLE('update_emp');
3.15.12 EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING

Use the EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING procedure to evaluate the repeat_interval value specified when creating a schedule with the CREATE_SCHEDULE procedure. The EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING procedure will return the date and time that a specified schedule will execute without actually scheduling the job.

The signature of the EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING procedure is:

EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING(
    calendar_string IN VARCHAR2,
    start_date IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    return_date_after IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,
    next_run_date OUT TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE)

Parameters

calendar_string

calendar_string is the calendar string that describes a repeat_interval that is being evaluated.

start_date IN TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

start_date is the date and time after which the repeat_interval will become valid.

return_date_after

Use the return_date_after parameter to specify the date and time that EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING should use as a starting date when evaluating the repeat_interval.

For example, if you specify a return_date_after value of 01-APR-13 09.00.00.000000, EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING will return the date and time of the first iteration of the schedule after April 1st, 2013.

next_run_date OUT TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

next_run_date is an OUT parameter that will contain the first occurrence of the schedule after the date specified by the return_date_after parameter.
Example

The following example evaluates a calendar string and returns the first date and time that the schedule will be executed after June 15, 2013:

```
DECLARE
  result     TIMESTAMP;
BEGIN
  DBMS_SCHEDULER.EVALUATE_CALENDAR_STRING
    ('FREQ=DAILY;BYDAY=MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI;BYHOUR=17;',
     '15-JUN-2013', NULL, result);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('next_run_date: ' || result);
END;
/
next_run_date: 17-JUN-13 05.00.00.000000 PM
```

June 15, 2013 is a Saturday; the schedule will not execute until Monday, June 17, 2013 at 5:00 pm.
3.15.13  RUN_JOB

Use the RUN_JOB procedure to execute a job immediately. The signature of the RUN_JOB procedure is:

```
    RUN_JOB(
        job_name IN VARCHAR2,
        use_current_session IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE
    )
```

**Parameters**

`job_name`

`job_name` specifies the name of the job that will execute.

`use_current_session`

By default, the job will execute in the current session. If specified, `use_current_session` must be set to `TRUE`; if `use_current_session` is set to `FALSE`, Advanced Server will return an error.

**Example**

The following call to RUN_JOB executes a job named `update_log`:

```
    DBMS_SCHEDULER.RUN_JOB('update_log', TRUE);
```

Passing a value of `TRUE` as the second argument instructs the server to invoke the job in the current session.
3.15.14 SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE

Use the SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE procedure to specify a value for an argument. The SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE procedure comes in two forms; the first form specifies which argument should be modified by position:

```sql
SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE(
    job_name IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_position IN PLS_INTEGER,
    argument_value IN VARCHAR2)
```

The second form uses an argument name to specify which argument to modify:

```sql
SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE(
    job_name IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_name IN VARCHAR2,
    argument_value IN VARCHAR2)
```

Argument values set by the SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE procedure override any values set by default.

Parameters

job_name

job_name specifies the name of the job to which the modified argument belongs.

argument_position

Use argument_position to specify the argument position for which the value will be set.

argument_name

Use argument_name to specify the argument by name for which the value will be set.

argument_value

argument_value specifies the new value of the argument.

Examples

The following example assigns a value of 30 to the first argument in the update_emp job:
DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE('update_emp', 1, '30');

The following example sets the emp_name argument to SMITH:

DBMS_SCHEDULER.SET_JOB_ARGUMENT_VALUE('update_emp', 'emp_name', 'SMITH');
3.16 DBMS_SESSION

Advanced Server provides support for the following DBMS_SESSION.SET_ROLE procedure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SET_ROLE(role_cmd)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Executes a SET ROLE statement followed by the string value specified in role_cmd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server’s implementation of DBMS_SESSION is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle’s version. Only DBMS_SESSION_SET_ROLE is supported.

3.16.1 SET_ROLE

The SET_ROLE procedure sets the current session user to the role specified in role_cmd. After invoking the SET_ROLE procedure, the current session will use the permissions assigned to the specified role. The signature of the procedure is:

```
SET_ROLE(role_cmd)
```

The SET_ROLE procedure appends the value specified for role_cmd to the SET ROLE statement, and then invokes the statement.

Parameters

role_cmd

`role_cmd` specifies a role name in the form of a string value.

Example

The following call to the SET_ROLE procedure invokes the SET ROLE command to set the identity of the current session user to manager:

```
edb=# exec DBMS_SESSION.SET_ROLE('manager');
```
3.17 DBMS_SQL

The DBMS_SQL package provides an application interface compatible with Oracle databases to the EnterpriseDB dynamic SQL functionality. With DBMS_SQL you can construct queries and other commands at run time (rather than when you write the application). EnterpriseDB Advanced Server offers native support for dynamic SQL; DBMS_SQL provides a way to use dynamic SQL in a fashion compatible with Oracle databases without modifying your application.

DBMS_SQL assumes the privileges of the current user when executing dynamic SQL statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIND_VARIABLE(c, name, value [,)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Bind a value to a variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR(c, name, value [,)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Bind a CHAR value to a variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIND_VARIABLE_RAW(c, name, value [,)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Bind a RAW value to a variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSE_CURSOR(c IN OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Close a cursor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN_VALUE(c, position, value OUT [,</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Return a column value into a variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column_error OUT [, actual_length OUT ]])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Return a CHAR column value into a variable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMN_VALUE_RAW(c, position, value OUT [,</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Return a RAW column value into a variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column_error OUT [, actual_length OUT ]])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFINE_COLUMN(c, position, column [ ,</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Define a column in the SELECT list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column_size ] )</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR(c, position, column</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Define a CHAR column in the SELECT list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column, column_size )</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW(c, position, column</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Define a RAW column in the SELECT list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column, column_size )</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIBE_COLUMNS</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Defines columns to hold a cursor result set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTE(c)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Execute a cursor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTE_AND_FETCH(c [, exact ])</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Execute a cursor and fetch a single row.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FETCH_ROWS(c)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Fetch rows from the cursor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS_OPEN(c)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>BOOLEAN</td>
<td>Check if a cursor is open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAST_ROW_COUNT</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Return cumulative number of rows fetched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEN_CURSOR</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Open a cursor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARSE(c, statement, [language_flag])</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Parse a statement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Advanced Server's implementation of `DBMS_SQL` is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

The following table lists the public variable available in the `DBMS_SQL` package.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Variables</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>native</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Provided for compatibility with Oracle syntax. See <code>DBMS_SQL.PARSE</code> for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V6</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Provided for compatibility with Oracle syntax. See <code>DBMS_SQL.PARSE</code> for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V7</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Provided for compatibility with Oracle syntax. See <code>DBMS_SQL.PARSE</code> for more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.17.1 BIND_VARIABLE

The `BIND_VARIABLE` procedure provides the capability to associate a value with an `IN` or `IN OUT` bind variable in a SQL command.

```
BIND_VARIABLE(c INTEGER, name VARCHAR2,
    value { BLOB | CLOB | DATE | FLOAT | INTEGER | NUMBER |
    TIMESTAMP | VARCHAR2 }
    [, out_value_size INTEGER ])
```

**Parameters**

- `c`
  
  Cursor ID of the cursor for the SQL command with bind variables.

- `name`
  
  Name of the bind variable in the SQL command.

- `value`
  
  Value to be assigned.

- `out_value_size`
  
  If `name` is an `IN OUT` variable, defines the maximum length of the output value. If not specified, the length of `value` is assumed.

**Examples**

The following anonymous block uses bind variables to insert a row into the `emp` table.

```sql
DECLARE
    curid           INTEGER;
    v_sql VARCHAR2(150) := 'INSERT INTO emp VALUES ' ||
    '(:p_empno, :p_ename, :p_job, :p_mgr, ' ||
    ':p_hiredate, :p_sal, :p_comm, :p_deptno)';
    v_empno         emp.empno%TYPE;
    v_ename         emp.ename%TYPE;
    v_job           emp.job%TYPE;
    v_mgr           emp.mgr%TYPE;
    v_hiredate      emp.hiredate%TYPE;
    v_sal           emp.sal%TYPE;
    v_comm          emp.comm%TYPE;
    v_deptno        emp.deptno%TYPE;
```
v_status INTEGER;
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid,v_sql,DBMS_SQL.native);
  v_empno := 9001;
  v_ename := 'JONES';
  v_job := 'SALES MAN';
  v_mgr := 7369;
  v_hiredate := TO_DATE('13-DEC-07','DD-MON-YY');
  v_sal := 8500.00;
  v_comm := 1500.00;
  v_deptno := 40;
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,':p_empno',v_empno);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,':p_ename',v_ename);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,':p_job',v_job);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,':p_mgr',v_mgr);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,':p_hiredate',v_hiredate);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,':p_sal',v_sal);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,':p_comm',v_comm);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,':p_deptno',v_deptno);
  v_status := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of rows processed: ' || v_status);
END;

Number of rows processed: 1
### 3.17.2 BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR

The `BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR` procedure provides the capability to associate a `CHAR` value with an `IN` or `IN OUT` bind variable in a SQL command.

```sql
BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR(c INTEGER, name VARCHAR2, value CHAR
[, out_value_size INTEGER ])
```

#### Parameters

- **c**
  
  Cursor ID of the cursor for the SQL command with bind variables.

- **name**
  
  Name of the bind variable in the SQL command.

- **value**
  
  Value of type `CHAR` to be assigned.

- **out_value_size**
  
  If `name` is an `IN OUT` variable, defines the maximum length of the output value. If not specified, the length of `value` is assumed.
3.17.3 BIND VARIABLE RAW

The BIND_VARIABLE_RAW procedure provides the capability to associate a RAW value with an IN or IN OUT bind variable in a SQL command.

BIND_VARIABLE_RAW(c INTEGER, name VARCHAR2, value RAW
[, out_value_size INTEGER ])

Parameters

c

Cursor ID of the cursor for the SQL command with bind variables.

name

Name of the bind variable in the SQL command.

value

Value of type RAW to be assigned.

out_value_size

If name is an IN OUT variable, defines the maximum length of the output value. If not specified, the length of value is assumed.
3.17.4 CLOSE_CURSOR

The CLOSE_CURSOR procedure closes an open cursor. The resources allocated to the cursor are released and it can no longer be used.

```
CLOSE_CURSOR(c IN OUT INTEGER)
```

**Parameters**

c

Cursor ID of the cursor to be closed.

**Examples**

The following example closes a previously opened cursor:

```
DECLARE
  curid           INTEGER;
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  .
  .
  .
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;
```
3.17.5 COLUMN_VALUE

The COLUMN_VALUE procedure defines a variable to receive a value from a cursor.

COLUMN_VALUE(c INTEGER, position INTEGER, value OUT { BLOB | CLOB | DATE | FLOAT | INTEGER | NUMBER | TIMESTAMP | VARCHAR2 } [, column_error OUT NUMBER [, actual_length OUT INTEGER ]])

Parameters

c

Cursor id of the cursor returning data to the variable being defined.

position

Position within the cursor of the returned data. The first value in the cursor is position 1.

value

Variable receiving the data returned in the cursor by a prior fetch call.

column_error

Error number associated with the column, if any.

actual_length

Actual length of the data prior to any truncation.

Examples

The following example shows the portion of an anonymous block that receives the values from a cursor using the COLUMN_VALUE procedure.

```
DECLARE
    curid           INTEGER;
    v_empno         NUMBER(4);
    v_ename         VARCHAR2(10);
    v_hiredate      DATE;
    v_sal           NUMBER(7,2);
    v_comm          NUMBER(7,2);
    v_sql           VARCHAR2(50) := 'SELECT empno, ename, hiredate, sal, ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
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                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
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                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
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                           '    ' ||
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                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
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                           '    ' ||
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                           '    ' ||
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                           '    ' ||
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                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                           '    ' ||
                          BEGIN
    .
```
LOOP
  v_status := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(curid);
  EXIT WHEN v_status = 0;
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,1,v_empno);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,2,v_ename);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,3,v_hiredate);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,4,v_sal);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,4,v_sal);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,5,v_comm);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_empno || '   ' || RPAD(v_ename,10) || '  ' ||
             TO_CHAR(v_hiredate,'yyyy-mm-dd') || ' ' ||
             TO_CHAR(v_sal,'9,999.99') || ' ' ||
             TO_CHAR(NVL(v_comm,0),'9,999.99'));
END LOOP;
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;
3.17.6 COLUMN_VALUE_CHAR

The COLUMN_VALUE_CHAR procedure defines a variable to receive a CHAR value from a cursor.

COLUMN_VALUE_CHAR(c INTEGER, position INTEGER, value OUT CHAR [, column_error OUT NUMBER [, actual_length OUT INTEGER ]])

Parameters

c

Cursor id of the cursor returning data to the variable being defined.

position

Position within the cursor of the returned data. The first value in the cursor is position 1.

value

Variable of data type CHAR receiving the data returned in the cursor by a prior fetch call.

column_error

Error number associated with the column, if any.

actual_length

Actual length of the data prior to any truncation.
### 3.17.7 COLUMN VALUE RAW

The `COLUMN_VALUE_RAW` procedure defines a variable to receive a RAW value from a cursor.

```
COLUMN_VALUE_RAW(c INTEGER, position INTEGER, value OUT RAW [, column_error OUT NUMBER [, actual_length OUT INTEGER ]])
```

**Parameters**

- **c**
  
  Cursor id of the cursor returning data to the variable being defined.

- **position**
  
  Position within the cursor of the returned data. The first value in the cursor is position 1.

- **value**
  
  Variable of data type RAW receiving the data returned in the cursor by a prior fetch call.

- **column_error**
  
  Error number associated with the column, if any.

- **actual_length**
  
  Actual length of the data prior to any truncation.
3.17.8 DEFINE_COLUMN

The DEFINE_COLUMN procedure defines a column or expression in the SELECT list that is to be returned and retrieved in a cursor.

```
DEFINE_COLUMN(c INTEGER, position INTEGER, column { BLOB | CLOB | DATE | FLOAT | INTEGER | NUMBER | TIMESTAMP | VARCHAR2 } [, column_size INTEGER ])
```

**Parameters**

**c**

Cursor id of the cursor associated with the SELECT command.

**position**

Position of the column or expression in the SELECT list that is being defined.

**column**

A variable that is of the same data type as the column or expression in position `position` of the SELECT list.

**column_size**

The maximum length of the returned data. `column_size` must be specified only if `column` is VARCHAR2. Returned data exceeding `column_size` is truncated to `column_size` characters.

**Examples**

The following shows how the `empno`, `ename`, `hiredate`, `sal`, and `comm` columns of the `emp` table are defined with the DEFINE_COLUMN procedure.

```
DECLARE
  curid INTEGER;
  v_empno NUMBER(4);
  v_ename VARCHAR2(10);
  v_hiredate DATE;
  v_sal NUMBER(7,2);
  v_comm NUMBER(7,2);
  v_sql VARCHAR2(50) := 'SELECT empno, ename, hiredate, sal, ' ||
                     'comm FROM emp';
  v_status INTEGER;
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curd,v_sql,DBMS_SQL.native);
END;
```
The following shows an alternative to the prior example that produces the exact same results. Note that the lengths of the data types are irrelevant – the empno, sal, and comm columns will still return data equivalent to `NUMBER(4)` and `NUMBER(7,2)`, respectively, even though `v_num` is defined as `NUMBER(1)` (assuming the declarations in the `COLUMN_VALUE` procedure are of the appropriate maximum sizes). The `ename` column will return data up to ten characters in length as defined by the `length` parameter in the `DEFINE_COLUMN` call, not by the data type declaration, `VARCHAR2(1)` declared for `v_varchar`. The actual size of the returned data is dictated by the `COLUMN_VALUE` procedure.

```
DECLARE
  curid           INTEGER;
  v_num           NUMBER(1);
  v_varchar       VARCHAR2(1);
  v_date          DATE;
  v_sql           VARCHAR2(50) := 'SELECT empno, ename, hiredate, sal, ' ||
                          'comm FROM emp';
  v_status        INTEGER;
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid,v_sql,DBMS_SQL.native);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,1,v_num);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,2,v_varchar,10);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,3,v_date);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,4,v_num);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,5,v_num);
  .
  .
END;
```
3.17.9  DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR

The DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR procedure defines a CHAR column or expression in the
SELECT list that is to be returned and retrieved in a cursor.

    DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR(c INTEGER, position INTEGER, column
    CHAR, column_size INTEGER)

Parameters

    c

    Cursor id of the cursor associated with the SELECT command.

    position

    Position of the column or expression in the SELECT list that is being defined.

    column

    A CHAR variable.

    column_size

    The maximum length of the returned data. Returned data exceeding
    column_size is truncated to column_size characters.
### 3.17.10 DEFINE COLUMN RAW

The `DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW` procedure defines a RAW column or expression in the `SELECT` list that is to be returned and retrieved in a cursor.

```sql
DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW(c INTEGER, position INTEGER, column RAW, column_size INTEGER)
```

#### Parameters

- **c**
  
  Cursor id of the cursor associated with the `SELECT` command.

- **position**
  
  Position of the column or expression in the `SELECT` list that is being defined.

- **column**
  
  A RAW variable.

- **column_size**
  
  The maximum length of the returned data. Returned data exceeding `column_size` is truncated to `column_size` characters.
3.17.11  DESCRIBE COLUMNS

The DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure describes the columns returned by a cursor.

```
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(c INTEGER, col_cnt OUT INTEGER, desc_t OUT DESC_TAB);
```

Parameters

c

The cursor ID of the cursor.

col_cnt

The number of columns in cursor result set.

desc_tab

The table that contains a description of each column returned by the cursor. The descriptions are of type DESC_REC, and contain the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>col_type</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_max_len</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_name</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_name_len</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_schema_name</td>
<td>VARCHAR2(128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_schema_name_len</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_precision</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_scale</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_charsetid</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_charsetform</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col_null_ok</td>
<td>BOOLEAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.17.12 EXECUTE

The EXECUTE function executes a parsed SQL command or SPL block.

\[ \text{status INTEGER EXECUTE}(c \text{ INTEGER}) \]

Parameters

c

Cursor ID of the parsed SQL command or SPL block to be executed.

status

Number of rows processed if the SQL command was DELETE, INSERT, or UPDATE. status is meaningless for all other commands.

Examples

The following anonymous block inserts a row into the dept table.

```
DECLARE
  curid INTEGER;
  v_sql VARCHAR2(50);
  v_status INTEGER;
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  v_sql := 'INSERT INTO dept VALUES (50, ''HR'', ''LOS ANGELES'')';
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, v_sql, DBMS_SQL.native);
  v_status := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of rows processed: ' || v_status);
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;
```
### 3.17.13 EXECUTE_AND_FETCH

Function `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` executes a parsed `SELECT` command and fetches one row.

```sql
status INTEGER EXECUTE_AND_FETCH(c INTEGER [, exact BOOLEAN ])
```

**Parameters**

**c**

Cursor id of the cursor for the `SELECT` command to be executed.

**exact**

If set to `TRUE`, an exception is thrown if the number of rows in the result set is not exactly equal to 1. If set to `FALSE`, no exception is thrown. The default is `FALSE`. A `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception is thrown if `exact` is `TRUE` and there are no rows in the result set. A `TOO_MANY_ROWS` exception is thrown if `exact` is `TRUE` and there is more than one row in the result set.

**status**

Returns 1 if a row was successfully fetched, 0 if no rows to fetch. If an exception is thrown, no value is returned.

**Examples**

The following stored procedure uses the `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` function to retrieve one employee using the employee’s name. An exception will be thrown if the employee is not found, or there is more than one employee with the same name.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE select_by_name(
  p_ename         emp.ename%TYPE
) IS
  curid           INTEGER;
  v_empno         emp.empno%TYPE;
  v_hiredate      emp.hiredate%TYPE;
  v_sal           emp.sal%TYPE;
  v_comm          emp.comm%TYPE;
  v_dname         dept.dname%TYPE;
  v_disp_date     VARCHAR2(10);
  v_sql           VARCHAR2(120) := 'SELECT empno, hiredate, sal, ' ||
                          'NVL(comm, 0), dname ' ||
                          'FROM emp e, dept d ' ||
                          'WHERE ename = :p_ename ' ||
```
v_status INTEGER;
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid,v_sql,DBMS_SQL.native);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid,:p_ename,UPPER(p_ename));
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,1,v_empno);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,2,v_hiredate);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,3,v_sal);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,4,v_comm);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,5,v_dname,14);
  v_status := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE_AND_FETCH(curid,TRUE);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,1,v_empno);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,2,v_hiredate);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,3,v_sal);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,4,v_comm);
  DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,5,v_dname);
  v_disp_date := TO_CHAR(v_hiredate, 'MM/DD/YYYY');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number    : ' || v_empno);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name      : ' || UPPER(p_ename));
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hire Date : ' || v_disp_date);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Salary    : ' || v_sal);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Commission: ' || v_comm);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Department: ' || v_dname);
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Employee ' || p_ename || ' not found');
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
  WHEN TOO_MANY_ROWS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Too many employees named, ' || p_ename || ', found');
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The following is SQLERRM:');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQLERRM);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The following is SQLCODE:');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(SQLCODE);
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;

EXEC select_by_name('MARTIN')

Number    : 7654
Name      : MARTIN
Hire Date : 09/28/1981
Salary    : 1250
Commission: 1400
Department: SALES
### 3.17.14 FETCH_ROWS

The `FETCH_ROWS` function retrieves a row from a cursor.

```sql
status INTEGER FETCH_ROWS(c INTEGER)
```

**Parameters**

- **c**
  
  Cursor ID of the cursor from which to fetch a row.

**status**

Returns 1 if a row was successfully fetched, 0 if no more rows to fetch.

**Examples**

The following examples fetches the rows from the `emp` table and displays the results.

```sql
DECLARE
  curid INTEGER;
  v_empno NUMBER(4);
  v_ename VARCHAR2(10);
  v_hiredate DATE;
  v_sal NUMBER(7,2);
  v_comm NUMBER(7,2);
  v_sql VARCHAR2(50) := 'SELECT empno, ename, hiredate, sal, ' ||
                     'comm FROM emp';
  v_status INTEGER;
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid,v_sql,DBMS_SQL.native);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,1,v_empno);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,2,v_ename,10);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,3,v_hiredate);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,4,v_sal);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,5,v_comm);
  v_status := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPNO       ENAME       HIREDATE    SAL       COMM');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('----------  ----------  ----------  --------  --------');
  LOOP
    v_status := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(curid);
    EXIT WHEN v_status = 0;
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,1,v_empno);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,2,v_ename);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,3,v_hiredate);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,4,v_sal);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,5,v_comm);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_empno || '   ' || RPAD(v_ename,10) || '   ' || v_hiredate || '   ' || v_sal || '   ' || v_comm);
  END LOOP;
END;
```

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TO_CHAR(v_hiredate,'yyyy-mm-dd') || ' ' ||
TO_CHAR(v_sal,'9,999.99') || ' ' ||
TO_CHAR(NVL(v_comm,0),'9,999.99'));
END LOOP;
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPNO</th>
<th>ENAME</th>
<th>HIREDATE</th>
<th>SAL</th>
<th>COMM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7369</td>
<td>SMITH</td>
<td>1980-12-17</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7499</td>
<td>ALLEN</td>
<td>1981-02-20</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7521</td>
<td>WARD</td>
<td>1981-02-22</td>
<td>1,250.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7566</td>
<td>JONES</td>
<td>1981-04-02</td>
<td>2,975.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7654</td>
<td>MARTIN</td>
<td>1981-09-28</td>
<td>1,250.00</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7698</td>
<td>BLAKE</td>
<td>1981-05-01</td>
<td>2,850.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7782</td>
<td>CLARK</td>
<td>1981-06-09</td>
<td>2,450.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7788</td>
<td>SCOTT</td>
<td>1987-04-19</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7839</td>
<td>KING</td>
<td>1981-11-17</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7844</td>
<td>TURNER</td>
<td>1981-09-08</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7876</td>
<td>ADAMS</td>
<td>1987-05-23</td>
<td>1,100.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7900</td>
<td>JAMES</td>
<td>1981-12-03</td>
<td>950.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7902</td>
<td>FORD</td>
<td>1981-12-03</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7934</td>
<td>MILLER</td>
<td>1982-01-23</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.17.15 IS_OPEN

The IS_OPEN function provides the capability to test if the given cursor is open.

\[
\text{status BOOLEAN IS_OPEN}(c \text{ INTEGER})
\]

Parameters

\(c\)

Cursor ID of the cursor to be tested.

\(status\)

Set to TRUE if the cursor is open, set to FALSE if the cursor is not open.
3.17.16 LAST_ROW_COUNT

The `LAST_ROW_COUNT` function returns the number of rows that have been currently fetched.

```sql
rowcnt INTEGER LAST_ROW_COUNT
```

Parameters

`rowcnt`

Number of row fetched thus far.

Examples

The following example uses the `LAST_ROW_COUNT` function to display the total number of rows fetched in the query.

```sql
DECLARE
    curid       INTEGER;
    v_empno     NUMBER(4);
    v_ename     VARCHAR2(10);
    v_hiredate  DATE;
    v_sal       NUMBER(7,2);
    v_comm      NUMBER(7,2);
    v_sql       VARCHAR2(50) := 'SELECT empno, ename, hiredate, sal, ' ||
                       'comm FROM emp';
    v_status    INTEGER;
BEGIN
    curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid,v_sql,DBMS_SQL.native);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,1,v_empno);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,2,v_ename,10);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,3,v_hiredate);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,4,v_sal);
    DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid,5,v_comm);
    v_status := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPNO ENAME       HIREDATE    SAL       COMM');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('----- ---------- ----------- ----- -----');
    LOOP
        v_status := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(curid);
        EXIT WHEN v_status = 0;
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,1,v_empno);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,2,v_ename);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,3,v_hiredate);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,4,v_sal);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid,5,v_comm);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_empno || '   ' || RPAD(v_ename,10) || ' ' ||
                             TO_CHAR(v_hiredate,'yyyy-mm-dd') || ' ' ||
                             TO_CHAR(v_sal,'9,999.99') || ' ' ||
                             TO_CHAR(NVL(v_comm,0),'9,999.99'));
    END LOOP;
END;
```

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```sql
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of rows: ' || DBMS_SQL.LAST_ROW_COUNT);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPNO</th>
<th>ENAME</th>
<th>HIREDATE</th>
<th>SAL</th>
<th>COMM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7369</td>
<td>SMITH</td>
<td>1980-12-17</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7499</td>
<td>ALLEN</td>
<td>1981-02-20</td>
<td>1,600.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7521</td>
<td>WARD</td>
<td>1981-02-22</td>
<td>1,250.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7566</td>
<td>JONES</td>
<td>1981-04-02</td>
<td>2,975.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7654</td>
<td>MARTIN</td>
<td>1981-09-28</td>
<td>1,250.00</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7698</td>
<td>BLAKE</td>
<td>1981-05-01</td>
<td>2,850.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7782</td>
<td>CLARK</td>
<td>1981-06-09</td>
<td>2,450.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7788</td>
<td>SCOTT</td>
<td>1987-04-19</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7839</td>
<td>KING</td>
<td>1981-11-17</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7844</td>
<td>TURNER</td>
<td>1981-09-08</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7876</td>
<td>ADAMS</td>
<td>1987-05-23</td>
<td>1,100.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7900</td>
<td>JAMES</td>
<td>1981-12-03</td>
<td>950.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7902</td>
<td>FORD</td>
<td>1981-12-03</td>
<td>3,000.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7934</td>
<td>MILLER</td>
<td>1982-01-23</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Number of rows: 14
3.17.17 OPEN_CURSOR

The OPEN_CURSOR function creates a new cursor. A cursor must be used to parse and execute any dynamic SQL statement. Once a cursor has been opened, it can be re-used with the same or different SQL statements. The cursor does not have to be closed and re-opened in order to be re-used.

```
c INTEGER OPEN_CURSOR
```

Parameters

c

Cursor ID number associated with the newly created cursor.

Examples

The following example creates a new cursor:

```sql
DECLARE
    curid INTEGER;
BEGIN
    curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    .
    .
END;
```
3.17.18 PARSE

The `PARSE` procedure parses a SQL command or SPL block. If the SQL command is a DDL command, it is immediately executed and does not require running the `EXECUTE` function.

```sql
PARSE(c INTEGER, statement VARCHAR2, language_flag INTEGER)
```

**Parameters**

- **c**

  Cursor ID of an open cursor.

- **statement**

  SQL command or SPL block to be parsed. A SQL command must not end with the semi-colon terminator, however an SPL block does require the semi-colon terminator.

- **language_flag**

  Language flag provided for compatibility with Oracle syntax. Use `DBMS_SQL.V6`, `DBMS_SQL.V7` or `DBMS_SQL.native`. This flag is ignored, and all syntax is assumed to be in EnterpriseDB Advanced Server form.

**Examples**

The following anonymous block creates a table named `job`. Note that DDL statements are executed immediately by the `PARSE` procedure and do not require a separate `EXECUTE` step.

```sql
DECLARE
  curid INTEGER;
BEGIN
  curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, 'CREATE TABLE job (jobno NUMBER(3), ' ||
    'jname VARCHAR2(9))', DBMS_SQL.native);
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;
```

The following inserts two rows into the `job` table.

```sql
DECLARE
  curid INTEGER;
  v_sql VARCHAR2(50);
  v_status INTEGER;
BEGIN
```
curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
v_sql := 'INSERT INTO job VALUES (100, ''ANALYST'');';
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, v_sql, DBMS_SQL.native);
v_status := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of rows processed: ' || v_status);
v_sql := 'INSERT INTO job VALUES (200, ''CLERK'');';
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, v_sql, DBMS_SQL.native);
v_status := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Number of rows processed: ' || v_status);
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;

Number of rows processed: 1
Number of rows processed: 1

The following anonymous block uses the `DBMS_SQL` package to execute a block containing two `INSERT` statements. Note that the end of the block contains a terminating semi-colon, while in the prior example, each individual `INSERT` statement does not have a terminating semi-colon.

DECLARE
    curid     INTEGER;
    v_sql     VARCHAR2(100);
    v_status  INTEGER;
BEGIN
    curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
    v_sql := 'BEGIN ' ||
    'INSERT INTO job VALUES (300, ''MANAGER''); ' ||
    'INSERT INTO job VALUES (400, ''SALESMAN''); ' ||
    'END;';
    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, v_sql, DBMS_SQL.native);
    v_status := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);
    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;
3.18 DBMS_UTILITY

The DBMS_UTILITY package provides support for the following various utility programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Function or Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANALYZE_DATABASE(method [ , estimate_rows [ , estimate_percent [ , method_opt ]]])</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Analyze database tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT(schema, object_name [ , object_type [ , command_type [ , command_opt [ , sample_clause ] ] ] ]))</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Analyze a partitioned table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANALYZE_SCHEMA(schema, method [ , estimate_rows [ , estimate_percent [ , method_opt ] ]])</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Analyze schema tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANONICALIZE(name, canon_name OUT, canon_len)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Canonicalizes a string – e.g., strips off white space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMA_TO_TABLE(list, tablen OUT, tab OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Convert a comma-delimited list of names to a table of names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB_VERSION(version OUT, compatibility OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Get the database version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT(parse_string)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Execute a DDL statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMAT_CALL_STACK</td>
<td>Function TEXT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Formats the current call stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_CPU_TIME</td>
<td>Function NUMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td>Get the current CPU time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_DEPENDENCY(type, schema, name)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Get objects that are dependent upon the given object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_HASH_VALUE(name, base, hash_size)</td>
<td>Function NUMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute a hash value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_PARAMETER_VALUE(parname, intval OUT, strval OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure BINARY_INTEGER</td>
<td></td>
<td>Get database initialization parameter settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_TIME</td>
<td>Function NUMBER</td>
<td></td>
<td>Get the current time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME_TOKENIZE(name, a OUT, b OUT, c OUT, dblink OUT, nextpos OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Parse the given name into its component parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE_TO_COMMA(tab, tablen OUT, list OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Convert a table of names to a comma-delimited list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of DBMS_UTILITY is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

The following table lists the public variables available in the DBMS_UTILITY package:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Variables</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inv_error_on_restrictions</td>
<td>PLS_INTEGER</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Used by the INVALIDATE procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lname_array</td>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td></td>
<td>For lists of long names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncl_array</td>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td></td>
<td>For lists of users and names.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.18.1 LNAME_ARRAY

The LNAME_ARRAY is for storing lists of long names including fully-qualified names.

```
TYPE lname_array IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

### 3.18.2 UNCL_ARRAY

The UNCL_ARRAY is for storing lists of users and names.

```
TYPE uncl_array IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(227) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```
3.18.3 **ANALYZE_DATABASE, ANALYZE_SCHEMA and ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT**

The `ANALYZE_DATABASE()`, `ANALYZE_SCHEMA()` and `ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT()` procedures provide the capability to gather statistics on tables in the database. When you execute the `ANALYZE` statement, Postgres samples the data in a table and records distribution statistics in the `pg_statistics` system table.

`ANALYZE_DATABASE`, `ANALYZE_SCHEMA`, and `ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT` differ primarily in the number of tables that are processed:

- **ANALYZE_DATABASE** analyzes all tables in all schemas within the current database.
- **ANALYZE_SCHEMA** analyzes all tables in a given schema (within the current database).
- **ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT** analyzes a single table.

The syntax for the `ANALYZE` commands are:

```sql
ANALYZE_DATABASE(method VARCHAR2 [, estimate_rows NUMBER [, estimate_percent NUMBER [, method_opt VARCHAR2 ]]]]

ANALYZE_SCHEMA(schema VARCHAR2, method VARCHAR2 [, estimate_rows NUMBER [, estimate_percent NUMBER [, method_opt VARCHAR2 ]]]]

ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT(schema VARCHAR2, object_name VARCHAR2 [, object_type CHAR [, command_type CHAR [, command_opt VARCHAR2 [, sample_clause ]]]]])
```

**Parameters - `ANALYZE_DATABASE` and `ANALYZE_SCHEMA`**

- **method**

  `method` determines whether the `ANALYZE` procedure populates the `pg_statistics` table or removes entries from the `pg_statistics` table. If you specify a method of `DELETE`, the `ANALYZE` procedure removes the relevant rows from `pg_statistics`. If you specify a method of `COMPUTE` or `ESTIMATE`, the `ANALYZE` procedure analyzes a table (or multiple tables) and records the distribution information in `pg_statistics`. There is no difference between `COMPUTE` and `ESTIMATE`; both methods execute the Postgres `ANALYZE` statement. All other parameters are validated and then ignored.

- **estimate_rows**
Number of rows upon which to base estimated statistics. One of `estimate_rows` or `estimate_percent` must be specified if method is `ESTIMATE`.

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.

`estimate_percent`

Percentage of rows upon which to base estimated statistics. One of `estimate_rows` or `estimate_percent` must be specified if method is `ESTIMATE`.

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.

`method_opt`

Object types to be analyzed. Any combination of the following:

- [ FOR TABLE ]
- [ FOR ALL [ INDEXED ] COLUMNS ] [ SIZE n ]
- [ FOR ALL INDEXES ]

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.

**Parameters** - `ANALYZE_PART_OBJECT`

`schema`

Name of the schema whose objects are to be analyzed.

`object_name`

Name of the partitioned object to be analyzed.

`object_type`

Type of object to be analyzed. Valid values are: T – table, I – index.

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.

`command_type`

Type of analyze functionality to perform. Valid values are: E - gather estimated statistics based upon on a specified number of rows or a percentage of rows in the `sample_clause` clause; C - compute exact statistics; or V – validate the structure and integrity of the partitions.

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.
**command_opt**

For `command_type C` or `E`, can be any combination of:

- [ FOR TABLE ]
- [ FOR ALL COLUMNS ]
- [ FOR ALL LOCAL INDEXES ]

For `command_type V`, can be **CASCADE** if `object_type` is `T`.

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.

**sample_clause**

If `command_type` is `E`, contains the following clause to specify the number of rows or percentage or rows on which to base the estimate.

`SAMPLE n { ROWS | PERCENT }

This argument is ignored, but is included for compatibility.
3.18.4 CANONICALIZE

The CANONICALIZE procedure performs the following operations on an input string:

- If the string is not double-quoted, verifies that it uses the characters of a legal identifier. If not, an exception is thrown. If the string is double-quoted, all characters are allowed.
- If the string is not double-quoted and does not contain periods, uppercases all alphabetic characters and eliminates leading and trailing spaces.
- If the string is double-quoted and does not contain periods, strips off the double quotes.
- If the string contains periods and no portion of the string is double-quoted, uppercases each portion of the string and encloses each portion in double quotes.
- If the string contains periods and portions of the string are double-quoted, returns the double-quoted portions unchanged including the double quotes and returns the non-double-quoted portions uppercased and enclosed in double quotes.

CANONICALIZE(name VARCHAR2, canon_name OUT VARCHAR2, canon_len BINARY_INTEGER)

Parameters

name

String to be canonicalized.

canon_name

The canonicalized string.

canon_len

Number of bytes in name to canonicalize starting from the first character.

Examples

The following procedure applies the CANONICALIZE procedure on its input parameter and displays the results.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE canonicalize (p_name VARCHAR2,
                                         p_length BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 30)
IS
```
v_canon     VARCHAR2(100);
BEGIN
   DBMSUTILITY.CANONICALIZE(p_name, v_canon, p_length);
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Canonicalized name ==> ' || v_canon || '<==');
   DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Length: ' || LENGTH(v_canon));
EXCEPTION
   WHEN OTHERS THEN
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLERRM: ' || SQLERRM);
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLCODE: ' || SQLCODE);
END;
EXEC canonicalize('Identifier')
Canonicalized name ==>IDENTIFIER<==
Length: 10
EXEC canonicalize('"Identifier"')
Canonicalized name ==>Identifier<==
Length: 10
EXEC canonicalize('"_+142%"')
Canonicalized name ==>+_142%<==
Length: 6
EXEC canonicalize('abc.def.ghi')
Canonicalized name ==>"ABC"."DEF"."GHI"<==
Length: 17
EXEC canonicalize('"abc.def.ghi"')
Canonicalized name ==>abc.def.ghi<==
Length: 11
EXEC canonicalize('"abc".def."ghi"')
Canonicalized name ==>"abc"."DEF"."ghi"<==
Length: 17
EXEC canonicalize('"abc.def".ghi')
Canonicalized name ==>"abc.def"."GHI"<==
Length: 15
### 3.18.5 COMMA_TO_TABLE

The `COMMA_TO_TABLE` procedure converts a comma-delimited list of names into a table of names. Each entry in the list becomes a table entry. The names must be formatted as valid identifiers.

```
COMMA_TO_TABLE(list VARCHAR2, tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
                tab OUT { LNAME_ARRAY | UNCL_ARRAY })
```

**Parameters**

- `list`
  Comma-delimited list of names.

- `tablen`
  Number of entries in `tab`.

- `tab`
  Table containing the individual names in `list`.

**LNAME_ARRAY**

A `DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY` (as described in Section 3.18.1).

**UNCL_ARRAY**

A `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` (as described in Section 3.18.2).

**Examples**

The following procedure uses the `COMMA_TO_TABLE` procedure to convert a list of names to a table. The table entries are then displayed.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE comma_to_table (
  p_list      VARCHAR2
) IS
  r_lname     DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY;
  v_length    BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_UTILITY.COMMA_TO_TABLE(p_list,v_length,r_lname);
  FOR i IN 1..v_length LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(r_lname(i));
  END LOOP;
END;
```
EXEC comma_to_table('edb.dept, edb.emp, edb.jobhist')
edb.dept
edb.emp
edb.jobhist
### 3.18.6  DB_VERSION

The **DB_VERSION** procedure returns the version number of the database.

\[
\text{DB_VERSION}(\text{version OUT VARCHAR2, compatibility OUT VARCHAR2})
\]

#### Parameters

**version**

Database version number.

**compatibility**

Compatibility setting of the database. (To be implementation-defined as to its meaning.)

#### Examples

The following anonymous block displays the database version information.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_version       VARCHAR2(150);
  v_compat        VARCHAR2(150);
BEGIN
  DBMS_UTILITY.DB_VERSION(v_version, v_compat);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Version: ' || v_version);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Compatibility: ' || v_compat);
END;
```

Version: EnterpriseDB 10.0.0 on i686-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by GCC gcc (GCC) 4.1.2 20080704 (Red Hat 4.1.2-48), 32-bit
Compatibility: EnterpriseDB 10.0.0 on i686-pc-linux-gnu, compiled by GCC gcc (GCC) 4.1.220080704 (Red Hat 4.1.2-48), 32-bit
3.18.7 EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT

The EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT provides the capability to execute a DDL command.

```sql
EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT(parse_string VARCHAR2)
```

**Parameters**

`parse_string`

The DDL command to be executed.

**Examples**

The following anonymous block creates the `job` table.

```sql
BEGIN
    DBMS_UTILITY.EXEC_DDL_STATEMENT(
        'CREATE TABLE job (' ||
        'jobno NUMBER(3),' ||
        'jname VARCHAR2(9))'
    );
END;
```

If the `parse_string` does not include a valid DDL statement, Advanced Server returns the following error:

```sql
edb=exec dbms_utility.exec_ddl_statement('select rownum from dual');
ERROR:  EDB-20001: 'parse_string' must be a valid DDL statement
```

In this case, Advanced Server's behavior differs from Oracle's; Oracle accepts the invalid `parse_string` without complaint.
3.18.8 FORMAT_CALL_STACK

The FORMAT_CALL_STACK function returns the formatted contents of the current call stack.

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_CALL_STACK
return VARCHAR2
```

This function can be used in a stored procedure, function or package to return the current call stack in a readable format. This function is useful for debugging purposes.
3.18.9 GET_CPU_TIME

The GET_CPU_TIME function returns the CPU time in hundredths of a second from some arbitrary point in time.

\[ \text{cputime} \ \text{NUMBER} \ \text{GET_CPU_TIME} \]

Parameters

\( \text{cputime} \)

Number of hundredths of a second of CPU time.

Examples

The following SELECT command retrieves the current CPU time, which is 603 hundredths of a second or .0603 seconds.

```sql
SELECT DBMS_UTILITY.GET_CPU_TIME FROM DUAL;
```

```
get_cpu_time
------------
   603
```
3.18.10 GET_DEPENDENCY

The GET_DEPENDENCY procedure provides the capability to list the objects that are dependent upon the specified object. GET_DEPENDENCY does not show dependencies for functions or procedures.

```
GET_DEPENDENCY(type VARCHAR2, schema VARCHAR2, name VARCHAR2)
```

**Parameters**

* type

The object type of *name*. Valid values are INDEX, PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, SEQUENCE, TABLE, TRIGGER, TYPE and VIEW.

* schema

Name of the schema in which *name* exists.

* name

Name of the object for which dependencies are to be obtained.

**Examples**

The following anonymous block finds dependencies on the EMP table.

```
BEGIN
    DBMS_UTILITY.GET_DEPENDENCY('TABLE','public','EMP');
END;
```

```
DEPENDENCIES ON public.EMP
------------------------------------------------------------------
*TABLE public.EMP()
*   CONSTRAINT c public.emp()
*   CONSTRAINT f public.emp()
*   CONSTRAINT p public.emp()
*   TYPE public.emp()
*   CONSTRAINT c public.emp()
*   CONSTRAINT f public.jobhist()
*   VIEW .empname_view()
```
3.18.11 GET_HASH_VALUE

The GET_HASH_VALUE function provides the capability to compute a hash value for a given string.

```
hash NUMBER GET_HASH_VALUE(
name VARCHAR2,
base NUMBER,
hash_size NUMBER)
```

Parameters

name

The string for which a hash value is to be computed.

base

Starting value at which hash values are to be generated.

hash_size

The number of hash values for the desired hash table.

hash

The generated hash value.

Examples

The following anonymous block creates a table of hash values using the ename column of the emp table and then displays the key along with the hash value. The hash values start at 100 with a maximum of 1024 distinct values.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_hash          NUMBER;
    TYPE hash_tab IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY VARCHAR2(10);
    r_hash          HASH_TAB;
    CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT ename FROM emp;
BEGIN
    FOR r_emp IN emp_cur LOOP
        r_hash(r_emp.ename) :=
            DBMS_UTILITY.GET_HASH_VALUE(r_emp.ename,100,1024);
    END LOOP;
    FOR r_emp IN emp_cur LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(RPAD(r_emp.ename,10) || ' ' ||
            r_hash(r_emp.ename));
    END LOOP;
END;
```

SMITH 377
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALLEN</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARD</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARTIN</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAKE</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARK</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTT</td>
<td>1097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KING</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURNER</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAMS</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORD</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.18.12 GET_PARAMETER_VALUE

The GET_PARAMETER_VALUE procedure provides the capability to retrieve database initialization parameter settings.

```sql
status BINARY_INTEGER GET_PARAMETER_VALUE(parname VARCHAR2,
   intval OUT INTEGER, strval OUT VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

`parnam`

Name of the parameter whose value is to be returned. The parameters are listed in the `pg_settings` system view.

`intval`

Value of an integer parameter or the length of `strval`.

`strval`

Value of a string parameter.

`status`

Returns 0 if the parameter value is `INTEGER` or `BOOLEAN`. Returns 1 if the parameter value is a string.

Examples

The following anonymous block shows the values of two initialization parameters.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_intval INTEGER;
    v_strval VARCHAR2(80);
BEGIN
    DBMS_UTILITY.GET_PARAMETER_VALUE('max_fsm_pages', v_intval, v_strval);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('max_fsm_pages' || ' ' || v_intval);
    DBMS_UTILITY.GET_PARAMETER_VALUE('client_encoding', v_intval, v_strval);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('client_encoding' || ' ' || v_strval);
END;
max_fsm_pages: 72625
client_encoding: SQL_ASCII
```
3.18.13 GET_TIME

The GET_TIME function provides the capability to return the current time in hundredths of a second.

\[
\text{time NUMBER GET_TIME}
\]

Parameters

time

Number of hundredths of a second from the time in which the program is started.

Examples

The following example shows calls to the GET_TIME function.

```
SELECT DBMSUTILITY.GET_TIME FROM DUAL;
get_time
----------
1555860

SELECT DBMSUTILITY.GET_TIME FROM DUAL;
get_time
----------
1556037
```
3.18.14  NAME_TOKENIZE

The NAME_TOKENIZE procedure parses a name into its component parts. Names without double quotes are uppercased. The double quotes are stripped from names with double quotes.

NAME_TOKENIZE(name VARCHAR2, a OUT VARCHAR2, b OUT VARCHAR2, c OUT VARCHAR2, dblink OUT VARCHAR2, nextpos OUT BINARY_INTEGER)

Parameters

name

String containing a name in the following format:

a[.b[.c]][@dblink ]

a

Returns the leftmost component.

b

Returns the second component, if any.

c

Returns the third component, if any.

dblink

Returns the database link name.

nextpos

Position of the last character parsed in name.

Examples

The following stored procedure is used to display the returned parameter values of the NAME_TOKENIZE procedure for various names.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE name_tokenize ( p_name VARCHAR2 )
```
IS
  v_a     VARCHAR2(30);
  v_b     VARCHAR2(30);
  v_c     VARCHAR2(30);
  v_dblink VARCHAR2(30);
  v_nextpos BINARY_INTEGER;
BEGIN
  DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_TOKENIZE(p_name,v_a,v_b,v_c,v_dblink,v_nextpos);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('name   : ' || p_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('a      : ' || v_a);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('b      : ' || v_b);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('c      : ' || v_c);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('dblink : ' || v_dblink);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('nextpos: ' || v_nextpos);
END;

Tokenize the name, emp:

BEGIN
  name_tokenize('emp');
END;

name : emp
a : EMP
b :
c :
dblink :
nextpos: 3

Tokenize the name, edb.list_emp:

BEGIN
  name_tokenize('edb.list_emp');
END;

name : edb.list_emp
a : EDB
b : LIST_EMP
c :
dblink :
nextpos: 12

Tokenize the name, "edb"."Emp_Admin".update_emp_sal:

BEGIN
  name_tokenize(""edb"."Emp_Admin".update_emp_sal");
END;

name : "edb"."Emp_Admin".update_emp_sal
a : edb
b : Emp_Admin
c : UPDATE_EMP_SAL
dblink :
nextpos: 32

Tokenize the name edb.emp@edb_dblink:

BEGIN
name_tokenize('edb.emp@edb_dblink');
END;

name   : edb.emp@edb_dblink
a      : EDB
b      : EMP
c      :
dblink : EDB_DBLINK
nextpos: 10
### 3.18.15 TABLE_TO_COMMA

The `TABLE_TO_COMMA` procedure converts table of names into a comma-delimited list of names. Each table entry becomes a list entry. The names must be formatted as valid identifiers.

```sql
TABLE_TO_COMMA(tab { LNAME_ARRAY | UNCL_ARRAY },
    tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER, list OUT VARCHAR2)
```

**Parameters**

`tab`

Table containing names.

LNAME_ARRAY

A `DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY` (as described in Section 3.18.1).

UNCL_ARRAY

A `DBMS_UTILITY.UNCL_ARRAY` (as described in Section 3.18.2).

`tablen`

Number of entries in `list`.

`list`

Comma-delimited list of names from `tab`.

**Examples**

The following example first uses the `COMMA_TO_TABLE` procedure to convert a comma-delimited list to a table. The `TABLE_TO_COMMA` procedure then converts the table back to a comma-delimited list that is displayed.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE table_to_comma (
    p_list      VARCHAR2
) IS
    r_lname     DBMS_UTILITY.LNAME_ARRAY;
    v_length    BINARY_INTEGER;
    v_listlen   BINARY_INTEGER;
    v_list      VARCHAR2(80);
```
BEGIN
    DBMS_UTILITY.COMMA_TO_TABLE(p_list, v_length, r_lname);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Table Entries');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-------------');
    FOR i IN 1..v_length LOOP
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(r_lname(i));
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-------------');
    DBMS_UTILITY.TABLE_TO_COMMA(r_lname, v_listlen, v_list);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Comma-Delimited List: ' || v_list);
END;

EXEC table_to_comma('edb.dept, edb.emp, edb.jobhist')

Table Entries
-------------
edb.dept
edb.emp
edb.jobhist
-------------
Comma-Delimited List: edb.dept, edb.emp, edb.jobhist
### 3.19 UTL_ENCODE

The UTL_ENCODE package provides a way to encode and decode data. Advanced Server supports the following functions and procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASE64_DECODE(r)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Use the BASE64_DECODE function to translate a Base64 encoded string to the original RAW value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASE64_ENCODE(r)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Use the BASE64_ENCODE function to translate a RAW string to an encoded Base64 value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASE64_ENCODE(loid)</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>Use the BASE64_ENCODE function to translate a TEXT string to an encoded Base64 value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIMEHEADER_DECODE(buf)</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Use the MIMEHEADER_DECODE function to translate an encoded MIMEHEADER formatted string to its original value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIMEHEADER_ENCODE(buf, encode_charset, encoding)</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Use the MIMEHEADER_ENCODE function to convert and encode a string in MIMEHEADER format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE(r)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Use the QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE function to translate an encoded string to a RAW value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE(r)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Use the QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE function to translate an input string to a quoted-printable formatted RAW value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT_DECODE(buf, encode_charset, encoding)</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Use the TEXT_DECODE function to decode a string encoded by TEXT_ENCODE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT_ENCODE(buf, encode_charset, encoding)</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Use the TEXT_ENCODE function to translate a string to a user-specified character set, and then encode the string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UUDECODE(r)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Use the UUDECODE function to translate a uuencode encoded string to a RAW value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UUENCODE(r, type, filename, permission)</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Use the UUENCODE function to translate a RAW string to an encoded uuencode value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.19.1 BASE64_DECODE

Use the BASE64_DECODE function to translate a Base64 encoded string to the original value originally encoded by BASE64_ENCODE. The signature is:

```
BASE64_DECODE(r IN RAW)
```

This function returns a RAW value.
Parameters

\( r \)

\( r \) is the string that contains the Base64 encoded data that will be translated to RAW form.

Examples

Note: Before executing the following example, invoke the command:

```
SET bytea_output = escape;
```

This command instructs the server to escape any non-printable characters, and to display `BYTEA` or `RAW` values onscreen in readable form. For more information, please refer to the Postgres Core Documentation available at:

[https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html](https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html)

The following example first encodes (using `BASE64_ENCODE`), and then decodes (using `BASE64_DECODE`) a string that contains the text `abc`:

```
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_ENCODE(CAST ('abc' AS RAW));
 base64_encode
---------------
YWJj
(1 row)
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_DECODE(CAST ('YWJj' AS RAW));
 base64_decode
--------------
abc
(1 row)
```

### 3.19.2 BASE64_ENCODE

Use the `BASE64_ENCODE` function to translate and encode a string in Base64 format (as described in RFC 4648). This function can be useful when composing MIME email that you intend to send using the `UTL_SMTP` package. The `BASE64_ENCODE` function has two signatures:

```
BASE64_ENCODE(r IN RAW)
```

and

```
BASE64_ENCODE(loid IN OID)
```
This function returns a **RAW** value or an **OID**.

**Parameters**

\( r \)

\( r \) specifies the RAW string that will be translated to Base64.

\( loid \)

\( loid \) specifies the object ID of a large object that will be translated to Base64.

**Examples**

Note: Before executing the following example, invoke the command:

```
SET bytea_output = escape;
```

This command instructs the server to escape any non-printable characters, and to display **BYTEA** or **RAW** values onscreen in readable form. For more information, please refer to the Postgres Core Documentation available at:

[https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html](https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html)

The following example first encodes (using **BASE64_ENCODE**), and then decodes (using **BASE64_DECODE**) a string that contains the text **abc**:

```
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_ENCODE(CAST ('abc' AS RAW));
   base64_encode
-----------
   YWJj
   (1 row)
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.BASE64_DECODE(CAST ('YWJj' AS RAW));
   base64_decode
-----------
   abc
   (1 row)
```

### 3.19.3 **MIMEHEADER_DECODE**

Use the **MIMEHEADER_DECODE** function to decode values that are encoded by the **MIMEHEADER_ENCODE** function. The signature is:

```
MIMEHEADER_DECODE(buf IN VARCHAR2)
```

This function returns a **VARCHAR2** value.
Parameters

buf

buf contains the value (encoded by MIMEHEADER_ENCODE) that will be decoded.

Examples

The following examples use the MIMEHEADER_ENCODE and MIMEHEADER_DECODE functions to first encode, and then decode a string:

```
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.MIMEHEADER_ENCODE('What is the date?') FROM DUAL;
  mimeheader_encode
-------------------
=?UTF8?Q?What is the date??=
(1 row)

edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.MIMEHEADER_DECODE('=?UTF8?Q?What is the date??=')
FROM DUAL;
  mimeheader_decode
-------------------
What is the date?
(1 row)
```

3.19.4 MIMEHEADER_ENCODE

Use the MIMEHEADER_ENCODE function to convert a string into mime header format, and then encode the string. The signature is:

```
MIMEHEADER_ENCODE(buf IN VARCHAR2, encode_charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL, encoding IN INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
```

This function returns a VARCHAR2 value.

Parameters

buf

buf contains the string that will be formatted and encoded. The string is a VARCHAR2 value.

code_charset

code_charset specifies the character set to which the string will be converted before being formatted and encoded. The default value is NULL.
encoding

encoding specifies the encoding type used when encoding the string. You can specify:

- Q to enable quoted-printable encoding. If you do not specify a value, MIMEHEADER_ENCODE will use quoted-printable encoding.
- B to enable base-64 encoding.

Examples

The following examples use the MIMEHEADER_ENCODE and MIMEHEADER_DECODE functions to first encode, and then decode a string:

```
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.MIMEHEADER_ENCODE('What is the date?') FROM DUAL;
mimeheader_encode
-------------------------------
=?UTF8?Q?What is the date??=
(1 row)
```

```
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.MIMEHEADER_DECODE('=?UTF8?Q?What is the date??=') FROM DUAL;
mimeheader_decode
-------------------
What is the date?
(1 row)
```

3.19.5  QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE

Use the QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE function to translate an encoded quoted-printable string into a decoded RAW string.

The signature is:

```
QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE(r IN RAW)
```

This function returns a RAW value.

Parameters

r

r contains the encoded string that will be decoded. The string is a RAW value, encoded by QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE.

Examples
Note: Before executing the following example, invoke the command:

\[
\text{SET bytea_output = escape;}
\]

This command instructs the server to escape any non-printable characters, and to display BYTEA or RAW values onscreen in readable form. For more information, please refer to the Postgres Core Documentation available at:

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html

The following example first encodes and then decodes a string:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{edb=\# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE('E=mc2') FROM DUAL;}
\text{quoted_printable_encode} \\
\text{--------------------------} \\
\text{E=3Dmc2} \\
\text{(1 row)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{edb=\# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE('E=3Dmc2') FROM DUAL;}
\text{quoted_printable_decode} \\
\text{-------------------------} \\
\text{E=mc2} \\
\text{(1 row)}
\end{align*}
\]

### 3.19.6 QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE

Use the QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE function to translate and encode a string in quoted-printable format. The signature is:

\[
\text{QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE(r IN RAW)}
\]

This function returns a RAW value.

**Parameters**

\[ r \]

\[ r \] contains the string (a RAW value) that will be encoded in a quoted-printable format.

**Examples**

Note: Before executing the following example, invoke the command:

\[
\text{SET bytea_output = escape;}
\]
This command instructs the server to escape any non-printable characters, and to display BYTEA or RAW values onscreen in readable form. For more information, please refer to the Postgres Core Documentation available at:

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html

The following example first encodes and then decodes a string:

```
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE_ENCODE('E=mc2') FROM DUAL;
quoted_printable_encode
--------------
E=3Dmc2
(1 row)
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE_DECODE('E=3Dmc2') FROM DUAL;
quoted_printable_decode
--------------
E=mc2
(1 row)
```

**3.19.7 TEXT_DECODE**

Use the TEXT_DECODE function to translate and decode an encoded string to the VARCHAR2 value that was originally encoded by the TEXT_ENCODE function. The signature is:

```
TEXT_DECODE(buf IN VARCHAR2, encode_charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL, encoding IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
```

This function returns a VARCHAR2 value.

**Parameters**

*buf*

*buf* contains the encoded string that will be translated to the original value encoded by TEXT_ENCODE.

*encode_charset*

*encode_charset* specifies the character set to which the string will be translated before encoding. The default value is NULL.

*encoding*

*encoding* specifies the encoding type used by TEXT_DECODE. Specify:
- `UTL_ENCODE.BASE64` to specify base-64 encoding.
- `UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE` to specify quoted printable encoding. This is the default.

**Examples**

The following example uses the `TEXT_ENCODE` and `TEXT_DECODE` functions to first encode, and then decode a string:

```sql
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_ENCODE('What is the date?', 'BIG5', UTL_ENCODE.BASE64) FROM DUAL;
  text_encode
--------------------------
  V2hhdCBpcyB0aGUgZGF0ZT8=
(1 row)

edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_DECODE('V2hhdCBpcyB0aGUgZGF0ZT8=', 'BIG5', UTL_ENCODE.BASE64) FROM DUAL;
  text_decode
-------------------
  What is the date?
(1 row)
```

### 3.19.8 TEXT_ENCODE

Use the `TEXT_ENCODE` function to translate a string to a user-specified character set, and then encode the string. The signature is:

```
TEXT_ENCODE(buf IN VARCHAR2, encode_charset IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL, encoding IN PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL)
```

This function returns a `VARCHAR2` value.

**Parameters**

- `buf`
  - `buf` contains the encoded string that will be translated to the specified character set and encoded by `TEXT_ENCODE`.

- `encode_charset`
  - `encode_charset` specifies the character set to which the value will be translated before encoding. The default value is `NULL`.

- `encoding`
encoding specifies the encoding type used by TEXT_ENCODE. Specify:

- UTL_ENCODE.BASE64 to specify base-64 encoding.
- UTL_ENCODE.QUOTED_PRINTABLE to specify quoted printable encoding.
  This is the default.

Examples

The following example uses the TEXT_ENCODE and TEXT_DECODE functions to first encode, and then decode a string:

```sql
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_ENCODE('What is the date?', 'BIG5', UTL_ENCODE.BASE64) FROM DUAL;
  text_encode
  --------------------------
  V2hhdCBpcyB0aGUgZGF0ZT8=
(1 row)

edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.TEXT_DECODE('V2hhdCBpcyB0aGUgZGF0ZT8=', 'BIG5', UTL_ENCODE.BASE64) FROM DUAL;
  text_decode
  -------------------
  What is the date?
(1 row)
```

3.19.9 UUDECODE

Use the UUDECODE function to translate and decode a uuencode encoded string to the RAW value that was originally encoded by the UUENCODE function. The signature is:

```
UUDECODE(r IN RAW)
```

This function returns a RAW value.

Note: If you are using the Advanced Server UUDECODE function to decode uuencoded data that was created by the Oracle implementation of the UTL_ENCODE.UUENCODE function, then you must first set the Advanced Server configuration parameter utl_encode.uudecode_redwood to TRUE before invoking the Advanced Server UUDECODE function on the Oracle-created data. (For example, this situation may occur if you migrated Oracle tables containing uuencoded data to an Advanced Server database.)

The uuencoded data created by the Oracle version of the UUENCODE function results in a format that differs from the uuencoded data created by the Advanced Server UUENCODE function. As a result, attempting to use the Advanced Server UUDECODE function on the Oracle uuencoded data results in an error unless the configuration parameter utl_encode.uudecode_redwood is set to TRUE.
However, if you are using the Advanced Server UUDECODE function on uuencoded data created by the Advanced Server UUENCODE function, then utl_encode.uudecode_redwood must be set to FALSE, which is the default setting.

**Parameters**

\( r \)

\( r \) contains the uuencoded string that will be translated to RAW.

**Examples**

Note: Before executing the following example, invoke the command:

```
SET bytea_output = escape;
```

This command instructs the server to escape any non-printable characters, and to display BYTEA or RAW values onscreen in readable form. For more information, please refer to the Postgres Core Documentation available at:

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html

The following example uses UUENCODE and UUDECODE to first encode and then decode a string:

```
edb=# SET bytea_output = escape;
SET
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.UUENCODE('What is the date?') FROM DUAL;

begin 0 uuencode.txt
...uuencode...
end
(1 row)

edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.UUDECODE
edb-# ('begin 0 uuencode.txt\012\012VAA=\"!R!T:\&4@9\&%T93\"\012`\012end\012')
edb-# FROM DUAL;

What is the date?
(1 row)
```

### 3.19.10 UUENCODE

Use the UUENCODE function to translate RAW data into a uuencode formatted encoded string. The signature is:

\[
\text{UUENCODE}(r \text{ IN RAW, type IN INTEGER DEFAULT 1, filename IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL, permission IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL})
\]
This function returns a RAW value.

**Parameters**

$r$

$r$ contains the RAW string that will be translated to uuencode format.

$type$

$type$ is an INTEGER value or constant that specifies the type of uuencoded string that will be returned; the default value is 1. The possible values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Constant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>header piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>middle piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>end piece</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$filename$

$filename$ is a VARCHAR2 value that specifies the file name that you want to embed in the encoded form; if you do not specify a file name, UUENCODE will include a filename of uencode.txt in the encoded form.

$permission$

$permission$ is a VARCHAR2 that specifies the permission mode; the default value is NULL.

**Examples**

Note: Before executing the following example, invoke the command:

```sql
SET bytea_output = escape;
```

This command instructs the server to escape any non-printable characters, and to display BYTEA or RAW values onscreen in readable form. For more information, please refer to the Postgres Core Documentation available at:

[https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html](https://www.postgresql.org/docs/11/static/datatype-binary.html)

The following example uses UUENCODE and UDDECODE to first encode and then decode a string:

```sql
edb=# SET bytea_output = escape;
SET
edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.UUENCODE('What is the date?') FROM DUAL;
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uuencode</th>
<th>begin 0 uuencode.txt\01215VAA=&quot;!I&lt;R!T:&amp;4@9&amp;%T93&quot;\012\012end\012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 row)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>edb=# SELECT UTL_ENCODE.UUDECODE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>edb=# ('begin 0 uuencode.txt\01215VAA=&quot;!I&lt;R!T:&amp;4@9&amp;%T93&quot;\012\012end\012')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>edb=# FROM DUAL;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uuencode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What is the date?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 row)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.20 UTL_FILE

The UTL_FILE package provides the capability to read from, and write to files on the operating system’s file system. Non-superusers must be granted EXECUTE privilege on the UTL_FILE package by a superuser before using any of the functions or procedures in the package. For example the following command grants the privilege to user mary:

GRANT EXECUTE ON PACKAGE SYS.UTL_FILE TO mary;

Also, the operating system username, enterprisedb, must have the appropriate read and/or write permissions on the directories and files to be accessed using the UTL_FILE functions and procedures. If the required file permissions are not in place, an exception is thrown in the UTL_FILE function or procedure.

A handle to the file to be written to, or read from is used to reference the file. The file handle is defined by a public variable in the UTL_FILE package named, UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE. A variable of type FILE_TYPE must be declared to receive the file handle returned by calling the FOPEN function. The file handle is then used for all subsequent operations on the file.

References to directories on the file system are done using the directory name or alias that is assigned to the directory using the CREATE DIRECTORY command. The procedures and functions available in the UTL_FILE package are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCLOSE(file IN OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Closes the specified file identified by file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCLOSE_ALL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Closes all open files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCOPY(location, filename, dest_dir, dest_file [, start_line [, end_line ]])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Copies filename in the directory identified by location to file, dest_file, in directory, dest_dir, starting from line, start_line, to line, end_line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFLUSH(file)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Forces data in the buffer to be written to disk in the file identified by file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOPEN(location, filename, open_mode [, max_linesize ])</td>
<td>FILE_TYPE</td>
<td>Opens file, filename, in the directory identified by location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREMOVE(location, filename)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Removes the specified file from the file system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRENAMEN(location, filename, dest_dir, dest_file [, overwrite ])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Renames the specified file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_LINE(file, buffer OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Reads a line of text into variable, buffer, from the file identified by file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS_OPEN(file)</td>
<td>BOOLEAN</td>
<td>Determines whether or not the given file is open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW_LINE(file [, lines ])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Writes an end-of-line character sequence into the file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function/Procedure</td>
<td>Return Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT(file, buffer)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Writes buffer to the given file. PUT does not write an end-of-line character sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT_LINE(file, buffer)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Writes buffer to the given file. An end-of-line character sequence is added by the PUT_LINE procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUTF(file, format [, arg1 ] [, arg2, ...])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Writes a formatted string to the given file. Up to five substitution parameters, arg1,...,arg5 may be specified for replacement in format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of UTL_FILE is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

**UTL_FILE Exception Codes**

If a call to a UTL_FILE procedure or function raises an exception, you can use the condition name to catch the exception. The UTL_FILE package reports the following exception codes compatible with Oracle databases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exception Code</th>
<th>Condition name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-29283</td>
<td>invalid_operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-29285</td>
<td>write_error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-29284</td>
<td>read_error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-29282</td>
<td>invalid_filehandle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-29287</td>
<td>invalid_maxlinesize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-29281</td>
<td>invalid_mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-29280</td>
<td>invalid_path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.20.1 Setting File Permissions with utl_file.umask

When a UTL_FILE function or procedure creates a file, there are default file permissions as shown by the following.

```
-rw------- 1 enterprisedb enterprisedb 21 Jul 24 16:08 utlfile
```

Note that all permissions are denied on users belonging to the enterprisedb group as well as all other users. Only the enterprisedb user has read and write permissions on the created file.

If you wish to have a different set of file permissions on files created by the UTL_FILE functions and procedures, you can accomplish this by setting the utl_file.umask configuration parameter.
The `utl_file.umask` parameter sets the file mode creation mask or simply, the mask, in a manner similar to the Linux `umask` command. This is for usage only within the Advanced Server UTL_FILE package.

**Note:** The `utl_file.umask` parameter is not supported on Windows systems.

The value specified for `utl_file.umask` is a 3 or 4-character octal string that would be valid for the Linux `umask` command. The setting determines the permissions on files created by the UTL_FILE functions and procedures. (Refer to any information source regarding Linux or Unix systems for information on file permissions and the usage of the `umask` command.)

The following is an example of setting the file permissions with `utl_file.umask`.

First, set up the directory in the file system to be used by the UTL_FILE package. Be sure the operating system account, `enterprisedb` or `postgres`, whichever is applicable, can read and write in the directory.

```plaintext
mkdir /tmp/utldir
chmod 777 /tmp/utldir
```

The `CREATE DIRECTORY` command is issued in `psql` to create the directory database object using the file system directory created in the preceding step.

```sql
CREATE DIRECTORY utldir AS '/tmp/utldir';
```

Set the `utl_file.umask` configuration parameter. The following setting allows the file owner any permission. Group users and other users are permitted any permission except for the execute permission.

```sql
SET utl_file.umask TO '0011';
```

In the same session during which the `utl_file.umask` parameter is set to the desired value, run the UTL_FILE functions and procedures.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_utlfile       UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
  v_directory     VARCHAR2(50) := 'utldir';
  v_filename      VARCHAR2(20) := 'utlfile';
BEGIN
  v_utlfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_directory, v_filename, 'w');
  UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE(v_utlfile, 'Simple one-line file');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Created file: ' || v_filename);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_utlfile);
END;
```

The permission settings on the resulting file show that group users and other users have read and write permissions on the file as well as the file owner.
This parameter can also be set on a per role basis with the `ALTER ROLE` command, on a per database basis with the `ALTER DATABASE` command, or for the entire database server instance by setting it in the `postgresql.conf` file.

### 3.20.2 FCLOSE

The `FCLOSE` procedure closes an open file.

```
FCLOSE(file IN OUT FILE_TYPE)
```

**Parameters**

- `file`
  
  Variable of type `FILE_TYPE` containing a file handle of the file to be closed.

### 3.20.3 FCLOSE_ALL

The `FCLOSE_ALL` procedure closes all open files. The procedure executes successfully even if there are no open files to close.

```
FCLOSE_ALL
```

### 3.20.4 FCOPY

The `FCOPY` procedure copies text from one file to another.

```
FCOPY(location VARCHAR2, filename VARCHAR2, 
dest_dir VARCHAR2, dest_file VARCHAR2 
[, start_line PLS_INTEGER [, end_line PLS_INTEGER ] ])
```

**Parameters**

- `location`
  

Directory name, as stored in `pg_catalog.edb_dir.dirname`, of the directory containing the file to be copied.

`filename`

Name of the source file to be copied.

`dest_dir`

Directory name, as stored in `pg_catalog.edb_dir.dirname`, of the directory to which the file is to be copied.

`dest_file`

Name of the destination file.

`start_line`

Line number in the source file from which copying will begin. The default is 1.

`end_line`

Line number of the last line in the source file to be copied. If omitted or null, copying will go to the last line of the file.

**Examples**

The following makes a copy of a file, `C:\TEMP\EMPDIR\empfile.csv`, containing a comma-delimited list of employees from the `emp` table. The copy, `empcopy.csv`, is then listed.

```sql
CREATE DIRECTORY empdir AS 'C:/TEMP/EMPDIR';

DECLARE
  v_empfile       UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
  v_src_dir       VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
  v_src_file      VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
  v_dest_dir      VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
  v_dest_file     VARCHAR2(20) := 'empcopy.csv';
  v_emprec        VARCHAR2(120);
  v_count         INTEGER := 0;
BEGIN
  UTL_FILE.FCOPY(v_src_dir,v_src_file,v_dest_dir,v_dest_file);
  v_empfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_dest_dir,v_dest_file,'r');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The following is the destination file, '''' ||
                         v_dest_file || ''''');
  LOOP
    UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(v_empfile,v_emprec);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emprec);
    v_count := v_count + 1;
  END LOOP;
EXCEPTION
```
WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
    UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_empfile);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_count || ' records retrieved');
WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLERRM: ' || SQLERRM);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLCODE: ' || SQLCODE);
END;

The following is the destination file, 'empcopy.csv'
7369,SMITH,CLERK,7902,17-DEC-80,800,,20
7499,ALLEN,SALESMAN,7698,20-FEB-81,1600,300,30
7521,WARD,SALESMAN,7698,22-FEB-81,1250,500,30
7566,JONES,MANAGER,7839,02-APR-81,2975,,20
7654,MARTIN,SALESMAN,7698,28-SEP-81,1250,1400,30
7698,BLAKE,MANAGER,7839,01-MAY-81,2850,,30
7782,CLARK,MANAGER,7839,09-JUN-81,2450,,10
7788,SCOTT,ANALYST,7566,19-APR-87,3000,,20
7839,KING,PRESIDENT,,17-NOV-81,5000,,10
7844,TURNER,SALESMAN,7698,08-SEP-81,1500,0,30
7876,ADAMS,CLERK,7788,23-MAY-81,1100,,20
7900,JAMES,CLERK,7698,03-DEC-81,950,,10
7902,FOX,ANALYST,7566,03-DEC-81,3000,,20
7934,MILLER,CLERK,7782,23-JAN-82,1300,,10
14 records retrieved

3.20.5 FFLUSH

The FFLUSH procedure flushes unwritten data from the write buffer to the file.

    FFLUSH(file FILE_TYPE)

Parameters

file

Variable of type FILE_TYPE containing a file handle.

Examples

Each line is flushed after the NEW_LINE procedure is called.

DECLARE
    v_empfile    UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
    v_directory  VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
    v_filename   VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
    CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
BEGIN
    v_empfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_directory,v_filename,'w');
    FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
        UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.empno);
        UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
        UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.ename);
        UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
        UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.job);
    END LOOP;
    UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_empfile);
END;
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,’,’);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.mgr);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,’,’);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.hiredate);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,’,’);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.sal);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,’,’);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.comm);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,’,’);
UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.deptno);
UTL_FILE.NEW_LINE(v_empfile);
UTL_FILE.FFLUSH(v_empfile);
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Created file: ' || v_filename);
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_empfile);
END;

3.20.6 FOPEN

The FOPEN function opens a file for I/O.

```sql
filetype FILE_TYPE FOPEN(location VARCHAR2,
filename VARCHAR2,open_mode VARCHAR2
[, max_linesize BINARY_INTEGER ])
```

**Parameters**

location

Directory name, as stored in `pg_catalog.edb_dir.dirname`, of the directory containing the file to be opened.

filename

Name of the file to be opened.

open_mode

Mode in which the file will be opened. Modes are: a - append to file; r - read from file; w - write to file.

max_linesize

Maximum size of a line in characters. In read mode, an exception is thrown if an attempt is made to read a line exceeding `max_linesize`. In write and append modes, an exception is thrown if an attempt is made to write a line exceeding `max_linesize`. The end-of-line character(s) are not included in determining if the maximum line size is exceeded. This behavior is not compatible with Oracle databases; Oracle does count the end-of-line character(s).
**filetype**

Variable of type `FILE_TYPE` containing the file handle of the opened file.

### 3.20.7 FREMOVE

The `FREMOVE` procedure removes a file from the system.

\[
\text{FREMOVE}(\text{location VARCHAR2}, \text{filename VARCHAR2})
\]

An exception is thrown if the file to be removed does not exist.

**Parameters**

**location**

Directory name, as stored in `pg_catalog.edb_dir.dirname`, of the directory containing the file to be removed.

**filename**

Name of the file to be removed.

**Examples**

The following removes file `empfile.csv`.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_directory     VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
    v_filename      VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
BEGIN
    UTL_FILE.FREMOVE(v_directory, v_filename);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Removed file: ' || v_filename);
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLERRM: ' || SQLERRM);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLCODE: ' || SQLCODE);
END;

Removed file: empfile.csv
```

### 3.20.8 FRENAME

The `FRENAME` procedure renames a given file. This effectively moves a file from one location to another.

\[
\text{FRENAME}(\text{location VARCHAR2}, \text{filename VARCHAR2},
```

```sql
```
dest_dir VARCHAR2, dest_file VARCHAR2,
[ overwrite BOOLEAN ]

Parameters

location

Directory name, as stored in pg_catalog.edb_dir.dirname, of the directory containing the file to be renamed.

filename

Name of the source file to be renamed.

dest_dir

Directory name, as stored in pg_catalog.edb_dir.dirname, of the directory to which the renamed file is to exist.

dest_file

New name of the original file.

overwrite

Replaces any existing file named dest_file in dest_dir if set to TRUE, otherwise an exception is thrown if set to FALSE. This is the default.

Examples

The following renames a file, C:\TEMP\EMPDIR\empfile.csv, containing a comma-delimited list of employees from the emp table. The renamed file, C:\TEMP\NEWDIR\newemp.csv, is then listed.

```sql
CREATE DIRECTORY "newdir" AS 'C:/TEMP/NEWDIR';

DECLARE
  v_empfile       UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
  v_src_dir       VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
  v_src_file      VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
  v_dest_dir      VARCHAR2(50) := 'newdir';
  v_dest_file     VARCHAR2(50) := 'newemp.csv';
  v_replace       BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  v_emprec       VARCHAR2(120);
  v_count        INTEGER := 0;
BEGIN
  UTL_FILE.FRENAME(v_src_dir,v_src_file,v_dest_dir,
                  v_dest_file,v_replace);
  v_empfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_dest_dir,v_dest_file,'r');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The following is the renamed file, ''' ||
                        v_dest_file || '''');
END;
```
The following is the renamed file, 'newemp.csv'
7369,SIMON,CLERK,7902,09-DEC-80 00:00:00,1000.00,,20
7499,ALLEN,SALESMAN,7698,20-FEB-81 00:00:00,1600.00,300.00,30
7521,WARD,SALESMAN,7698,22-FEB-81 00:00:00,1250.00,500.00,30
7566,JONES,MANAGER,7839,02-APR-81 00:00:00,2975.00,,20
7654,SMITH,MANAGER,7698,28-SEP-81 00:00:00,1250.00,1400.00,30
7698,BLAKE,MANAGER,7839,01-MAY-81 00:00:00,2850.00,,30
7782,CLARK,MANAGER,7839,09-JUN-81 00:00:00,2450.00,,10
7788,SCOTT,ANALYST,7566,19-APR-87 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7839,KING,PRESIDENT,,17-NOV-81 00:00:00,5000.00,,10
7844,TURNER,SALESMAN,7698,08-SEP-81 00:00:00,1500.00,0.00,30
7876,ADAMS,CLERK,7782,23-MAY-87 00:00:00,1100.00,,20
7900,JAMES,CLERK,7698,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,950.00,,30
7902,FORD,ANALYST,7566,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7934,MILLER,CLERK,7782,23-JAN-82 00:00:00,1300.00,,10
14 records retrieved

3.20.9 GET_LINE

The GET_LINE procedure reads a line of text from a given file up to, but not including the end-of-line terminator. A NO_DATA_FOUND exception is thrown when there are no more lines to read.

GET_LINE(file FILE_TYPE, buffer OUT VARCHAR2)

Parameters

file

Variable of type FILE_TYPE containing the file handle of the opened file.

buffer

Variable to receive a line from the file.
Examples

The following anonymous block reads through and displays the records in file empfile.csv.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_empfile UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
    v_directory VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
    v_filename VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
    v_emprec VARCHAR2(120);
    v_count INTEGER := 0;
BEGIN
    v_empfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_directory,v_filename,'r');
    LOOP
        UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(v_empfile,v_emprec);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_emprec);
        v_count := v_count + 1;
    END LOOP;
EXCEPTION
    WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
        UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_empfile);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('End of file ' || v_filename || ' - ' || v_count || ' records retrieved');
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLERRM: ' || SQLERRM);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLCODE: ' || SQLCODE);
    END;
END;
```

7369,SMITH,CLERK,7902,17-DEC-80 00:00:00,800.00,,20
7499,ALLEN,SALESMAN,7698,20-FEB-81 00:00:00,1600.00,300.00,30
7521,WARD,SALESMAN,7698,22-FEB-81 00:00:00,1250.00,500.00,30
7566,JONES,MANAGER,7839,02-APR-81 00:00:00,2975.00,,20
7654,CLARK,MANAGER,7839,28-SEP-81 00:00:00,1250.00,1400.00,30
7698,BLAKE,MANAGER,7839,01-MAY-81 00:00:00,2850.00,,30
7782,CLARK,MANAGER,7839,09-JUN-81 00:00:00,2450.00,,10
7788,SCOTT,ANALYST,7566,19-APR-87 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7839,KING,PRESIDENT,17-NOV-81 00:00:00,5000.00,,10
7844,TURNER,SALESMAN,7698,08-SEP-81 00:00:00,1500.00,0.00,30
7876,ADAMS,CLERK,7788,23-MAY-87 00:00:00,1100.00,,20
7900,ROBERT,CLERK,7698,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,950.00,,30
7934,MILLER,CLERK,7782,23-JAN-82 00:00:00,1300.00,,10
End of file empfile.csv - 14 records retrieved

3.20.10 IS_OPEN

The IS_OPEN function determines whether or not the given file is open.

```
status BOOLEAN IS_OPEN(file FILE_TYPE)
```

Parameters

file
Variable of type FILE_TYPE containing the file handle of the file to be tested.

status

TRUE if the given file is open, FALSE otherwise.

3.20.11 NEW_LINE

The NEW_LINE procedure writes an end-of-line character sequence in the file.

NEW_LINE(file FILE_TYPE [, lines INTEGER ])

Parameters

file

Variable of type FILE_TYPE containing the file handle of the file to which end-of-line character sequences are to be written.

lines

Number of end-of-line character sequences to be written. The default is one.

Examples

A file containing a double-spaced list of employee records is written.

```
DECLARE
  v_empfile       UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
  v_directory     VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
  v_filename      VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
  CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
BEGIN
  v_empfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_directory,v_filename,'w');
  FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.empno);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.ename);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.job);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.mgr);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.hiredate);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.sal);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.comm);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.deptno);
```

UTL_FILE.NEW_LINE(v_empfile,2);
END LOOP;
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Created file: ' || v_filename);
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_empfile);
END;

This file is then displayed:

```
C:\TEMP\EMPDIR>TYPE empfile.csv
7369,SMITH,CLERK,7902,17-DEC-80 00:00:00,800.00,,20
7499,ALLEN,SALESMAN,7698,20-FEB-81 00:00:00,1600.00,300.00,30
7521,WARD,SALESMAN,7698,22-FEB-81 00:00:00,1250.00,500.00,30
7566,JONES,MANAGER,7839,02-APR-81 00:00:00,2975.00,,20
7654,MARTIN,SALESMAN,7698,28-SEP-81 00:00:00,1250.00,1400.00,30
7698,BLAKE,MANAGER,7839,01-MAY-81 00:00:00,2850.00,,30
7782,CLARK,MANAGER,7839,09-JUN-81 00:00:00,2450.00,,10
7788,SCOTT,ANALYST,7566,19-APR-87 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7839, KING, PRESIDENT,,17-NOV-81 00:00:00,5000.00,,10
7844,TURNER,SALESMAN,7698,08-SEP-81 00:00:00,1500.00,0.00,30
7876,ADAMS,CLERK,7788,23-MAY-87 00:00:00,1100.00,,20
7900,JAMES,CLERK,7698,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,950.00,,30
7902,FORD,ANALYST,7566,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7934, MILLER, CLERK,7782,23-JAN-82 00:00:00,1300.00,,10
```

### 3.20.12 PUT

The `PUT` procedure writes a string to the given file. No end-of-line character sequence is written at the end of the string. Use the `NEW_LINE` procedure to add an end-of-line character sequence.

```
PUT(file FILE_TYPE, buffer { DATE | NUMBER | TIMESTAMP | VARCHAR2 })
```

**Parameters**

- `file`
Variable of type \texttt{FILE\_TYPE} containing the file handle of the file to which the given string is to be written.

\textit{buffer}

Text to be written to the specified file.

\textbf{Examples}

The following example uses the \texttt{PUT} procedure to create a comma-delimited file of employees from the \texttt{emp} table.

\begin{verbatim}
DECLARE
  v_empfile       UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
  v_directory     VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
  v_filename      VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
  CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
BEGIN
  v_empfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_directory,v_filename,'w');
  FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.empno);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.ename);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.job);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.mgr);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.hiredate);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.sal);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.comm);
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,',');
    UTL_FILE.PUT(v_empfile,i.deptno);
    UTL_FILE.NEW_LINE(v_empfile);
  END LOOP;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Created file: ' || v_filename);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_empfile);
END;

Created file: empfile.csv

The following is the contents of empfile.csv created above:

\begin{verbatim}
C:\TEMP\EMPDIR>TYPE empfile.csv
7369,SMITH,CLERK,7902,17-DEC-80 00:00:00,800.00,,20
7499,ALLEN,SALESMAN,7698,20-FEB-81 00:00:00,1600.00,300.00,30
7521,WARD,SALESMAN,7698,22-FEB-81 00:00:00,1250.00,500.00,30
7566,JONES,MANAGER,7839,02-APR-81 00:00:00,2975.00,,20
7654,MARTIN,SALESMAN,7698,28-SEP-81 00:00:00,1250.00,1400.00,30
7698,BLAKE,MANAGER,7839,01-MAY-81 00:00:00,2850.00,,30
7782,CLARK,MANAGER,7839,09-JUN-81 00:00:00,2450.00,,10
7788,SCOTT,ANALYST,7566,19-APR-87 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7839,KING,PRESIDENT,,17-NOV-81 00:00:00,5000.00,,10
7844,TURNER,SALESMAN,7698,08-SEP-81 00:00:00,1500.00,0.00,30
\end{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}
3.20.13 PUT_LINE

The PUT_LINE procedure writes a single line to the given file including an end-of-line character sequence.

```
PUT_LINE(file FILE_TYPE,
        buffer {DATE|NUMBER|TIMESTAMP|VARCHAR2})
```

**Parameters**

*file*

Variable of type FILE_TYPE containing the file handle of the file to which the given line is to be written.

*buffer*

Text to be written to the specified file.

**Examples**

The following example uses the PUT_LINE procedure to create a comma-delimited file of employees from the emp table.

```
DECLARE
    v_empfile UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
    v_directory VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
    v_filename VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
    v_emprec VARCHAR2(120);
    CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
BEGIN
    v_empfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_directory,v_filename,'w');
    FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
        v_emprec := i.empno || ',' || i.ename || ',' || i.job || ',' || NVL(LTRIM(TO_CHAR(i.mgr,'9999')),'') || ',' || i.hiredate || ',' || i.sal || ',' || NVL(LTRIM(TO_CHAR(i.comm,'9999.99')),'') || ',' || i.deptno;
        UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE(v_empfile,v_emprec);
    END LOOP;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Created file: ' || v_filename);
    UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_empfile);
END;
```

The following is the contents of empfile.csv created above:

```
7876,ADAMS,CLERK,7788,23-MAY-87 00:00:00,1100.00,,20
7900,JAMES,CLERK,7698,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,950.00,,30
7902,FORD,ANALYST,7566,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7934,MILLER,CLERK,7782,23-JAN-82 00:00:00,1300.00,,10
```

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3.20.14  PUTF

The PUTF procedure writes a formatted string to the given file.

```
PUTF(file FILE_TYPE, format VARCHAR2 [, arg1 VARCHAR2] [, ...])
```

**Parameters**

- **file**

  Variable of type FILE_TYPE containing the file handle of the file to which the formatted line is to be written.

- **format**

  String to format the text written to the file. The special character sequence, %s, is substituted by the value of arg. The special character sequence, \n, indicates a new line. Note, however, in Advanced Server, a new line character must be specified with two consecutive backslashes instead of one - \n. This characteristic is not compatible with Oracle databases.

- **arg1**

  Up to five arguments, arg1,...arg5, to be substituted in the format string for each occurrence of %s. The first arg is substituted for the first occurrence of %s, the second arg is substituted for the second occurrence of %s, etc.

**Examples**

```sql
C:\TEMP\EMPDIR>TYPE empfile.csv
7369,SMITH,CLERK,7902,17-DEC-80 00:00:00,800.00,,20
7499,ALLEN,SALESMAN,7698,20-FEB-81 00:00:00,1600.00,300.00,30
7521,WARD,SALESMAN,7698,22-FEB-81 00:00:00,1250.00,500.00,30
7566,JONES,MANAGER,7839,02-APR-81 00:00:00,2975.00,,20
7654,MARTIN,SALESMAN,7698,28-SEP-81 00:00:00,1250.00,1400.00,30
7698,BLAKE,MANAGER,7839,01-MAY-81 00:00:00,2850.00,,30
7782,CLARK,MANAGER,7839,09-JUN-81 00:00:00,2450.00,,10
7788,SCOTT,ANALYST,7566,19-APR-87 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7839,KING,PRESIDENT,17-NOV-81 00:00:00,5000.00,,10
7844,TURNER,SALESMAN,7698,08-SEP-81 00:00:00,1500.00,0.00,30
7876,ADAMS,CLERK,7788,23-MAY-87 00:00:00,1100.00,,20
7900,JAMES,CLERK,7698,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,950.00,,30
7902,FORD,ANALYST,7566,03-DEC-81 00:00:00,3000.00,,20
7934,MILLER,CLERK,7782,23-JAN-82 00:00:00,1300.00,,10
```
The following anonymous block produces formatted output containing data from the `emp` table. Note the use of the E literal syntax and double backslashes for the new line character sequence in the format string which are not compatible with Oracle databases.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_empfile       UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
  v_directory     VARCHAR2(50) := 'empdir';
  v_filename      VARCHAR2(20) := 'empfile.csv';
  v_format        VARCHAR2(200);
  CURSOR emp_cur IS SELECT * FROM emp ORDER BY empno;
BEGIN
  v_format := E'%s %s, %s
Salary: $%s Commission: $%s
';
  v_empfile := UTL_FILE.FOPEN(v_directory,v_filename,'w');
  FOR i IN emp_cur LOOP
    UTL_FILE.PUTF(v_empfile,v_format,i.empno,i.ename,i.job,i.sal,
                   NVL(i.comm,0));
  END LOOP;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Created file: ' || v_filename);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(v_empfile);
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLERRM: ' || SQLERRM);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('SQLCODE: ' || SQLCODE);
END;

Created file: empfile.csv
```

The following is the contents of `empfile.csv` created above:

```
C:\TEMP\EMPDIR>TYPE empfile.csv
7369 SMITH, CLERK
Salary: $800.00 Commission: $0
7499 ALLEN, SALESMAN
Salary: $1600.00 Commission: $300.00
7521 WARD, SALESMAN
Salary: $1250.00 Commission: $500.00
7566 JONES, MANAGER
Salary: $2975.00 Commission: $0
7654 MARTIN, SALESMAN
Salary: $1250.00 Commission: $1400.00
7698 BLAKE, MANAGER
Salary: $2850.00 Commission: $0
7782 CLARK, MANAGER
Salary: $2450.00 Commission: $0
7788 SCOTT, ANALYST
Salary: $3000.00 Commission: $0
7839 KING, PRESIDENT
Salary: $5000.00 Commission: $0
7844 TURNER, SALESMAN
Salary: $1500.00 Commission: $0.00
7876 ADAMS, CLERK
Salary: $1100.00 Commission: $0
7900 JAMES, CLERK
Salary: $950.00 Commission: $0
7902 FORD, ANALYST
Salary: $3000.00 Commission: $0
7934 MILLER, CLERK
Salary: $1300.00 Commission: $0
```
### 3.21 UTL_HTTP

The UTL_HTTP package provides a way to use the HTTP or HTTPS protocol to retrieve information found at an URL. Advanced Server supports the following functions and procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEGIN_REQUEST(url, method, http_version)</td>
<td>UTL_HTTP.REQ</td>
<td>Initiates a new HTTP request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END_REQUEST(r IN OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Ends an HTTP request before allowing it to complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END_RESPONSE(r IN OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Ends the HTTP response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_BODY_CHARSET</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Returns the default character set of the body of future HTTP requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT(max_redirects OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Current setting for the maximum number of redirections allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_HEADER(r IN OUT, n, name OUT, value OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Returns the n&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; header of the HTTP response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_HEADER_BY_NAME(r IN OUT, name, value OUT, n)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Returns the HTTP response header for the specified name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_HEADER_COUNT(r IN OUT)</td>
<td>INTEGER</td>
<td>Returns the number of HTTP response headers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_RESPONSE(r IN OUT)</td>
<td>UTL_HTTP.RESP</td>
<td>Returns the HTTP response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK(enable OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Returns whether or not response error check is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT(timeout OUT)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Returns the transfer timeout setting for HTTP requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ_LINE(r IN OUT, data OUT, remove_crlf)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Returns the HTTP response body in text form until the end of line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ_RAW(r IN OUT, data OUT, len)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Returns the HTTP response body in binary form for a specified number of bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ_TEXT(r IN OUT, data OUT, len)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Returns the HTTP response body in text form for a specified number of characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST(url)</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Returns the content of a web page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST_PIECES(url, max_pieces)</td>
<td>UTL_HTTP.HTML_PIECES</td>
<td>Returns a table of 2000-byte segments retrieved from an URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_BODY_CHARSET(charset)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Sets the default character set of the body of future HTTP requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT(max_redirects)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Sets the maximum number of times to follow the redirect instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT(r IN OUT, max_redirects)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Sets the maximum number of times to follow the redirect instruction for an individual request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_HEADER(r IN OUT, name, value)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Sets the HTTP request header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK(enable)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Determines whether or not HTTP 4xx and 5xx status codes are to be treated as errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function/Procedure</td>
<td>Return Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT(timeout)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Sets the default, transfer timeout value for HTTP requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT(r IN OUT, timeout)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Sets the transfer timeout value for an individual HTTP request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE_LINE(r IN OUT, data)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Writes CRLF terminated data to the HTTP request body in TEXT form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE_RAW(r IN OUT, data)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Writes data to the HTTP request body in BINARY form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE_TEXT(r IN OUT, data)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Writes data to the HTTP request body in TEXT form.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server’s implementation of UTL_HTTP is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle’s version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

Please Note:

In Advanced Server, an HTTP 4xx or HTTP 5xx response produces a database error; in Oracle, this is configurable but FALSE by default.

In Advanced Server, the UTL_HTTP text interfaces expect the downloaded data to be in the database encoding. All currently-available interfaces are text interfaces. In Oracle, the encoding is detected from HTTP headers; in the absence of the header, the default is configurable and defaults to ISO-8859-1.

Advanced Server ignores all cookies it receives.

The UTL_HTTP exceptions that can be raised in Oracle are not recognized by Advanced Server. In addition, the error codes returned by Advanced Server are not the same as those returned by Oracle.

There are various public constants available with UTL_HTTP. These are listed in the following tables.

The following table contains UTL_HTTP public constants defining HTTP versions and port assignments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTTP VERSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTTP VERSION 1 0 CONSTANT VARCHAR2(64) := 'HTTP/1.0';</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP VERSION 1 1 CONSTANT VARCHAR2(64) := 'HTTP/1.1';</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STANDARD PORT ASSIGNMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_HTTP_PORT CONSTANT INTEGER := 80;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFAULT_HTTPS_PORT CONSTANT INTEGER := 443;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table contains UTL_HTTP public status code constants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Code</th>
<th>Integer Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1XX INFORMATIONAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_CONTINUE</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_SWITCHING_PROTOCOLS</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_PROCESSING</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2XX SUCCESS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_OK</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_CREATED</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_ACCEPTED</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_NON_AUTHORITATIVE_INFO</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_NO_CONTENT</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_RESET_CONTENT</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_PARTIAL_CONTENT</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_MULTI_STATUS</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_ALREADY_REPORTED</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_IM_USED</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3XX REDIRECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_MULTIPLE_CHOICES</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_MOVED_PERMANENTLY</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_FOUND</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_SEE_OTHER</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_NOT_MODIFIED</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_USE_PROXY</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_SWITCH_PROXY</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_TEMPORARY_REDIRECT</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_PERMANENT_REDIRECT</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4XX CLIENT ERROR</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_BAD_REQUEST</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_UNAUTHORIZED</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_PAYMENT_REQUIRED</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_FORBIDDEN</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_NOT_FOUND</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_NOT_ACCEPTABLE</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_PROXY_AUTH_REQUIRED</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_REQUEST_TIME_OUT</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_CONFLICT</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_GONE</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_LENGTH_REQUIRED</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_PRECONDITION_FAILED</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_REQUEST_ENTITY_TOO_LARGE</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_REQUEST_URI_TOO_LARGE</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_UNSUPPORTED_MEDIA_TYPE</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_REQ_RANGE_NOT_SATISFIABLE</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_EXPECTATION_FAILED</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_I_AM_A_TEAPO T</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_AUTHENTICATION_TIME_OUT</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_ENHANCE_YOUR_CALM</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_UNPROCESSABLE_ENTITY</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_LOCKED</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_FAILED_DEPENDENCY</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_UNORDERED_COLLECTION</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_UPGRADE_REQUIRED</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_PRECONDITION_REQUIRED</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_TOO_MANY_REQUESTS</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_REQUEST_HEADER_FIELDS_TOO_LARGE</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_NO_RESPONSE</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP_RETRY_WITH</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.21.1 HTML_PIECES

The UTL_HTTP package declares a type named HTML_PIECES, which is a table of type VARCHAR2 (2000) indexed by BINARY INTEGER. A value of this type is returned by the REQUEST_PIECES function.

```
TYPE html_pieces IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

3.21.2 REQ

The REQ record type holds information about each HTTP request.

```
TYPE req IS RECORD (  
  url VARCHAR2(32767), -- URL to be accessed  
  method VARCHAR2(64), -- HTTP method  
  http_version VARCHAR2(64), -- HTTP version  
  private_hndl INTEGER -- Holds handle for this request
);
```

3.21.3 RESP

The RESP record type holds information about the response from each HTTP request.

```
TYPE resp IS RECORD (  
 );
```
### 3.21.4 BEGIN_REQUEST

The `BEGIN_REQUEST` function initiates a new HTTP request. A network connection is established to the web server with the specified URL. The signature is:

```sql
BEGIN_REQUEST(url IN VARCHAR2, method IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'GET', http_version IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL) RETURN UTL_HTTP.REQ
```

The `BEGIN_REQUEST` function returns a record of type `UTL_HTTP.REQ`.

**Parameters**

- **url**
  
  `url` is the Uniform Resource Locator from which `UTL_HTTP` will return content.

- **method**
  
  `method` is the HTTP method to be used. The default is `GET`.

- **http_version**
  
  `http_version` is the HTTP protocol version sending the request. The specified values should be either `HTTP/1.0` or `HTTP/1.1`. The default is null in which case the latest HTTP protocol version supported by the `UTL_HTTP` package is used which is 1.1.

### 3.21.5 END_REQUEST

The `END_REQUEST` procedure terminates an HTTP request. Use the `END_REQUEST` procedure to terminate an HTTP request without completing it and waiting for the response. The normal process is to begin the request, get the response, then close the response. The signature is:

```sql
END_REQUEST(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.REQ)
```
Parameters

$r$

$r$ is the HTTP request record.

3.21.6 END_RESPONSE

The `END_RESPONSE` procedure terminates the HTTP response. The `END_RESPONSE` procedure completes the HTTP request and response. This is the normal method to end the request and response process. The signature is:

```sql
END_RESPONSE(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.RESP)
```

Parameters

$r$

$r$ is the HTTP response record.

3.21.7 GET_BODY_CHARSET

The `GET_BODY_CHARSET` program is available in the form of both a procedure and a function. A call to `GET_BODY_CHARSET` returns the default character set of the body of future HTTP requests.

The procedure signature is:

```sql
GET_BODY_CHARSET(charset OUT VARCHAR2)
```

The function signature is:

```sql
GET_BODY_CHARSET() RETURN VARCHAR2
```

This function returns a `VARCHAR2` value.

Parameters

`charset`

`charset` is the character set of the body.
Examples

The following is an example of the GET_BODY_CHARSET function.

```
edb=# SELECT UTL_HTTP.GET_BODY_CHARSET() FROM DUAL;
get_body_charset
------------------
ISO-8859-1
(1 row)
```

3.21.8 GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT

The GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT procedure returns the current setting for the maximum number of redirections allowed. The signature is:

```
GET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT(max_redirects OUT INTEGER)
```

Parameters

`max_redirects`

`max_redirects` is maximum number of redirections allowed.

3.21.9 GET_HEADER

The GET_HEADER procedure returns the \( n \)th header of the HTTP response. The signature is:

```
GET_HEADER(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.RESP, n INTEGER, name OUT VARCHAR2, value OUT VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

`r`

`r` is the HTTP response record.

`n`

`n` is the \( n \)th header of the HTTP response record to retrieve.

`name`

`name` is the name of the response header.
value

value is the value of the response header.

Examples

The following example retrieves the header count, then the headers.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_req          UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    v_resp         UTL_HTTP.RESP;
    v_name         VARCHAR2(30);
    v_value        VARCHAR2(200);
    v_header_cnt   INTEGER;
BEGIN
    -- Initiate request and get response
    v_req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('www.enterprisedb.com');
    v_resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(v_req);

    -- Get header count
    v_header_cnt := UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_COUNT(v_resp);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Header Count: ' || v_header_cnt);

    -- Get all headers
    FOR i IN 1 .. v_header_cnt LOOP
        UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER(v_resp, i, v_name, v_value);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_name || ': ' || v_value);
    END LOOP;

    -- Terminate request
    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(v_resp);
END;
```

The following is the output from the example.

```
Header Count: 23
Age: 570
Cache-Control: must-revalidate
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Date: Wed, 30 Apr 2015 14:57:52 GMT
ETag: "aab02f2bd2d696eed817ca89ef411dda"
Expires: Sun, 19 Nov 1978 05:00:00 GMT
Last-Modified: Wed, 30 Apr 2015 14:15:49 GMT
RTSS: 1-1307-3
Server: Apache/2.2.3 (Red Hat)
Set-Cookie: SESS2771d0952de2a1a84d322a262e0c173c=9n1uljletmdi5gg41h8akvs01;
expires=Fri, 23-May-2015 18:21:43 GMT; path=/; domain=.enterprisedb.com
Vary: Accept-Encoding
Via: 1.1 varnish
X-EDB-Backend: ec
X-EDB-Cache: HIT
X-EDB-Cache-Address: 10.31.162.212
X-EDB-Cache-Server: ip-10-31-162-212
X-EDB-Cache-TTL: 600.000
X-EDB-Cacheable: MAYBE: The user has a cookie of some sort. Maybe it's double choc-chip!
X-EDB-Do-GZIP: false
X-Powered-By: PHP/5.2.17
```
3.21.10 GET_HEADER_BY_NAME

The `GET_HEADER_BY_NAME` procedure returns the header of the HTTP response according to the specified name. The signature is:

```
GET_HEADER_BY_NAME(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.RESP, name VARCHAR2,
value OUT VARCHAR2, n INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
```

Parameters

- `r`
  
  `r` is the HTTP response record.

- `name`
  
  `name` is the name of the response header to retrieve.

- `value`
  
  `value` is the value of the response header.

- `n`
  
  `n` is the `n`th header of the HTTP response record to retrieve according to the values specified by `name`. The default is 1.

Examples

The following example retrieves the header for Content-Type.

```
DECLARE
  v_req           UTL_HTTP.REQ;
  v.resp          UTL_HTTP.RESP;
  v_name          VARCHAR2(30) := 'Content-Type';
  v_value         VARCHAR2(200);
BEGIN
  v_req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('www.enterprisedb.com');
  v.resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(v_req);
  UTL_HTTP.GET_HEADER_BY_NAME(v.resp, v_name, v_value);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_name || ' : ' || v_value);
  UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(v.resp);
END;
```

Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
3.21.11 GET_HEADER_COUNT

The GET_HEADER_COUNT function returns the number of HTTP response headers. The signature is:

```
GET_HEADER_COUNT(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.RESP) RETURN INTEGER
```

This function returns an INTEGER value.

Parameters

$r$

$r$ is the HTTP response record.

3.21.12 GET_RESPONSE

The GET_RESPONSE function sends the network request and returns any HTTP response. The signature is:

```
GET_RESPONSE(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.REQ) RETURN UTL_HTTP.RESP
```

This function returns a UTL_HTTP.RESP record.

Parameters

$r$

$r$ is the HTTP request record.

3.21.13 GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK

The GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK procedure returns whether or not response error check is set. The signature is:

```
GET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK(enable OUT BOOLEAN)
```

Parameters

$enable$

enable returns TRUE if response error check is set, otherwise it returns FALSE.

### 3.21.14 GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT

The `GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT` procedure returns the current, default transfer timeout setting for HTTP requests. The signature is:

```
GET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT(timeout OUT INTEGER)
```

**Parameters**

- `timeout`  
  
  `timeout` is the transfer timeout setting in seconds.

### 3.21.15 READ_LINE

The `READ_LINE` procedure returns the data from the HTTP response body in text form until the end of line is reached. A `CR` character, a `LF` character, a `CR LF` sequence, or the end of the response body constitutes the end of line. The signature is:

```
READ_LINE(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.RESP, data OUT VARCHAR2, remove_crlf BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

**Parameters**

- `r`  
  
  `r` is the HTTP response record.

- `data`  
  
  `data` is the response body in text form.

- `remove_crlf`  
  
  Set `remove_crlf` to TRUE to remove new line characters, otherwise set to FALSE. The default is FALSE.

**Examples**

The following example retrieves and displays the body of the specified website.
DECLARE
  v_req           UTL_HTTP.REQ;
  v_resp          UTL_HTTP.RESP;
  v_value         VARCHAR2(1024);
BEGIN
  v_req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www.enterprisedb.com');
  v_resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(v_req);
  LOOP
    UTL_HTTP.READ_LINE(v_resp, v_value, TRUE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_value);
  END LOOP;
EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(v_resp);
END;

The following is the output.

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en" dir="ltr">
  <!-- ______________ HEAD ____________________ -->
  <head>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
    <title>EnterpriseDB | The Postgres Database Company</title>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
    <meta name="keywords" content="postgres, postgresql, postgresql installer, mysql migration, open source database, training, replication" />
    <meta name="description" content="The leader in open source database products, services, support, training and expertise based on PostgreSQL. Free downloads, documentation, and tutorials." />
    <meta name="abstract" content="The Enterprise PostgreSQL Company" />
    <link rel="EditURI" type="application/rsd+xml" title="RSD" href="http://www.enterprisedb.com/blogapi/rsd" />
    <link rel="alternate" type="application/rss+xml" title="EnterpriseDB RSS" href="http://www.enterprisedb.com/rss.xml" />
    <link rel="shortcut icon" href="/sites/all/themes/edb_pixelcrayons/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" />
    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" media="all" href="/sites/default/files/css/css_db11adabae0a9ad6b79a2c3c52def4754.css" />
    <!--[if IE 6]>
      <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" media="all" href="/sites/default/files/css/css_db11adbabae0a9ad6b79a2c3c52def4754.css" />
    <![endif]-->
    <!--[if IE 7]>
      <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" media="all" href="/sites/default/files/css/css_db11adbabae0a9ad6b79a2c3c52def4754.css" />
    <![endif]-->
    <script type="text/javascript" src="/sites/default/files/js/js_74d97b1176812e2f6e43d62503a5204.js"></script>
  </head>
  <!--[CDATA[//]]></--
</html>
### 3.21.16 READ_RAW

The READ_RAW procedure returns the data from the HTTP response body in binary form. The number of bytes returned is specified by the `len` parameter. The signature is:

```
READ_RAW(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.RESP, data OUT RAW, len INTEGER)
```

**Parameters**

- `r`
  
  `r` is the HTTP response record.

- `data`
  
  `data` is the response body in binary form.

- `len`
  
  Set `len` to the number of bytes of data to be returned.

**Examples**

The following example retrieves and displays the first 150 bytes in binary form.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_req           UTL_HTTP.REQ;
  v_resp          UTL_HTTP.RESP;
  v_data          RAW;
BEGIN
  v_req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www.enterprisedb.com');
  v_resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(v_req);
  UTL_HTTP.READ_RAW(v_resp, v_data, 150);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_data);
  UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(v_resp);
END;
```

The following is the output from the example.

```sql
\x3c21444f43545950452068746d6c205055424c494320222d2f2f5733432f2f44544205848544d4c20786d6c2e6f72672f54522f7868746d6c312f44544205848544d4c20786d6c2e6f72672f54522f7868746d6c312f44544205848544d4c20786d6c2e6f72672f54522f7868746d6c31`
3.21.17 READ_TEXT

The READ_TEXT procedure returns the data from the HTTP response body in text form. The maximum number of characters returned is specified by the len parameter. The signature is:

```
READ_TEXT(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.RESP, data OUT VARCHAR2, len INTEGER)
```

Parameters

**r**

*r* is the HTTP response record.

**data**

*data* is the response body in text form.

**len**

Set *len* to the maximum number of characters to be returned.

Examples

The following example retrieves the first 150 characters.

```
DECLARE
  v_req       UTL_HTTP.REQ;
  v_resp      UTL_HTTP.RESP;
  v_data      VARCHAR2(150);
BEGIN
  v_req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www.enterprisedb.com');
  v_resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(v_req);
  UTL_HTTP.READ_TEXT(v_resp, v_data, 150);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(v_data);
  UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(v_resp);
END;
```

The following is the output.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" 
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/
```
3.21.18 REQUEST

The REQUEST function returns the first 2000 bytes retrieved from a user-specified URL.

The signature is:

```
REQUEST(url IN VARCHAR2) RETURN VARCHAR2
```

If the data found at the given URL is longer than 2000 bytes, the remainder will be discarded. If the data found at the given URL is shorter than 2000 bytes, the result will be shorter than 2000 bytes.

Parameters

`url`

`url` is the Uniform Resource Locator from which UTL_HTTP will return content.

Example

The following command returns the first 2000 bytes retrieved from the EnterpriseDB website:

```
SELECT UTL_HTTP.REQUEST('http://www.enterprisedb.com/') FROM DUAL;
```

3.21.19 REQUESTPieces

The REQUESTPieces function returns a table of 2000-byte segments retrieved from an URL. The signature is:

```
REQUESTPieces(url IN VARCHAR2, max_pieces NUMBER IN DEFAULT 32767) RETURN UTL_HTTP.HTML_PIECES
```

Parameters

`url`

`url` is the Uniform Resource Locator from which UTL_HTTP will return content.

`max_pieces`

`max_pieces` specifies the maximum number of 2000-byte segments that the REQUESTPieces function will return. If `max_pieces` specifies more units than are available at the specified `url`, the final unit will contain fewer bytes.
Example

The following example returns the first four 2000 byte segments retrieved from the EnterpriseDB website:

```sql
DECLARE
  result UTL_HTTP.HTMLPieces;
BEGIN
  result := UTL_HTTP.REQUESTPieces('http://www.enterprisedb.com/', 4);
END;
```

### 3.21.20 SET_BODY_CHARSET

The `SET_BODY_CHARSET` procedure sets the default character set of the body of future HTTP requests. The signature is:

```sql
SET_BODY_CHARSET(charset VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
```

**Parameters**

*charset*

`charset` is the character set of the body of future requests. The default is null in which case the database character set is assumed.

### 3.21.21 SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT

The `SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT` procedure sets the maximum number of times the HTTP redirect instruction is to be followed in the response to this request or future requests. This procedure has two signatures:

```sql
SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT(max_redirects IN INTEGER DEFAULT 3)
```

and

```sql
SET_FOLLOW_REDIRECT(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.REQ, max_redirects IN INTEGER DEFAULT 3)
```

Use the second form to change the maximum number of redirections for an individual request that a request inherits from the session default settings.

**Parameters**

*r*
$r$ is the HTTP request record.

$max\_redirects$

$max\_redirects$ is maximum number of redirections allowed. Set to 0 to disable redirections. The default is 3.

### 3.21.22 SET_HEADER

The `SET_HEADER` procedure sets the HTTP request header. The signature is:

```sql
SET_HEADER($r$ IN OUT UTL_HTTP.REQ, name IN VARCHAR2, value IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL)
```

**Parameters**

$r$

$r$ is the HTTP request record.

$name$

$name$ is the name of the request header.

$value$

$value$ is the value of the request header. The default is null.

### 3.21.23 SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK

The `SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK` procedure determines whether or not HTTP 4xx and 5xx status codes returned by the `GET_RESPONSE` function should be interpreted as errors. The signature is:

```sql
SET_RESPONSE_ERROR_CHECK(enable IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
```

**Parameters**

$enable$

Set $enable$ to `TRUE` if HTTP 4xx and 5xx status codes are to be treated as errors, otherwise set to `FALSE`. The default is `FALSE`. 

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3.21.24  SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT

The SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT procedure sets the default, transfer timeout setting for waiting for a response from an HTTP request. This procedure has two signatures:

```
SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT(timeout IN INTEGER DEFAULT 60)
```

and

```
SET_TRANSFER_TIMEOUT(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.REQ, timeout IN INTEGER DEFAULT 60)
```

Use the second form to change the transfer timeout setting for an individual request that a request inherits from the session default settings.

Parameters

`r`

`r` is the HTTP request record.

`timeout`

`timeout` is the transfer timeout setting in seconds for HTTP requests. The default is 60 seconds.

3.21.25  WRITE_LINE

The WRITE_LINE procedure writes data to the HTTP request body in text form; the text is terminated with a CRLF character pair. The signature is:

```
WRITE_LINE(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.REQ, data IN VARCHAR2)
```

Parameters

`r`

`r` is the HTTP request record.

`data`

`data` is the request body in TEXT form.
Example

The following example writes data (Account balance $500.00) in text form to the request body to be sent using the HTTP POST method. The data is sent to a hypothetical web application (post.php) that accepts and processes data.

```sql
DECLARE
    v_req           UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    v_resp          UTL_HTTP.RESP;
BEGIN
    v_req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www.example.com/post.php', 'POST');
    UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER(v_req, 'Content-Length', '23');
    UTL_HTTP.WRITE_LINE(v_req, 'Account balance $500.00');
    v_resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(v_req);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Status Code: ' || v_resp.status_code);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Reason Phrase: ' || v_resp.reason_phrase);
    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(v_resp);
END;
```

Assuming the web application successfully processed the POST method, the following output would be displayed:

```
Status Code: 200
Reason Phrase: OK
```

3.21.26 WRITE_RAW

The WRITE_RAW procedure writes data to the HTTP request body in binary form. The signature is:

```
WRITE_RAW(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.REQ, data IN RAW)
```

Parameters

`r`

`r` is the HTTP request record.

`data`

`data` is the request body in binary form.

Example

The following example writes data in binary form to the request body to be sent using the HTTP POST method to a hypothetical web application that accepts and processes such data.
DECLARE
    v_req           UTL_HTTP.REQ;
    v.resp          UTL_HTTP.RESP;
BEGIN
    v_req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www.example.com/post.php',
        'POST');
    UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER(v_req, 'Content-Length', '23');
    UTL_HTTP.WRITE_RAW(v_req, HEXTORAW
        ('54657374696e6720504f5354206d6574686f6420696e20485454502072657175657374'));
    v.resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(v_req);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Status Code: ' || v.resp.status_code);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Reason Phrase: ' || v.resp.reason_phrase);
    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(v.resp);
END;

3.21.27 WRITE_TEXT

The WRITE_TEXT procedure writes data to the HTTP request body in text form. The signature is:

    WRITE_TEXT(r IN OUT UTL_HTTP.REQ, data IN VARCHAR2)

Parameters

r

r is the HTTP request record.

data

data is the request body in text form.

Example

The following example writes data (Account balance $500.00) in text form to the request body to be sent using the HTTP POST method. The data is sent to a hypothetical web application (post.php) that accepts and processes data.

DECLARE
    v_req           UTL_HTTP.REQ;
v_resp          UTL_HTTP.RESP;
BEGIN
    v_req := UTL_HTTP.BEGIN_REQUEST('http://www.example.com/post.php',
        'POST');
    UTL_HTTP.SET_HEADER(v_req, 'Content-Length', '23');
    UTL_HTTP.WRITE_TEXT(v_req, 'Account balance $500.00');
    v_resp := UTL_HTTP.GET_RESPONSE(v_req);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Status Code: ' || v_resp.status_code);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Reason Phrase: ' || v_resp.reason_phrase);
    UTL_HTTP.END_RESPONSE(v_resp);
END;

Assuming the web application successfully processed the POST method, the following output would be displayed:

Status Code: 200
Reason Phrase: OK
3.22 UTL_MAIL

The UTL_MAIL package provides the capability to manage e-mail. Advanced Server supports the following procedures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEND(sender, recipients, cc, bcc, subject, message [, mime_type [, priority ]])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Packages and sends an e-mail to an SMTP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEND_ATTACH_RAW(sender, recipients, cc, bcc, subject, message, mime_type, priority, attachment [, att_inline [, att_mime_type [, att_filename ]]])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Same as the SEND procedure, but with BYTEA or large object attachments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2(sender, recipients, cc, bcc, subject, message, mime_type, priority, attachment [, att_inline [, att_mime_type [, att_filename ]]])</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Same as the SEND procedure, but with VARCHAR2 attachments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: An administrator must grant execute privileges to each user or group before they can use this package.

3.22.1 SEND

The SEND procedure provides the capability to send an e-mail to an SMTP server.

```
SEND(sender VARCHAR2, recipients VARCHAR2, cc VARCHAR2, bcc VARCHAR2, subject VARCHAR2, message VARCHAR2 [, mime_type VARCHAR2 [, priority PLS_INTEGER ]])
```

Parameters

sender

E-mail address of the sender.

recipients

Comma-separated e-mail addresses of the recipients.
cc
Comma-separated e-mail addresses of copy recipients.

bcc
Comma-separated e-mail addresses of blind copy recipients.

subject
Subject line of the e-mail.

message
Body of the e-mail.

mime_type
Mime type of the message. The default is text/plain; charset=us-ascii.

priority
Priority of the e-mail. The default is 3.

Examples

The following anonymous block sends a simple e-mail message.

```sql
DECLARE
  v_sender        VARCHAR2(30);
  v_recipients    VARCHAR2(60);
  v_subj          VARCHAR2(20);
  v_msg           VARCHAR2(200);
BEGIN
  v_sender := 'jsmith@enterprisedb.com';
  v_recipients := 'ajones@enterprisedb.com,rrogers@enterprisedb.com';
  v_subj := 'Holiday Party';
  v_msg := 'This year''s party is scheduled for Friday, Dec. 21 at ' ||
  '6:00 PM. Please RSVP by Dec. 15th.';
  UTL_MAIL.SEND(v_sender,v_recipients,NULL,NULL,v_subj,v_msg);
END;
```

3.22.2 SEND_ATTACH_RAW

The `SEND_ATTACH_RAW` procedure provides the capability to send an e-mail to an SMTP server with an attachment containing either BYTEA data or a large object (identified by the large object's OID). The call to `SEND_ATTACH_RAW` can be written in two ways:
SEND_ATTACH_RAW(sender VARCHAR2, recipients VARCHAR2, cc VARCHAR2, bcc VARCHAR2, subject VARCHAR2, message VARCHAR2, mime_type VARCHAR2, priority PLS_INTEGER, attachment BYTEA[, att_inline BOOLEAN [, att_mime_type VARCHAR2 [, att_filename VARCHAR2 ]]])

SEND_ATTACH_RAW(sender VARCHAR2, recipients VARCHAR2, cc VARCHAR2, bcc VARCHAR2, subject VARCHAR2, message VARCHAR2, mime_type VARCHAR2, priority PLS_INTEGER, attachment OID [, att_inline BOOLEAN [, att_mime_type VARCHAR2 [, att_filename VARCHAR2 ]]])

**Parameters**

*sender*

E-mail address of the sender.

*recipients*

Comma-separated e-mail addresses of the recipients.

*cc*

Comma-separated e-mail addresses of copy recipients.

*bcc*

Comma-separated e-mail addresses of blind copy recipients.

*subject*

Subject line of the e-mail.

*message*

Body of the e-mail.

*mime_type*

Mime type of the message. The default is text/plain; charset=us-ascii.

*priority*

Priority of the e-mail. The default is 3.
attachment

The attachment.

att_inline

If set to TRUE, then the attachment is viewable inline, FALSE otherwise. The default is TRUE.

att_mime_type

Mime type of the attachment. The default is application/octet.

att_filename

The file name containing the attachment. The default is NULL.

3.22.3 SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2

The SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2 procedure provides the capability to send an e-mail to an SMTP server with a text attachment.

```
SEND_ATTACH_VARCHAR2(sender VARCHAR2, recipients VARCHAR2, cc VARCHAR2, bcc VARCHAR2, subject VARCHAR2, message VARCHAR2, mime_type VARCHAR2, priority PLS_INTEGER, attachment VARCHAR2 [, att_inline BOOLEAN [, att_mime_type VARCHAR2 [, att_filename VARCHAR2 ]]]))
```

Parameters

sender

E-mail address of the sender.

recipients

Comma-separated e-mail addresses of the recipients.

cc

Comma-separated e-mail addresses of copy recipients.

bcc

Comma-separated e-mail addresses of blind copy recipients.
subject

Subject line of the e-mail.

message

Body of the e-mail.

mime_type

Mime type of the message. The default is text/plain; charset=us-ascii.

priority

Priority of the e-mail The default is 3.

attachment

The VARCHAR2 attachment.

att_inline

If set to TRUE, then the attachment is viewable inline, FALSE otherwise. The
default is TRUE.

att_mime_type

Mime type of the attachment. The default is text/plain; charset=us-
ascii.

att_filename

The file name containing the attachment. The default is NULL.
### 3.23 UTL_RAW

The UTL_RAW package allows you to manipulate or retrieve the length of raw data types.

**Note:** An administrator must grant execute privileges to each user or group before they can use this package.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Function or Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAST_TO_RAW(c IN VARCHAR2)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Converts a VARCHAR2 string to a RAW value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAST_TO_VARCHAR2(r IN RAW)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Converts a RAW value to a VARCHAR2 string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCAT(r1 IN RAW, r2 IN RAW, r3 IN RAW,...)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Concatenate multiple RAW values into a single RAW value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVERT(r IN RAW, to_charset IN VARCHAR2, from_charset IN VARCHAR2)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Converts encoded data from one encoding to another, and returns the result as a RAW value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENGTH(r IN RAW)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>Returns the length of a RAW value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSTR(r IN RAW, pos IN INTEGER, len IN INTEGER)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>RAW</td>
<td>Returns a portion of a RAW value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of UTL_RAW is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

### 3.23.1 CAST_TO_RAW

The CAST_TO_RAW function converts a VARCHAR2 string to a RAW value. The signature is:

```sql
CAST_TO_RAW(c VARCHAR2)
```

The function returns a RAW value if you pass a non-NULL value; if you pass a NULL value, the function will return NULL.

**Parameters**

- `c`

  The VARCHAR2 value that will be converted to RAW.
Example

The following example uses the CAST_TO_RAW function to convert a VARCHAR2 string to a RAW value:

```sql
DECLARE
  v VARCHAR2;
  r RAW;
BEGIN
  v := 'Accounts';
  dbms_output.put_line(v);
  r := UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW(v);
  dbms_output.put_line(r);
END;
```

The result set includes the content of the original string and the converted RAW value:

```
Accounts
\x4163636f756e7473
```

### 3.23.2 CAST_TO_VARCHAR2

The CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 function converts RAW data to VARCHAR2 data. The signature is:

```
CAST_TO_VARCHAR2(r RAW)
```

The function returns a VARCHAR2 value if you pass a non-NULL value; if you pass a NULL value, the function will return NULL.

**Parameters**

\( r \)

The RAW value that will be converted to a VARCHAR2 value.

Example

The following example uses the CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 function to convert a RAW value to a VARCHAR2 string:

```sql
DECLARE
  r RAW;
  v VARCHAR2;
BEGIN
  r := '\x4163636f756e7473'
  dbms_output.put_line(v);
  v := UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_VARCHAR2(r);
  dbms_output.put_line(r);
END;
```
The result set includes the content of the original string and the converted RAW value:

\x4163636f756e7473
Accounts

### 3.23.3 CONCAT

The `CONCAT` function concatenates multiple RAW values into a single RAW value. The signature is:

```
CONCAT(r1 RAW, r2 RAW, r3 RAW, ...)
```

The function returns a RAW value. Unlike the Oracle implementation, the Advanced Server implementation is a variadic function, and does not place a restriction on the number of values that can be concatenated.

#### Parameters

- `r1, r2, r3, ...`

  The RAW values that CONCAT will concatenate.

#### Example

The following example uses the `CONCAT` function to concatenate multiple RAW values into a single RAW value:

```
SELECT UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_VARCHAR2(UTL_RAW.CONCAT('\x61', '\x62', '\x63')) FROM DUAL;
```

```
concat
--------
abc
(1 row)
```

The result (the concatenated values) is then converted to VARCHAR2 format by the `CAST_TO_VARCHAR2` function.

### 3.23.4 CONVERT

The `CONVERT` function converts a string from one encoding to another encoding and returns the result as a RAW value. The signature is:
CONVERT(r RAW, to_charset VARCHAR2, from_charset VARCHAR2)

The function returns a RAW value.

**Parameters**

\( r \)

The RAW value that will be converted.

\( \text{to charset} \)

The name of the encoding to which \( r \) will be converted.

\( \text{from charset} \)

The name of the encoding from which \( r \) will be converted.

**Example**

The following example uses the UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW function to convert a VARCHAR2 string (Accounts) to a raw value, and then convert the value from UTF8 to LATIN7, and then from LATIN7 to UTF8:

```sql
DECLARE
  r RAW;
  v VARCHAR2;
BEGIN
  v := 'Accounts';
  dbms_output.put_line(v);
  r := UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW(v);
  dbms_output.put_line(r);
  r := UTL_RAW.CONVERT(r, 'UTF8', 'LATIN7');
  dbms_output.put_line(r);
  r := UTL_RAW.CONVERT(r, 'LATIN7', 'UTF8');
  dbms_output.put_line(r);
END;
```

The example returns the VARCHAR2 value, the RAW value, and the converted values:

Accounts
\x4163636f756e7473
\x4163636f756e7473
\x4163636f756e7473

3.23.5 **LENGTH**

The LENGTH function returns the length of a RAW value. The signature is:
LENGTH($r$ RAW)

The function returns a RAW value.

Parameters

$r$

The RAW value that LENGTH will evaluate.

Example

The following example uses the LENGTH function to return the length of a RAW value:

```sql
SELECT UTL_RAW.LENGTH(UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW('Accounts')) FROM DUAL;
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1 row)

The following example uses the LENGTH function to return the length of a RAW value that includes multi-byte characters:

```sql
SELECT UTL_RAW.LENGTH(UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW('独孤求败'));
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1 row)

3.23.6 SUBSTR

The SUBSTR function returns a substring of a RAW value. The signature is:

```
SUBSTR ($r$ RAW, $pos$ INTEGER, $len$ INTEGER)
```

This function returns a RAW value.

Parameters

$r$

The RAW value from which the substring will be returned.

$pos$

The position within the RAW value of the first byte of the returned substring.
• If \( pos \) is 0 or 1, the substring begins at the first byte of the RAW value.
• If \( pos \) is greater than one, the substring begins at the first byte specified by \( pos \). For example, if \( pos \) is 3, the substring begins at the third byte of the value.
• If \( pos \) is negative, the substring begins at \( pos \) bytes from the end of the source value. For example, if \( pos \) is -3, the substring begins at the third byte from the end of the value.

\( len \)

The maximum number of bytes that will be returned.

**Example**

The following example uses the SUBSTR function to select a substring that begins 3 bytes from the start of a RAW value:

```sql
SELECT UTL_RAW.SUBSTR(UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW('Accounts'), 3, 5) FROM DUAL;
```

```plaintext
substr
---------
count
(1 row)
```

The following example uses the SUBSTR function to select a substring that starts 5 bytes from the end of a RAW value:

```sql
SELECT UTL_RAW.SUBSTR(UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW('Accounts'), -5, 3) FROM DUAL;
```

```plaintext
substr
---------
ourn
(1 row)
```
3.24 UTL_SMTP

The UTL_SMTP package provides the capability to send e-mails over the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

**Note:** An administrator must grant execute privileges to each user or group before they can use this package.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Function or Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLOSE_DATA(c IN OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Ends an e-mail message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND(c IN OUT, cmd [, arg ])</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>REPLY</td>
<td>Execute an SMTP command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMAND_REPLIES(c IN OUT, cmd [, arg ])</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>REPLEIES</td>
<td>Execute an SMTP command where multiple reply lines are expected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA(c IN OUT, body VARCHAR2)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Specify the body of an e-mail message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHLO(c IN OUT, domain)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Perform initial handshaking with an SMTP server and return extended information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELO(c IN OUT, domain)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Perform initial handshaking with an SMTP server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP(c IN OUT [, command ])</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>REPLEIES</td>
<td>Send the HELP command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAIL(c IN OUT, sender [, parameters ])</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Start a mail transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOOP(c IN OUT)</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>REPLY</td>
<td>Send the null command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEN_CONNECTION(host [, port [, tx_timeout ]])</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>CONNECTION</td>
<td>Open a connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEN_DATA(c IN OUT)</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>REPLY</td>
<td>Send the DATA command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUIT(c IN OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Terminate the SMTP session and disconnect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCPT(c IN OUT, recipient [, parameters ])</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Specify the recipient of an e-mail message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSET(c IN OUT)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Terminate the current mail transaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRFY(c IN OUT, recipient)</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>REPLY</td>
<td>Validate an e-mail address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE_DATA(c IN OUT, data)</td>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Write a portion of the e-mail message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced Server's implementation of UTL_SMTP is a partial implementation when compared to Oracle's version. Only those functions and procedures listed in the table above are supported.

The following table lists the public variables available in the UTL_SMTP package.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Variables</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>connection</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>Description of an SMTP connection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reply</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>SMTP reply line.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.24.1 CONNECTION

The CONNECTION record type provides a description of an SMTP connection.

```plaintext
TYPE connection IS RECORD (
    host            VARCHAR2(255),
    port            PLS_INTEGER,
    tx_timeout      PLS_INTEGER
);
```

3.24.2 REPLY/REPLIES

The REPLY record type provides a description of an SMTP reply line. REPLIES is a table of multiple SMTP reply lines.

```plaintext
TYPE reply IS RECORD (
    code            INTEGER,
    text            VARCHAR2(508)
);
TYPE replies IS TABLE OF reply INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

3.24.3 CLOSE_DATA

The CLOSE_DATA procedure terminates an e-mail message by sending the following sequence:

```
<CR><LF>.<CR><LF>
```

This is a single period at the beginning of a line.

CLOSE_DATA(c IN OUT CONNECTION)

Parameters

c

The SMTP connection to be closed.
3.24.4 COMMAND

The COMMAND procedure provides the capability to execute an SMTP command. If you are expecting multiple reply lines, use COMMAND_REPLIES.

```sql
reply REPLY COMMAND(c IN OUT CONNECTION, cmd VARCHAR2 [, arg VARCHAR2 ])

COMMAND(c IN OUT CONNECTION, cmd VARCHAR2 [, arg VARCHAR2 ])
```

Parameters

- **c**
  The SMTP connection to which the command is to be sent.

- **cmd**
  The SMTP command to be processed.

- **arg**
  An argument to the SMTP command. The default is null.

- **reply**
  SMTP reply to the command. If SMTP returns multiple replies, only the last one is returned in reply.

See Section 3.24.2 for a description of REPLY and REPLIES.

3.24.5 COMMAND_REPLIES

The COMMAND_REPLIES function processes an SMTP command that returns multiple reply lines. Use COMMAND if only a single reply line is expected.

```sql
replies REPLIES COMMAND(c IN OUT CONNECTION, cmd VARCHAR2 [, arg VARCHAR2 ])
```

Parameters

- **c**
  The SMTP connection to which the command is to be sent.
The SMTP command to be processed.

An argument to the SMTP command. The default is null.

SMTP reply lines to the command. See Section 3.24.2 for a description of \texttt{REPLY} and \texttt{REPLIES}.

### 3.24.6 DATA

The \texttt{DATA} procedure provides the capability to specify the body of the e-mail message. The message is terminated with a \texttt{	extless CR\textgreater LF} \texttt{	extless CR\textgreater LF} sequence.

\begin{verbatim}
DATA(c IN OUT CONNECTION, body VARCHAR2)
\end{verbatim}

#### Parameters

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{c}
    \begin{description}
      \item The SMTP connection to which the command is to be sent.
    \end{description}
  \item \texttt{body}
    \begin{description}
      \item Body of the e-mail message to be sent.
    \end{description}
\end{itemize}

### 3.24.7 EHLO

The \texttt{EHLO} procedure performs initial handshaking with the SMTP server after establishing the connection. The \texttt{EHLO} procedure allows the client to identify itself to the SMTP server according to RFC 821. RFC 1869 specifies the format of the information returned in the server’s reply. The \texttt{HELO} procedure performs the equivalent functionality, but returns less information about the server.

\begin{verbatim}
EHLO(c IN OUT CONNECTION, domain VARCHAR2)
\end{verbatim}
Parameters

c
The connection to the SMTP server over which to perform handshaking.

domain

Domain name of the sending host.

3.24.8 HELO

The HELO procedure performs initial handshaking with the SMTP server after establishing the connection. The HELO procedure allows the client to identify itself to the SMTP server according to RFC 821. The EHLO procedure performs the equivalent functionality, but returns more information about the server.

HELO(c IN OUT, domain VARCHAR2)

Parameters

c
The connection to the SMTP server over which to perform handshaking.

domain

Domain name of the sending host.

3.24.9 HELP

The HELP function provides the capability to send the HELP command to the SMTP server.

replies REPLEYS HELP(c IN OUT CONNECTION [, command VARCHAR2 ])

Parameters

c
The SMTP connection to which the command is to be sent.
command

Command on which help is requested.

replies

SMTP reply lines to the command. See Section 3.24.2 for a description of REPLY and REPLIES.

3.24.10 MAIL

The MAIL procedure initiates a mail transaction.

\[
\text{MAIL}(c \text{ IN OUT CONNECTION, sender VARCHAR2} [, \text{parameters VARCHAR2 }])
\]

Parameters

c

Connection to SMTP server on which to start a mail transaction.

sender

The sender’s e-mail address.

parameters

Mail command parameters in the format, key=value as defined in RFC 1869.

3.24.11 NOOP

The NOOP function/procedure sends the null command to the SMTP server. The NOOP has no effect upon the server except to obtain a successful response.

\[
\text{reply REPLY NOOP}(c \text{ IN OUT CONNECTION})
\]

\[
\text{NOOP}(c \text{ IN OUT CONNECTION})
\]

Parameters

c
The SMTP connection on which to send the command.

reply

SMTP reply to the command. If SMTP returns multiple replies, only the last one is returned in reply. See Section 3.24.2 for a description of REPLY and REPLIES.

3.24.12 OPEN_CONNECTION

The OPEN_CONNECTION functions open a connection to an SMTP server.

    c CONNECTION OPEN_CONNECTION(host VARCHAR2 [, port PLS_INTEGER [, tx_timeout PLS_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL]])

Parameters

host

Name of the SMTP server.

port

Port number on which the SMTP server is listening. The default is 25.

tx_timeout

Time out value in seconds. Do not wait is indicated by specifying 0. Wait indefinitely is indicated by setting timeout to null. The default is null.

Connection handle returned by the SMTP server.

3.24.13 OPEN_DATA

The OPEN_DATA procedure sends the DATA command to the SMTP server.

    OPEN_DATA(c IN OUT CONNECTION)

Parameters

c
SMTP connection on which to send the command.

### 3.24.14 QUIT

The **QUIT** procedure closes the session with an SMTP server.

```
QUIT(c IN OUT CONNECTION)
```

**Parameters**

- **c**

  SMTP connection to be terminated.

### 3.24.15 RCPT

The **RCPT** procedure provides the e-mail address of the recipient. To schedule multiple recipients, invoke **RCPT** multiple times.

```
RCPT(c IN OUT CONNECTION, recipient VARCHAR2 [, parameters VARCHAR2 ])
```

**Parameters**

- **c**

  Connection to SMTP server on which to add a recipient.

- **recipient**

  The recipient’s e-mail address.

- **parameters**

  Mail command parameters in the format, key=value as defined in RFC 1869.

### 3.24.16 RSET

The **RSET** procedure provides the capability to terminate the current mail transaction.

```
RSET(c IN OUT CONNECTION)
```
Parameters

c
SMTP connection on which to cancel the mail transaction.

3.24.17 VRFY

The VRFY function provides the capability to validate and verify the recipient’s e-mail address. If valid, the recipient’s full name and fully qualified mailbox is returned.

    reply REPLY VRFY(c IN OUT CONNECTION, recipient VARCHAR2)

Parameters

c
The SMTP connection on which to verify the e-mail address.

recipient

The recipient’s e-mail address to be verified.

reply

SMTP reply to the command. If SMTP returns multiple replies, only the last one is returned in reply. See Section 3.24.2 for a description of REPLY and REPLIES.

3.24.18 WRITE_DATA

The WRITE_DATA procedure provides the capability to add VARCHAR2 data to an e-mail message. The WRITE_DATA procedure may be repetitively called to add data.

    WRITE_DATA(c IN OUT CONNECTION, data VARCHAR2)

Parameters

c
The SMTP connection on which to add data.

data
Data to be added to the e-mail message. The data must conform to the RFC 822 specification.

### 3.24.19 Comprehensive Example

The following procedure constructs and sends a text e-mail message using the `UTL_SMTP` package.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE send_mail (p_sender VARCHAR2,
p_recipient VARCHAR2,
p_subj VARCHAR2,
p_msg VARCHAR2,
p_mailhost VARCHAR2)
IS
    v_conn UTL_SMTP.CONNECTION;
    v_crlf CONSTANT VARCHAR2(2) := CHR(13) || CHR(10);
    v_port CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 25;
BEGIN
    v_conn := UTL_SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION(p_mailhost,v_port);
    UTL_SMTP.HELO(v_conn,p_mailhost);
    UTL_SMTP.MAIL(v_conn,p_sender);
    UTL_SMTP.RCPT(v_conn,p_recipient);
    UTL_SMTP.DATA(v_conn, SUBSTR('Date: ' || TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'Dy, DD Mon YYYY HH24:MI:SS') || v_crlf
        || 'From: ' || p_sender || v_crlf
        || 'To: ' || p_recipient || v_crlf
        || 'Subject: ' || p_subj || v_crlf
        || p_msg
        , 1, 32767));
    UTL_SMTP.QUIT(v_conn);
END;
EXEC send_mail('asmith@enterprisedb.com','pjones@enterprisedb.com','Holiday Party','Are you planning to attend?','smtp.enterprisedb.com');
```

The following example uses the `OPEN_DATA`, `WRITE_DATA`, and `CLOSE_DATA` procedures instead of the `DATA` procedure.

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE send_mail_2 (p_sender VARCHAR2,
p_recipient VARCHAR2,
p_subj VARCHAR2,
p_msg VARCHAR2,
p_mailhost VARCHAR2)
IS
    v_conn UTL_SMTP.CONNECTION;
    v_crlf CONSTANT VARCHAR2(2) := CHR(13) || CHR(10);
    v_port CONSTANT PLS_INTEGER := 25;
BEGIN
    v_conn := UTL_SMTP.OPEN_CONNECTION(p_mailhost,v_port);
    UTL_SMTP.HELO(v_conn,p_mailhost);
    UTL_SMTP.MAIL(v_conn,p_sender);
```

UTL_SMTP.RCPT(v_conn,p_recipient);
UTL_SMTP.OPEN_DATA(v_conn);
UTL_SMTP.WRITE_DATA(v_conn,'From: ' || p_sender || v_crlf);
UTL_SMTP.WRITE_DATA(v_conn,'To: ' || p_recipient || v_crlf);
UTL_SMTP.WRITE_DATA(v_conn,'Subject: ' || p_subj || v_crlf);
UTL_SMTP.WRITE_DATA(v_conn,v_crlf || p_msg);
UTL_SMTP.CLOSE_DATA(v_conn);
UTL_SMTP.QUIT(v_conn);
END;

EXEC send_mail_2('asmith@enterprisedb.com','pjones@enterprisedb.com','Holiday Party','Are you planning to attend?','smtp.enterprisedb.com');
3.25 UTL_URL

The UTL_URL package provides a way to escape illegal and reserved characters within an URL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Procedure</th>
<th>Return Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESCAPE(url, escape_reserved_chars, url_charset)</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>Use the ESCAPE function to escape any illegal and reserved characters in a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCAPE(url, url_charset)</td>
<td>VARCHAR2</td>
<td>The UNESCAPE function to convert an URL to its original form.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The UTL_URL package will return the BAD_URL exception if the call to a function includes an incorrectly-formed URL.

3.25.1 ESCAPE

Use the ESCAPE function to escape illegal and reserved characters within an URL. The signature is:

```
ESCAPE(url VARCHAR2, escape_reserved_chars BOOLEAN, url_charset VARCHAR2)
```

Reserved characters are replaced with a percent sign, followed by the two-digit hex code of the ascii value for the escaped character.

Parameters

*url*

(url specifies the Uniform Resource Locator that UTL_URL will escape.

*escape_reserved_chars*

(escape_reserved_chars is a BOOLEAN value that instructs the ESCAPE function to escape reserved characters as well as illegal characters:

- If escaped_reserved_chars is FALSE, ESCAPE will escape only the illegal characters in the specified URL.
- If escape_reserved_chars is TRUE, ESCAPE will escape both the illegal characters and the reserved characters in the specified URL.)
By default, `escape_reserved_chars` is FALSE.

Within an URL, legal characters are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uppercase A through Z</th>
<th>Lowercase a through z</th>
<th>0 through 9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asterisk (*)</td>
<td>exclamation point (!)</td>
<td>hyphen (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left parenthesis (()</td>
<td>period (.)</td>
<td>right parenthesis ()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single-quote ('')</td>
<td>tilde (~)</td>
<td>underscore (_)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some characters are legal in some parts of an URL, while illegal in others; to review comprehensive rules about illegal characters, please refer to RFC 2396. Some examples of characters that are considered illegal in any part of an URL are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illegal Character</th>
<th>Escape Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a blank space ( )</td>
<td>%20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curly braces ({ or })</td>
<td>%7b and %7d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hash mark (#)</td>
<td>%23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `ESCAPE` function considers the following characters to be reserved, and will escape them if `escape_reserved_chars` is set to TRUE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reserved Character</th>
<th>Escape Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ampersand (&amp;)</td>
<td>%5c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at sign (@)</td>
<td>%25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colon (:)</td>
<td>%3a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comma (,)</td>
<td>%2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollar sign ($)</td>
<td>%24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equal sign (=)</td>
<td>%3d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plus sign (+)</td>
<td>%2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question mark (?)</td>
<td>%3f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi-colon (;)</td>
<td>%3b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slash (/)</td>
<td>%2f</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`url_charset`

`url_charset` specifies a character set to which a given character will be converted before it is escaped. If `url_charset` is NULL, the character will not be converted. The default value of `url_charset` is ISO-8859-1.

**Examples**

The following anonymous block uses the `ESCAPE` function to escape the blank spaces in the URL:

```sql
DECLARE
    result varchar2(400);
BEGIN
    result := UTL_URL.ESCAPE('http://www.example.com/Using the ESCAPE function.html');
END;
```
The resulting (escaped) URL is:

```
http://www.example.com/Using%20the%20ESCAPE%20function.html
```

If you include a value of `TRUE` for the `escape_reserved_chars` parameter when invoking the function:

```sql
DECLARE
    result varchar2(400);
BEGIN
    result := UTL_URL.ESCAPE('http://www.example.com/Using the ESCAPE function.html', TRUE);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(result);
END;
```

The `ESCAPE` function escapes the reserved characters as well as the illegal characters in the URL:

```
http%3A%2F%2Fwww.example.com%2FUsing%20the%20ESCAPE%20function.html
```

### 3.25.2 UNESCAPE

The `UNESCAPE` function removes escape characters added to an URL by the `ESCAPE` function, converting the URL to it's original form.

The signature is:

```
UNESCAPE(url VARCHAR2, url_charset VARCHAR2)
```

**Parameters**

`url`

`url` specifies the Uniform Resource Locator that `UTL_URL` will unescape.

`url_charset`

After unescaping a character, the character is assumed to be in `url_charset` encoding, and will be converted from that encoding to database encoding before being returned. If `url_charset` is `NULL`, the character will not be converted. The default value of `url_charset` is `ISO-8859-1`.

**Examples**
The following anonymous block uses the *ESCAPE* function to escape the blank spaces in the URL:

```sql
DECLARE
    result varchar2(400);
BEGIN
    result := UTL_URL.UNESCAPE('http://www.example.com/Using%20the%20UNESCAPE%20function.html');
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(result);
END;
```

The resulting (unescape) URL is:

```
http://www.example.com/Using the UNESCAPE function.html
```
4 Acknowledgements

The PostgreSQL 8.3, 8.4, 9.0, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 10, and 11 Documentation provided the baseline for the portions of this guide that are common to PostgreSQL, and is hereby acknowledged:

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