

Oracle® TimesTen In-Memory Database

PL/SQL Packages Reference

11g Release 2 (11.2.2)

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Contents

Preface	xi
Audience	xi
Related Documents	xi
Conventions	xii
Documentation Accessibility	xiii
What's New	xv
New features in Release 11.2.2.1.0	xv
1 Introduction to TimesTen-Supplied PL/SQL Packages and Types	
Package overview	1-2
Package components	1-3
Using TimesTen-supplied packages.....	1-4
Referencing package contents	1-5
Running package examples	1-6
Summary of TimesTen-supplied PL/SQL packages	1-7
2 DBMS_LOB	
Using DBMS_LOB	2-2
Overview	2-3
Security model	2-4
Constants	2-5
Data types	2-6
Rules and limits	2-7
General rules and limits	2-7
Maximum LOB size	2-8
Maximum buffer size	2-8
Operational notes	2-9
Persistent LOBs	2-9
Temporary LOBs	2-10
Exceptions	2-12
Summary of DBMS_LOB subprograms	2-13
APPEND procedures	2-14
CLOSE procedures	2-16
COMPARE functions	2-17

CONVERTTOBLOB procedure.....	2-18
CONVERTTOCLOB procedure	2-20
COPY procedures.....	2-23
CREATETEMPORARY procedures	2-27
ERASE procedures	2-28
FREETEMPORARY procedures.....	2-30
GETCHUNKSIZE functions	2-31
GETLENGTH functions	2-32
GET_STORAGE_LIMIT functions.....	2-34
INSTR functions	2-35
ISOPEN functions	2-37
ISTEMPORARY functions	2-38
OPEN procedures	2-39
READ procedures	2-40
SUBSTR functions	2-42
TRIM procedures.....	2-44
WRITE procedures.....	2-46
WRITEAPPEND procedures	2-48

3 DBMS_LOCK

Using DBMS_LOCK.....	3-2
Summary of DBMS_LOCK subprograms	3-3
SLEEP procedure.....	3-4

4 DBMS_OUTPUT

Using DBMS_OUTPUT	4-2
Overview	4-3
Operational notes	4-4
Rules and limits	4-5
Exceptions	4-6
Examples	4-7
Data structures	4-8
CHARARR table type.....	4-9
DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY table type	4-10
Summary of DBMS_OUTPUT subprograms.....	4-11
DISABLE procedure	4-12
ENABLE procedure	4-13
GET_LINE procedure	4-14
GET_LINES procedure	4-15
NEW_LINE procedure	4-16
PUT procedure	4-17
PUT_LINE procedure	4-18

5 DBMS_PREPROCESSOR

Using DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.....	5-2
Overview	5-3

Operating notes	5-4
Data structures	5-5
SOURCE_LINES_T table type.....	5-6
Summary of DBMS_PREPROCESSOR subprograms	5-7
GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE function	5-8
PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE procedure.....	5-10
6 DBMS_RANDOM	
Using DBMS_RANDOM	6-2
Operational notes	6-3
Summary of DBMS_RANDOM subprograms	6-4
INITIALIZE procedure.....	6-5
NORMAL function	6-6
RANDOM function.....	6-7
SEED procedure	6-8
STRING function.....	6-9
TERMINATE procedure	6-10
VALUE function.....	6-11
7 DBMS_SQL	
Using DBMS_SQL	7-2
Overview	7-3
Security model.....	7-4
Constants	7-5
Operational notes	7-6
Execution flow	7-6
OPEN_CURSOR	7-6
PARSE.....	7-6
BIND_VARIABLE or BIND_ARRAY	7-7
DEFINE_COLUMN or DEFINE_ARRAY	7-8
EXECUTE	7-8
FETCH_ROWS or EXECUTE_AND_FETCH	7-8
VARIABLE_VALUE or COLUMN_VALUE	7-8
CLOSE_CURSOR.....	7-8
Processing queries.....	7-8
Processing updates, inserts, and deletes	7-9
Locating errors.....	7-9
Exceptions	7-10
Examples	7-11
Data structures	7-24
DESC_REC record type.....	7-25
DESC_REC2 record type.....	7-26
DESC_REC3 record type.....	7-27
BINARY_DOUBLE_TABLE table type	7-28
BINARY_FLOAT_TABLE table type	7-29
BLOB_TABLE table type.....	7-30

CLOB_TABLE table type	7-31
DATE_TABLE table type	7-32
DESC_TAB table type.....	7-33
DESC_TAB2 table type.....	7-34
DESC_TAB3 table type.....	7-35
INTERVAL_DAY_TO_SECOND_TABLE table type	7-36
INTERVAL_YEAR_TO_MONTH_TABLE table type	7-37
NUMBER_TABLE table type.....	7-38
TIME_TABLE table type	7-39
TIMESTAMP_TABLE table type	7-40
VARCHAR2_TABLE table type.....	7-41
VARCHAR2A table type.....	7-42
VARCHAR2S table type.....	7-43
Summary of DBMS_SQL subprograms.....	7-44
BIND_ARRAY procedure	7-46
BIND_VARIABLE procedure.....	7-49
CLOSE_CURSOR procedure	7-51
COLUMN_VALUE procedure.....	7-52
DEFINE_ARRAY procedure	7-55
DEFINE_COLUMN procedure.....	7-57
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure	7-59
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 procedure	7-60
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 procedure	7-61
EXECUTE function	7-62
EXECUTE_AND_FETCH function.....	7-63
FETCH_ROWS function.....	7-64
IS_OPEN function	7-65
LAST_ERROR_POSITION function.....	7-66
LAST_ROW_COUNT function	7-67
LAST_ROW_ID function	7-68
LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE function.....	7-69
OPEN_CURSOR function.....	7-70
PARSE procedures	7-71
TO_CURSOR_NUMBER function.....	7-73
TO_REFCURSOR function	7-75
VARIABLE_VALUE procedure	7-77

8 DBMS_UTILITY

Using DBMS_UTILITY.....	8-2
Security model.....	8-3
Constants.....	8-4
Types.....	8-5
dblink_array.....	8-5
index_table_type	8-5
instance_record	8-5
lname_array	8-5
name_array	8-5

number_array	8-5
uncl_array	8-5
Exceptions	8-6
Summary of DBMS_UTILITY subprograms	8-7
CANONICALIZE procedure.....	8-8
COMMA_TO_TABLE procedure	8-9
COMPILE_SCHEMA procedure	8-10
DB_VERSION procedure	8-11
FORMAT_CALL_STACK function	8-12
FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE function.....	8-13
FORMAT_ERROR_STACK function	8-16
GET_CPU_TIME function.....	8-17
GET_DEPENDENCY procedure	8-18
GET_ENDIANNESNESS function	8-19
GET_HASH_VALUE function	8-20
GET_SQL_HASH function	8-21
GET_TIME function.....	8-22
INVALIDATE procedure.....	8-23
IS_BIT_SET function	8-26
NAME_RESOLVE procedure.....	8-27
NAME_TOKENIZE procedure	8-29
TABLE_TO_COMMA procedure	8-31
VALIDATE procedure.....	8-32

9 TT_DB_VERSION

Using TT_DB_VERSION.....	9-2
Overview	9-3
Constants	9-4
Examples	9-5

10 UTL_FILE

Using UTL_FILE	10-2
Security model.....	10-3
Operational notes	10-4
Rules and limits	10-5
Exceptions	10-6
Examples	10-7
Data structures	10-9
FILE_TYPE record type.....	10-10
Summary of UTL_FILE subprograms	10-11
FCLOSE procedure	10-12
FCLOSE_ALL procedure	10-13
FCOPY procedure	10-14
FFLUSH procedure	10-15
FGETATTR procedure.....	10-16
FGETPOS function	10-17

FOPEN function	10-18
FOPEN_NCHAR function	10-20
FREMOVE procedure	10-21
FRENAME procedure	10-22
FSEEK procedure	10-23
GET_LINE procedure	10-24
GET_LINE_NCHAR procedure.....	10-25
GET_RAW procedure.....	10-26
IS_OPEN function	10-27
NEW_LINE procedure	10-28
PUT procedure	10-29
PUT_LINE procedure	10-30
PUT_LINE_NCHAR procedure.....	10-31
PUT_NCHAR procedure	10-32
PUT_RAW procedure.....	10-33
PUTF procedure	10-34
PUTF_NCHAR procedure	10-35

11 UTL_IDENT

Using UTL_IDENT	11-2
Overview	11-3
Security model.....	11-4
Constants	11-5
Examples	11-6

12 UTL_RAW

Using UTL_RAW	12-2
Overview	12-3
Operational notes	12-4
Summary of UTL_RAW subprograms	12-5
BIT_AND function	12-7
BIT_COMPLEMENT function.....	12-8
BIT_OR function.....	12-9
BIT_XOR function	12-10
CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE function	12-11
CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT function.....	12-12
CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER function	12-13
CAST_FROM_NUMBER function.....	12-14
CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE function.....	12-15
CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT function.....	12-17
CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER function	12-19
CAST_TO_NUMBER function	12-20
CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 function.....	12-21
CAST_TO_RAW function.....	12-22
CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 function	12-23
COMPARE function	12-24
CONCAT function	12-25

CONVERT function.....	12-26
COPIES function.....	12-27
LENGTH function.....	12-28
OVERLAY function	12-29
REVERSE function	12-30
SUBSTR function.....	12-31
TRANSLATE function.....	12-33
TRANSLITERATE function.....	12-36
XRANGE function.....	12-40

13 UTL_RECOMP

Using UTL_RECOMP	13-2
Overview	13-3
Operational notes	13-4
Examples	13-5
Summary of UTL_RECOMP subprograms	13-6
RECOMP_PARALLEL procedure	13-7
RECOMP_SERIAL procedure	13-8

Index

Preface

Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database is a memory-optimized relational database. Deployed in the application tier, TimesTen operates on databases that fit entirely in physical memory using standard SQL interfaces. High availability for the in-memory database is provided through real-time transactional replication.

TimesTen supports a variety of programming interfaces, including ODBC (Open Database Connectivity), OCI (Oracle Call Interface), Oracle Pro*C/C++ (precompiler for embedded SQL and PL/SQL instructions in C or C++ code), JDBC (Java Database Connectivity), and PL/SQL (Oracle procedural language extension for SQL).

This Preface contains these topics:

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

Audience

Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Packages Reference is a reference for programmers, systems analysts, project managers, and others interested in developing database applications using PL/SQL. This manual assumes a working knowledge of application programming and familiarity with SQL and PL/SQL to access information in relational database systems.

Related Documents

TimesTen documentation is available on the product distribution media and on the Oracle Technology Network:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/timesten/documentation/>

Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide is especially relevant.

Oracle documentation is also available on the Oracle Technology network. This may be especially useful for Oracle features that TimesTen supports but does not attempt to fully document:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/enterprise-edition/documentation/>

In particular, the following Oracle documents may be of interest.

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*

- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*
- *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database Reference*

In addition, numerous third-party documents are available that describe PL/SQL in detail.

Conventions

TimesTen supports multiple platforms. Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this guide applies to all supported platforms. The term Windows applies to all supported Windows platforms. The term UNIX applies to all supported UNIX platforms and also to Linux. Refer to the "Platforms" section in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Release Notes* for specific platform versions supported by TimesTen.

Note: In TimesTen documentation, the terms "data store" and "database" are equivalent. Both terms refer to the TimesTen database unless otherwise noted.

This document uses the following text conventions:

Convention	Meaning
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates terms defined in text, book titles, or emphasis.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands, URLs, procedure and function names, package names, attribute names, directory names, file names, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.
<i>italic monospace</i>	Italic monospace type indicates a variable in a code example that you must replace, as in the following example. <code>Driver=<i>install_dir</i>/lib/libtten.sl</code> This means you should replace <i>install_dir</i> with the path of your TimesTen installation directory.
[]	Square brackets indicate that an item in a command line is optional.
{ }	Curly braces indicated that you must choose one of the items separated by a vertical bar () in a command line.
	A vertical bar (or pipe) separates alternative arguments.
...	An ellipsis (. . .) after an argument indicates that you may use more than one argument on a single command line.
%	The percent sign indicates the UNIX shell prompt.

TimesTen documentation uses these variables to identify path, file and user names:

Convention	Meaning
<i>install_dir</i>	The path that represents the directory where TimesTen is installed.
<i>Ttinstance</i>	The instance name for your specific installation of TimesTen. Each installation of TimesTen must be identified at install time with a unique instance name. This name appears in the install path.

Convention	Meaning
<i>bits</i> or <i>bb</i>	Two digits, either 32 or 64, that represent either the 32-bit or 64-bit operating system.
<i>release</i> or <i>rr</i>	Numbers that represent a major TimesTen release, with or without dots. For example, 1122 or 11.2.2 represents TimesTen 11g Release 2 (11.2.2).
<i>DSN</i>	The data source name (for the TimesTen database).

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at

<http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

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What's New

This section summarizes the new features and functionality of Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.2) that are documented in this guide, providing links into the guide for more information.

New features in Release 11.2.2.1.0

- `DBMS_LOB`

This package is added to the TimesTen implementation to support LOBs.

See [Chapter 2, "DBMS_LOB"](#).

- `DBMS_SQL`

This package is updated to support LOB signatures for procedures and functions.

See [Chapter 7, "DBMS_SQL"](#).

Introduction to TimesTen-Supplied PL/SQL Packages and Types

A set of PL/SQL packages is installed when you enable PL/SQL for the TimesTen In-Memory Database. These packages extend database functionality and allow PL/SQL access to SQL features. To display the list of packages currently installed in TimesTen, use the system view `ALL_PROCEDURES` for objects owned by `SYS`. The following example shows this (with internal packages omitted from the output). As with other `ALL_*` system views, all users have `SELECT` privilege for the `ALL_PROCEDURES` system view.

```
Command> select distinct object_name from all_procedures where owner='SYS';
< DBMS_LOB >
< DBMS_LOCK >
< DBMS_OUTPUT >
< DBMS_PREPROCESSOR >
< DBMS_RANDOM >
< DBMS_SQL >
...
< DBMS_UTILITY >
...
< UTL_FILE >
< UTL_RAW >
< UTL_RECOMP >
< TT_DB_VERSION >
< UTL_IDENT >
18 rows found.
```

This manual documents these public packages, listed with brief descriptions in "[Summary of TimesTen-supplied PL/SQL packages](#)" on page 1-7. Packages that are part of the PL/SQL language itself or are otherwise for Oracle internal use only are not shown here or described in this manual.

The rest of this chapter contains these topics:

- [Package overview](#)
- [Summary of TimesTen-supplied PL/SQL packages](#)

For additional information about PL/SQL and PL/SQL packages, you can refer to the following:

- *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide*
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*
- *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference*

Package overview

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

This section covers the following topics:

- [Package components](#)
- [Using TimesTen-supplied packages](#)
- [Referencing package contents](#)
- [Running package examples](#)

Package components

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

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

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

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

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

Using TimesTen-supplied packages

TimesTen-supplied packages are automatically installed when the database is created.

All users have `EXECUTE` privilege for packages described in this document, other than for `UTL_RECOMP` and `UTL_FILE`, as noted in those chapters.

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

Note: In TimesTen, running as the instance administrator is comparable to running as the Oracle user `SYSDBA`. Running as the `ADMIN` user is comparable to running as the Oracle user `DBA`.

Referencing package contents

To reference the types, items, and subprograms declared in a package specification, use "dot" notation. For example:

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

Running package examples

In order to see the output from the package examples in this document, first execute the following command in `ttIsql`:

```
Command> set serveroutput on
```

Summary of TimesTen-supplied PL/SQL packages

Table 1–1 lists the PL/SQL server packages supplied with TimesTen for public use. These packages run as the invoking user, rather than the package owner.

Caution:

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

Table 1–1 Summary of TimesTen-supplied PL/SQL packages

Package Name	Description
DBMS_LOB	Provides subprograms to operate on binary and character large objects: BLOBs, CLOBs, and NCLOBs.
DBMS_LOCK	Provides an interface to Lock Management services. TimesTen supports only the <code>SLEEP</code> procedure, to suspend the session for a specified duration.
DBMS_OUTPUT	Enables you to send messages from stored procedures and packages.
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR	Provides an interface to print or retrieve the source text of a PL/SQL unit in its post-processed form.
DBMS_RANDOM	Provides a built-in random number generator.
DBMS_SQL	Lets you use dynamic SQL to access the database.
DBMS_UTILITY	Provides various utility routines.
TT_DB_VERSION	Indicates the TimesTen major and minor version numbers.
UTL_FILE	Enables your PL/SQL programs to read and write operating system text files and provides a restricted version of standard operating system stream file I/O.
UTL_IDENT	Indicates in which database or client PL/SQL is running, such as TimesTen versus Oracle, and server versus client. (Each database or client running PL/SQL has its own copy of this package.)
UTL_RAW	Provides SQL functions for manipulating <code>RAW</code> data types.
UTL_RECOMP	Recompiles invalid PL/SQL modules.

Notes:

- The `PLS_INTEGER` and `BINARY_INTEGER` data types are identical. This document uses `BINARY_INTEGER` to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The `INTEGER` and `NUMBER(38)` data types are also identical. This document uses `INTEGER` throughout.
-
-

The `DBMS_LOB` package provides subprograms to operate on BLOBs, CLOBs, and NCLOBs. You can use `DBMS_LOB` to access and manipulate specific parts of LOBs or complete LOBs.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_LOB](#)
 - Overview
 - Security model
 - Constants
 - Data types
 - Rules and limits
 - Operational notes
 - Exceptions
- [Summary of DBMS_LOB subprograms](#)

You can also refer to "Large objects (LOBs)" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide*.

Using DBMS_LOB

- [Overview](#)
- [Security model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Data types](#)
- [Rules and limits](#)
- [Operational notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)

Overview

DBMS_LOB can read, manipulate, and modify BLOBs, CLOBs, and NCLOBs.

Security model

Operations provided by this package are performed under the current calling user, not under the package owner `SYS`.

Any `DEMS_LOB` subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is executed using the privileges of the current user. Any `DEMS_LOB` subprogram called from a stored procedure is executed using the privileges of the owner of the stored procedure.

When creating the procedure, users can set the `AUTHID` to indicate whether they want definer's rights or invoker's rights. For example:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE proc1 AUTHID DEFINER ...
```

or

```
CREATE PROCEDURE proc1 AUTHID CURRENT_USER ...
```

For information about `AUTHID`, see "Definer's rights and invoker's rights" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide*. For information about the security model pertaining to temporary LOBs, see "[Operational notes](#)" on page 2-9.

Constants

The DBMS_LOB package uses the constants shown in [Table 2–1](#):

Table 2–1 DBMS_LOB constants

Constant	Type	Value	Description
CALL	BINARY_INTEGER	12	Create the temporary LOB with call duration.
DEFAULT_CSID	INTEGER	0	This is the default character set ID.
DEFAULT_LANG_CTX	INTEGER	0	This is the default language context.
LOB_READONLY	BINARY_INTEGER	0	Open the specified LOB read-only.
LOB_READWRITE	BINARY_INTEGER	1	Open the specified LOB read-write.
BLOBMAXSIZE	INTEGER	16777216 (16 MB)	Set maximum size of a BLOB in bytes.
CLOBMAXSIZE	INTEGER	4194304 (4 MB)	Set maximum size of a CLOB in bytes.
NO_WARNING	INTEGER	0	Indicates success, no warning message.
SESSION	BINARY_INTEGER	10	Create the temporary LOB with session duration. Note: In TimesTen, LOB duration cannot extend past the end of the transaction.
TRANSACTION	BINARY_INTEGER	11	Create the temporary LOB with transaction duration.
WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR	INTEGER	1	Used by the conversion functions to indicate there is an inconvertible character.

Notes:

- The PLS_INTEGER and BINARY_INTEGER data types are identical. This document uses BINARY_INTEGER to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The INTEGER and NUMBER(38) data types are also identical. This document uses INTEGER throughout.
-
-

Data types

The DBMS_LOB package uses the data types shown in [Table 2-2](#).

Table 2-2 Data types used by DBMS_LOB

Type	Description
BLOB	Source or destination binary LOB
RAW	Source or destination RAW buffer (used with BLOBs)
CLOB	Source or destination character LOB (including NCLOBs)
VARCHAR2	Source or destination character buffer (used with CLOBs and NCLOBs)
INTEGER	Size of a buffer or LOB, offset into a LOB, or amount to access (in bytes for BLOBs or characters for CLOBs or NCLOBs)

The DBMS_LOB package defines no special types.

An NCLOB is a CLOB for holding fixed-width and varying-width, multibyte national character sets.

The clause ANY_CS in the specification of DBMS_LOB subprograms for CLOBs enables the CLOB type to accept a CLOB or NCLOB locator variable as input.

Rules and limits

- [General rules and limits](#)
- [Maximum LOB size](#)
- [Maximum buffer size](#)

General rules and limits

- The following rules apply in the specification of subprograms in this package:
 - The *newlen*, *offset*, and *amount* parameters for subprograms operating on BLOBs must be specified in terms of bytes.
 - The *newlen*, *offset*, and *amount* parameters for subprograms operating on CLOBs must be specified in terms of characters.
- A subprogram raises an `INVALID_ARGVAL` exception if the following restrictions are not followed in specifying values for parameters (unless otherwise specified):
 1. Only positive, absolute offsets from the beginning of LOB data are permitted. Negative offsets from the tail of the LOB are not permitted.
 2. Only positive, nonzero values are permitted for the parameters that represent size and positional quantities, such as *amount*, *offset*, *newlen*, *nth*, and so on. Negative offsets and ranges observed in SQL string functions and operators are not permitted.
 3. The value of *offset*, *amount*, *newlen*, and *nth* must not exceed the value `BLOBMAXSIZE` (for a BLOB) or `CLOBMAXSIZE` (for a CLOB or NCLOB) in any `DBMS_LOB` subprogram. In TimesTen, the maximum BLOB size is 16 MB and the maximum CLOB or NCLOB size is 4 MB.
 4. For CLOBs consisting of fixed-width multibyte characters, the maximum value for these parameters must not exceed $(\text{CLOBMAXSIZE} / \text{character_width_in_bytes})$ characters.
- PL/SQL language specifications stipulate an upper limit of 32767 bytes (not characters) for `RAW` and `VARCHAR2` parameters used in `DBMS_LOB` subprograms. For example, if you declare a variable as follows:

```
charbuf VARCHAR2(3000)
```

Then `charbuf` can hold 3000 single byte characters or 1500 two-byte fixed width characters. This has an important consequence for `DBMS_LOB` subprograms for CLOBs and NCLOBs.

- The `%CHARSET` clause indicates that the form of the parameter with `%CHARSET` must match the form of the `ANY_CS` parameter to which it refers.

For example, in `DBMS_LOB` subprograms that take a `VARCHAR2` buffer parameter, the form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer must be appropriate for the form of the character LOB parameter. If the specified LOB is of type `NCLOB`, the buffer must contain `NCHAR` data. If the specified LOB is of type `CLOB`, the buffer must contain `CHAR` data.

For `DBMS_LOB` subprograms that take two-character LOB parameters, both parameters must have the same form. That is, they must both be `NCLOBs` or they must both be `CLOBs`.

- If the value of *amount* plus *offset* exceeds the maximum LOB size allowed by the database, then access exceptions are raised. In TimesTen, the maximum BLOB size is 16 MB and the maximum CLOB or NCLOB size is 4 MB.

Under these input conditions, subprograms such as `READ`, `COMPARE`, `INSTR`, and `SUBSTR` read until the end of the LOB is reached. For example, for a `READ` operation on a BLOB, if the user specifies an *offset* value of 3 MB and an *amount* value of 2 MB on a LOB that is 4 MB in size, then `READ` returns only 1 MB (4 MB minus 3 MB).

- Functions with `NULL` or invalid input values for parameters return `NULL`. Procedures with `NULL` values for destination LOB parameters raise exceptions.
- Operations involving patterns as parameters, such as `COMPARE`, `INSTR`, and `SUBSTR`, do not support regular expressions or special matching characters (such as `%` in the `LIKE` operator in SQL) in the `pattern` parameter or substrings.
- The end-of-LOB condition is indicated by the `READ` procedure using a `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception. This exception is raised only upon an attempt by the user to read beyond the end of the LOB. The `READ` buffer for the last read contains 0 bytes.
- Unless otherwise stated, the default value for an *offset* parameter is 1, which indicates the first byte in the BLOB data or the first character in the CLOB or NCLOB data. No default values are specified for the *amount* parameter. You must input the values explicitly.
- You must lock the row containing the destination LOB before calling any subprograms that modify the LOB, such as `APPEND`, `COPY`, `ERASE`, `TRIM`, or `WRITE`. These subprograms do not implicitly lock the row containing the LOB.

Maximum LOB size

The maximum size for LOBs in TimesTen is 16 MB for BLOBs and 4 MB for CLOBs or NCLOBs.

Maximum buffer size

The maximum buffer size is 32767 bytes.

For BLOBs, where buffer size is expressed in bytes, the number of bytes cannot exceed 32767.

For CLOBs or NCLOBs, where buffer size is expressed in characters, the number of characters cannot result in a buffer larger than 32767 bytes. For example, if you are using fixed-width, two-byte characters, then specifying 20000 characters is an error ($20000 * 2 = 40000$, which is greater than 32767).

Operational notes

DBMS_LOB subprograms operate based on LOB locators. For the successful completion of DBMS_LOB subprograms, you must provide an input locator that represents a LOB, either a temporary LOB (discussed below) or a persistent LOB that already exists in the database tablespaces. Also see the first chapter of *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*.

Important:

- In TimesTen, LOB locators do not remain valid past the end of the transaction.
 - LOB manipulations through APIs that use LOB locators result in usage of TimesTen temporary space. Any significant number of such manipulations may necessitate a size increase for the TimesTen temporary data partition. See "TempSize" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference*.
-
-

To use LOBs in your database, you must first use SQL data definition language (DDL) to define the tables that contain columns of type BLOB, CLOB, or NCLOB.

In TimesTen, you can write data into the middle of a LOB only by overwriting previous data. There is no functionality to insert data into the middle of a LOB and move previous data, beginning at that point, toward the end of the LOB correspondingly. Similarly, in TimesTen you can delete data from the middle of a LOB only by overwriting previous data with zeros or null data. There is no functionality to remove data from the middle of a LOB and move previous data, beginning at that point, toward the beginning of the LOB correspondingly. In either case in TimesTen, the size of the LOB does not change, except in the circumstance where from the specified offset there is less space available in the LOB than there is data to write. (In Oracle Database you can use the DBMS_LOB FRAGMENT procedures to insert or delete data, move other data accordingly, and change the size of the LOB. TimesTen does not support those procedures.)

DBMS_LOB procedures and functions are supported for both TimesTen LOBs and passthrough LOBs, which are LOBs in Oracle Database accessed through TimesTen and exposed as TimesTen LOBs. Note, however, that CREATETEMPORARY can only be used to create a temporary LOB in TimesTen. If a temporary passthrough LOB is created using some other mechanism, such as SQL, ISTEMPORARY and FREETEMPORARY can be used on that LOB.

TimesTen does not support DBMS_LOB subprograms intended specifically for BFILES, SecureFiles (including Database File System features), or inserting or deleting data fragments in the middle of a LOB (FRAGMENT subprograms).

The rest of this section discusses the following topics:

- [Persistent LOBs](#)
- [Temporary LOBs](#)

Persistent LOBs

To populate your database table with LOBs after BLOB, CLOB, or NCLOB columns are defined in the table, use the SQL data manipulation language (DML) to initialize or populate the locators in the LOB columns.

Temporary LOBs

TimesTen supports the definition, creation, deletion, access, and update of temporary LOBs. The temporary data partition stores the temporary LOB data. Temporary LOBs are not permanently stored in the database. Their primary purpose is for performing transformations on LOB data from applications.

You can use PL/SQL to create or manipulate a temporary LOB (BLOB, CLOB, or NCLOB).

A temporary LOB is empty when it is created. In TimesTen, all temporary LOBs are deleted at the end of the transaction in which they were created. Also, if a process dies unexpectedly or if the database crashes, temporary LOBs are deleted and the space for temporary LOBs is freed.

There is no support for consistent-read, undo, backup, parallel processing, or transaction management for temporary LOBs. Because consistent-read and rollbacks are not supported for temporary LOBs, you must free the temporary LOB and start over again if you encounter an error.

In PL/SQL, do not use more than one locator for a temporary LOB. Because consistent-read, undo, and versions are not generated for temporary LOBs, there is potentially a performance impact if you assign multiple locators to the same temporary LOB. Semantically, each locator should have its own copy of the temporary LOB. A temporary LOB locator can be passed by reference to other procedures if necessary.

A copy of a temporary LOB is created if the user modifies the temporary LOB while another locator is also pointing to it. The locator on which a modification was performed now points to a new copy of the temporary LOB. Other locators no longer see the same data as the locator through which the modification was made. A deep copy was not incurred by persistent LOBs in these types of situations, because consistent-read snapshots and version pages enable users to see their own versions of the LOB cheaply.

Because temporary LOBs are not associated with any table schema, there are no meanings to the terms in-row and out-of-row for temporary LOBs. Creation of a temporary LOB instance by a user causes the engine to create and return a locator to the LOB data. The PL/SQL `DBMS_LOB` package, as well as other programmatic interfaces, operates on temporary LOBs through these locators just as they do for persistent LOBs.

There is no concept of client-side temporary LOBs. All temporary LOBs reside in the server.

A temporary LOB instance can be accessed and modified using appropriate `DBMS_LOB` functions and procedures, just as for persistent LOBs. To make a temporary LOB persistent, you can use the `COPY` procedure to copy it into a BLOB, CLOB, or NCLOB column (as appropriate) in the database.

When you are finished with a temporary LOB instance, use the `FREETEMPORARY` procedure to free it.

Security is provided through the LOB locator. Only the user who created the temporary LOB is able to see it. Locators cannot be passed from one user session to another. Even if someone did pass a locator from one session to another, they would not access the temporary LOBs from the original session.

The following notes are specific to temporary LOBs:

- All functions in `DBMS_LOB` return `NULL` if any parameter is `NULL`. All procedures in `DBMS_LOB` raise an exception if the LOB locator is input as `NULL`.

- Operations based on CLOBs do not verify whether the character set IDs (CSIDs) of the parameters (CLOB parameters, VARCHAR2 buffers and patterns, and so on) match. It is the user's responsibility to ensure this.

Exceptions

Table 2-3 DBMS_LOB exceptions

Exception	Code	Description
ACCESS_ERROR	22925	There was an attempt to write too much data to the LOB. In TimesTen, BLOB size is limited to 16 MB and CLOB or NCLOB size is limited to 4 MB.
BUFFERING_ENABLED	22279	Cannot perform operation with LOB buffering enabled.
CONTENTTYPE_TOOLONG	43859	The length of the contenttype string exceeds the defined maximum. Modify the length of the contenttype string and retry the operation.
CONTENTTYPEBUF_WRONG	43862	The length of the contenttype buffer is less than the defined constant. Modify the length of the contenttype buffer and retry the operation.
INVALID_ARGVAL	21560	The argument is expecting a valid non-null value but the argument value passed in is NULL, invalid, or out of range.
NO_DATA_FOUND	1403	This is the end-of-LOB indicator for looping read operations. It is not a hard error.
QUERY_WRITE	14553	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query. (This is not applicable for TimesTen.)
VALUE_ERROR	6502	This is a PL/SQL error for invalid values to subprogram parameters.

Note: Several DBMS_LOB subprograms cannot operate if LOB buffering is enabled, as noted in the Exceptions subsections for those subprograms. (LOB buffering is a feature that can be enabled through OCI, for example. It is described in *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*.)

Summary of DBMS_LOB subprograms

Table 2–4 DBMS_LOB subprograms

Subprogram	Description
APPEND procedures	Appends the contents of the source LOB to the destination LOB.
CLOSE procedures	Closes a previously opened LOB.
COMPARE functions	Compares two entire LOBs or parts of two LOBs.
CONVERTTOBLOB procedure	Reads character data from a source CLOB or NCLOB, converts the character data to the specified character set, writes the converted data to a destination BLOB in binary format, and returns the new offsets.
CONVERTTOCLOB procedure	Takes a source BLOB, converts the binary data in the source to character data using the specified character set, writes the character data to a destination CLOB or NCLOB, and returns the new offsets.
COPY procedures	Copies all or part of the source LOB to the destination LOB.
CREATETEMPORARY procedures	Creates a temporary LOB in the temporary data partition.
ERASE procedures	Erases all or part of a LOB.
FREETEMPORARY procedures	Frees a temporary LOB in the temporary data partition.
GETCHUNKSIZE functions	Returns the amount of space used in the LOB chunk to store the LOB value.
GETLENGTH functions	Returns the length of the LOB value, in bytes for a BLOB or characters for a CLOB.
GET_STORAGE_LIMIT functions	Returns the storage limit for the LOB type of the specified LOB.
INSTR functions	Returns the matching position of the <i>n</i> th occurrence of the pattern in the LOB.
ISOPEN functions	Checks to see if the LOB was already opened using the input locator.
ISTEMPORARY functions	Checks if the locator is pointing to a temporary LOB.
OPEN procedures	Opens a LOB (persistent or temporary) in the indicated mode, read/write or read-only.
READ procedures	Reads data from the LOB starting at the specified offset.
SUBSTR functions	Returns part of the LOB value starting at the specified offset.
TRIM procedures	Trims the LOB value to the specified length.
WRITE procedures	Writes data to the LOB from a specified offset.
WRITEAPPEND procedures	Appends a buffer to the end of a LOB.

Note: Additional information for DBMS_LOB procedures and functions may be found in *Oracle Database SecureFiles and Large Objects Developer's Guide*. Documentation there is specific to features and functionality supported by Oracle Database.

APPEND procedures

This procedure appends the contents of a source LOB to a destination LOB. It appends the complete source LOB. (Do not confuse this with the `WRITEAPPEND` procedure.)

Note: Also see "[WRITEAPPEND procedures](#)" on page 2-48.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.APPEND (
  dest_lob IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_lob  IN          BLOB);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.APPEND (
  dest_lob IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_lob  IN          CLOB CHARACTER SET dest_lob%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 2–5 APPEND procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>dest_lob</code>	Locator for the LOB to which the data is being appended
<code>src_lob</code>	Locator for the LOB from which the data is being read

Usage notes

- It is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB with `OPEN` and `CLOSE` calls, but not mandatory. If you opened the LOB before performing the operation, however, you must close it before you commit or roll back the transaction.

Exceptions

Table 2–6 APPEND procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
<code>VALUE_ERROR</code>	Either the source or destination LOB is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>QUERY_WRITE</code>	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query. (This is not applicable for TimesTen.)
<code>BUFFERING_ENABLED</code>	Cannot perform operation if LOB buffering is enabled on either LOB.

Examples

This example shows use of the `APPEND` procedure.

```
create table t1 (a int, c clob);

insert into t1(a,c) values(1, 'abcde');
1 row inserted.

commit;

declare
  c1 clob;
```

```
c2 clob;
begin
  c1 := 'abc';
  select c into c2 from t1 where a = 1;
  dbms_output.put_line('c1 before append is ' || c1);
  dbms_output.put_line('c2 before append is ' || c2);
  dbms_lob.append(c1, c2);
  dbms_output.put_line('c1 after append is ' || c1);
  dbms_output.put_line('c2 after append is ' || c2);
  insert into t1 values (2, c1);
end;
```

```
c1 before append is abc
c2 before append is abcde
c1 after append is abcabcde
c2 after append is abcde
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
select * from t1;
< 1, abcde >
< 2, abcabcde >
2 rows found.
```

(Output is shown after running the commands from a SQL script.)

CLOSE procedures

This procedure closes a previously opened LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE (  
    lob_loc    IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);  
  
DBMS_LOB.CLOSE (  
    lob_loc    IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 2-7 *CLOSE procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB

Usage notes

- CLOSE requires a round-trip to the server.
- It is not mandatory that you wrap LOB operations inside OPEN and CLOSE calls. However, if you open a LOB, you must close it before you commit or roll back the transaction.
- It is an error to commit the transaction before closing all LOBs that were opened by the transaction. When the error is returned, the "open" status of the open LOBs is discarded, but the transaction is successfully committed. Hence, all the changes made to the LOB and non-LOB data in the transaction are committed.

Exceptions

An error is returned if the LOB is not open.

COMPARE functions

This function compares two entire LOBs or parts of two LOBs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (
  lob_1          IN BLOB,
  lob_2          IN BLOB,
  amount         IN INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.BLOBMAXSIZE,
  offset_1       IN INTEGER := 1,
  offset_2       IN INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.COMPARE (
  lob_1          IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  lob_2          IN CLOB CHARACTER SET lob_1%CHARSET,
  amount         IN INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.CLOBMAXSIZE,
  offset_1       IN INTEGER := 1,
  offset_2       IN INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 2–8 COMPARE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_1</i>	Locator for the first LOB for comparison
<i>lob_2</i>	Locator for the second LOB for comparison
<i>amount</i>	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to compare
<i>offset_1</i>	Offset in bytes or characters in the first LOB (starting from 1)
<i>offset_2</i>	Offset in bytes or characters in the second LOB (starting from 1)

Return values

The function returns one of the following:

- 0 (zero) if the data matches exactly over the specified range
- -1 if the first LOB is less than the second
- 1 if the first LOB is greater than the second
- NULL if *amount*, *offset_1*, or *offset_2* is an invalid value, outside the range 1 to BLOBMAXSIZE or CLOBMAXSIZE (as appropriate), inclusive

Usage notes

- You can only compare LOBs of the same type. For example, you cannot compare a BLOB to a CLOB.
- For fixed-width *n*-byte CLOBs or NCLOBs, if the input amount for COMPARE is specified to be greater than CLOBMAXSIZE/*n*, then COMPARE matches characters in a range of size that is either CLOBMAXSIZE/*n* or Max(length(clob1), length(clob2)), whichever is less.

CONVERTTOBLOB procedure

This procedure reads character data from a source CLOB or NCLOB, converts the character data to the character set you specify, writes the converted data to a destination BLOB in binary format, and returns the new offsets. You can use this procedure with any combination of persistent or temporary LOBs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOBLOB (
  dest_lob      IN OUT      NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_clob      IN          CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount        IN          INTEGER,
  dest_offset   IN OUT      INTEGER,
  src_offset    IN OUT      INTEGER,
  blob_csid     IN          NUMBER,
  lang_context  IN OUT      INTEGER,
  warning       OUT         INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 2–9 *CONVERTTOBLOB procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>dest_lob</i>	Locator for the destination LOB
<i>src_clob</i>	Locator for the source LOB
<i>amount</i>	Number of characters to convert from the source LOB If you want to convert the entire CLOB or NCLOB, pass the constant CLOBMAXSIZE. If you pass any other value, it must be less than or equal to the size of the LOB.
<i>dest_offset</i>	(IN) Offset in bytes in the destination LOB for the start of the write Specify a value of 1 to start at the beginning of the LOB. (OUT) The new offset in bytes after the end of the write
<i>src_offset</i>	(IN) Offset in characters in the source LOB for the start of the read (OUT) Offset in characters in the source LOB right after the end of the read
<i>blob_csid</i>	Character set ID for the converted BLOB data
<i>lang_context</i>	(IN) Language context, such as shift status, for the current conversion (ignored by TimesTen) (OUT) The language context at the time when the current conversion is done (set to 0 by TimesTen) This parameter is not supported by TimesTen.
<i>warning</i>	Warning message This parameter is not supported by TimesTen.

Usage notes

Preconditions

Before a call to CONVERTTOBLOB, the following preconditions must be met.

- Both the source and destination LOBs must exist.
- If the destination LOB is a persistent LOB, the row must be locked. To lock the row, select the LOB using the `FOR UPDATE` clause of the `SELECT` statement.

Constants and defaults

All parameters are required. You must pass a variable for each `OUT` or `IN OUT` parameter. You must pass either a variable or a value for each `IN` parameter.

Table 2–10 gives a summary of typical values for each parameter. Note that constants are used for some values. These constants are defined in the `dbmslob.sql` package specification file.

Table 2–10 *CONVERTTLOB typical values*

Parameter	Value	Description
<i>amount</i>	<code>CLOBMAXSIZE</code> (IN)	Convert the entire LOB.
<i>dest_offset</i>	1 (IN)	Start from the beginning.
<i>src_offset</i>	1 (IN)	Start from the beginning.
<i>blob_csid</i>	<code>DEFAULT_CSID</code> (IN)	Default character set ID, use same ID as source CLOB.
<i>lang_context</i>	<code>DEFAULT_LANG_CTX</code> (IN)	This is the default language context (ignored by TimesTen).
<i>warning</i>	<code>NO_WARNING</code> (OUT) <code>WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR</code> (OUT)	This is a warning message (ignored by TimesTen).

General notes

- You must specify the desired character set ID for the destination BLOB in the *blob_csid* parameter. If you pass a zero value, the database assumes that the desired character set is the same as the source CLOB character set.
- You must specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of characters to copy from the source LOB. The *amount* and *src_offset* values are in characters and the *dest_offset* is in bytes. To convert the entire LOB, you can specify `CLOBMAXSIZE` for the *amount* parameter.
- `CONVERTTLOB` gets the source and destination LOBs as necessary prior to conversion and write of the data.

Exceptions

Table 2–11 *CONVERTTLOB procedure exceptions*

Exception	Description
<code>VALUE_ERROR</code>	Any of the input parameters is NULL or invalid.
<code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code>	Any of the following is true: <i>src_offset</i> < 1 or <i>src_offset</i> > <code>CLOBMAXSIZE</code> <i>dest_offset</i> < 1 or <i>dest_offset</i> > <code>BLOBMAXSIZE</code> <i>amount</i> < 1 or <i>amount</i> > <code>CLOBMAXSIZE</code>

CONVERTTOCLOB procedure

This procedure takes a source BLOB, converts the binary data in the source to character data using the character set you specify, writes the character data to a destination CLOB or NCLOB, and returns the new offsets. You can use this procedure with any combination of persistent or temporary LOBs.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CONVERTTOCLOB (
    dest_lob      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    src_blob      IN              BLOB,
    amount        IN              INTEGER,
    dest_offset   IN OUT          INTEGER,
    src_offset    IN OUT          INTEGER,
    blob_csid     IN              NUMBER,
    lang_context  IN OUT          INTEGER,
    warning       OUT              INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 2–12 *CONVERTTOCLOB procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>dest_lob</i>	Locator for the destination LOB
<i>src_blob</i>	Locator for the source LOB
<i>amount</i>	Number of bytes to convert from the source LOB If you want to convert the entire BLOB, pass the constant BLOBMAXSIZE. If you pass any other value, it must be less than or equal to the size of the BLOB.
<i>dest_offset</i>	(IN) Offset in characters in the destination LOB for the start of the write Specify a value of 1 to start at the beginning of the LOB. (OUT) The new offset in characters after the end of the write This offset always points to the beginning of the first complete character after the end of the write.
<i>src_offset</i>	(IN) Offset in bytes in the source LOB for the start of the read (OUT) Offset in bytes in the source LOB right after the end of the read
<i>blob_csid</i>	Character set ID for the source BLOB data
<i>lang_context</i>	(IN) Language context, such as shift status, for the current conversion (ignored by TimesTen) (OUT) Language context at the time when the current conversion is done (set to 0 by TimesTen) This parameter is not supported by TimesTen.
<i>warning</i>	Warning message This parameter is not supported by TimesTen.

Usage notes

Preconditions

Before a call to `CONVERTTOCLOB`, the following preconditions must be met.

- Both the source and destination LOBs must exist.
- If the destination LOB is a persistent LOB, the row must be locked before calling the `CONVERTTOCLOB` procedure. To lock the row, select the LOB using the `FOR UPDATE` clause of the `SELECT` statement.

Constants and defaults

All parameters are required. You must pass a variable for each `OUT` or `IN OUT` parameter. You must pass either a variable or a value for each `IN` parameter.

[Table 2–13](#) gives a summary of typical values for each parameter. Note that constants are used for some values. These constants are defined in the `dbmslob.sql` package specification file.

Table 2–13 *CONVERTTOCLOB typical values*

Parameter	Value	Description
<i>amount</i>	<code>BLOBMAXSIZE</code> (IN)	Convert the entire LOB.
<i>dest_offset</i>	1 (IN)	Start from the beginning.
<i>src_offset</i>	1 (IN)	Start from the beginning.
<i>blob_csid</i>	<code>DEFAULT_CSID</code> (IN)	Default character set ID, use same ID as destination CLOB.
<i>lang_context</i>	<code>DEFAULT_LANG_CTX</code> (IN)	This is the default language context (ignored by TimesTen).
<i>warning</i>	<code>NO_WARNING</code> (OUT) <code>WARN_INCONVERTIBLE_CHAR</code> (OUT)	This is a warning message (ignored by TimesTen).

General notes

- You must specify the desired character set ID for the source BLOB in the *blob_csid* parameter. If you pass a zero value, the database assumes that the desired character set is the same as the destination CLOB character set.
- You must specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of characters to copy from the source LOB. The *amount* and *src_offset* values are in bytes and the *dest_offset* is in characters. To convert the entire LOB, you can specify `BLOBMAXSIZE` for the *amount* parameter.
- `CONVERTTOCLOB` gets the source and destination LOBs as necessary prior to conversion and write of the data.

Exceptions

Table 2–14 *CONVERTTOCLOB procedure exceptions*

Exception	Description
<code>VALUE_ERROR</code>	Any of the input parameters is <code>NULL</code> or invalid.

Table 2–14 (Cont.) CONVERTTOCLOB procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
INVALID_ARGVAL	Any of the following is true: <i>src_offset</i> < 1 or <i>src_offset</i> > BLOBMAXSIZE <i>dest_offset</i> < 1 or <i>dest_offset</i> > CLOBMAXSIZE <i>amount</i> < 1 or <i>amount</i> > BLOBMAXSIZE

COPY procedures

This procedure copies all or part of a source LOB to a destination LOB. You can specify the offsets for both the source and destination LOBs, and the number of bytes or characters to copy.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY (
  dest_lob  IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  src_lob   IN           BLOB,
  amount    IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset IN         INTEGER := 1,
  src_offset IN         INTEGER := 1);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.COPY (
  dest_lob  IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  src_lob   IN           CLOB CHARACTER SET dest_lob%CHARSET,
  amount    IN           INTEGER,
  dest_offset IN         INTEGER := 1,
  src_offset IN         INTEGER := 1);
```

Parameters

Table 2–15 COPY procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>dest_lob</i>	Locator for the destination LOB being copied to
<i>src_lob</i>	Locator for the source LOB being copied from
<i>amount</i>	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to copy
<i>dest_offset</i>	Offset in bytes or characters in the destination LOB for the start of the copy (starting from 1)
<i>src_offset</i>	Offset in bytes or characters in the source LOB for the start of the copy (starting from 1)

Usage notes

- If the offset you specify in the destination LOB is beyond the end of the data currently in this LOB, then zero-byte fillers (for BLOBs) or spaces (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) are inserted in the destination LOB to reach the offset. If the offset is less than the current length of the destination LOB, then existing data is overwritten.
- It is not an error to specify an amount that exceeds the length of the data in the source LOB. Thus, you can specify a large amount to copy from the source LOB, which copies data from the *src_offset* to the end of the source LOB.
- It is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB with `OPEN` and `CLOSE` calls, but not mandatory. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit or roll back the transaction.
- In addition to copying from one TimesTen LOB to another, `COPY` can copy from a TimesTen LOB to a passthrough LOB, from a passthrough LOB to a TimesTen LOB, or from one passthrough LOB to another passthrough LOB. An attempt to copy a passthrough LOB to a TimesTen LOB when the passthrough LOB is larger

than the TimesTen LOB size limit will result in an error. ("COPY procedures" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Packages Reference* provides examples for copying LOBs.)

Exceptions

Maximum LOB size is BLOBMAXSIZE for a BLOB or CLOBMAXSIZE for a CLOB.

Table 2–16 COPY procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of the input parameters is NULL or invalid.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Any of the following is true: <i>src_offset</i> < 1 or <i>src_offset</i> > maximum LOB size <i>dest_offset</i> < 1 or <i>dest_offset</i> > maximum LOB size <i>amount</i> < 1 or <i>amount</i> > maximum LOB size
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query. (This is not applicable for TimesTen.)
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform the operation if LOB buffering is enabled on either LOB.

Examples

The examples in this section show how to copy LOBs in PL/SQL, copying between passthrough LOBs (from Oracle Database) and TimesTen LOBs. The first example uses the COPY procedure. The second, as contrast, simply uses INSERT and UPDATE statements, though also uses functionality of the DBMS_LOB package.

Copy CLOBs using COPY procedure

This example uses the COPY procedure to first copy a passthrough CLOB from Oracle Database into a TimesTen CLOB, then to copy a TimesTen CLOB into a passthrough CLOB.

```

autocommit 0;
passthrough 0;
DROP TABLE tt_table; CREATE TABLE tt_table (i INT, c CLOB); COMMIT;
passthrough 3;
DROP TABLE ora_table; CREATE TABLE ora_table (i INT, c CLOB); COMMIT;
passthrough 0;
set serveroutput on;

DECLARE
  passthru_clob CLOB;
  tt_clob CLOB;
  clob_length BINARY_INTEGER;
  clob_buffer VARCHAR2(80);
BEGIN
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'call ttoptsetflag(''passthrough'', 1)';

  -- Note that in PL/SQL, passthrough statements must be executed as
  -- dynamic SQL, and SELECT INTO must be used to assign a passthrough LOB.

  -- 1. Copy a passthrough CLOB on Oracle to a TimesTen CLOB
  -- On Oracle: insert a row with an empty CLOB, get a passthrough CLOB handle,
  -- and append to the passthrough CLOB.
  EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'INSERT INTO ora_table VALUES (1, EMPTY_CLOB())';

```



```

EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT c FROM ora_table WHERE i = 1 FOR UPDATE'
                    INTO passthru_clob;
DBMS_LOB.APPEND(passthru_clob, 'Copy from Oracle to TimesTen');
clob_length := DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(passthru_clob);

-- On TimesTen: insert a row with an empty CLOB, and get a TimesTen CLOB handle
INSERT INTO tt_table VALUES (1, EMPTY_CLOB()) RETURNING c INTO tt_clob;

-- Copy the passthrough CLOB on Oracle to a TimesTen CLOB
DBMS_LOB.COPY(tt_clob, passthru_clob, clob_length, 1, 1);

-- On TimesTen: display the modified TimesTen CLOB
DBMS_LOB.READ(tt_clob, clob_length, 1, clob_buffer);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(clob_buffer);

-- 2. Copy a TimesTen CLOB to a passthrough CLOB on Oracle
-- On TimesTen: insert a row with LOB data, and get a TimesTen CLOB handle
INSERT INTO tt_table VALUES (2, 'Copy from TimesTen to Oracle.')
                    RETURNING c INTO tt_clob;
clob_length := DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(tt_clob);

-- On Oracle: insert a row with an empty CLOB, and get a passthrough CLOB
-- handle
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'INSERT INTO ora_table VALUES (2, EMPTY_CLOB())';
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT c FROM ora_table WHERE i = 2 FOR UPDATE'
                    INTO passthru_clob ;

-- Copy a TimesTen CLOB to a passthrough CLOB on Oracle
DBMS_LOB.COPY(passthru_clob, tt_clob, clob_length, 1, 1);

-- On Oracle: display the modified passthrough CLOB
DBMS_LOB.READ(passthru_clob, clob_length, 1, clob_buffer);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(clob_buffer);

COMMIT;
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'call ttoptsetflag(''passthrough'', 0)';
END;
/

```

Copy CLOBs using INSERT and UPDATE statements

A passthrough LOB from Oracle Database can be bound to an INSERT or UPDATE statement executed against a table in TimesTen. You can copy a passthrough LOB to a TimesTen LOB in this way. Similarly, a TimesTen LOB can be bound to a passthrough INSERT or UPDATE statement executed against a table in Oracle Database. You can copy a TimesTen LOB to a passthrough LOB in this way.

This example shows both of these scenarios.

```

autocommit 0;
passthrough 0;
DROP TABLE tt_table; CREATE TABLE tt_table (i INT, c CLOB); COMMIT;
passthrough 3;
DROP TABLE ora_table; CREATE TABLE ora_table (i INT, c CLOB); COMMIT;
passthrough 0;
set serveroutput on;

DECLARE
    passthru_clob CLOB;
    tt_clob CLOB;
    clob_length BINARY_INTEGER;

```

```
clob_buffer VARCHAR2(80);
BEGIN
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'call ttoptsetflag(''passthrough'', 1)';

-- Note that in PL/SQL, passthrough statements must be executed as
-- dynamic SQL, and SELECT INTO must be used to assign a passthrough LOB.

-- 1. A TimesTen CLOB is updated with a passthrough CLOB on Oracle
-- On TimesTen: insert a row with a NULL CLOB value
INSERT INTO tt_table VALUES (1, NULL);

-- On Oracle: insert a row with an empty CLOB, get a passthrough CLOB handle
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'INSERT INTO ora_table
                    VALUES (1, ''Copy from Oracle to TimesTen'')';
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT c FROM ora_table WHERE i = 1' INTO passthru_clob ;

-- On TimesTen: update the TimesTen CLOB with the passthrough CLOB
UPDATE tt_table SET c = passthru_clob where i = 1;

-- On TimesTen: display the modified TimesTen CLOB
SELECT c INTO tt_clob FROM tt_table WHERE i = 1;
clob_length := DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(tt_clob);
DBMS_LOB.READ(tt_clob, clob_length, 1, clob_buffer);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(clob_buffer);

-- 2. A passthrough table on Oracle is inserted with a TimesTen CLOB
-- On TimesTen: insert a row with a CLOB value, and get a TimesTen CLOB handle
INSERT INTO tt_table VALUES (2, 'Copy from TimesTen to Oracle.')
                    RETURNING c INTO tt_clob;

-- On Oracle: insert a row on Oracle with the TimesTen CLOB
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'INSERT INTO ora_table VALUES (2, :1)' USING tt_clob;

-- On Oracle: display the modified passthrough CLOB
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'SELECT c FROM ora_table WHERE i = 2' INTO passthru_clob;
clob_length := DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH(passthru_clob);
DBMS_LOB.READ(passthru_clob, clob_length, 1, clob_buffer);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(clob_buffer);

COMMIT;
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'call ttoptsetflag(''passthrough'', 0)';
END;
/
```

CREATETEMPORARY procedures

This procedure creates a temporary BLOB, CLOB, or NCLOB in the temporary data partition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  cache   IN           BOOLEAN,
  dur     IN           BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.SESSION);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.CREATETEMPORARY (
  lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  cache   IN           BOOLEAN,
  dur     IN           BINARY_INTEGER := DBMS_LOB.SESSION);
```

Parameters

Table 2–17 CREATETEMPORARY procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the temporary LOB It is permissible to specify an NCLOB locator instead of a CLOB locator. The appropriate character set will be used.
<i>cache</i>	Flag indicating whether the LOB should be read into buffer cache
<i>dur</i>	One of three predefined duration values—SESSION, TRANSACTION, or CALL—that specifies a hint as to when the temporary LOB is cleaned up Note: Any of the three settings is permitted, but in TimesTen the duration of a LOB locator does not extend past the end of the transaction.

Note: See *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for more information about NOCOPY and passing temporary LOBs as parameters.

Usage notes

- CREATETEMPORARY cannot be used to create a temporary passthrough LOB.

ERASE procedures

This procedure erases all or part of a LOB.

Note: Also see "[TRIM procedures](#)" on page 2-44.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ERASE (
  lob_loc          IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  amount          IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset          IN              INTEGER := 1);

DBMS_LOB.ERASE (
  lob_loc          IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount          IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset          IN              INTEGER := 1);
```

Parameters

Table 2–18 ERASE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB
<i>amount</i>	(IN) Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to be erased (OUT) Number of bytes or characters actually erased
<i>offset</i>	Absolute offset (starting from 1) from the beginning of the LOB, in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs)

Usage notes

- When data is erased from the middle of a LOB, zero-byte fillers (for BLOBs) or spaces (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) are written.
- The actual number of bytes or characters erased can differ from the number you specified in the *amount* parameter if the end of the LOB data is reached first. The actual number of characters or bytes erased is returned in the *amount* parameter.
- It is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB with `OPEN` and `CLOSE` calls, but not mandatory. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit or roll back the transaction.

Note: The length of the LOB does not decrease when a section of the LOB is erased. To decrease the length of a LOB, see "[TRIM procedures](#)" on page 2-44.

Exceptions

Maximum LOB size is `BLOBMAXSIZE` for a BLOB or `CLOBMAXSIZE` for a CLOB.

Table 2–19 ERASE procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any input parameter is NULL.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Any of the following is true: <i>amount</i> < 1 or <i>amount</i> > maximum LOB size <i>offset</i> < 1 or <i>offset</i> > maximum LOB size
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query. (This is not applicable for TimesTen.)
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation if LOB buffering is enabled on the LOB.

FREETEMPORARY procedures

This procedure frees a temporary BLOB, CLOB, or NCLOB in the temporary data partition.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY (  
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB);
```

```
DBMS_LOB.FREETEMPORARY (  
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

Parameters

Table 2–20 *FREETEMPORARY procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB

Usage notes

- After the call to `FREETEMPORARY`, the LOB locator that was freed is marked as invalid.
- If an invalid LOB locator is assigned to another LOB locator through an assignment operation in PL/SQL, then the target of the assignment is also freed and marked as invalid.
- `CREATETEMPORARY` cannot be used to create a temporary passthrough LOB; however, if one is created using some other mechanism, such as `SQL`, `ISTEMPORARY` and `FREETEMPORARY` can be used on that LOB.

GETCHUNKSIZE functions

In TimesTen, this function is not supported and simply returns the value 32 KB for interoperability. This value is not relevant for any performance tuning for a TimesTen application. (Refer to "GETCHUNKSIZE Functions" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Packages and Types Reference* if you are interested in Oracle Database functionality.)

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETCHUNKSIZE (
  lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.GETCHUNKSIZE (
  lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 2–21 GETCHUNKSIZE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB

Return values

Returns the value 32 KB, but applications should not rely on this number for performance tuning.

Exceptions

Table 2–22 GETCHUNKSIZE procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation if LOB buffering is enabled on the LOB.

GETLENGTH functions

This function returns the length of the specified LOB in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs).

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH (
    lob_loc IN BLOB)
RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_LOB.GETLENGTH (
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 2–23 *GETLENGTH function parameter*

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB

Return values

Returns an `INTEGER` value for the length of the LOB in bytes or characters. `NULL` is returned if the value of the input LOB or *lob_loc* is `NULL`.

Usage notes

- Any zero-byte or space filler in the LOB caused by previous `ERASE` or `WRITE` operations is included in the length count. The length of an empty LOB is 0 (zero).

Exceptions

Table 2–24 *GETLENGTH procedure exceptions*

Exception	Description
<code>BUFFERING_ENABLED</code>	Cannot perform operation if LOB buffering is enabled on the LOB.

Examples

The following example shows use of the `GETLENGTH` function.

```
create table t1 (a int, b blob, c clob);

insert into t1(a,b,c) values(1, 0x123451234554321, 'abcde');
1 row inserted.

commit;

declare
    myblob blob;
    i integer;
begin
    myblob := empty_blob();
    i := dbms_lob.getlength(myblob);
    dbms_output.put_line('Length of BLOB before SELECT: ' || i);
    select b into myblob from t1 where a=1;
```



```
    i := dbms_lob.getlength(myblob);  
    dbms_output.put_line('Length of BLOB after SELECT: ' || i);  
end;
```

```
Length of BLOB before SELECT: 0  
Length of BLOB after SELECT: 8
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

(Output is shown after running the commands from a SQL script.)

GET_STORAGE_LIMIT functions

This function returns the storage limit, in bytes, for the type of specified LOB.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.GET_STORAGE_LIMIT (  
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN INTEGER;  
  
DBMS_LOB.GET_STORAGE_LIMIT (  
    lob_loc IN BLOB)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 2–25 GET_STORAGE_LIMIT function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB

Return value

In TimesTen, the value returned is simply the maximum storage space, in bytes, for the type of specified LOB. That is 16777216 (16 MB) for a BLOB or 4194304 (4 MB) for a CLOB or NCLOB.

INSTR functions

This function returns the matching position of the *n*th occurrence of a specified pattern in a specified LOB, starting from a specified offset.

Note: Also see "SUBSTR functions" on page 2-42.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.INSTR (
  lob_loc    IN    BLOB,
  pattern    IN    RAW,
  offset     IN    INTEGER := 1,
  nth        IN    INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.INSTR (
  lob_loc    IN    CLOB          CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  pattern    IN    VARCHAR2     CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET,
  offset     IN    INTEGER := 1,
  nth        IN    INTEGER := 1)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 2–26 INSTR function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB
<i>pattern</i>	Pattern to be tested for The pattern is in RAW bytes for BLOBs, or a character string (VARCHAR2) for CLOBs or NCLOBs. The maximum size of the pattern is 16383 bytes.
<i>offset</i>	Absolute offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs), starting from 1, at which the pattern-matching is to start
<i>nth</i>	Occurrence number of the pattern in the LOB, starting from 1

Return values

The function returns one of the following:

- An INTEGER value for the offset of the beginning of the matched pattern, in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs)
- 0 (zero) if the pattern is not found
- NULL if any of the input parameters is NULL or invalid or any of the following is true:
 - *offset* < 1 or *offset* > maximum LOB size
 - *nth* < 1 or *nth* > maximum LOB size

Where maximum LOB size is BLOBMAXSIZE for a BLOB or CLOBMAXSIZE for a CLOB.

Usage notes

- For a CLOB or NCLOB, the form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer for the *pattern* parameter must be appropriate for the type of LOB. If the specified LOB is of type NCLOB, the pattern must contain NCHAR data. If the specified LOB is of type CLOB, the pattern must contain CHAR data.
- Operations that accept `RAW` or `VARCHAR2` parameters for pattern matching, such as `INSTR`, do not support regular expressions or special matching characters (as in the case of `SQL LIKE`) in the pattern parameter or substrings.

ISOPEN functions

This function checks to see if a LOB was already opened using the input locator.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ISOPEN (  
  lob_loc IN BLOB)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

```
DBMS_LOB.ISOPEN (  
  lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 2-27 ISOPEN function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB

Return values

The return value is 1 if the LOB is open, or 0 (zero) if not.

Usage notes

- The "open" status is associated with the LOB, not with the locator. If any locator is used in opening the LOB, then any other locator for the LOB would also see it as open.
- ISOPEN requires a round-trip, because it must check the state on the server to see if the LOB is open.

ISTEMPORARY functions

This function determines whether a LOB is temporary.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.ISTEMPORARY (  
    lob_loc IN BLOB)  
RETURN INTEGER;  
  
DBMS_LOB.ISTEMPORARY (  
    lob_loc IN CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 2–28 *ISTEMPORARY procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB

Return values

The return value is 1 if the LOB exists and is temporary, 0 (zero) if the LOB does not exist or is not temporary, or NULL if the given locator value is NULL.

Usage notes

- When you free a temporary LOB with `FREETEMPORARY`, the LOB locator is not set to NULL. Consequently, `ISTEMPORARY` will return 0 (zero) for a locator that has been freed but not explicitly reset to NULL.
- `CREATETEMPORARY` cannot be used to create a temporary passthrough LOB; however, if one is created using some other mechanism, such as SQL, `ISTEMPORARY` and `FREETEMPORARY` can be used on that LOB.

OPEN procedures

This procedure opens a LOB in the indicated mode, read-only or read/write.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.OPEN (
  lob_loc  IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  open_mode IN           BINARY_INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.OPEN (
  lob_loc  IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  open_mode IN           BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 2-29 OPEN procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB
<i>open_mode</i>	Mode in which to open, either LOB_READONLY or LOB_READWRITE

Usage notes

- An error is returned if you try to write to a LOB that was opened as read-only.
- OPEN requires a round-trip to the server and causes execution of other code that relies on the OPEN call.
- It is not mandatory that you wrap LOB operations inside OPEN and CLOSE calls. However, if you open a LOB, you must close it before you commit or roll back the transaction.
- It is an error to commit the transaction before closing all LOBs that were opened in the transaction. When the error is returned, the "open" status of the open LOBs is discarded, but the transaction is successfully committed. Hence, all the changes made to both LOB and non-LOB data in the transaction are committed.

READ procedures

This procedure reads part of a LOB, starting from a specified absolute offset from the beginning of the LOB, and returns the specified number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) into the *buffer* parameter.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.READ (
  lob_loc   IN          BLOB,
  amount    IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset    IN          INTEGER,
  buffer    OUT         RAW);

DBMS_LOB.READ (
  lob_loc   IN          CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount    IN OUT NOCOPY INTEGER,
  offset    IN          INTEGER,
  buffer    OUT         VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 2–30 READ procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB
<i>amount</i>	(IN) Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to read (OUT) Number of bytes or characters actually read
<i>offset</i>	Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) from the start of the LOB (starting from 1)
<i>buffer</i>	Output buffer from the read operation

Usage notes

- If the input *offset* points past the end of the LOB, then *amount* is set to 0 (zero) and a `NO_DATA_FOUND` exception is raised.
- For a CLOB or NCLOB, the form of the `VARCHAR2` buffer for the *buffer* parameter must be appropriate for the type of LOB. If the specified LOB is of type `NCLOB`, the buffer will contain `NCHAR` data. If the specified LOB is of type `CLOB`, the buffer will contain `CHAR` data.
- When calling `READ` from a client, the returned buffer contains data in the client character set. The database converts the LOB value from the server character set to the client character set before it returns the buffer to the user.
- `READ` gets the LOB, if necessary, before the read.

Exceptions

Maximum LOB size is `BLOBMAXSIZE` for a BLOB or `CLOBMAXSIZE` for a CLOB.

Table 2-31 READ procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of <i>lob_loc</i> , <i>amount</i> , or <i>offset</i> is NULL.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Any of the following is true: <i>amount</i> < 1 or <i>amount</i> > 32767 bytes (or the character equivalent) or the capacity of <i>buffer</i> <i>offset</i> < 1 or <i>offset</i> > maximum LOB size
NO_DATA_FOUND	The end of the LOB is reached and there are no more bytes or characters to read from the LOB. The <i>amount</i> parameter has a value of 0 (zero).

SUBSTR functions

This function returns a specified number of bytes (for a BLOB) or characters (for a CLOB or NCLOB), starting at a specified offset from the beginning of a specified LOB.

Note: Also see ["INSTR functions"](#) on page 2-35 and ["READ procedures"](#) on page 2-40.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR (
  lob_loc      IN      BLOB,
  amount       IN      INTEGER := 32767,
  offset       IN      INTEGER := 1)
RETURN RAW;

DBMS_LOB.SUBSTR (
  lob_loc      IN      CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  amount       IN      INTEGER := 32767,
  offset       IN      INTEGER := 1)
RETURN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET;
```

Parameters

Table 2–32 SUBSTR function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB
<i>amount</i>	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to read
<i>offset</i>	Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) from the start of the LOB (starting from 1)

Return values

Returns one of the following:

- RAW bytes from a BLOB
- VARCHAR2 characters from a CLOB or NCLOB
- NULL if any input parameter is NULL or any of the following is true:
 - *amount* < 1 or *amount* > 32767 bytes (or the character equivalent)
 - *offset* < 1 or *offset* > maximum LOB size

Where maximum LOB size is BLOBMAXSIZE for a BLOB or CLOBMAXSIZE for a CLOB.

Usage notes

- For fixed-width *n*-byte CLOBs or NCLOBs, if the input amount for SUBSTR is greater than $(32767/n)$, then SUBSTR returns a character buffer of length $(32767/n)$ or the length of the CLOB, whichever is less. For CLOBs in a varying-width character set, *n* is the maximum byte-width used for characters in the CLOB.
- For a CLOB or NCLOB, the form of the VARCHAR2 return buffer must be appropriate for the type of LOB. If the specified LOB is of type NCLOB, the buffer

will contain NCHAR data. If the specified LOB is of type CLOB, the buffer will contain CHAR data.

- When calling SUBSTR from a client, the returned buffer contains data in the client character set. The database converts the LOB value from the server character set to the client character set before it returns the buffer to the user.
- SUBSTR will return 8191 or more characters based on the characters stored in the LOB. If all characters are not returned as a consequence of the character byte size exceeding the available buffer, the user should either call SUBSTR with a new offset to read the remaining characters, or call the subprogram in a loop until all the data is extracted.
- SUBSTR gets the LOB, if necessary, before reading.

TRIM procedures

This procedure trims a LOB to the length you specify in the *newlen* parameter. Specify the new desired data length in bytes for BLOBs or characters for CLOBs or NCLOBs.

Note: Also see "ERASE procedures" on page 2-28 and "WRITEAPPEND procedures" on page 2-48.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.TRIM (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
  newlen       IN          INTEGER);

DBMS_LOB.TRIM (
  lob_loc      IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
  newlen       IN          INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 2–33 TRIM procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB
<i>newlen</i>	Desired trimmed length of the LOB value in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs)

Usage notes

- If you attempt to trim an empty LOB, no action is taken and `TRIM` returns no error.
- If the new length that you specify in *newlen* is greater than the size of the LOB, an exception is raised.
- It is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB with `OPEN` and `CLOSE` calls, but not mandatory. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit or roll back the transaction.
- `TRIM` gets the LOB, if necessary, before altering the length of the LOB, unless the new length specified is 0 (zero).

Exceptions

Maximum LOB size is `BLOBMAXSIZE` for a BLOB or `CLOBMAXSIZE` for a CLOB.

Table 2–34 TRIM procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
<code>VALUE_ERROR</code>	The <i>lob_loc</i> value is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code>	Either of the following is true: <i>newlen</i> < 0 or <i>newlen</i> > maximum LOB size
<code>QUERY_WRITE</code>	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query. (This is not applicable for TimesTen.)

Table 2–34 (Cont.) TRIM procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation if LOB buffering enabled is enabled on the LOB.

WRITE procedures

This procedure writes a specified amount of data into a LOB, starting from a specified absolute offset from the beginning of the LOB. The data is written from the *buffer* parameter.

WRITE replaces (overwrites) any data that already exists in the LOB from the offset through the length you specify.

Note: Also see "[COPY procedures](#)" on page 2-23 and "[WRITEAPPEND procedures](#)" on page 2-48.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.WRITE (
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    amount  IN              INTEGER,
    offset  IN              INTEGER,
    buffer  IN              RAW);

DBMS_LOB.WRITE (
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    amount  IN              INTEGER,
    offset  IN              INTEGER,
    buffer  IN              VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 2–35 WRITE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB
<i>amount</i>	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to write
<i>offset</i>	Offset in bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) from the start of the LOB for the write operation (starting from 1)
<i>buffer</i>	Input buffer with data for the write

Usage notes

- There is an error if the specified amount is more than the data in the buffer. If the input amount is less than the data in the buffer, then only *amount* bytes or characters from the buffer are written to the LOB. If the offset you specify is beyond the end of the data currently in the LOB, then zero-byte fillers (for BLOBs) or spaces (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) are inserted into the LOB to reach the offset.
- For a CLOB or NCLOB, the form of the VARCHAR2 buffer for the *buffer* parameter must be appropriate for the type of LOB. If the specified LOB is of type NCLOB, the buffer must contain NCHAR data. If the specified LOB is of type CLOB, the buffer must contain CHAR data.
- When calling WRITE from a client, the buffer must contain data in the client character set. The database converts the client-side buffer to the server character set before it writes the buffer data to the LOB.

- It is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB with `OPEN` and `CLOSE` calls, but not mandatory. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit or roll back the transaction.
- `WRITE` gets the LOB, if necessary, before writing to it, unless the write is specified to overwrite the entire LOB.

Exceptions

Maximum LOB size is `BLOBMAXSIZE` for a BLOB or `CLOBMAXSIZE` for a CLOB.

Table 2–36 *WRITE procedure exceptions*

Exception	Description
<code>VALUE_ERROR</code>	Any of <i>lob_loc</i> , <i>amount</i> , or <i>offset</i> is <code>NULL</code> , out of range, or invalid.
<code>INVALID_ARGVAL</code>	Any of the following is true: <i>amount</i> < 1 or <i>amount</i> > 32767 bytes (or the character equivalent) or capacity of <i>buffer</i> <i>offset</i> < 1 or <i>offset</i> > maximum LOB size
<code>QUERY_WRITE</code>	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query. (This is not applicable for TimesTen.)
<code>BUFFERING_ENABLED</code>	Cannot perform operation if LOB buffering is enabled on the LOB.

WRITEAPPEND procedures

This procedure appends a specified amount of data to the end of a LOB. The data is written from the *buffer* parameter. (Do not confuse this with the APPEND procedure.)

Note: Also see ["APPEND procedures"](#) on page 2-14, ["COPY procedures"](#) on page 2-23, and ["WRITE procedures"](#) on page 2-46.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND (
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY BLOB,
    amount  IN          INTEGER,
    buffer  IN          RAW);

DBMS_LOB.WRITEAPPEND (
    lob_loc IN OUT NOCOPY CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    amount  IN          INTEGER,
    buffer  IN          VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET lob_loc%CHARSET);
```

Parameters

Table 2–37 WRITEAPPEND procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lob_loc</i>	Locator for the LOB
<i>amount</i>	Number of bytes (for BLOBs) or characters (for CLOBs or NCLOBs) to write
<i>buffer</i>	Input buffer with data for the write

Usage notes

- There is an error if the input amount is more than the data in the buffer. If the input amount is less than the data in the buffer, then only the *amount* bytes or characters from the buffer are appended to the LOB.
- For a CLOB or NCLOB, the form of the VARCHAR2 buffer for the *buffer* parameter must be appropriate for the type of LOB. If the specified LOB is of type NCLOB, the buffer must contain NCHAR data. If the specified LOB is of type CLOB, the buffer must contain CHAR data.
- When calling WRITEAPPEND from a client, the buffer must contain data in the client character set. The database converts the client-side buffer to the server character set before it writes the buffer data to the LOB.
- It is recommended that you enclose write operations to the LOB with OPEN and CLOSE calls, but not mandatory. However, if you opened the LOB before performing the operation, you must close it before you commit or roll back the transaction.
- WRITEAPPEND gets the LOB, if necessary, before appending to it.

Exceptions

Table 2–38 *WRITEAPPEND procedure exceptions*

Exception	Description
VALUE_ERROR	Any of <i>lob_loc</i> , <i>amount</i> , or <i>offset</i> is null, out of range, or invalid.
INVALID_ARGVAL	Any of the following is true: <i>amount</i> < 1 or <i>amount</i> > 32767 bytes (or the character equivalent) or capacity of <i>buffer</i>
QUERY_WRITE	Cannot perform a LOB write inside a query. (This is not applicable for TimesTen.)
BUFFERING_ENABLED	Cannot perform operation if LOB buffering is enabled on the LOB.

The `DBMS_LOCK` package provides an interface to Lock Management services.

In the current release, TimesTen supports only the `SLEEP` subprogram.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_LOCK](#)
- [Summary of DBMS_LOCK subprograms](#)

Using DBMS_LOCK

TimesTen currently implements only the SLEEP subprogram, used to suspend the session for a specified duration.

Summary of DBMS_LOCK subprograms

In the current release, TimesTen supports only the SLEEP subprogram.

Table 3-1 *DBMS_LOCK package subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
SLEEP procedure	Suspends the session for a specified duration.

SLEEP procedure

This procedure suspends the session for a specified duration.

Syntax

```
DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP (  
    seconds IN NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 3–2 SLEEP procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>seconds</i>	Amount of time, in seconds, to suspend the session, where the smallest increment is a hundredth of a second

Usage notes

- The actual sleep time may be somewhat longer than specified, depending on system activity.
- If the `PLSQL_TIMEOUT` general connection attribute is set to a positive value that is less than this sleep time, the timeout will take effect first. Be sure that either the sleep value is less than the timeout value, or `PLSQL_TIMEOUT=0` (no timeout). See "PL/SQL connection attributes" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide* for information about `PLSQL_TIMEOUT`.

Examples

```
DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP(1.95);
```

DBMS_OUTPUT

The `DBMS_OUTPUT` package enables you to send messages from stored procedures and packages. The package is especially useful for displaying PL/SQL debugging information.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_OUTPUT](#)
 - Overview
 - Operational notes
 - Rules and limits
 - Exceptions
 - Examples
- [Data structures](#)
 - Table types
- [Summary of DBMS_OUTPUT subprograms](#)

Using DBMS_OUTPUT

This section contains topics which relate to using the DBMS_OUTPUT package.

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational notes](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Rules and limits](#)
- [Examples](#)

Overview

The [PUT procedure](#) and [PUT_LINE procedure](#) in this package enable you to place information in a buffer that can be read by another procedure or package. In a separate PL/SQL procedure or anonymous block, you can display the buffered information by calling the [GET_LINE procedure](#) and [GET_LINES procedure](#).

If the package is disabled, all calls to subprograms are ignored. In this way, you can design your application so that subprograms are available only when a client can process the information.

Operational notes

- If you do not call `GET_LINE`, or if you do not display the messages on your screen in `ttIsql`, the buffered messages are ignored.
- The `ttIsql` utility calls `GET_LINES` after issuing a SQL statement or anonymous PL/SQL calls.
- Typing `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` in `ttIsql` has the same effect as the following:

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (buffer_size => NULL);
```

There is no limit on the output.

- You should generally avoid having application code invoke either the [DISABLE procedure](#) or [ENABLE procedure](#) because this could subvert the attempt by an external tool like `ttIsql` to control whether to display output.

Note: Messages sent using `DBMS_OUTPUT` are not actually sent until the sending subprogram completes. There is no mechanism to flush output during the execution of a procedure.

Rules and limits

- The maximum line size is 32767 bytes.
- The default buffer size is 20000 bytes. The minimum size is 2000 bytes and the maximum is unlimited.

Exceptions

DBMS_OUTPUT subprograms raise the application error ORA-20000, and the output procedures can return the following errors:

Table 4–1 *DBMS_OUTPUT exceptions*

Exception	Description
ORU-10027	Buffer overflow
ORU-10028	Line length overflow

Examples

The DBMS_OUTPUT package is commonly used to debug stored procedures or functions.

This function queries the employees table of the HR schema and returns the total salary for a specified department. The function includes calls to the PUT_LINE procedure:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION dept_salary (dnum NUMBER) RETURN NUMBER IS
  CURSOR emp_cursor IS
  select salary, commission_pct from employees where department_id = dnum;
  total_wages NUMBER(11, 2) := 0;
  counter NUMBER(10) := 1;
BEGIN
  FOR emp_record IN emp_cursor LOOP
    emp_record.commission_pct := NVL(emp_record.commission_pct, 0);
    total_wages := total_wages + emp_record.salary
      + emp_record.commission_pct;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Loop number = ' || counter ||
      ' ; Wages = ' || TO_CHAR(total_wages)); /* Debug line */
    counter := counter + 1; /* Increment debug counter */
  END LOOP;
  /* Debug line */
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total wages = ' ||
    TO_CHAR(total_wages));
  RETURN total_wages;
END;
/
```

Assume the user executes the following statements in ttIsql:

```
Command> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
Command> VARIABLE salary NUMBER;
Command> EXECUTE :salary := dept_salary(20);
```

The user would then see output such as the following:

```
Loop number = 1; Wages = 13000
Loop number = 2; Wages = 19000
Total wages = 19000
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully executed.

Data structures

The `DBMS_OUTPUT` package declares two table types for use with the [GET_LINES](#) procedure.

Notes:

- The `PLS_INTEGER` and `BINARY_INTEGER` data types are identical. This document uses `BINARY_INTEGER` to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The `INTEGER` and `NUMBER(38)` data types are also identical. This document uses `INTEGER` throughout.
-
-

Table types

[CHARARR](#) table type

[DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY](#) table type

CHARARR table type

This package type is to be used with the [GET_LINES procedure](#) to obtain text submitted through the [PUT procedure](#) and [PUT_LINE procedure](#).

Syntax

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

DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY table type

This package type is to be used with the [GET_LINES procedure](#) to obtain text submitted through the [PUT procedure](#) and [PUT_LINE procedure](#).

Syntax

```
TYPE DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY IS  
  VARRAY (2147483647) OF VARCHAR2 (32767);
```

Summary of DBMS_OUTPUT subprograms

Table 4–2 DBMS_OUTPUT package subprograms

Subprogram	Description
DISABLE procedure	Disables message output.
ENABLE procedure	Enables message output.
GET_LINE procedure	Retrieves one line from buffer.
GET_LINES procedure	Retrieves an array of lines from buffer.
NEW_LINE procedure	Terminates a line created with PUT.
PUT procedure	Places a line in the buffer.
PUT_LINE procedure	Places partial line in buffer.

DISABLE procedure

This procedure disables calls to `PUT`, `PUT_LINE`, `NEW_LINE`, `GET_LINE`, and `GET_LINES`, and purges the buffer of any remaining information.

As with the [ENABLE procedure](#), you do not need to call this procedure if you are using the `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` setting from `ttIsql`.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.DISABLE;
```

ENABLE procedure

This procedure enables calls to `PUT`, `PUT_LINE`, `NEW_LINE`, `GET_LINE`, and `GET_LINES`. Calls to these procedures are ignored if the `DBMS_OUTPUT` package is not activated.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.ENABLE (
    buffer_size IN INTEGER DEFAULT 20000);
```

Parameters

Table 4–3 *ENABLE procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>buffer_size</i>	Upper limit, in bytes, for the amount of buffered information Setting <i>buffer_size</i> to NULL specifies that there should be no limit.

Usage notes

- It is not necessary to call this procedure when you use `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` from `ttIsql`. It is called automatically (with NULL value for *buffer_size* in the current release).
- If there are multiple calls to `ENABLE`, then *buffer_size* is the last of the values specified. The maximum size is 1,000,000 and the minimum is 2000 when the user specifies *buffer_size* (NOT NULL).
- NULL is expected to be the usual choice. The default is 20000 for backward compatibility with earlier database versions that did not support unlimited buffering.

GET_LINE procedure

This procedure retrieves a single line of buffered information.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINE (  
    line    OUT VARCHAR2,  
    status  OUT INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 4-4 *GET_LINE procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>line</i>	A single line of buffered information, excluding a final newline character You should declare this parameter as VARCHAR2(32767) to avoid the risk of "ORA-06502: PL/SQL: numeric or value error: character string buffer too small".
<i>status</i>	Call status If the call completes successfully, then the status returns as 0. If there are no more lines in the buffer, then the status is 1.

Usage notes

- You can choose to retrieve from the buffer a single line or an array of lines. Call GET_LINE to retrieve a single line of buffered information. To reduce the number of calls to the server, call GET_LINES to retrieve an array of lines from the buffer.
- You can choose to automatically display this information if you are using ttIsql by using the special SET SERVEROUTPUT ON command.
- After calling GET_LINE or GET_LINES, any lines not retrieved before the next call to PUT, PUT_LINE, or NEW_LINE are discarded to avoid confusing them with the next message.

GET_LINES procedure

This procedure retrieves an array of lines from the buffer.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES (
  lines      OUT   DBMS_OUTPUT.CHARARR,
  numlines   IN OUT INTEGER);

DBMS_OUTPUT.GET_LINES (
  lines      OUT   DBMS_OUTPUT.DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY,
  numlines   IN OUT INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 4–5 GET_LINES procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>lines</i>	Array of lines of buffered information The maximum length of each line in the array is 32767 bytes. It is recommended that you use the varray overload version in a 3GL host program to execute the procedure from a PL/SQL anonymous block.
<i>numlines</i>	Number of lines you want to retrieve from the buffer After retrieving the specified number of lines, the procedure returns the number of lines actually retrieved. If this number is less than the number of lines requested, then there are no more lines in the buffer.

Usage notes

- You can choose to retrieve from the buffer a single line or an array of lines. Call GET_LINE to retrieve a single line of buffered information. To reduce the number of trips to the server, call GET_LINES to retrieve an array of lines from the buffer.
- You can choose to automatically display this information if you are using ttIsql by using the special SET SERVEROUTPUT ON command.
- After GET_LINE or GET_LINES is called, any lines not retrieved before the next call to PUT, PUT_LINE, or NEW_LINE are discarded to avoid confusing them with the next message.

NEW_LINE procedure

This procedure puts an end-of-line marker. The [GET_LINE procedure](#) and the [GET_LINES procedure](#) return "lines" as delimited by "newlines". Every call to the [PUT_LINE procedure](#) or to NEW_LINE generates a line that is returned by GET_LINE or GET_LINES.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
```

PUT procedure

This procedure places a partial line in the buffer.

Note: The PUT version that takes a NUMBER input is obsolete. It is supported for legacy reasons only.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT (
  a IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 4–6 PUT procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
a	Item to buffer

Usage notes

- You can build a line of information piece by piece by making multiple calls to PUT, or place an entire line of information into the buffer by calling PUT_LINE.
- When you call PUT_LINE, the item you specify is automatically followed by an end-of-line marker. If you make calls to PUT to build a line, you must add your own end-of-line marker by calling NEW_LINE. GET_LINE and GET_LINES do not return lines that have not been terminated with a newline character.
- If your lines exceed the line limit, you receive an error message.
- Output that you create using PUT or PUT_LINE is buffered. The output cannot be retrieved until the PL/SQL program unit from which it was buffered returns to its caller.

Exceptions

Table 4–7 PUT procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-20000, ORU-10027	Buffer overflow, according to the <i>buffer_size</i> limit specified in the ENABLE procedure call
ORA-20000, ORU-10028	Line length overflow, limit of 32767 bytes for each line

PUT_LINE procedure

This procedure places a line in the buffer.

Note: The PUT_LINE version that takes a NUMBER input is obsolete. It is supported for legacy reasons only.

Syntax

```
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (
  a IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 4–8 PUT_LINE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
a	Item to buffer

Usage notes

- You can build a line of information piece by piece by making multiple calls to PUT, or place an entire line of information into the buffer by calling PUT_LINE.
- When you call PUT_LINE, the item you specify is automatically followed by an end-of-line marker. If you make calls to PUT to build a line, then you must add your own end-of-line marker by calling NEW_LINE. GET_LINE and GET_LINES do not return lines that have not been terminated with a newline character.
- If your lines exceeds the line limit, you receive an error message.
- Output that you create using PUT or PUT_LINE is buffered. The output cannot be retrieved until the PL/SQL program unit from which it was buffered returns to its caller.

Exceptions

Table 4–9 PUT_LINE procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-20000, ORU-10027	Buffer overflow, according to the <i>buffer_size</i> limit specified in the ENABLE procedure call
ORA-20000, ORU-10028	Line length overflow, limit of 32767 bytes for each line

DBMS_PREPROCESSOR

The DBMS_PREPROCESSOR package provides an interface to print or retrieve the source text of a PL/SQL unit in its post-processed form.

This package contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_PREPROCESSOR](#)
 - Overview
 - Operating notes
- [Data structures](#)
 - Table types
- [Summary of DBMS_PREPROCESSOR subprograms](#)

Using DBMS_PREPROCESSOR

- [Overview](#)
- [Operating notes](#)

Overview

There are three styles of subprograms:

1. Subprograms that take a schema name, a unit type name, and the unit name
2. Subprograms that take a `VARCHAR2` string that contains the source text of an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit
3. Subprograms that take a `VARCHAR2` associative array (index-by table) that contains the segmented source text of an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit

Subprograms of the first style are used to print or retrieve the post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit. The user must have the privileges necessary to view the original source text of this unit. The user must also specify the schema in which the unit is defined, the type of the unit, and the name of the unit. If the schema is null, then the current user schema is used. If the status of the stored unit is `VALID` and the user has the required privilege, then the post-processed source text is guaranteed to be the same as that of the unit the last time it was compiled.

Subprograms of the second or third style are used to generate post-processed source text in the current user schema. The source text is passed in as a single `VARCHAR2` string in the second style, or as a `VARCHAR2` associative array in the third style. The source text can represent an arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit. A typical usage is to pass the source text of an anonymous block and generate its post-processed source text in the current user schema. The third style can be useful when the source text exceeds the `VARCHAR2` length limit.

Operating notes

- For subprograms of the first style, the status of the stored PL/SQL unit is not required to be `VALID`. Likewise, the source text passed in as a `VARCHAR2` string or a `VARCHAR2` associative array may contain compile time errors. If errors are found when generating the post-processed source, the error message text will also appear at the end of the post-processed source text. In some cases, the preprocessing can be aborted because of errors. When this happens, the post-processed source text will appear to be incomplete and the associated error message can help indicate that an error has occurred during preprocessing.
- For subprograms of the second or third style, the source text can represent any arbitrary PL/SQL compilation unit. However, the source text of a valid PL/SQL compilation unit cannot include commonly used prefixes such as `CREATE OR REPLACE`. In general, the input source should be syntactically prepared in a way as if it were obtained from the `ALL_SOURCE` view. The following list gives some examples of valid initial syntax for some PL/SQL compilation units.

anonymous block	(BEGIN DECLARE) ...
package	PACKAGE <i>name</i> ...
package body	PACKAGE BODY <i>name</i> ...
procedure	PROCEDURE <i>name</i> ...
function	FUNCTION <i>name</i> ...

If the source text represents a named PL/SQL unit that is valid, that unit will not be created after its post-processed source text is generated.

- If the text of a wrapped PL/SQL unit is obtained from the `ALL_SOURCE` view, the keyword `WRAPPED` always immediately follows the name of the unit, as in this example:

```
PROCEDURE "some proc" WRAPPED
a000000
b2
...
```

If such source text is presented to a [GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE](#) function or a [PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE](#) procedure, the exception `WRAPPED_INPUT` is raised.

Data structures

The DBMS_PREPROCESSOR package defines a table type.

Notes:

- The PLS_INTEGER and BINARY_INTEGER data types are identical. This document uses BINARY_INTEGER to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The INTEGER and NUMBER(38) data types are also identical. This document uses INTEGER throughout.
-
-

Table types

[SOURCE_LINES_T table type](#)

SOURCE_LINES_T table type

This table type stores lines of post-processed source text. It is used to hold PL/SQL source text both before and after it is processed. It is especially useful in cases in which the amount of text exceeds 32K.

Syntax

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

Summary of DBMS_PREPROCESSOR subprograms

Table 5-1 DBMS_PREPROCESSOR package subprograms

Subprogram	Description
GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE function	Returns the post-processed source text.
PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE procedure	Prints post-processed source text.

GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE function

This overloaded function returns the post-processed source text. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

Syntax

Returns post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    object_type    IN VARCHAR2,
    schema_name    IN VARCHAR2,
    object_name    IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN dbms_preprocessor.source_lines_t;
```

Returns post-processed source text of a compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source         IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN dbms_preprocessor.source_lines_t;
```

Returns post-processed source text of an associative array (index-by table) containing the source text of the compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
    source         IN dbms_preprocessor.source_lines_t)
RETURN dbms_preprocessor.source_lines_t;
```

Parameters

Table 5–2 GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>object_type</i>	One of PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, or FUNCTION (case sensitive)
<i>schema_name</i>	Schema name (case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used) If NULL, use the current schema.
<i>object_name</i>	Name of the object (case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used)
<i>source</i>	Source text of the compilation unit
<i>source_lines_t</i>	Associative array containing the source text of the compilation unit The source text is a concatenation of all the non-null associative array elements in ascending index order.

Return values

An associative array containing the lines of the post-processed source text starting from index 1

Usage notes

- Newline characters are not removed.
- Each line in the post-processed source text is mapped to a row in the associative array.

- In the post-processed source, unselected text will have blank lines.

Exceptions

Table 5–3 *GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE* function exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-24234	Insufficient privileges or non-existent object
ORA-24235	Bad value for object type (neither PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, nor FUNCTION)
ORA-24236	Empty source text
ORA-00931	Missing identifier The object_name value cannot be NULL.
ORA-06502	Numeric or value error: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Character string buffer is too small. ■ A line is too long (more than 32767 bytes).

PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE procedure

This overloaded procedure calls `DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE` to let you view post-processed source text. The different functionality of each form of syntax is presented along with the definition.

Syntax

Prints post-processed source text of a stored PL/SQL unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
  object_type  IN VARCHAR2,
  schema_name  IN VARCHAR2,
  object_name  IN VARCHAR2);
```

Prints post-processed source text of a compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
  source       IN VARCHAR2);
```

Prints post-processed source text of an associative array containing the source text of the compilation unit:

```
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR.PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE (
  source       IN dbms_preprocessor.source_lines_t);
```

Parameters

Table 5–4 PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>object_type</i>	One of <code>PACKAGE</code> , <code>PACKAGE BODY</code> , <code>PROCEDURE</code> , or <code>FUNCTION</code> (case sensitive)
<i>schema_name</i>	Schema name (case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used) If <code>NULL</code> , use current schema.
<i>object_name</i>	Name of the object (case insensitive unless a quoted identifier is used)
<i>source</i>	Source text of the compilation unit
<i>source_lines_t</i>	Associative array containing the source text of the compilation unit The source text is a concatenation of all the non-null associative array elements in ascending index order.

Usage notes

The associative array may contain holes. Null elements are ignored when doing the concatenation.

Exceptions

Table 5–5 PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-24234	Insufficient privileges or non-existent object

Table 5-5 (Cont.) PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE procedure exceptions

Exception	Description
ORA-24235	Bad value for object type (neither PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, PROCEDURE, nor FUNCTION)
ORA-24236	Empty source text
ORA-00931	Missing identifier The object_name value cannot be NULL.
ORA-06502	Numeric or value error: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Character string buffer is too small.A line is too long (more than 32767 bytes).

DBMS_RANDOM

The DBMS_RANDOM package provides a built-in random number generator.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_RANDOM](#)
 - Operational notes
- [Summary of DBMS_RANDOM subprograms](#)

Note: DBMS_RANDOM is not intended for cryptography.

Using DBMS_RANDOM

- [Operational notes](#)

Operational notes

- The `RANDOM` function produces integers in the range $[-2^{31}, 2^{31})$.
- The `VALUE` function produces numbers in the range $[0,1)$ with 38 digits of precision.

`DBMS_RANDOM` can be explicitly initialized but does not require initialization before a call to the random number generator. It will automatically initialize with the date, user ID, and process ID if no explicit initialization is performed.

If this package is seeded twice with the same seed, then accessed in the same way, it will produce the same result in both cases.

In some cases, such as when testing, you may want the sequence of random numbers to be the same on every run. In that case, you seed the generator with a constant value by calling an overload of `SEED`. To produce different output for every run, simply omit the seed call and the system will choose a suitable seed for you.

Summary of DBMS_RANDOM subprograms

Table 6–1 *DBMS_RANDOM package subprograms*

Subprogram	Description
INITIALIZE procedure	Initializes the package with a seed value.
NORMAL function	Returns random numbers in a normal distribution.
RANDOM function	Generates a random number.
SEED procedure	Resets the seed.
STRING function	Gets a random string.
TERMINATE procedure	Terminates package.
VALUE function	One version gets a random number greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1, with 38 digits to the right of the decimal point (38-digit precision). The other version gets a random Oracle number <i>x</i> , where <i>x</i> is greater than or equal to a specified lower limit and less than a specified higher limit.

Note: The [INITIALIZE procedure](#), [RANDOM function](#) and [TERMINATE procedure](#) are deprecated. They are included in this release for legacy reasons only.

Notes:

- The PLS_INTEGER and BINARY_INTEGER data types are identical. This document uses BINARY_INTEGER to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The INTEGER and NUMBER(38) data types are also identical. This document uses INTEGER throughout.
-

INITIALIZE procedure

This procedure is deprecated. Although currently supported, it should not be used. It initializes the random number generator.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.INITIALIZE (  
    val IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 6–2 INITIALIZE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>val</i>	Seed number used to generate a random number

Usage notes

This procedure is obsolete as it simply calls the [SEED procedure](#).

NORMAL function

This function returns random numbers in a standard normal distribution.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.NORMAL  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return value

The random number, a NUMBER value

RANDOM function

This procedure is deprecated. Although currently supported, it should not be used. It generates and returns a random number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.RANDOM  
RETURN binary_integer;
```

Return value

A random BINARY_INTEGER value greater than or equal to $-\text{power}(2, 31)$ and less than $\text{power}(2, 31)$

Usage notes

See the [NORMAL function](#) and the [VALUE function](#).

SEED procedure

This procedure resets the seed used in generating a random number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED (  
    val IN BINARY_INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_RANDOM.SEED (  
    val IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 6–3 SEED procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>val</i>	Seed number or string used to generate a random number

Usage notes

The seed can be a string up to length 2000.

STRING function

This function generates and returns a random string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.STRING
  opt IN CHAR,
  len IN NUMBER)
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 6–4 *STRING function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>opt</i>	What the returning string looks like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'u', 'U' - Returning string is in uppercase alpha characters. ▪ 'l', 'L' - Returning string is in lowercase alpha characters. ▪ 'a', 'A' - Returning string is in mixed-case alpha characters. ▪ 'x', 'X' - Returning string is in uppercase alpha-numeric characters. ▪ 'p', 'P' - Returning string is in any printable characters. Otherwise the returning string is in uppercase alpha characters.
<i>len</i>	Length of the returned string

Return value

A VARCHAR2 value with the random string

TERMINATE procedure

This procedure is deprecated. Although currently supported, it should not be used. It would be called when the user is finished with the package.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.TERMINATE;
```

VALUE function

One version returns a random number, greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1, with 38 digits to the right of the decimal (38-digit precision). The other version returns a random Oracle NUMBER value *x*, where *x* is greater than or equal to the specified *low* value and less than the specified *high* value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

```
DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE(  
  low IN NUMBER,  
  high IN NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 6–5 VALUE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>low</i>	Lower limit of the range in which to generate a random number
<i>high</i>	Upper limit of the range in which to generate a random number

Return value

A NUMBER value that is the generated random number

The `DBMS_SQL` package provides an interface for using dynamic SQL to execute data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) statements, execute PL/SQL anonymous blocks, and call PL/SQL stored procedures and functions. For example, you can enter a `DROP TABLE` statement from within a stored procedure by using the `PARSE` procedure supplied with the `DBMS_SQL` package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using DBMS_SQL](#)
 - Overview
 - Security model
 - Constants
 - Operational notes
 - Exceptions
 - Examples
- [Data structures](#)
 - Record types
 - Table types
- [Summary of DBMS_SQL subprograms](#)

Note: For more information on native dynamic SQL, see "Dynamic SQL in PL/SQL (EXECUTE IMMEDIATE statement)" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide* or see *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference*.

Using DBMS_SQL

- [Overview](#)
- [Security model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Operational notes](#)
- [Examples](#)

Overview

TimesTen lets you write stored procedures and anonymous PL/SQL blocks that use dynamic SQL. Dynamic SQL statements are not embedded in your source program; rather, they are stored in character strings that are input to, or built by, the program at runtime. This functionality enables you to create more general-purpose procedures. For example, dynamic SQL lets you create a procedure that operates on a table whose name is not known until runtime.

Native dynamic SQL (`EXECUTE IMMEDIATE`) is an alternative to `DBMS_SQL` that lets you place dynamic SQL statements, PL/SQL blocks, and PL/SQL procedure and function calls directly into PL/SQL blocks. In most situations, native dynamic SQL is easier to use and performs better than `DBMS_SQL`. However, native dynamic SQL itself has certain limitations, such as there being no support for so-called Method 4 (for dynamic SQL statements with an unknown number of inputs or outputs). Also, there are some tasks that can only be performed using `DBMS_SQL`.

The ability to use dynamic SQL from within stored procedures generally follows the model of the Oracle Call Interface (OCI). See *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide* for information about OCI.

PL/SQL differs somewhat from other common programming languages, such as C. For example, addresses (also called *pointers*) are not user-visible in PL/SQL. As a result, there are some differences between OCI and the `DBMS_SQL` package, including the following:

- OCI binds by address, while the `DBMS_SQL` package binds by value.
- With `DBMS_SQL` you must call `VARIABLE_VALUE` to retrieve the value of an `OUT` parameter for an anonymous block, and you must call `COLUMN_VALUE` after fetching rows to actually retrieve the values of the columns in the rows into your program.
- The current release of the `DBMS_SQL` package does not provide `CANCEL` cursor procedures.
- Indicator variables are not required, because `NULL` is fully supported as a value of a PL/SQL variable.

Security model

DBMS_SQL is owned by SYS and compiled with AUTHID CURRENT_USER. Any DBMS_SQL subprogram called from an anonymous PL/SQL block is run using the privileges of the current user.

See "Definer's rights and invoker's rights" in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database PL/SQL Developer's Guide* for information about the AUTHID clause.

Constants

The constants described in [Table 7-1](#) are used with the `language_flag` parameter of the [PARSE](#) procedures. For TimesTen, use `NATIVE`.

Table 7-1 *DBMS_SQL constants*

Name	Type	Value	Description
V6	INTEGER	0	Specifies Oracle database version 6 behavior (not applicable for TimesTen).
NATIVE	INTEGER	1	Specifies normal behavior for the database to which the program is connected.
V7	INTEGER	2	Specifies Oracle database version 7 behavior (not applicable for TimesTen).

Operational notes

- Execution flow
- Processing queries
- Processing updates, inserts, and deletes
- Locating errors

Execution flow

1. `OPEN_CURSOR`
2. `PARSE`
3. `BIND_VARIABLE` or `BIND_ARRAY`
4. `DEFINE_COLUMN` or `DEFINE_ARRAY`
5. `EXECUTE`
6. `FETCH_ROWS` or `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH`
7. `VARIABLE_VALUE` or `COLUMN_VALUE`
8. `CLOSE_CURSOR`

OPEN_CURSOR

To process a SQL statement, you must have an open cursor. When you call the `OPEN_CURSOR` function, you receive a cursor ID number for the data structure representing a valid cursor maintained by TimesTen. These cursors are distinct from cursors defined at the precompiler, OCI, or PL/SQL level, and are used only by the `DBMS_SQL` package.

PARSE

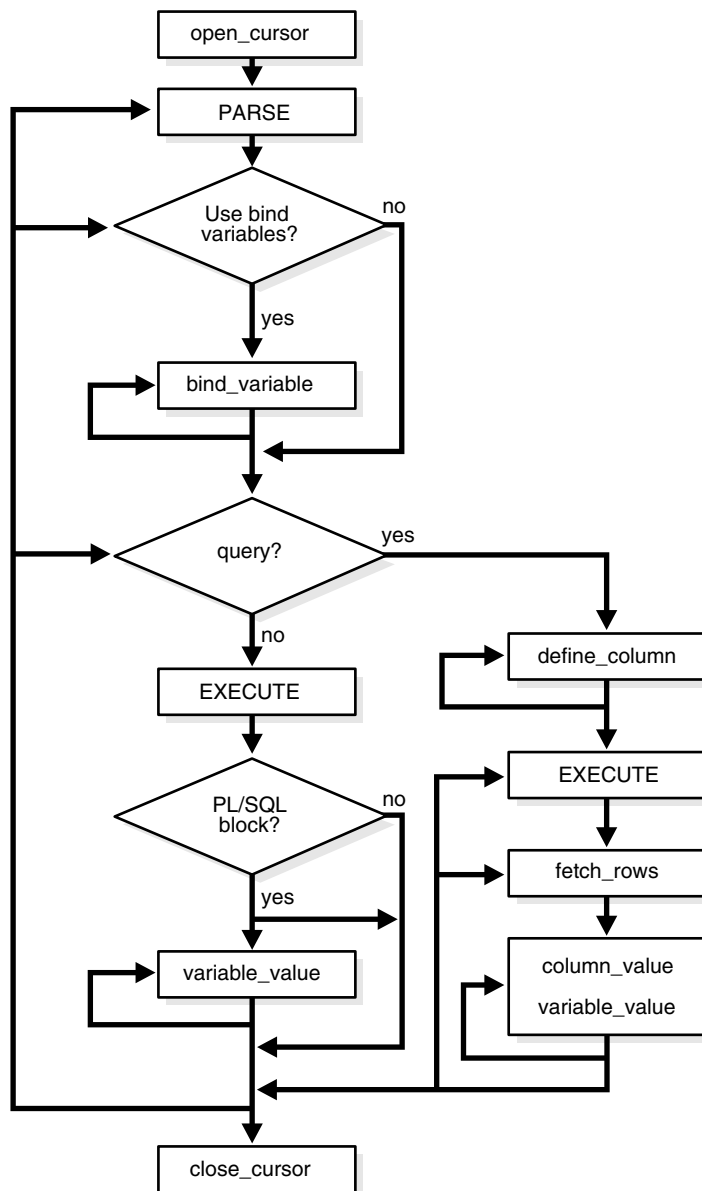
Every SQL statement must be parsed by calling the `PARSE` procedures. Parsing the statement checks the statement syntax and associates it with the cursor in your program.

You can parse any DML or DDL statement. DDL statements are run on the parse, which performs the implied commit.

Note: When parsing a DDL statement to drop a procedure or a package, a timeout can occur if you are still using the procedure in question or a procedure in the package in question. After a call to a procedure, that procedure is considered to be in use until execution has returned to the user side. Any such timeout occurs after a short time.

The execution flow of `DBMS_SQL` is shown in [Figure 7-1](#) that follows.

Figure 7-1 DBMS_SQL execution flow



BIND_VARIABLE or BIND_ARRAY

Many DML statements require that data in your program be input to TimesTen. When you define a SQL statement that contains input data to be supplied at runtime, you must use placeholders in the SQL statement to mark where data must be supplied.

For each placeholder in the SQL statement, you must call a bind procedure, either the [BIND_ARRAY procedure](#) on page 7-46 or the [BIND_VARIABLE procedure](#) on page 7-49, to supply the value of a variable in your program (or the values of an array) to the placeholder. When the SQL statement is subsequently run, TimesTen uses the data that your program has placed in the output and input, or bind, variables.

DBMS_SQL can run a DML statement multiple times, each time with a different bind variable. The BIND_ARRAY procedure lets you bind a collection of scalars, each value of which is used as an input variable once for each EXECUTE. This is similar to the array interface supported by OCI.

Note: The term "bind parameter" as used in TimesTen developer guides (in keeping with ODBC terminology) is equivalent to the term "bind variable" as used in TimesTen PL/SQL documents (in keeping with Oracle PL/SQL terminology).

DEFINE_COLUMN or DEFINE_ARRAY

The columns of the row being selected in a `SELECT` statement are identified by their relative positions as they appear in the select list, from left to right. For a query, you must call a define procedure (`DEFINE_COLUMN` or `DEFINE_ARRAY`) to specify the variables that are to receive the `SELECT` values, much the way an `INTO` clause does for a static query.

Use the `DEFINE_ARRAY` procedure to define a PL/SQL collection into which rows will be fetched in a single `SELECT` statement. `DEFINE_ARRAY` provides an interface to fetch multiple rows at one fetch. You must call `DEFINE_ARRAY` before using the `COLUMN_VALUE` procedure to fetch the rows.

EXECUTE

Call the `EXECUTE` function to run your SQL statement.

FETCH_ROWS or EXECUTE_AND_FETCH

The `FETCH_ROWS` function retrieves the rows that satisfy the query. Each successive fetch retrieves another set of rows, until the fetch cannot retrieve any more rows. Instead of calling `EXECUTE` and then `FETCH_ROWS`, you may find it more efficient to call `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` if you are calling `EXECUTE` for a single execution.

VARIABLE_VALUE or COLUMN_VALUE

For queries, call `COLUMN_VALUE` to determine the value of a column retrieved by the `FETCH_ROWS` call. For anonymous blocks containing calls to PL/SQL procedures or DML statements with a `RETURNING` clause, call `VARIABLE_VALUE` to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables when statements were run.

CLOSE_CURSOR

When you no longer need a cursor for a session, close the cursor by calling `CLOSE_CURSOR`.

If you neglect to close a cursor, then the memory used by that cursor remains allocated even though it is no longer needed.

Processing queries

If you are using dynamic SQL to process a query, then you must perform the following steps:

1. Specify the variables that are to receive the values returned by the `SELECT` statement by calling the [DEFINE_COLUMN procedure](#) or the [DEFINE_ARRAY procedure](#).
2. Run your `SELECT` statement by calling the [EXECUTE function](#).
3. Call the [FETCH_ROWS function](#) (or `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH`) to retrieve the rows that satisfied your query.
4. Call [COLUMN_VALUE procedure](#) to determine the value of a column retrieved by `FETCH_ROWS` for your query. If you used anonymous blocks containing calls to PL/SQL procedures, then you must call the [VARIABLE_VALUE procedure](#) to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables of these procedures.

Processing updates, inserts, and deletes

If you are using dynamic SQL to process an `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE`, then you must perform the following steps.

1. You must first run your `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, or `DELETE` statement by calling the [EXECUTE function](#).
2. If statements have the `RETURNING` clause, then you must call the [VARIABLE_VALUE procedure](#) to retrieve the values assigned to the output variables.

Locating errors

There are additional functions in the `DBMS_SQL` package for obtaining information about the last referenced cursor in the session. The values returned by these functions are only meaningful immediately after a SQL statement is run. In addition, some error-locating functions are only meaningful after certain `DBMS_SQL` calls. For example, call the [LAST_ERROR_POSITION function](#) immediately after a `PARSE` call.

Exceptions

The following table lists the exceptions raised by `DBMS_SQL`.

Table 7-2 *Exceptions Raised by DBMS_SQL*

Exception	Error Code	Description
<code>INCONSISTENT_TYPE</code>	-6562	Raised by the COLUMN_VALUE procedure or VARIABLE_VALUE procedure when the type of the given <code>OUT</code> parameter (for where to output the requested value) is different from the type of the value.

Examples

This section provides example procedures that make use of the DBMS_SQL package.

Example 1: Basic This example does not require the use of dynamic SQL because the text of the statement is known at compile time, but it illustrates the basic concept underlying the package.

The demo procedure deletes all employees from a table `myemployees` (created from the `employees` table of the HR schema) whose salaries exceed a specified value.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE demo(p_salary IN NUMBER) AS
  cursor_name INTEGER;
  rows_processed INTEGER;

BEGIN
  cursor_name := dbms_sql.open_cursor;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor_name, 'DELETE FROM myemployees WHERE salary > :x',
    DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(cursor_name, ':x', p_salary);
  rows_processed := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(cursor_name);
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cursor_name);
EXCEPTION
WHEN OTHERS THEN
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(cursor_name);
END;
/
```

Create the `myemployees` table and see how many employees have salaries greater than or equal to \$15,000:

```
Command> create table myemployees as select * from employees;
107 rows inserted.
```

```
Command> select * from myemployees where salary>=15000;
< 100, Steven, King, SKING, 515.123.4567, 1987-06-17 00:00:00, AD_PRES, 24000,
<NULL>, <NULL>, 90 >
< 101, Neena, Kochhar, NKOCHHAR, 515.123.4568, 1989-09-21 00:00:00, AD_VP, 17000,
<NULL>, 100, 90 >
< 102, Lex, De Haan, LDEHAAN, 515.123.4569, 1993-01-13 00:00:00, AD_VP, 17000,
<NULL>, 100, 90 >
3 rows found.
```

Run `demo` to delete everyone with a salary greater than \$14,999 and confirm the results:

```
Command> begin
  > demo(14999);
  > end;
  > /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
Command> select * from myemployees where salary>=15000;
0 rows found.
```

Example 2: Copy between tables The following sample procedure is passed the names of a source and a destination table, and copies the rows from the source table to the destination table. This sample procedure assumes that both the source and destination tables have the following columns.

```

id          of type NUMBER
name        of type VARCHAR2(30)
birthdate  of type DATE

```

This procedure does not specifically require the use of dynamic SQL; however, it illustrates the concepts of this package.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE copy (
    source          IN VARCHAR2,
    destination IN VARCHAR2) IS
    id_var          NUMBER;
    name_var        VARCHAR2(30);
    birthdate_var   DATE;
    source_cursor   INTEGER;
    destination_cursor INTEGER;
    ignore         INTEGER;
BEGIN

-- Prepare a cursor to select from the source table:
source_cursor := dbms_sql.open_cursor;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(source_cursor,
    'SELECT id, name, birthdate FROM ' || source,
    DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 1, id_var);
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 2, name_var, 30);
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(source_cursor, 3, birthdate_var);
ignore := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(source_cursor);

-- Prepare a cursor to insert into the destination table:
destination_cursor := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(destination_cursor,
    'INSERT INTO ' || destination ||
    ' VALUES (:id_bind, :name_bind, :birthdate_bind)',
    DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

-- Fetch a row from the source table and insert it into the destination table:
LOOP
    IF DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(source_cursor)>0 THEN
        -- get column values of the row
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 1, id_var);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 2, name_var);
        DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(source_cursor, 3, birthdate_var);

-- Bind the row into the cursor that inserts into the destination table. You
-- could alter this example to require the use of dynamic SQL by inserting an
-- if condition before the bind.
        DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':id_bind', id_var);
        DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':name_bind', name_var);
        DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(destination_cursor, ':birthdate_bind',
            birthdate_var);
        ignore := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(destination_cursor);
    ELSE

-- No more rows to copy:
        EXIT;
    END IF;
END LOOP;

-- Commit (in TimesTen commit closes cursors automatically):
COMMIT;

```

```

EXCEPTION
  WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(source_cursor) THEN
      DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(source_cursor);
    END IF;
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(destination_cursor) THEN
      DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(destination_cursor);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
  END;
/

```

Examples 3, 4, and 5: Bulk DML This series of examples shows how to use bulk array binds (table items) in the SQL DML statements INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.

Here is an example of a bulk INSERT statement that adds three new departments to the departments table in the HR schema:

```

DECLARE
  stmt VARCHAR2(200);
  departid_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  deptname_array DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  mgrid_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  locid_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  c NUMBER;
  dummy NUMBER;
BEGIN
  departid_array(1) := 280;
  departid_array(2) := 290;
  departid_array(3) := 300;

  deptname_array(1) := 'Community Outreach';
  deptname_array(2) := 'Product Management';
  deptname_array(3) := 'Acquisitions';

  mgrid_array(1) := 121;
  mgrid_array(2) := 120;
  mgrid_array(3) := 70;

  locid_array(1) := 1500;
  locid_array(2) := 1700;
  locid_array(3) := 2700;

  stmt := 'INSERT INTO departments VALUES(
    :departid_array, :deptname_array, :mgrid_array, :locid_array)';
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':departid_array', departid_array);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':deptname_array', deptname_array);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':mgrid_array', mgrid_array);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':locid_array', locid_array);
  dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
  EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
      DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
  END;
/

```

Here is output from a `SELECT` statement, showing the new rows:

```
Command> select * from departments;
< 10, Administration, 200, 1700 >
...
< 280, Community Outreach, 121, 1500 >
< 290, Product Management, 120, 1700 >
< 300, Acquisitions, 70, 2700 >
30 rows found.
```

Here is an example of a bulk `UPDATE` statement that demonstrates updating salaries for four existing employees in the `employees` table in the `HR` schema:

```
DECLARE
  stmt VARCHAR2(200);
  empno_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  salary_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  c NUMBER;
  dummy NUMBER;

BEGIN
  empno_array(1) := 203;
  empno_array(2) := 204;
  empno_array(3) := 205;
  empno_array(4) := 206;

  salary_array(1) := 7000;
  salary_array(2) := 11000;
  salary_array(3) := 13000;
  salary_array(4) := 9000;

  stmt := 'update employees set salary = :salary_array
  WHERE employee_id = :num_array';
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':num_array', empno_array);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':salary_array', salary_array);
  dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

  EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
      DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
END;
```

Assume the following entries for the specified employees before running the example, showing salaries of \$6500, \$10000, \$12000, and \$8300:

```
Command> select * from employees where employee_id>=203 and employee_id<=206;
< 203, Susan, Mavris, SMAVRIS, 515.123.7777, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, HR_REP,
6500, <NULL>, 101, 40 >
< 204, Hermann, Baer, HBAER, 515.123.8888, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, PR_REP,
10000, <NULL>, 101, 70 >
< 205, Shelley, Higgins, SHIGGINS, 515.123.8080, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, AC_MGR,
12000, <NULL>, 101, 110 >
< 206, William, Gietz, WGIETZ, 515.123.8181, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, AC_ACCOUNT,
8300, <NULL>, 205, 110 >
4 rows found.
```

The following shows the new salaries after running the example.

```
Command> select * from employees where employee_id>=203 and employee_id<=206;
< 203, Susan, Mavris, SMAVRIS, 515.123.7777, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, HR_REP,
7000, <NULL>, 101, 40 >
< 204, Hermann, Baer, HBAER, 515.123.8888, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, PR_REP,
11000, <NULL>, 101, 70 >
< 205, Shelley, Higgins, SHIGGINS, 515.123.8080, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, AC_MGR,
13000, <NULL>, 101, 110 >
< 206, William, Gietz, WGIETZ, 515.123.8181, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, AC_ACCOUNT,
9000, <NULL>, 205, 110 >
4 rows found.
```

In a DELETE statement, for example, you could bind in an array in the WHERE clause and have the statement be run for each element in the array, as follows:

```
DECLARE
  stmt VARCHAR2(200);
  dept_no_array DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  c NUMBER;
  dummy NUMBER;
BEGIN
  dept_no_array(1) := 60;
  dept_no_array(2) := 70;
  stmt := 'delete from employees where department_id = :dept_array';
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, ':dept_array', dept_no_array, 1, 1);
  dummy := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

  EXCEPTION WHEN OTHERS THEN
    IF DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN(c) THEN
      DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END IF;
    RAISE;
END;
/
```

In this example, only the first element of the array is specified by the BIND_ARRAY call (lower and upper bounds of the array elements are both set to 1), so only employees in department 60 are deleted.

Before running the example, there are five employees in department 60 and one in department 70, where the department number is the last entry in each row:

```
Command> select * from employees where department_id>=60 and department_id<=70;
< 103, Alexander, Hunold, AHUNOLD, 590.423.4567, 1990-01-03 00:00:00, IT_PROG,
9000, <NULL>, 102, 60 >
< 104, Bruce, Ernst, BERNST, 590.423.4568, 1991-05-21 00:00:00, IT_PROG, 6000,
<NULL>, 103, 60 >
< 105, David, Austin, DAUSTIN, 590.423.4569, 1997-06-25 00:00:00, IT_PROG, 4800,
<NULL>, 103, 60 >
< 106, Valli, Pataballa, VPATABAL, 590.423.4560, 1998-02-05 00:00:00, IT_PROG,
4800, <NULL>, 103, 60 >
< 107, Diana, Lorentz, DLORENTZ, 590.423.5567, 1999-02-07 00:00:00, IT_PROG,
4200, <NULL>, 103, 60 >
< 204, Hermann, Baer, HBAER, 515.123.8888, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, PR_REP, 10000,
<NULL>, 101, 70 >
6 rows found.
```

After running the example, only the employee in department 70 remains.

```
Command> select * from employees where department_id>=60 and department_id<=70;
< 204, Hermann, Baer, HBAER, 515.123.8888, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, PR_REP, 10000,
<NULL>, 101, 70 >
1 row found.
```

Example 6: Define an array This example defines an array.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE BULK_PLSQL(deptid NUMBER) IS
  names  DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2_TABLE;
  sals    DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE;
  c       NUMBER;
  r       NUMBER;
  sql_stmt VARCHAR2(32767) :=
    'SELECT last_name, salary FROM employees WHERE department_id = :b1';

BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, sql_stmt, dbms_sql.native);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'b1', deptid);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 1, names, 5, 1);
  DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY(c, 2, sals, 5, 1);

  r := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

  LOOP
    r := DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(c);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 1, names);
    DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(c, 2, sals);
    EXIT WHEN r != 5;
  END LOOP;

  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);

  -- loop through the names and sals collections
  FOR i IN names.FIRST .. names.LAST LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Name = ' || names(i) || ', salary = ' || sals(i));
  END LOOP;
END;
/
```

For example, for department 20 in the employees table, this produces the following output:

```
Command> begin
  > bulk_plsql(20);
  > end;
  > /
Name = Hartstein, salary = 13000
Name = Fay, salary = 6000
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Example 7: Describe columns This can be used as a substitute for the `ttIsql DESCRIBE` command by using a `SELECT *` query on the table to describe. This example describes columns of the employees table.

```
DECLARE
  c       NUMBER;
```



```

d          NUMBER;
col_cnt   INTEGER;
f          BOOLEAN;
rec_tab   DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB;
col_num   NUMBER;
PROCEDURE print_rec(rec in DBMS_SQL.DESC_REC) IS
BEGIN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.NEW_LINE;
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_type           = '
    || rec.col_type);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_maxlen        = '
    || rec.col_max_len);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_name          = '
    || rec.col_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_name_len     = '
    || rec.col_name_len);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_schema_name  = '
    || rec.col_schema_name);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_schema_name_len = '
    || rec.col_schema_name_len);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_precision    = '
    || rec.col_precision);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('col_scale        = '
    || rec.col_scale);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT('col_null_ok          = ');
  IF (rec.col_null_ok) THEN
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('true');
  ELSE
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('false');
  END IF;
END;
BEGIN
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'SELECT * FROM employees', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);

d := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);

DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(c, col_cnt, rec_tab);

/*
* Following loop could simply be for j in 1..col_cnt loop.
* Here we are simply illustrating some PL/SQL table
* features.
*/
col_num := rec_tab.first;
IF (col_num IS NOT NULL) THEN
  LOOP
    print_rec(rec_tab(col_num));
    col_num := rec_tab.next(col_num);
    EXIT WHEN (col_num IS NULL);
  END LOOP;
END IF;

DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

Here is an abbreviated sample of the output, describing columns of the employees table, assuming it was run from the HR schema. Information from only the first two columns is shown here:

```
col_type          = 2
col_maxlen        = 7
col_name          = EMPLOYEE_ID
col_name_len      = 11
col_schema_name   = HR
col_schema_name_len = 8
col_precision     = 6
col_scale         = 0
col_null_ok       = false
col_type          = 1
col_maxlen        = 20
col_name          = FIRST_NAME
col_name_len      = 10
col_schema_name   = HR
col_schema_name_len = 8
col_precision     = 0
col_scale         = 0
col_null_ok       = true
...
```

Example 8: RETURNING clause With this clause, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements can return values of expressions. These values are returned in bind variables.

BIND_VARIABLE is used to bind these outbinds if a single row is inserted, updated, or deleted. If multiple rows are inserted, updated, or deleted, then BIND_ARRAY is used. VARIABLE_VALUE must be called to get the values in these bind variables.

Note: This is similar to VARIABLE_VALUE, which must be called after running a PL/SQL block with an out-bind inside DBMS_SQL.

The examples that follow assume a table tab has been created:

```
Command> create table tab (c1 number, c2 number);
```

i) This shows a single row insert.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE single_Row_insert
(c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r OUT NUMBER) is
c NUMBER;
n NUMBER;
BEGIN
c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'INSERT INTO tab VALUES (:bnd1, :bnd2) ' ||
'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd3', r);
n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r); -- get value of outbind variable
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/
```

The following runs this example and shows the results. The table was initially empty.

```

Command> declare r NUMBER;
          > begin
          > single_Row_insert(100,200,r);
          > dbms_output.put_line('Product = ' || r);
          > end;
          > /
Product = 20000

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

Command> select * from tab;
< 100, 200 >
1 row found.

```

ii) This shows a single row update. Note that rownum is an internal variable for row number.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE single_Row_update
(c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r out NUMBER) IS
c NUMBER;
n NUMBER;

BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'UPDATE tab SET c1 = :bnd1, c2 = :bnd2 ' ||
                    'WHERE rownum = 1 ' ||
                    'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd3', r);
  n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r);-- get value of outbind variable
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

The following runs this example and shows the results, updating the row that was inserted in the previous example.

```

Command> declare r NUMBER;
          > begin
          > single_Row_update(200,300,r);
          > dbms_output.put_line('Product = ' || r);
          > end;
          > /
Product = 60000

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

Command> select * from tab;
< 200, 300 >
1 row found.

```

iii) This shows a multiple row insert.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_Row_insert
(c1 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE, c2 DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE,
 r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) is
c NUMBER;
n NUMBER;

```

```

BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'insert into tab VALUES (:bnd1, :bnd2) ' ||
    'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd1', c1);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd2', c2);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd3', r);
  n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
  DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r);-- get value of outbind variable
  DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

The following script runs this example:

```

declare
  c1_array dbms_sql.number_table;
  c2_array dbms_sql.number_table;
  r_array dbms_sql.number_table;
begin
  c1_array(1) := 10;
  c1_array(2) := 20;
  c1_array(3) := 30;
  c2_array(1) := 15;
  c2_array(2) := 25;
  c2_array(3) := 35;
  multi_Row_insert(c1_array,c2_array,r_array);
  dbms_output.put_line('Product for row1 = ' || r_array(1));
  dbms_output.put_line('Product for row2 = ' || r_array(2));
  dbms_output.put_line('Product for row3 = ' || r_array(3));
end;
/

```

Following are the results. The table was initially empty.

```

Product for row1 = 150
Product for row2 = 500
Product for row3 = 1050

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

Command> select * from tab;
< 10, 15 >
< 20, 25 >
< 30, 35 >
3 rows found.

```

iv) This shows a multiple row update.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_Row_update
  (c1 NUMBER, c2 NUMBER, r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) IS
  c NUMBER;
  n NUMBER;

BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'UPDATE tab SET c1 = :bnd1 WHERE c2 > :bnd2 ' ||
    'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd3', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd2', c2);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd3', r);

```

```

n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(n || ' rows updated');
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd3', r);-- get value of outbind variable
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
END;
/

```

Note: Note that bnd1 and bnd2 can be arrays as well. The value of the expression for all the rows updated will be in bnd3. There is no way of differentiating which rows were updated of each value of bnd1 and bnd2.

The following script runs the example:

```

declare
  c1 NUMBER;
  c2 NUMBER;
  r_array dbms_sql.number_table;
begin
  c1 := 100;
  c2 := 0;
  multi_Row_update(c1, c2, r_array);
  dbms_output.put_line('Product for row1 = ' || r_array(1));
  dbms_output.put_line('Product for row2 = ' || r_array(2));
  dbms_output.put_line('Product for row3 = ' || r_array(3));
end;
/

```

Here are the results, updating the rows that were inserted in the previous example. (The report of the number of rows updated is from the example itself. The products are reported by the test script.)

```

3 rows updated
Product for row1 = 1500
Product for row2 = 2500
Product for row3 = 3500

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

Command> select * from tab;
< 100, 15 >
< 100, 25 >
< 100, 35 >
3 rows found.
Command>

```

v) This shows a multiple row delete.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE multi_Row_delete
  (c1_test NUMBER,
   r OUT DBMS_SQL.NUMBER_TABLE) is
  c NUMBER;
  n NUMBER;

BEGIN
  c := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;
  DBMS_SQL.PARSE(c, 'DELETE FROM tab WHERE c1 = :bnd1 ' ||
    'RETURNING c1*c2 INTO :bnd2', DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
  DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(c, 'bnd1', c1_test);

```

```

        DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY(c, 'bnd2', r);
        n := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(c);
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(n || ' rows deleted');
        DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE(c, 'bnd2', r);-- get value of outbind variable
        DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(c);
    END;
/

```

The following script runs the example.

```

declare
    c1_test NUMBER;
    r_array dbms_sql.number_table;

begin
    c1_test := 100;
    multi_Row_delete(c1_test, r_array);
    dbms_output.put_line('Product for row1 = ' || r_array(1));
    dbms_output.put_line('Product for row2 = ' || r_array(2));
    dbms_output.put_line('Product for row3 = ' || r_array(3));
end;
/

```

Here are the results, deleting the rows that were updated in the previous example. (The report of the number of rows deleted is from the example itself. The products are reported by the test script.)

```

3 rows deleted
Product for row1 = 1500
Product for row2 = 2500
Product for row3 = 3500

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

Command> select * from tab;
0 rows found.

```

Note: BIND_ARRAY of Number_Table internally binds a number. The number of times statement is run depends on the number of elements in an inbind array.

Example 9: PL/SQL block in dynamic SQL You can execute a PL/SQL block in dynamic SQL, using either DBMS_SQL or EXECUTE IMMEDIATE. This example executes a block using DBMS_SQL.

Assume the following procedure:

```

Command> create or replace procedure foo is
> begin
>     dbms_output.put_line('test');
> end;
> /

```

Procedure created.

Now execute the procedure in a PL/SQL block using DBMS_SQL:

```

Command> declare
>     c number;
>     r number;

```

```
> begin
>   c := dbms_sql.open_cursor;
>   dbms_sql.parse(c, 'begin foo; end;', dbms_sql.native);
>   r := dbms_sql.execute(c);
> end;
> /
```

test

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Data structures

The `DBMS_SQL` package defines the following record types and table types.

Notes:

- The `PLS_INTEGER` and `BINARY_INTEGER` data types are identical. This document uses `BINARY_INTEGER` to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The `INTEGER` and `NUMBER(38)` data types are also identical. This document uses `INTEGER` throughout.
-
-

Record types

- `DESC_REC` record type
- `DESC_REC2` record type
- `DESC_REC3` record type

Table types

- `BINARY_DOUBLE_TABLE` table type
- `BINARY_FLOAT_TABLE` table type
- `BLOB_TABLE` table type
- `CLOB_TABLE` table type
- `DATE_TABLE` table type
- `DESC_TAB` table type
- `DESC_TAB2` table type
- `DESC_TAB3` table type
- `INTERVAL_DAY_TO_SECOND_TABLE` table type
- `INTERVAL_YEAR_TO_MONTH_TABLE` table type
- `NUMBER_TABLE` table type
- `TIME_TABLE` table type
- `TIMESTAMP_TABLE` table type
- `VARCHAR2_TABLE` table type
- `VARCHAR2A` table type
- `VARCHAR2S` table type

DESC_REC record type

Note: This type has been deprecated in favor of the [DESC_REC2 record type](#).

This record type holds the describe information for a single column in a dynamic query. It is the element type of the `DESC_TAB` table type and the [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure](#).

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_rec IS RECORD (
    col_type          BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_max_len       BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_name          VARCHAR2(32)   := '',
    col_name_len      BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_schema_name   VARCHAR2(32)   := '',
    col_schema_name_len BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_precision     BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_scale         BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_charsetid     BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_charsetform   BINARY_INTEGER := 0,
    col_null_ok       BOOLEAN        := TRUE);
TYPE desc_tab IS TABLE OF desc_rec INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Fields

Table 7-3 *DESC_REC fields*

Field	Description
<i>col_type</i>	Type of column
<i>col_max_len</i>	Maximum column length
<i>col_name</i>	Name of column
<i>col_name_len</i>	Length of column name
<i>col_schema_name</i>	Column schema name
<i>col_schema_name_len</i>	Length of column schema name
<i>col_precision</i>	Precision of column
<i>col_scale</i>	Scale of column
<i>col_charsetid</i>	Column character set ID
<i>col_charsetform</i>	Column character set form
<i>col_null_ok</i>	Null column flag, TRUE if NULL is allowable

DESC_REC2 record type

DESC_REC2 is the element type of the DESC_TAB2 table type and the [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 procedure](#).

This record type is identical to DESC_REC except for the *col_name* field, which has been expanded to the maximum possible size for VARCHAR2. It is therefore preferred to DESC_REC, which is deprecated, because column name values can be greater than 32 characters.

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_rec2 IS RECORD (
  col_type          binary_integer := 0,
  col_max_len      binary_integer := 0,
  col_name         varchar2(32767) := '',
  col_name_len     binary_integer := 0,
  col_schema_name  varchar2(32)   := '',
  col_schema_name_len binary_integer := 0,
  col_precision   binary_integer := 0,
  col_scale       binary_integer := 0,
  col_charsetid   binary_integer := 0,
  col_charsetform binary_integer := 0,
  col_null_ok     boolean        := TRUE);
```

Fields

Table 7–4 DESC_REC2 fields

Field	Description
<i>col_type</i>	Type of column
<i>col_max_len</i>	Maximum column length
<i>col_name</i>	Name of column
<i>col_name_len</i>	Length of column name
<i>col_schema_name</i>	Column schema name
<i>col_schema_name_len</i>	Length of column schema name
<i>col_precision</i>	Precision of column
<i>col_scale</i>	Scale of column
<i>col_charsetid</i>	Column character set ID
<i>col_charsetform</i>	Column character set form
<i>col_null_ok</i>	Null column flag, TRUE if NULL is allowable

DESC_REC3 record type

DESC_REC3 is the element type of the DESC_TAB3 table type and the [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 procedure](#).

DESC_REC3 is identical to DESC_REC2 except for two additional fields to hold the type name (*type_name*) and type name len (*type_name_len*) of a column in a dynamic query. The *col_type_name* and *col_type_name_len* fields are only populated when the *col_type* field value is 109 (the Oracle Database type number for user-defined types), which is not currently used.

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_rec3 IS RECORD (
  col_type          binary_integer := 0,
  col_max_len       binary_integer := 0,
  col_name          varchar2(32767) := '',
  col_name_len      binary_integer := 0,
  col_schema_name   varchar2(32) := '',
  col_schema_name_len binary_integer := 0,
  col_precision     binary_integer := 0,
  col_scale         binary_integer := 0,
  col_charsetid     binary_integer := 0,
  col_charsetform   binary_integer := 0,
  col_null_ok       boolean := TRUE,
  col_type_name     varchar2(32767) := '',
  col_type_name_len binary_integer := 0);
```

Fields

Table 7-5 DESC_REC3 fields

Field	Description
<i>col_type</i>	Type of column
<i>col_max_len</i>	Maximum column length
<i>col_name</i>	Name of column
<i>col_name_len</i>	Length of column name
<i>col_schema_name</i>	Column schema name
<i>col_schema_name_len</i>	Length of column schema name
<i>col_precision</i>	Precision of column
<i>col_scale</i>	Scale of column
<i>col_charsetid</i>	Column character set ID
<i>col_charsetform</i>	Column character set form
<i>col_null_ok</i>	Null column flag, TRUE if NULL is allowable
<i>col_type_name</i>	Reserved for future use
<i>col_type_name_len</i>	Reserved for future use

BINARY_DOUBLE_TABLE table type

This is a table of BINARY_DOUBLE.

Syntax

```
TYPE binary_double_table IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

BINARY_FLOAT_TABLE table type

This is a table of BINARY_FLOAT.

Syntax

```
TYPE binary_float_table IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

BLOB_TABLE table type

This is a table of BLOB.

Syntax

```
TYPE blob_table IS TABLE OF BLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

CLOB_TABLE table type

This is a table of CLOB.

Syntax

```
TYPE clob_table IS TABLE OF CLOB INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

DATE_TABLE table type

This is a table of DATE.

Syntax

```
type date_table IS TABLE OF DATE INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```


DESC_TAB table type

This is a table of [DESC_REC](#) record type.

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab IS TABLE OF desc_rec INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

DESC_TAB2 table type

This is a table of [DESC_REC2 record type](#).

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab2 IS TABLE OF desc_rec2 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

DESC_TAB3 table type

This is a table of [DESC_REC3 record type](#).

Syntax

```
TYPE desc_tab3 IS TABLE OF desc_rec3 INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

INTERVAL_DAY_TO_SECOND_TABLE table type

This is a table of DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED.

Syntax

```
TYPE interval_day_to_second_Table IS TABLE OF  
    DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY binary_integer;
```

INTERVAL_YEAR_TO_MONTH_TABLE table type

This is a table of `YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED`.

Syntax

```
TYPE interval_year_to_month_table IS TABLE OF YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED  
INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

NUMBER_TABLE table type

This is a table of NUMBER.

Syntax

```
TYPE number_table IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

TIME_TABLE table type

This is a table of `TIME_UNCONSTRAINED`.

Syntax

```
TYPE time_table IS TABLE OF TIME_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

TIMESTAMP_TABLE table type

This is a table of `TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED`.

Syntax

```
TYPE timestamp_table IS TABLE OF TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```


VARCHAR2_TABLE table type

This is table of VARCHAR2(2000).

Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

VARCHAR2A table type

This is table of VARCHAR2(32767).

Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2a IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(32767) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

VARCHAR2S table type

This is table of VARCHAR2 (256) .

Note: This type has been superseded by the [VARCHAR2A table type](#). It is supported only for backward compatibility.

Syntax

```
TYPE varchar2s IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(256) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Summary of DBMS_SQL subprograms

Table 7-6 DBMS_SQL Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
BIND_ARRAY procedure	Binds a given value to a given collection.
BIND_VARIABLE procedure	Binds a given value to a given variable.
CLOSE_CURSOR procedure	Closes given cursor and frees memory.
COLUMN_VALUE procedure	Returns value of the cursor element for a given position in a cursor.
COLUMN_VALUE_LONG procedure	Returns a selected part of a LONG column that has been defined using <code>DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG</code> . Important: Because TimesTen does not support the LONG data type, attempting to use this procedure in TimesTen will result in an ORA-01018 error at runtime. The <code>COLUMN_VALUE_LONG</code> and <code>DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG</code> procedures are therefore not documented in this manual.
DEFINE_ARRAY procedure	Defines a collection to be selected from the given cursor. Used only with <code>SELECT</code> statements.
DEFINE_COLUMN procedure	Defines a column to be selected from the given cursor. Used only with <code>SELECT</code> statements.
DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG procedure	Defines a LONG column to be selected from the given cursor. Used with <code>SELECT</code> statements. Important: Because TimesTen does not support the LONG data type, attempting to use the <code>COLUMN_VALUE_LONG</code> procedure in TimesTen will result in an ORA-01018 error at runtime. The <code>COLUMN_VALUE_LONG</code> and <code>DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG</code> procedures are therefore not documented in this manual.
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure	Describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through <code>DBMS_SQL</code> .
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 procedure	Describes the specified column, as an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure .
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 procedure	Describes the specified column, as an alternative to DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure .
EXECUTE function	Executes a given cursor.
EXECUTE_AND_FETCH function	Executes a given cursor and fetches rows.
FETCH_ROWS function	Fetches a row from a given cursor.
IS_OPEN function	Returns TRUE if the given cursor is open.
LAST_ERROR_POSITION function	Returns byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred.
LAST_ROW_COUNT function	Returns cumulative count of the number of rows fetched.

Table 7–6 (Cont.) DBMS_SQL Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
LAST_ROW_ID function	Returns the rowid of last row processed, NULL for TimesTen. TimesTen does not support rowid of the last row operated on by a DML statement.
LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE function	Returns SQL function code for statement.
OPEN_CURSOR function	Returns cursor ID number of new cursor.
PARSE procedures	Parses given statement.
TO_CURSOR_NUMBER function	Takes an opened strongly or weakly typed REF CURSOR and transforms it into a DBMS_SQL cursor number.
TO_REFCURSOR function	Takes an opened, parsed, and executed cursor and transforms or migrates it into a PL/SQL-manageable REF CURSOR (a weakly typed cursor) that can be consumed by PL/SQL native dynamic SQL.
VARIABLE_VALUE procedure	Returns value of named variable for given cursor.

BIND_ARRAY procedure

This procedure binds a given value or set of values to a given variable in a cursor, based on the name of the variable in the statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_ARRAY (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    <table_variable> IN <datatype>
    [, index1   IN INTEGER,
    index2      IN INTEGER] );
```

Where the *table_variable* and its corresponding *datatype* can be any of the following matching pairs:

```
<bflt_tab>    dbms_sql.Binary_Float_Table
<bdbl_tab>    dbms_sql.Binary_Double_Table
<bl_tab>     dbms_sql.Blob_Table
<cl_tab>     dbms_sql.Clob_Table
<c_tab>      dbms_sql.Varchar2_Table
<d_tab>      dbms_sql.Date_Table
<ids_tab>    dbms_sql.Interval_Day_to_Second_Table
<iym_tab>    dbms_sql.Interval_Year_to_Month_Table
<n_tab>      dbms_sql.Number_Table
<tm_tab>     dbms_sql.Time_Table
<tms_tab>    dbms_sql.Timestamp_Table
```

Notice that the BIND_ARRAY procedure is overloaded to accept different data types.

Parameters

Table 7-7 BIND_ARRAY procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor where the value is to be bound
<i>name</i>	Name of the collection in the statement
<i>table_variable</i>	Local variable that has been declared as <i>datatype</i>
<i>index1</i>	Index for the table element that marks the lower bound of the range
<i>index2</i>	Index for the table element that marks the upper bound of the range

Usage notes

The length of the bind variable name should be less than or equal to 30 bytes.

For binding a range, the table must contain the elements that specify the range—*tab(index1)* and *tab(index2)*—but the range does not have to be dense. The *index1* value must be less than or equal to *index2*. All elements between *tab(index1)* and *tab(index2)* are used in the bind.

If you do not specify indexes in the bind call, and two different binds in a statement specify tables that contain a different number of elements, then the number of elements actually used is the minimum number between all tables. This is also the case if you specify indexes. The minimum range is selected between the two indexes for all tables.

Not all bind variables in a query have to be array binds. Some can be regular binds and the same value are used for each element of the collections in expression evaluations (and so forth).

Bulk array binds

Bulk selects, inserts, updates, and deletes can enhance the performance of applications by bundling many calls into one. The DBMS_SQL package lets you work on collections of data using the PL/SQL table type.

Table items are unbounded homogeneous collections. In persistent storage, they are like other relational tables and have no intrinsic ordering. But when a table item is brought into the workspace (either by querying or by navigational access of persistent data), or when it is created as the value of a PL/SQL variable or parameter, its elements are given subscripts that can be used with array-style syntax to get and set the values of elements.

The subscripts of these elements need not be dense, and can be any number including negative numbers. For example, a table item can contain elements at locations -10, 2, and 7 only.

When a table item is moved from transient work space to persistent storage, the subscripts are not stored. The table item is unordered in persistent storage.

At bind time the table is copied out from the PL/SQL buffers into local DBMS_SQL buffers (the same as for all scalar types), then the table is manipulated from the local DBMS_SQL buffers. Therefore, if you change the table after the bind call, then that change does not affect the way the execute acts.

Types for scalar collections

You can declare a local variable as one of the following table-item types, which are defined as public types in DBMS_SQL.

```

TYPE binary_double_table
           IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE  INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE binary_float_table
           IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE blob_table
           IS TABLE OF BLOB           INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE clob_table
           IS TABLE OF CLOB           INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE date_table
           IS TABLE OF DATE           INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_day_to_second_table
           IS TABLE OF dsinterval_unconstrained
                                   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_year_to_month_table
           IS TABLE OF yminterval_unconstrained
                                   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE number_table
           IS TABLE OF NUMBER         INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_table
           IS TABLE OF time_unconstrained
                                   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_table
           IS TABLE OF timestamp_unconstrained
                                   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

<tm_tab>   Time_Table
<tms_tab>  Timestamp_Table
<ids_tab>  Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
<iym_tab>  Interval_Year_To_Month_Table

```

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 7-11.

BIND_VARIABLE procedure

This procedure binds a given value or set of values to a given variable in a cursor, based on the name of the variable in the statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN <datatype>);
```

Where *datatype* can be any of the following types:

```
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BLOB
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND(9,9) (DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED)
NUMBER
TIME(9) (TIME_UNCONSTRAINED)
TIMESTAMP(9) (TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED)
VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH(9) (YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED)
VARRAY
Nested table
```

Notice that BIND_VARIABLE is overloaded to accept different data types.

The following syntax is also supported for BIND_VARIABLE. The square brackets [] indicate an optional parameter for the BIND_VARIABLE function.

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

To bind CHAR, RAW, and ROWID data, you can use the following variations on the following syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_CHAR (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_RAW (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN RAW [,out_value_size IN INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE_ROWID (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    name        IN VARCHAR2,
    value       IN ROWID);
```

Parameters

Table 7-8 BIND_VARIABLE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor where the value is to be bound
<i>name</i>	Name of the variable in the statement
<i>value</i>	Value to bind to the variable in the cursor For IN and IN OUT variables, the value has the same type as the type of the value being passed in for this parameter.
<i>out_value_size</i>	Maximum expected OUT value size, in bytes, for the VARCHAR2, RAW, CHAR OUT or IN OUT variable If no size is given, then the length of the current value is used. This parameter must be specified if the <i>value</i> parameter is not initialized.

Usage notes

If the variable is an IN or IN OUT variable or an IN collection, then the given bind value must be valid for the variable or array type. Bind values for OUT variables are ignored.

The bind variables or collections of a SQL statement are identified by their names. When binding a value to a bind variable or bind array, the string identifying it in the statement must contain a leading colon, as shown in the following example:

```
SELECT last_name FROM employees WHERE salary > :X;
```

For this example, the corresponding bind call would look similar to the following:

```
BIND_VARIABLE(cursor_name, ':X', 3500);
```

Or:

```
BIND_VARIABLE (cursor_name, 'X', 3500);
```

The length of the bind variable name should be less than or equal to 30 bytes.

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 7-11.

CLOSE_CURSOR procedure

This procedure closes a given cursor. The memory allocated to the cursor is released and you can no longer fetch from that cursor.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR (  
    c      IN OUT INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 7-9 *CLOSE_CURSOR procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	(IN) ID number of the cursor to close (OUT) NULL

COLUMN_VALUE procedure

This procedure is used to access the data fetched by calling the [FETCH_ROWS function](#). It returns the value of the cursor element for a given position in a given cursor.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE (
    c                IN  INTEGER,
    position         IN  INTEGER,
    value            OUT <datatype>
    [,column_error   OUT NUMBER]
    [,actual_length  OUT INTEGER]);
```

Where square brackets [] indicate optional parameters and *datatype* can be any of the following types:

```
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BLOB
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND(9,9) (DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED)
NUMBER
TIME(9) (TIME_UNCONSTRAINED)
TIMESTAMP(9) (TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED)
VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH(9) (YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED)
VARRAY
Nested table
```

For variables containing CHAR, RAW, and ROWID data, you can use the following variations on the syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_CHAR (
    c                IN  INTEGER,
    position         IN  INTEGER,
    value            OUT CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
    [,column_error   OUT NUMBER]
    [,actual_length  OUT INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_RAW (
    c                IN  INTEGER,
    position         IN  INTEGER,
    value            OUT RAW
    [,column_error   OUT NUMBER]
    [,actual_length  OUT INTEGER]);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE_ROWID (
    c                IN  INTEGER,
    position         IN  INTEGER,
    value            OUT ROWID
    [,column_error   OUT NUMBER]
    [,actual_length  OUT INTEGER]);
```

The following syntax enables the COLUMN_VALUE procedure to accommodate bulk operations:

```
DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE (
```

```

c                IN                INTEGER,
position         IN                INTEGER,
<param_name>    IN OUT NOCOPY    <table_type>;

```

Where the *param_name* and its corresponding *table_type* can be any of these matching pairs:

```

<bdbl_tab>      dbms_sql.Binary_Double_Table
<bflt_tab>      dbms_sql.Binary_Float_Table
<bl_tab>        dbms_sql.Blob_Table
<cl_tab>        dbms_sql.Clob_Table
<c_tab>         dbms_sql.Varchar2_Table
<d_tab>         dbms_sql.Date_Table
<ids_tab>       dbms_sql.Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
<iym_tab>       dbms_sql.Interval_Year_To_Month_Table
<n_tab>         dbms_sql.Number_Table
<tm_tab>        dbms_sql.Time_Table
<tms_tab>       dbms_sql.Timestamp_Table

```

Parameters

Table 7-10 *COLUMN_VALUE procedure parameters (single row)*

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor from which you are fetching the values
<i>position</i>	Relative position of the column in the cursor, where the first column in a statement has position 1
<i>value</i>	Value returned from the specified column
<i>column_error</i>	Error code for the column value, if applicable
<i>actual_length</i>	Actual length, before any truncation, of the value in the specified column

Table 7-11 *COLUMN_VALUE procedure parameters (bulk)*

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor from which you are fetching the values
<i>position</i>	Relative position of the column in the cursor, where the first column in a statement has position 1
<i>param_name</i>	Local variable that has been declared <i>table_type</i> The <i>param_name</i> is an IN OUT NOCOPY parameter for bulk operations. For bulk operations, the subprogram appends the new elements at the appropriate (implicitly maintained) index. For example, if, when the DEFINE_ARRAY procedure is used, a batch size (the <i>cnt</i> parameter) of 10 rows was specified and a start index (<i>lower_bnd</i>) of 1 was specified, then the first call to this subprogram after calling the FETCH_ROWS function will populate elements at index 1..10, and the next call will populate elements 11..20, and so on.

Exceptions

ORA-06562: Type of out argument must match type of column or bind variable

This exception is raised if the type of the given OUT parameter value is different from the actual type of the value. This type was the given type when the column was defined by calling `DEFINE_COLUMN`.

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 7-11.

DEFINE_ARRAY procedure

This procedure defines the collection into which the row values are fetched, with a [FETCH_ROWS function](#) call, for a given column. This procedure lets you do batch fetching of rows from a single SELECT statement. A single fetch brings several rows into the PL/SQL aggregate object.

Scalar types for collections

You can declare a local variable as one of the following table-item types, and then fetch any number of rows into it using DBMS_SQL. These are the same types you can specify for the BIND_ARRAY procedure.

```

TYPE binary_double_table
           IS TABLE OF BINARY_DOUBLE  INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE binary_float_table
           IS TABLE OF BINARY_FLOAT   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE blob_table      IS TABLE OF BLOB           INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE clob_table      IS TABLE OF CLOB          INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE date_table      IS TABLE OF DATE         INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_day_to_second_table
           IS TABLE OF dsinterval_unconstrained
                                   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE interval_year_to_month_table
           IS TABLE OF yminterval_unconstrained
                                   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE number_table    IS TABLE OF NUMBER       INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE time_table      IS TABLE OF time_unconstrained
                                   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE timestamp_table
           IS TABLE OF timestamp_unconstrained
                                   INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE varchar2_table IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(2000) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

Syntax

```

DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_ARRAY (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  position    IN INTEGER,
  <table_variable>  IN <datatype>
  cnt         IN INTEGER,
  lower_bnd   IN INTEGER);

```

Where *table_variable* and its corresponding *datatype* can be any of the following matching pairs:

<bflt_tab>	dbms_sql.Binary_Float_Table
<bdbl_tab>	dbms_sql.Binary_Double_Table
<bl_tab>	dbms_sql.Blob_Table
<cl_tab>	dbms_sql.Clob_Table
<c_tab>	dbms_sql.Varchar2_Table
<d_tab>	dbms_sql.Date_Table
<n_tab>	dbms_sql.Number_Table
<tm_tab>	dbms_sql.Time_Table
<tms_tab>	dbms_sql.Timestamp_Table
<ids_tab>	dbms_sql.Interval_Day_To_Second_Table
<iym_tab>	dbms_sql.Interval_Year_To_Month_Table

Note that DEFINE_ARRAY is overloaded to accept different data types.

Parameters

Table 7-12 *DEFINE_ARRAY procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor where the array is to be bound
<i>position</i>	Relative position of the column in the array being defined, where the first column in a statement has position 1
<i>table_variable</i>	Local variable that has been declared as <i>datatype</i>
<i>cnt</i>	Number of rows that must be fetched
<i>lower_bnd</i>	Lower bound index, the starting point at which results are copied into the collection

Usage notes

The count (*cnt*) must be an integer greater than zero. The *lower_bnd* can be positive, negative, or zero. A query on which a `DEFINE_ARRAY` call was issued cannot contain array binds.

Exceptions

ORA-29253: Invalid count argument passed to procedure `dbms_sql.define_array`

This exception is raised if the count (*cnt*) is less than or equal to zero.

Examples

See "[Examples](#)" on page 7-11.

DEFINE_COLUMN procedure

This procedure defines a column to be selected from the given cursor. This procedure is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

The column being defined is identified by its relative position in the `SELECT` list of the statement in the given cursor. The type of the `COLUMN` value determines the type of the column being defined.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN <datatype>);
```

Where *datatype* can be any of the following types:

```
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BLOB
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND(9,9) (DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED)
NUMBER
TIME(9) (TIME_UNCONSTRAINED)
TIMESTAMP(9) (TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED)
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH(9) (YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED)
VARRAY
Nested table
```

Note that `DEFINE_COLUMN` is overloaded to accept different data types.

The following syntax is also supported for the `DEFINE_COLUMN` procedure:

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    column_size IN INTEGER);
```

To define columns with `CHAR`, `RAW`, and `ROWID` data, you can use the following variations on the procedure syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_CHAR (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS,
    column_size IN INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_RAW (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN RAW,
    column_size IN INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN_ROWID (
    c           IN INTEGER,
    position    IN INTEGER,
    column      IN ROWID);
```

Parameters

Table 7-13 *DEFINE_COLUMN procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor for the row being defined to be selected
<i>position</i>	Relative position of the column in the row being defined, where the first column in a statement has position 1
<i>column</i>	Value of the column being defined The type of this value determines the type for the column being defined.
<i>column_size</i>	Maximum expected size of the column value, in bytes, for columns of type VARCHAR2, CHAR, and RAW

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 7-11.

DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure

This procedure describes the columns for a cursor opened and parsed through DBMS_SQL.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  col_cnt   OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t    OUT DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  col_cnt   OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t    OUT DBMS_SQL.DESC_REC);
```

Parameters

Table 7-14 DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor for the columns being described
<i>col_cnt</i>	Number of columns in the select list of the query
<i>desc_t</i>	Table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 7-11.

DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 procedure

This function describes the specified column. This is an alternative to [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 (  
  c           IN  INTEGER,  
  col_cnt    OUT INTEGER,  
  desc_t     OUT DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB2);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 (  
  c           IN  INTEGER,  
  col_cnt    OUT INTEGER,  
  desc_t     OUT DBMS_SQL.DESC_REC2);
```

Parameters

Table 7-15 DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor for the columns being described
<i>col_cnt</i>	Number of columns in the select list of the query
<i>desc_t</i>	Table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query, indexed from 1 to the number of elements in the select list of the query

DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 procedure

This function describes the specified column. This is an alternative to [DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  col_cnt   OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t    OUT DBMS_SQL.DESC_TAB3);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 (
  c          IN  INTEGER,
  col_cnt   OUT INTEGER,
  desc_t    OUT DBMS_SQL.DESC_REC3);
```

Parameters

Table 7–16 *DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor for the columns being described
<i>col_cnt</i>	Number of columns in the select list of the query
<i>desc_t</i>	Table to fill in with the description of each of the columns of the query, indexed from 1 to the number of elements in the select list of the query

Usage notes

The cursor passed in by the cursor ID has to be opened and parsed, otherwise an error is raised for an invalid cursor ID.

EXECUTE function

This function executes a given cursor. This function accepts the ID number of the cursor and returns the number of rows processed. The return value is only valid for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements. For other types of statements, including DDL, the return value is undefined and should be ignored.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE (  
    c    IN INTEGER)  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 7–17 EXECUTE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	Cursor ID number of the cursor to execute

Return value

An INTEGER value that indicates the number of rows processed

EXECUTE_AND_FETCH function

This function executes the given cursor and fetches rows. It provides the same functionality as calling EXECUTE and then calling FETCH_ROWS; however, calling EXECUTE_AND_FETCH may reduce the number of network round trips when used against a remote database.

The EXECUTE_AND_FETCH function returns the number of rows actually fetched.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE_AND_FETCH (
  c           IN INTEGER,
  exact      IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 7–18 EXECUTE_AND_FETCH function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor to execute and fetch
<i>exact</i>	TRUE to raise an exception if the number of rows actually matching the query differs from 1 Even if an exception is raised, the rows are still fetched and available.

Return value

An INTEGER value indicating the number of rows that were fetched

Exceptions

ORA-01422: Exact fetch returns more than requested number of rows

This exception is raised if the number of rows matching the query is not 1.

FETCH_ROWS function

This function fetches a row from a given cursor. A [DEFINE_ARRAY procedure](#) call defines the collection into which the row values are fetched.

A `FETCH_ROWS` call fetches the specified number of rows, according to the *cnt* parameter of the `DEFINE_ARRAY` call. When you fetch the rows, they are copied into `DBMS_SQL` buffers until you execute a [COLUMN_VALUE procedure](#) call, for each column, at which time the rows are copied into the table that was passed as an argument to `COLUMN_VALUE`. The rows are placed in positions *lower_bnd*, *lower_bnd+1*, *lower_bnd+2*, and so on, according to the *lower_bnd* setting in the `DEFINE_ARRAY` call. While there are still rows coming in, the user keeps issuing `FETCH_ROWS` and `COLUMN_VALUE` calls. You can call `FETCH_ROWS` repeatedly as long as there are rows remaining to be fetched.

The `FETCH_ROWS` function accepts the ID number of the cursor to fetch and returns the number of rows actually fetched.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS (
    c          IN INTEGER)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 7–19 *FETCH_ROWS* function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor to fetch

Return value

An `INTEGER` value indicating the number of rows that were fetched

Examples

See "[Examples](#)" on page 7-11.

IS_OPEN function

This function checks to see if the given cursor is currently open.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.IS_OPEN (  
    c          IN INTEGER)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 7–20 *IS_OPEN function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	Cursor ID number of the cursor to check

Return value

TRUE for any cursor number that has been opened but not closed, or FALSE for a NULL cursor number

Note that the [CLOSE_CURSOR procedure](#) nulls out the cursor variable passed to it.

Exceptions

ORA-29471 DBMS_SQL access denied

This is raised if an invalid cursor ID number is detected. Once a session has encountered and reported this error, every subsequent DBMS_SQL call in the same session will raise this error, meaning that DBMS_SQL is non-operational for this session.

LAST_ERROR_POSITION function

This function returns the byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred. The first character in the SQL statement is at position 0.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ERROR_POSITION  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Return value

An `INTEGER` value indicating the byte offset in the SQL statement text where the error occurred

Usage notes

Call this function after a `PARSE` call, before any other `DBMS_SQL` procedures or functions are called.

LAST_ROW_COUNT function

This function returns the cumulative count of the number of rows fetched.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ROW_COUNT  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Return value

An `INTEGER` value indicating the cumulative count of the number of rows that were fetched

Usage notes

Call this function after a `FETCH_ROWS` or an `EXECUTE_AND_FETCH` call. If called after an `EXECUTE` call, the value returned is zero.

LAST_ROW_ID function

This function returns the rowid of the last row processed, but `NULL` for TimesTen. TimesTen does not support rowid of the last row operated on by a DML statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_ROW_ID  
RETURN ROWID;
```

Return value

`NULL` for TimesTen

LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE function

This function returns the SQL function code for the statement. These codes are listed in the *Oracle Call Interface Programmer's Guide*.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE  
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Return value

An INTEGER value indicating the SQL function code for the statement

Usage notes

Call this function immediately after the SQL statement is run. Otherwise, the return value is undefined.

OPEN_CURSOR function

This procedure opens a new cursor. The second overload takes a *security_level* parameter to apply fine-grained control to the security of the opened cursor. In TimesTen, however, there is no security enforcement: *security_level*=0.

When you no longer need this cursor, you must close it explicitly by calling the [CLOSE_CURSOR procedure](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR
    RETURN INTEGER;

DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR (
    security_level IN INTEGER)
    RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 7–21 OPEN_CURSOR function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>security_level</i>	<p>Specifies the level of security protection to enforce on the opened cursor. Only the security level 0 is valid in TimesTen (levels 1 and 2 are not supported).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Level 0 allows all <code>DBMS_SQL</code> operations on the cursor without any security checks. The cursor may be fetched from, and even re-bound and re-executed by, code running with a different effective user ID or roles than at the time the cursor was parsed. This level of security is disabled by default. ■ Level 1 is not applicable for TimesTen. ■ Level 2 is not applicable for TimesTen.

Return value

The cursor ID of the new cursor

Usage notes

You can use cursors to run the same SQL statement repeatedly or to run a new SQL statement. When a cursor is reused, the contents of the corresponding cursor data area are reset when the new SQL statement is parsed. It is never necessary to close and reopen a cursor before reusing it.

PARSE procedures

This procedure parses the given statement in the given cursor. All statements are parsed immediately. In addition, DDL statements are run immediately when parsed.

There are multiple versions of the PARSE procedure:

- Taking a VARCHAR2 statement as an argument
- Taking VARCHAR2A, table of VARCHAR2 (32767), as an argument
- Taking VARCHAR2S, table of VARCHAR2 (32767), as an argument
- Taking a CLOB statement as an argument

You can use the CLOB overload version of the parse procedure to parse a SQL statement larger than 32 KB.

The VARCHAR2A overload version of the procedure concatenates elements of a PL/SQL table statement and parses the resulting string. You can use this procedure to parse a statement that is longer than the limit for a single VARCHAR2 variable by splitting up the statement.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  statement   IN  VARCHAR2,
  language_flag IN  INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  statement   IN  DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2A,
  lb         IN  INTEGER,
  ub         IN  INTEGER,
  lfflg      IN  BOOLEAN,
  language_flag IN  INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  statement   IN  DBMS_SQL.VARCHAR2S,
  lb         IN  INTEGER,
  ub         IN  INTEGER,
  lfflg      IN  BOOLEAN,
  language_flag IN  INTEGER);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  statement   IN  CLOB,
  language_flag IN  INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 7–22 *PARSE procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor in which to parse the statement
<i>statement</i>	SQL statement to be parsed SQL statements larger than 32 KB can be stored in CLOBs. Unlike PL/SQL statements, your SQL statement should not include a final semicolon. For example: <pre>DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor1, 'BEGIN proc; END;', 2); DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cursor1, 'INSERT INTO tab VALUES (1)', 2);</pre>
<i>lb</i>	Lower bound for elements in the statement
<i>ub</i>	Upper bound for elements in the statement
<i>lfflg</i>	TRUE to insert a line feed after each element on concatenation
<i>language_flag</i>	Flag to determine how the SQL statement is handled For TimesTen, use the <code>NATIVE</code> (or 1) setting, which specifies normal behavior for the database to which the program is connected.

Usage notes

- Because client-side code cannot reference remote package variables or constants, you must explicitly use the values of the constants.

For example, the following code does *not* compile on the client:

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur_hdl, stmt_str, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
-- uses constant DBMS_SQL.NATIVE
```

The following code works on the client, because the argument is explicitly provided:

```
DBMS_SQL.PARSE(cur_hdl, stmt_str, 1); -- compiles on the client
```

- The `VARCHAR2S` type is supported only for backward compatibility. You are advised to use `VARCHAR2A` instead.

Exceptions

ORA-24344: Success with compilation error

If you create a type, procedure, function, or package that has compilation warnings, this exception is raised but the object is still created.

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 7-11.

TO_CURSOR_NUMBER function

This function takes an opened strongly or weakly-typed REF CURSOR and transforms it into a DBMS_SQL cursor number.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER(
  rc IN OUT SYS_REFCURSOR)
RETURN INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 7–23 TO_CURSOR_NUMBER function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>rc</i>	REF CURSOR to be transformed into a cursor number

Return value

A DBMS_SQL manageable cursor number transformed from a REF CURSOR

Usage notes

- The REF CURSOR passed in has to be opened (OPEN_CURSOR).
- Once the REF CURSOR is transformed into a DBMS_SQL cursor number, the REF CURSOR is no longer accessible by any native dynamic SQL operations.
- Toggling between a REF CURSOR and DBMS_SQL cursor number after a fetch has started is not allowed.

Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DO_QUERY1(sql_stmt VARCHAR2) IS
  TYPE CurType IS REF CURSOR;
  src_cur      CurType;
  curid        NUMBER;
  desctab      DBMS_SQL.DESCR_TAB;
  colcnt       NUMBER;
  namevar      VARCHAR2(50);
  numvar       NUMBER;
  datevar      DATE;

BEGIN
  -- sql_stmt := 'select * from employees';
  OPEN src_cur FOR sql_stmt;

  -- Switch from native dynamic SQL to DBMS_SQL
  curid := DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER(src_cur);

  DBMS_SQL.DESCRIBE_COLUMNS(curid, colcnt, desctab);

  -- Define columns
  FOR i IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
    IF desctab(i).col_type = 2 THEN
      DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, numvar);
    ELSIF desctab(i).col_type = 12 THEN
      DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, datevar);
```

```
        ELSE
            DBMS_SQL.DEFINE_COLUMN(curid, i, namevar, 25);
        END IF;
    END LOOP;

-- Fetch Rows
    WHILE DBMS_SQL.FETCH_ROWS(curid) > 0 LOOP
        FOR i IN 1 .. colcnt LOOP
            IF (desctab(i).col_type = 1) THEN
                DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, namevar);
            ELSIF (desctab(i).col_type = 2) THEN
                DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, numvar);
            ELSIF (desctab(i).col_type = 12) THEN
                DBMS_SQL.COLUMN_VALUE(curid, i, datevar);
            END IF;
        END LOOP;
    END LOOP;

    DBMS_SQL.CLOSE_CURSOR(curid);
END;
/
```

You could execute this procedure as follows:

```
Command> begin
  > do_query1('select * from employees');
  > end;
  > /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

TO_REFCURSOR function

This function takes an opened (by `OPEN_CURSOR`), parsed (by `PARSE`), and executed (by `EXECUTE`) cursor and transforms or migrates it into a PL/SQL-manageable REF CURSOR (a weakly-typed cursor) that can be consumed by PL/SQL native dynamic SQL. This subprogram is only used with `SELECT` cursors.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR (
    cursor_number IN OUT  INTEGER)
RETURN SYS_REFCURSOR;
```

Parameters

Table 7–24 TO_REFCURSOR function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>cursor_number</i>	Cursor number of the cursor to be transformed into a REF CURSOR

Return value

A PL/SQL REF CURSOR transformed from a DBMS_SQL cursor number

Usage notes

- The cursor passed in by the *cursor_number* has to be opened, parsed, and executed. Otherwise an error is raised.
- Once the *cursor_number* is transformed into a REF CURSOR, it is no longer accessible by any DBMS_SQL operations.
- After a *cursor_number* is transformed into a REF CURSOR, using `IS_OPEN` results in an error.
- Toggling between REF CURSOR and DBMS_SQL cursor number after starting to fetch is not allowed. An error is raised.

Examples

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE DO_QUERY2 (mgr_id NUMBER) IS
    TYPE CurType IS REF CURSOR;
    src_cur      CurType;
    curid        NUMBER;
    sql_stmt     VARCHAR2(200);
    ret          INTEGER;
    empnos       DBMS_SQL.Number_Table;
    depts        DBMS_SQL.Number_Table;

BEGIN

    -- DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR
    curid := DBMS_SQL.OPEN_CURSOR;

    sql_stmt :=
        'SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from employees where MANAGER_ID = :b1';

    DBMS_SQL.PARSE(curid, sql_stmt, DBMS_SQL.NATIVE);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.BIND_VARIABLE(curid, 'b1', mgr_id);
ret := DBMS_SQL.EXECUTE(curid);

-- Switch from DBMS_SQL to native dynamic SQL
src_cur := DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR(curid);

-- Fetch with native dynamic SQL
FETCH src_cur BULK COLLECT INTO empnos, depts;

IF empnos.COUNT > 0 THEN
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('EMPNO DEPTNO');
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('-----');
  -- Loop through the empnos and depts collections
  FOR i IN 1 .. empnos.COUNT LOOP
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(empnos(i) || ' ' || depts(i));
  END LOOP;
END IF;

-- Close cursor
CLOSE src_cur;
END;
/
```

The following example executes this procedure for a manager ID of 103.

```
Command> begin
  > do_query2(103);
  > end;
  > /
```

```
EMPNO DEPTNO
-----
104    60
105    60
106    60
107    60
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

VARIABLE_VALUE procedure

This procedure returns the value of the named variable for a given cursor. It is used to return the values of bind variables inside PL/SQL blocks or of DML statements with a RETURNING clause.

Syntax

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  value       OUT NOCOPY <datatype>);
```

Where *datatype* can be any of the following types:

```
BINARY_DOUBLE
BINARY_FLOAT
BLOB
CLOB CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
DATE
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND(9,9) (DSINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED)
NUMBER
TIME(9) (TIME_UNCONSTRAINED)
TIMESTAMP(9) (TIMESTAMP_UNCONSTRAINED)
VARCHAR2 CHARACTER SET ANY_CS
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH(9) (YMINTERVAL_UNCONSTRAINED)
VARRAY
Nested table
```

For variables containing CHAR, RAW, and ROWID data, you can use the following variations on the syntax:

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_CHAR (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  value       OUT CHAR CHARACTER SET ANY_CS);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_RAW (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  value       OUT RAW);
```

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE_ROWID (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  value       OUT ROWID);
```

The following syntax enables the VARIABLE_VALUE procedure to accommodate bulk operations:

```
DBMS_SQL.VARIABLE_VALUE (
  c           IN  INTEGER,
  name        IN  VARCHAR2,
  value       OUT NOCOPY <table_type>);
```

For bulk operations, *table_type* can be any of the following:

```
dbms_sql.Binary_Double_Table
dbms_sql.Binary_Float_Table
dbms_sql.Blob_Table
```

```
dbms_sql.Clob_Table  
dbms_sql.Date_Table  
dbms_sql.Interval_Day_To_Second_Table  
dbms_sql.Interval_Year_To_Month_Table  
dbms_sql.Number_Table  
dbms_sql.Time_Table  
dbms_sql.Timestamp_Table  
dbms_sql.Varchar2_Table
```

Parameters

Table 7-25 VARIABLE_VALUE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>c</i>	ID number of the cursor from which to get the values
<i>name</i>	Name of the variable for which you are retrieving the value
<i>value</i>	For the single row option, value of the variable for the specified position For the array option, local variable that has been declared <i>table_type</i> Note: For bulk operations, <i>value</i> is an OUT NOCOPY parameter.

Exceptions

ORA-06562: Type of out argument must match type of column or bind variable

This is raised if the type of the output parameter differs from the type of the value as defined by the BIND_VARIABLE call.

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 7-11.

The `DBMS_UTILITY` package provides various utility subprograms.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using `DBMS_UTILITY`](#)
 - Security model
 - Constants
 - Types
 - Exceptions
- [Summary of `DBMS_UTILITY` subprograms](#)

Using DBMS_UTILITY

- [Security model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Types](#)
- [Exceptions](#)

Security model

DBMS_UTILITY runs with the privileges of the calling user for the [NAME_RESOLVE procedure](#) and the [COMPILE_SCHEMA procedure](#). This is necessary so that the SQL works correctly.

The package does not run as SYS.

Constants

The DBMS_UTILITY package uses the constants shown in [Table 8–1](#).

Table 8–1 DBMS_UTILITY constants

Name	Type	Value	Description
INV_ERROR_ON_RESTRICTIONS	BINARY_INTEGER	1	This constant is the only legal value for the <i>p_option_flags</i> parameter of the INVALIDATE subprogram.

Notes:

- The PLS_INTEGER and BINARY_INTEGER data types are identical. This document uses BINARY_INTEGER to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The INTEGER and NUMBER(38) data types are also identical. This document uses INTEGER throughout.
-
-

Types

- `dblink_array`
- `index_table_type`
- `instance_record`
- `lname_array`
- `name_array`
- `number_array`
- `uncl_array`

dblink_array

```
TYPE dblink_array IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(128) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Lists of database links would be stored here. (TimesTen does not support dblink.)

index_table_type

```
TYPE index_table_type IS TABLE OF BINARY_INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

The order in which objects should be generated is returned here.

instance_record

```
TYPE instance_record IS RECORD (
    inst_number    NUMBER,
    inst_name      VARCHAR2(60));
TYPE instance_table IS TABLE OF instance_record INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

The list of active instance number and instance name.

The starting index of `instance_table` is 1; `instance_table` is dense.

lname_array

```
TYPE lname_array IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(4000) index by BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Lists of long NAME should be stored here, including fully qualified attribute names.

name_array

```
TYPE name_array IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(30) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Lists of *NAME* should be stored here.

number_array

```
TYPE number_array IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

The order in which objects should be generated is returned here.

uncl_array

```
TYPE uncl_array IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(227) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Lists of "*USER*".*NAME*".*COLUMN*"@LINK should be stored here.

Exceptions

The following table lists the exceptions raised by `DBMS_UTILITY`.

Table 8–2 *Exceptions Raised by DBMS_UTILITY*

Exception	Error Code	Description
<code>INV_NOT_EXIST_OR_NO_PRIV</code>	-24237	Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram when the <code>object_id</code> argument is <code>NULL</code> or invalid, or when the caller does not have <code>CREATE</code> privilege on the object being invalidated.
<code>INV_MALFORMED_SETTINGS</code>	-24238	Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram if a compiler setting is specified more than once in the <code>p_plsql_object_settings</code> parameter.
<code>INV_RESTRICTED_OBJECT</code>	-24239	Raised by the <code>INVALIDATE</code> subprogram when different combinations of conditions pertaining to the <code>p_object_id</code> parameter are contravened.

Summary of DBMS_UTILITY subprograms

Table 8–3 DBMS_UTILITY Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
CANONICALIZE procedure	Canonicalizes a given string.
COMMA_TO_TABLE procedure	Converts a comma-delimited list of names into a PL/SQL table of names.
COMPILE_SCHEMA procedure	Compiles all procedures, functions, packages, and views in the specified schema.
DB_VERSION procedure	Returns version information for the database. Returns NULL for the compatibility setting because TimesTen does not support the system parameter COMPATIBLE.
FORMAT_CALL_STACK function	Formats the current call stack.
FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE function	Formats the backtrace from the point of the current error to the exception handler where the error has been caught.
FORMAT_ERROR_STACK function	Formats the current error stack.
GET_CPU_TIME function	Returns the current CPU time in hundredths of a second.
GET_DEPENDENCY procedure	Shows the dependencies on the object passed in.
GET_ENDIANNESNESS function	Returns the endianness of your database platform.
GET_HASH_VALUE function	Computes a hash value for the given string.
GET_SQL_HASH function	Computes the hash value for a given string using the MD5 algorithm.
GET_TIME function	Finds out the current time in hundredths of a second.
INVALIDATE procedure	Invalidates a database object and (optionally) modifies its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings.
IS_BIT_SET function	Checks the setting of a specified bit in a RAW value.
NAME_RESOLVE procedure	Resolves the given name of the form: [[a.]b.]c[@dblink] Where <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , and <i>c</i> are SQL identifiers and <i>dblink</i> is a dblink. Important: Do not use @dblink. TimesTen does not support database links.
NAME_TOKENIZE procedure	Calls the parser to parse the given name: 'a[.b[.c]][@dblink] " Where <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , and <i>c</i> are SQL identifiers and <i>dblink</i> is a dblink. Strips double quotes or converts to uppercase if there are no quotes. Ignores comments and does not perform semantic analysis. Missing values are NULL. Important: Do not use @dblink. TimesTen does not support database links.
TABLE_TO_COMMA procedure	Converts a PL/SQL table of names into a comma-delimited list of names.
VALIDATE procedure	Validates the object described either by owner, name, and namespace or by object ID.

CANONICALIZE procedure

This procedure canonicalizes the given string. The procedure handles a single reserved or key word (such as "table"), and strips off white spaces for a single identifier. For example, " table" becomes TABLE.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.CANONICALIZE(
  name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  canon_name    OUT  VARCHAR2,
  canon_len     IN   BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 8–4 CANONICALIZE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>name</i>	The string to be canonicalized
<i>canon_name</i>	The canonicalized string
<i>canon_len</i>	The length of the string (in bytes) to canonicalize

Return value

The first *canon_len* bytes in *canon_name*

Usage notes

- If *name* value is NULL, the *canon_name* value becomes NULL.
- If *name* is not a dotted name, and if *name* begins and ends with a double quote, remove both quotes. Alternatively, convert to upper case with NLS_UPPER. Note that this case does not include a name with special characters, such as a space, but is not doubly quoted.
- If *name* is a dotted name (such as a. "b" .c), for each component in the dotted name in the case in which the component begins and ends with a double quote, no transformation will be performed on this component. Alternatively, convert to upper case with NLS_UPPER and apply begin and end double quotes to the capitalized form of this component. In such a case, each canonicalized component will be concatenated in the input position, separated by ".".
- Any other character after a[.b]* will be ignored.
- The procedure does not handle cases like 'A B.'

Examples

- a becomes A.
- "a" becomes a.
- "a" .b becomes "a" . "B".
- "a" .b,c.f becomes "a" . "B" with ",c.f" ignored.

COMMA_TO_TABLE procedure

This procedure converts a comma-delimited list of names into a PL/SQL table of names. The second version supports fully qualified attribute names.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.COMMA_TO_TABLE (
  list  IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  tab   OUT dbms_utility.uncl_array);

DBMS_UTILITY.COMMA_TO_TABLE (
  list  IN  VARCHAR2,
  tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  tab   OUT dbms_utility.lname_array);
```

Parameters

Table 8–5 COMMA_TO_TABLE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>list</i>	Comma-delimited list of names, where a name should have the following format for the first version of the procedure: $a[.b[.c]][@d]$ Or the following format for the second version of the procedure: $a[.b]^*$ Where <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , and <i>d</i> are simple identifiers (quoted or unquoted).
<i>tablen</i>	Number of tables in the PL/SQL table
<i>tab</i>	PL/SQL table that contains list of names

Return value

A PL/SQL table with values 1..*n*, and *n*+1 is NULL

Usage notes

The *list* must be a non-empty, comma-delimited list. Anything other than a comma-delimited list is rejected. Commas inside double quotes do not count.

Entries in the comma-delimited list cannot include multibyte characters.

The values in *tab* are copied from the original list, with no transformations.

COMPILE_SCHEMA procedure

This procedure compiles all procedures, functions, packages, and views in the specified schema.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.COMPILE_SCHEMA (
  schema          IN VARCHAR2,
  compile_all     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
  reuse_settings  IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 8–6 *COMPILE_SCHEMA procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>schema</i>	Name of the schema
<i>compile_all</i>	TRUE to compile everything within the schema regardless of whether status is VALID FALSE to compile only objects with status INVALID
<i>reuse_settings</i>	Flag to specify whether the session settings in the objects should be reused, or the current session settings should be adopted instead

Usage notes

- Note that this subprogram is a wrapper for the [RECOMP_SERIAL procedure](#) included with the UTL_RECOMP package.
- After calling this procedure, you should select from view ALL_OBJECTS for items with status INVALID to see if all objects were successfully compiled.
- To see the errors associated with invalid objects, you can use the `ttIsql show errors` command:

```
Command> show errors [{FUNCTION | PROCEDURE | PACKAGE | PACKAGE BODY}
[schema.]name];
```

Examples:

```
Command> show errors function foo;
Command> show errors procedure fred.bar;
Command> show errors package body emp_actions;
```

Exceptions

Table 8–7 *COMPILE_SCHEMA procedure exceptions*

Exception	Description
ORA-20000	Raised for insufficient privileges for some object in this schema.
ORA-20001	Raised if SYS objects cannot be compiled.
ORA-20002	Raised if maximum iterations exceeded. Some objects may not have been recompiled.

DB_VERSION procedure

This procedure returns version information for the database.

Returns NULL for the compatibility setting because TimesTen does not support the system parameter COMPATIBLE.

Also see [Chapter 9, "TT_DB_VERSION"](#).

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.DB_VERSION (
    version      OUT VARCHAR2,
    compatibility OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 8–8 DB_VERSION procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>version</i>	String that represents the internal software version of the database (for example, 11.2.2.1.0) The length of this string is variable and is determined by the database version.
<i>compatibility</i>	Compatibility setting of the database In TimesTen, DB_VERSION returns NULL for the compatibility setting because TimesTen does not support the system parameter COMPATIBLE.

FORMAT_CALL_STACK function

This function formats the current call stack. It can be used on any stored procedure to access the call stack and is useful for debugging.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_CALL_STACK  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return value

The call stack, up to 2000 bytes

FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE function

This procedure displays the call stack at the point where an exception was raised, even if the procedure is called from an exception handler in an outer scope. The output is similar to the output of the `SQLERRM` function, but not subject to the same size limitation.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return value

The backtrace string (or a null string if no error is currently being handled)

Examples

Script `format_error_backtrace.sql`:

Execute the following script from `ttIsql`, using the run command.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Log_Errors ( i_buff in varchar2 ) IS
  g_start_pos integer := 1;
  g_end_pos integer;

  FUNCTION Output_One_Line RETURN BOOLEAN IS
  BEGIN
    g_end_pos := Instr ( i_buff, Chr(10), g_start_pos );

    CASE g_end_pos > 0
      WHEN true THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( Substr ( i_buff, g_start_pos,
                                         g_end_pos-g_start_pos ) );
        g_start_pos := g_end_pos+1;
        RETURN TRUE;

      WHEN FALSE THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( Substr ( i_buff, g_start_pos,
                                         (Length(i_buff)-g_start_pos)+1 ) );
        RETURN FALSE;
    END CASE;
  END Output_One_Line;

BEGIN
  WHILE Output_One_Line() LOOP NULL;
  END LOOP;
END Log_Errors;
/

-- Define and raise an exception to view backtrace.
-- See "EXCEPTION_INIT Pragma" in Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference.

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P0 IS
  e_01476 EXCEPTION; pragma exception_init ( e_01476, -1476 );
BEGIN
  RAISE e_01476;
END P0;
/
Show Errors
```

```

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P1 IS
BEGIN
    P0();
END P1;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P2 IS
BEGIN
    P1();
END P2;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P3 IS
BEGIN
    P2();
END P3;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P4 IS
BEGIN
    P3();
END P4;
/
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE P5 IS
BEGIN
    P4();
END P5;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Top_Naive IS
BEGIN
    P5();
END Top_Naive;
/
SHOW ERRORS

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Top_With_Logging IS
    -- NOTE: SqlErrm in principle gives the same info as Format_Error_Stack.
    -- But SqlErrm is subject to some length limits,
    -- while Format_Error_Stack is not.

BEGIN
    P5();
EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        Log_Errors ( 'Error_Stack...' || Chr(10) ||
            DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_STACK() );
        Log_Errors ( 'Error_Backtrace...' || Chr(10) ||
            DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE() );
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE ( '-----' );
END Top_With_Logging;
/
SHOW ERRORS

```

Execute Top_Naive:

This shows the results of executing the `Top_Naive` procedure that is created in the script, assuming user `SCOTT` ran the script and executed the procedure.

```
Command> set serveroutput on
Command> begin
    > Top_Naive();
    > end;
    > /
8507: ORA-01476: divisor is equal to zero
8507: ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P0", line 4
8507: ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P1", line 3
8507: ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P2", line 3
8507: ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P3", line 3
8507: ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P4", line 3
8507: ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P5", line 3
8507: ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.TOP_NAIVE", line 3
8507: ORA-06512: at line 2
The command failed.
```

This output shows the call stack at the point where an exception was raised. It shows the backtrace error message as the call stack unwound, starting at the unhandled exception `ORA-01476` raised at `SCOTT.P0` line 4, back to `SCOTT.Top_Naive` line 3.

Execute Top_With_Logging:

This shows the results of executing the `Top_With_Logging()` procedure that is created in the script, assuming user `SCOTT` ran the script and executed the procedure.

```
Command> begin
    > Top_With_Logging();
    > end;
    > /
Error_Stack...
ORA-01476: divisor is equal to zero
Error_Backtrace...
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P0", line 4
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P1", line 3
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P2", line 3
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P3", line 3
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P4", line 3
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.P5", line 3
ORA-06512: at "SCOTT.TOP_WITH_LOGGING", line 6
-----
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

This output shows the call stack at the point where an exception was raised. It shows the backtrace error message as the call stack unwound, starting at the unhandled exception `ORA-01476` raised at `SCOTT.P0` line 4, back to `SCOTT.Top_With_Logging` line 6.

ORA-06512 information:

Oracle Database Error Messages provides the following information about the `ORA-06512` error:

```
ORA-06512: at stringline string
Cause: Backtrace message as the stack is unwound by unhandled exceptions.
Action: Fix the problem causing the exception or write an exception handler
for this condition. Or you may need to contact your application administrator or
DBA.
```

FORMAT_ERROR_STACK function

This function formats the current error stack. It can be used in exception handlers to look at the full error stack.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_STACK  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Return value

The error stack, up to 2000 bytes (or a null string if no error is currently being handled)

GET_CPU_TIME function

This function returns a measure of current CPU processing time in hundredths of a second. The difference between the times returned from two calls measures the CPU processing time (not the total elapsed time) between those two points.

Also see the [GET_TIME function](#), which has a different intent.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_CPU_TIME  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return value

The number of hundredths of a second of CPU processing time from some arbitrary point

Usage notes

This subprogram reports cycles (CPU time) used in performing work and is unrelated to clock time or any other fixed reference. It always returns a positive value. The amount of work performed is calculated by measuring the difference between a start point and end point for a particular operation, using a GET_CPU_TIME call at each point.

GET_DEPENDENCY procedure

This procedure shows the dependencies on the object passed in.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_DEPENDENCY  
  type      IN      VARCHAR2,  
  schema    IN      VARCHAR2,  
  name      IN      VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 8–9 GET_DEPENDENCY procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>type</i>	The type of the object For example, if the object is a table, give the type as "TABLE".
<i>schema</i>	The schema name of the object
<i>name</i>	The name of the object

Usage notes

This procedure uses the [DBMS_OUTPUT](#) package to display results, so you must declare `SET SERVEROUTPUT ON` to view dependencies. Alternatively, any application that checks the `DBMS_OUTPUT` output buffers can invoke this subprogram and then retrieve the output through `DBMS_OUTPUT` subprograms such as `GET_LINES`.

GET_ENDIANNES function

This function indicates the endianness of the database platform.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_ENDIANNES  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return value

A NUMBER value indicating the endianness of the database platform: 1 for big-endian or 2 for little-endian

GET_HASH_VALUE function

This function computes a hash value for the given string.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_HASH_VALUE (  
    name      IN  VARCHAR2,  
    base      IN  NUMBER,  
    hash_size IN  NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 8–10 GET_HASH_VALUE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>name</i>	String to be hashed
<i>base</i>	Base value where the returned hash value is to start
<i>hash_size</i>	Desired size of the hash table

Return value

A hash value based on the input string

For example, to get a hash value on a string where the hash value should be between 1000 and 3047, use 1000 as the base value and 2048 as the *hash_size* value. Using a power of 2 for *hash_size* works best.

GET_SQL_HASH function

This function computes a hash value for the given string using the MD5 algorithm.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_SQL_HASH (
  name          IN   VARCHAR2,
  [hash         OUT  RAW,
  pre10ishash   OUT  NUMBER])
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 8–11 GET_SQL_HASH procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>name</i>	String to be hashed
<i>hash</i>	An optional field to store all 16 bytes of returned hash value
<i>pre10ishash</i>	An optional field to store a pre-Oracle 10g database version hash value

Return value

A hash value (last four bytes) based on the input string

The MD5 hash algorithm computes a 16-byte hash value, but TimesTen returns only the last four bytes to return an actual number. One could use an optional *RAW* parameter to get all 16 bytes and to store the pre-Oracle 10g hash value of four bytes in the *pre10ishash* optional parameter.

GET_TIME function

This function returns a measure of current time in hundredths of a second. The difference between the times returned from two calls measures the total elapsed time (not just CPU processing time) between those two points.

Also see the [GET_CPU_TIME function](#), which has a different intent.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.GET_TIME  
    RETURN NUMBER;
```

Return value

The number of hundredths of a second from the time at which the subprogram is invoked

Usage notes

Numbers are returned in the range -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 depending on platform and system, and your application must take the sign of the number into account in determining the interval. For example, for two negative numbers, application logic must allow that the first (earlier) number will be larger than the second (later) number that is closer to zero. By the same token, your application should also allow for the first (earlier) number to be negative and the second (later) number to be positive.

INVALIDATE procedure

This procedure invalidates a database object and (optionally) modifies its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings. It also invalidates any objects that directly or indirectly depend on the object being invalidated.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE (
  p_object_id          IN NUMBER,
  [p_plsql_object_settings IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
  p_option_flags       BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0]);
```

Parameters

Table 8–12 INVALIDATE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>p_object_id</i>	ID number of object to be invalidated This equals the value of the OBJECT_ID column from ALL_OBJECTS. If the <i>p_object_id</i> argument is NULL or invalid then the exception <i>inv_not_exist_or_no_priv</i> is raised. The caller of this procedure must have CREATE privilege on the object being invalidated, otherwise the <i>inv_not_exist_or_no_priv</i> exception is raised.
<i>p_plsql_object_settings</i>	Optional parameter that is ignored if the object specified by <i>p_object_id</i> is not a PL/SQL object If no value is specified for this parameter, the PL/SQL compiler settings are left unchanged, equivalent to REUSE SETTINGS. If a value is provided, it must specify the values of the PL/SQL compiler settings separated by one or more spaces. If a setting is specified more than once, the <i>inv_malformed_settings</i> exception is raised. The setting values are changed only for the object specified by <i>p_object_id</i> and do not affect dependent objects that may be invalidated. The setting names and values are case insensitive. If a setting is omitted and REUSE SETTINGS is specified, then if a value was specified for the compiler setting in an earlier compilation of this library unit, TimesTen uses that value. If a setting is omitted and REUSE SETTINGS was not specified or no value was specified for the parameter in an earlier compilation, then the database will obtain the value for that setting from the session environment.
<i>p_option_flags</i>	Optional parameter that defaults to zero (no flags) Only the <i>inv_error_on_restrictions</i> flag is supported (see "Constants" on page 8-4). With this flag, the subprogram imposes various restrictions on the objects that can be invalidated. For example, the object specified by <i>p_object_id</i> cannot be a table. By default, <i>invalidate</i> quietly returns on these conditions (and does not raise an exception). If the caller sets this flag, the exception <i>inv_restricted_object</i> is raised.

Usage notes

The object type (*object_type* column from ALL_OBJECTS) of the object specified by *p_object_id* must be a PROCEDURE, FUNCTION, PACKAGE, PACKAGE BODY, LIBRARY, OPERATOR, or SYNONYM. If the object is not one of these types and the flag *inv_error_on_restrictions* is specified in *p_option_flags*, then the exception

`inv_restricted_object` is raised. If `inv_error_on_restrictions` is not specified in this situation, then no action is taken.

If the object specified by `p_object_id` is the package specification of `STANDARD` or `DBMS_STANDARD`, or the specification or body of `DBMS_UTILITY`, and if the flag `inv_error_on_restrictions` is specified in `p_option_flags`, then the exception `inv_restricted_object` is raised. If `inv_error_on_restrictions` is not specified in this situation, then no action is taken.

If the object specified by `p_object_id` is an object type specification and there are tables that depend on the type, and if the flag `inv_error_on_restrictions` is specified in `p_option_flags`, then the exception `inv_restricted_object` is raised. If `inv_error_on_restrictions` is not specified, then no action is taken.

Exceptions

Table 8–13 *INVALIDATE exceptions*

Exception	Description
<code>INV_NOT_EXIST_OR_NO_PRIV</code>	Raised when the <code>object_id</code> argument value is <code>NULL</code> or invalid, or when the caller does not have <code>CREATE</code> privilege on the object being invalidated.
<code>INV_MALFORMED_SETTINGS</code>	Raised if a compiler setting is specified more than once in the <code>p_plsql_object_settings</code> parameter.
<code>INV_RESTRICTED_OBJECT</code>	Raised when different combinations of conditions pertaining to the <code>p_object_id</code> parameter are contravened.

Examples

This example invalidates a procedure created in the example in "[FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE function](#)" on page 8-13. From examining `user_objects`, you can see information for the procedures created in that example. The following describes `user_objects` then queries its contents.

```
Command> describe user_objects;
```

```
View SYS.USER_OBJECTS:
```

```
Columns:
OBJECT_NAME          VARCHAR2 (30)  INLINE
SUBOBJECT_NAME      VARCHAR2 (30)  INLINE
OBJECT_ID            TT_BIGINT NOT NULL
DATA_OBJECT_ID      TT_BIGINT
OBJECT_TYPE          VARCHAR2 (17)  INLINE NOT NULL
CREATED              DATE NOT NULL
LAST_DDL_TIME        DATE NOT NULL
TIMESTAMP            VARCHAR2 (78)  INLINE NOT NULL
STATUS               VARCHAR2 (7)   INLINE NOT NULL
TEMPORARY            VARCHAR2 (1)   INLINE NOT NULL
GENERATED            VARCHAR2 (1)   INLINE NOT NULL
SECONDARY            VARCHAR2 (1)   INLINE NOT NULL
NAMESPACE            TT_INTEGER NOT NULL
EDITION_NAME         VARCHAR2 (30)  INLINE
```

```
1 view found.
```

```
Command> select * from user_objects;
```

```
...
< LOG_ERRORS, <NULL>, 296, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22, 2009-09-18:12:58:22, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
```

```

< P0, <NULL>, 297, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22,
2009-09-18:12:58:22, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< P1, <NULL>, 298, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22,
2009-09-18:12:58:22, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< P2, <NULL>, 299, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22,
2009-09-18:12:58:22, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< P3, <NULL>, 300, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22,
2009-09-18:12:58:22, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< P4, <NULL>, 301, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22,
2009-09-18:12:58:22, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< P5, <NULL>, 302, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22,
2009-09-18:12:58:22, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< TOP_NAIVE, <NULL>, 303, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:
58:22, 2009-09-18:12:58:22, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< TOP_WITH_LOGGING, <NULL>, 304, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-
18 15:19:16, 2009-09-18:15:19:16, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
...
20 rows found.

```

To invalidate the P5 procedure, for example, specify object_id 302 in the INVALIDATE call:

```

Command> begin
        > dbms_utility.invalidate(302, 'PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL=2 REUSE SETTINGS');
        > end;
        > /

```

This will mark the P5 procedure invalid and set its PLSQL_OPTIMIZE_LEVEL compiler setting to 2. The values of other compiler settings will remain unchanged because REUSE SETTINGS is specified. Note that in addition to P5 being invalidated, any PL/SQL objects that refer to that object are invalidated. Given that Top_With_Logging and Top_Naive call P5, here are the results of the INVALIDATE call, querying for all user objects that are now invalid:

```

Command> select * from user_objects where status='INVALID';
< P5, <NULL>, 302, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22,
2009-09-18:12:58:22, INVALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< TOP_NAIVE, <NULL>, 303, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:
58:22, 2009-09-18:12:58:22, INVALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< TOP_WITH_LOGGING, <NULL>, 304, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-
18 15:19:16, 2009-09-18:15:19:16, INVALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
3 rows found.

```

A user can explicitly recompile and revalidate an object by calling the VALIDATE procedure discussed later in this chapter, or by executing ALTER PROCEDURE, ALTER FUNCTION, or ALTER PACKAGE, as applicable, on the object. Alternatively, each object is recompiled and revalidated automatically the next time it is executed.

IS_BIT_SET function

This function checks the bit setting for the given bit in the given RAW value.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.IS_BIT_SET (  
    r          IN RAW,  
    n          IN NUMBER)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 8–14 *IS_BIT_SET* procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	Source raw
<i>n</i>	Which bit in <i>r</i> to check

Return value

1 if bit *n* in RAW *r* is set, where bits are numbered high to low with the lowest bit being bit number 1

NAME_RESOLVE procedure

This procedure resolves the given name of the form:

```
[[a.]b.]c[@dblink]
```

Where *a*, *b*, and *c* are SQL identifiers and *dblink* is a dblink, including synonym translation and authorization checking as necessary.

Do not use *@dblink*. TimesTen does not support database links.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_RESOLVE (
  name          IN  VARCHAR2,
  context       IN  NUMBER,
  schema        OUT VARCHAR2,
  part1         OUT VARCHAR2,
  part2         OUT VARCHAR2,
  dblink        OUT VARCHAR2,
  part1_type    OUT NUMBER,
  object_number OUT NUMBER);
```

Parameters

Table 8–15 NAME_RESOLVE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>name</i>	<p>Name of the object</p> <p>This can be of the form:</p> <pre>[[a.]b.]c[@dblink]</pre> <p>Where <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>, and <i>c</i> are SQL identifiers and <i>dblink</i> is a dblink. TimesTen does not support dblinks. No syntax checking is performed on the dblink. If a dblink is specified, or if the name resolves to something with a dblink, then the object is not resolved, but the <i>schema</i>, <i>part1</i>, <i>part2</i>, and <i>dblink</i> OUT parameters receive values.</p> <p>The <i>a</i>, <i>b</i> and <i>c</i> entries may be delimited identifiers, and may contain Globalization Support (NLS) characters, either single or multibyte.</p>
<i>context</i>	<p>An integer from 0 to 9, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 0 - Table ■ 1 - PL/SQL (for two-part names) ■ 2 - Sequences ■ 3 - Trigger (not applicable for TimesTen) ■ 4 - Java source (not applicable for TimesTen) ■ 5 - Java resource (not applicable for TimesTen) ■ 6 - Java class (not applicable for TimesTen) ■ 7 - Type (not applicable for TimesTen) ■ 8 - Java shared data (not applicable for TimesTen) ■ 9 - Index
<i>schema</i>	<p>Schema of the object, <i>c</i></p> <p>If no schema is specified in <i>name</i>, then <i>schema</i> is determined by resolving the name.</p>

Table 8–15 (Cont.) NAME_RESOLVE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>part1</i>	First part of the name The type of this name is specified <i>part1_type</i> (synonym or package).
<i>part2</i>	Subprogram name, as applicable, or NULL. If <i>part1</i> is non-null, then the subprogram is within the package indicated by <i>part1</i> . If <i>part1</i> is null, the subprogram is a top-level subprogram.
<i>dblink</i>	Not applicable TimesTen does not support database links.
<i>part1_type</i>	Type of <i>part1</i> , as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 5 - Synonym ■ 7 - Procedure (top level) ■ 8 - Function (top level) ■ 9 - Package
<i>object_number</i>	Object identifier

Exceptions

All errors are handled by raising exceptions. A wide variety of exceptions are possible, based on the various syntax errors that are possible when specifying object names.

NAME_TOKENIZE procedure

This procedure calls the parser to parse the input name as:

```
"a[.b[.c]][@dblink]"
```

Where *a*, *b*, and *c* are SQL identifiers and *dblink* is a dblink. It strips double quotes, or converts to uppercase if there are no quotes. It ignores comments of all sorts, and does no semantic analysis. Missing values are left as NULL.

Do not use *@dblink*. TimesTen does not support database links.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.NAME_TOKENIZE (
  name      IN  VARCHAR2,
  a         OUT VARCHAR2,
  b         OUT VARCHAR2,
  c         OUT VARCHAR2,
  dblink    OUT VARCHAR2,
  nextpos   OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 8–16 NAME_TOKENIZE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>name</i>	The input name, consisting of SQL identifiers (for example, <i>scott.foo</i>)
<i>a</i>	Output for the first token of the name
<i>b</i>	Output for the second token of the name (if applicable)
<i>c</i>	Output for the third token of the name (if applicable)
<i>dblink</i>	Output for the dblink of the name (not applicable for TimesTen)
<i>nextpos</i>	Next position after parsing the input name

Examples

Consider the following script:

```
declare
  a varchar2(30);
  b varchar2(30);
  c varchar2(30);
  d varchar2(30);
  next integer;

begin
  dbms_utility.name_tokenize('scott.foo', a, b, c, d, next);
  dbms_output.put_line('a: ' || a);
  dbms_output.put_line('b: ' || b);
  dbms_output.put_line('c: ' || c);
  dbms_output.put_line('d: ' || d);
  dbms_output.put_line('next: ' || next);
end;
/
```

This produces the following output.

```
a: SCOTT  
b: FOO  
c:  
d:  
next: 9
```

```
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

TABLE_TO_COMMA procedure

This procedure converts a PL/SQL table of names into a comma-delimited list of names. This takes a PL/SQL table, 1..*n*, terminated with *n*+1 being NULL. The second version supports fully qualified attribute names.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.TABLE_TO_COMMA (
  tab    IN dbms_utility.uncl_array,
  tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  list   OUT VARCHAR2);
```

```
DBMS_UTILITY.TABLE_TO_COMMA (
  tab    IN dbms_utility.lname_array,
  tablen OUT BINARY_INTEGER,
  list   OUT VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 8–17 TABLE_TO_COMMA procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>tab</i>	PL/SQL table that contains list of table names
<i>tablen</i>	Number of tables in the PL/SQL table
<i>list</i>	Comma-delimited list of tables

Return value

A VARCHAR2 value with a comma-delimited list and the number of elements found in the table

VALIDATE procedure

Validates the object described either by owner, name, and namespace or by object ID.

Syntax

```
DBMS_UTILITY.VALIDATE(
    object_id    IN NUMBER);

DBMS_UTILITY.VALIDATE(
    owner        IN VARCHAR2,
    objname      IN VARCHAR2,
    namespace    NUMBER,
    edition_name VARCHAR2 := NULL;
```

Parameters

Table 8–18 VALIDATE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>owner</i>	Name of the user who owns the object Same as the OWNER field in ALL_OBJECTS.
<i>objname</i>	Name of the object to be validated Same as the OBJECT_NAME field in ALL_OBJECTS.
<i>namespace</i>	Namespace of the object Same as the namespace field in obj\$. Equivalent numeric values are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 - Table or procedure ▪ 2 - Body ▪ 3 - Trigger (not applicable for TimesTen) ▪ 4 - Index ▪ 5 - Cluster ▪ 9 - Directory ▪ 10 - Queue ▪ 11 - Replication object group ▪ 12 - Replication propagator ▪ 13 - Java source (not applicable for TimesTen) ▪ 14 - Java resource (not applicable for TimesTen) ▪ 58 - Model (data mining)
<i>edition_name</i>	Reserved for future use

Usage notes

- Executing VALIDATE on a subprogram will also validate subprograms that it references. (See the example below.)
- No errors are raised if the object does not exist, is already valid, or is an object that cannot be validated.
- The [INVALIDATE procedure](#) invalidates a database object and optionally changes its PL/SQL compiler parameter settings. The object to be invalidated is specified by its object_id value.

Examples

This example starts where the INVALIDATE example in "INVALIDATE procedure" on page 8-23 left off. Assume P5, Top_Naive, and Top_With_Logging are invalid, shown as follows:

```
Command> select * from user_objects where status='INVALID';
< P5, <NULL>, 302, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:58:22,
2009-09-18:12:58:22, INVALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< TOP_NAIVE, <NULL>, 303, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-18 12:
58:22, 2009-09-18:12:58:22, INVALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< TOP_WITH_LOGGING, <NULL>, 304, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09
-18 15:19:16, 2009-09-18:15:19:16, INVALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
3 rows found.
```

Validating Top_With_Logging, for example, will also validate P5, because it calls P5 (leaving only Top_Naive invalid):

```
Command> begin
  > dbms_utility.validate(304);
  > end;
  > /
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
Command> select * from user_objects where status='INVALID';
< TOP_NAIVE, <NULL>, 303, <NULL>, PROCEDURE, 2009-09-18 12:53:45, 2009-09-21 11:
14:37, 2009-09-21:11:14:37, INVALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
1 row found.
```


The `TT_DB_VERSION` package indicates the TimesTen version numbers.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using TT_DB_VERSION](#)
 - Overview
 - Constants
 - Examples

Using TT_DB_VERSION

- [Overview](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Examples](#)

Overview

The TT_DB_VERSION package has boolean variables to indicate which TimesTen major release the package is shipped with.

The package for TimesTen 11g Release 2 (11.2.2) is as follows:

```
PACKAGE TT_DB_VERSION IS
  VER_LE_1121 CONSTANT BOOLEAN := FALSE;
  VER_LE_1122 CONSTANT BOOLEAN := TRUE;
  ...
END TT_DB_VERSION;
```

Constants

The `TT_DB_VERSION` package contains boolean constants indicating the current TimesTen release. These are shown in [Table 9–1](#) for TimesTen 11g Release 2 (11.2.2).

Table 9–1 *TT_DB_VERSION constants*

Name	Type	Value	Description
<code>VER_LE_1121</code>	BOOLEAN	FALSE	Boolean that is TRUE if the TimesTen version this package ships with is TimesTen 11.2.1 or prior
<code>VER_LE_1122</code>	BOOLEAN	TRUE	Boolean that is TRUE if the TimesTen version this package ships with is TimesTen 11g Release 2 (11.2.2) or prior

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 11-6 in the UTL_IDENT chapter for an example that uses both that package and TT_DB_VERSION for conditional compilation.

With the `UTL_FILE` package, PL/SQL programs can read and write operating system text files. `UTL_FILE` provides a restricted version of operating system stream file I/O.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using UTL_FILE](#)
 - Security model
 - Rules and limits
 - Exceptions
 - Examples
- [Data structures](#)
- [Summary of UTL_FILE subprograms](#)

Using UTL_FILE

- [Security model](#)
- [Operational notes](#)
- [Rules and limits](#)
- [Exceptions](#)
- [Examples](#)

Security model

In TimesTen 11.2.x releases, UTL_FILE is limited to the directory *install_dir/plsql/utl_file_temp*. Access does not extend to subdirectories of this directory. In addition, access is subject to file system permission checking. The instance administrator can grant UTL_FILE access to specific users as desired. Users can reference this UTL_FILE directory by using the string 'UTL_FILE_TEMP' for the location parameter in UTL_FILE subprograms. This predefined string is used in the same way as directory object names in Oracle Database.

You cannot use UTL_FILE with a link, which could be used to circumvent desired access limitations. Specifying a link as the file name will cause FOPEN to fail with an error.

In TimesTen direct mode, the application owner is owner of the file. In client/server mode, the server owner is owner of the file.

UTL_FILE_DIR access is not supported in TimesTen.

Important:

- Users do not have execute permission on UTL_FILE by default. To use UTL_FILE in TimesTen, an ADMIN user or instance administrator must explicitly GRANT EXECUTE permission on it, such as in the following example:

```
GRANT EXECUTE ON SYS.UTL_FILE TO scott;
```

- The privileges needed to access files are operating system specific. UTL_FILE privileges give you read and write access to all files within the UTL_FILE directory, but not in subdirectories.
 - Attempting to apply invalid UTL_FILE options will cause unpredictable results.
-
-

Operational notes

The file location and file name parameters are supplied to the `FOPEN` function as separate strings, so that the file location can be checked against the `utl_file_temp` directory. Together, the file location and name must represent a legal file name on the system, and the directory must be accessible. Any subdirectories of `utl_file_temp` are not accessible.

`UTL_FILE` implicitly interprets line terminators on read requests, thereby affecting the number of bytes returned on a `GET_LINE` call. For example, the `len` parameter of `GET_LINE` specifies the requested number of bytes of character data. The number of bytes actually returned to the user will be the least of the following:

- `GET_LINE len` parameter value
- Number of bytes until the next line terminator character
- The `max_linesize` parameter value specified by `FOPEN`

The `FOPEN max_linesize` parameter must be a number in the range 1 and 32767. If unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024. The `GET_LINE len` parameter must be a number in the range 1 and 32767. If unspecified, TimesTen supplies the default value of `max_linesize`. If `max_linesize` and `len` are defined to be different values, then the lesser value takes precedence.

When data encoded in one character set is read and Globalization Support is informed (such as through `NLS_LANG`) that it is encoded in another character set, the result is indeterminate. If `NLS_LANG` is set, it should be the same as the database character set.

Rules and limits

Operating system-specific parameters, such as C-shell environment variables under UNIX, cannot be used in the file location or file name parameters.

UTL_FILE I/O capabilities are similar to standard operating system stream file I/O (OPEN, GET, PUT, CLOSE) capabilities, but with some limitations. For example, call the FOPEN function to return a file handle, which you use in subsequent calls to GET_LINE or PUT to perform stream I/O to a file. When file I/O is done, call FCLOSE to complete any output and free resources associated with the file.

Exceptions

This section describes exceptions that are thrown by UTL_FILE subprograms.

Note: In addition to the exceptions listed here, procedures and functions in UTL_FILE can raise predefined PL/SQL exceptions such as NO_DATA_FOUND or VALUE_ERROR. Refer to "Predefined Exceptions" in *Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference* for information about those.

Table 10-1 UTL_FILE package exceptions

Exception Name	Description
ACCESS_DENIED	Permission to access to the file location is denied.
CHARSETMISMATCH	A file is opened using FOPEN_NCHAR, but later I/O operations use non-NCHAR procedures such as PUTF or GET_LINE. Or a file is opened using FOPEN, but later I/O operations use NCHAR functions such as PUTF_NCHAR or GET_LINE_NCHAR.
DELETE_FAILED	Requested file delete operation failed.
FILE_OPEN	Requested operation failed because the file is open.
INTERNAL_ERROR	There was an unspecified PL/SQL error.
INVALID_FILEHANDLE	File handle is invalid.
INVALID_FILENAME	The <i>filename</i> parameter is invalid.
INVALID_MAXLINESIZE	The <i>max_linesize</i> value for FOPEN is out of range. It should be within the range 1 to 32767.
INVALID_MODE	The <i>open_mode</i> parameter in FOPEN is invalid.
INVALID_OFFSET	Caused by one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ABSOLUTE_OFFSET is NULL and RELATIVE_OFFSET is NULL. ■ ABSOLUTE_OFFSET is less than 0. ■ Either offset caused a seek past the end of the file.
INVALID_OPERATION	File could not be opened or operated on as requested.
INVALID_PATH	File location or name is invalid.
LENGTH_MISMATCH	Length mismatch for CHAR or RAW data.
READ_ERROR	Operating system error occurred during the read operation.
RENAME_FAILED	Requested file rename operation failed.
WRITE_ERROR	Operating system error occurred during the write operation.

Examples

Example 1 This example reads from a file using the GET_LINE procedure.

```

DECLARE
  V1 VARCHAR2(32767);
  F1 UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
BEGIN
  -- In this example MAX_LINESIZE is less than GET_LINE's length request
  -- so number of bytes returned will be 256 or less if a line terminator is seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('UTL_FILE_TEMP', 'u12345.tmp', 'R', 256);
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1, 32767);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Get line: ' || V1);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);

  -- In this example, FOPEN's MAX_LINESIZE is NULL and defaults to 1024,
  -- so number of bytes returned will be 1024 or less if line terminator is seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('UTL_FILE_TEMP', 'u12345.tmp', 'R');
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1, 32767);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Get line: ' || V1);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);

  -- GET_LINE doesn't specify a number of bytes, so it defaults to
  -- same value as FOPEN's MAX_LINESIZE which is NULL and defaults to 1024.
  -- So number of bytes returned will be 1024 or less if line terminator is seen.
  F1 := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('UTL_FILE_TEMP', 'u12345.tmp', 'R');
  UTL_FILE.GET_LINE(F1, V1);
  DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Get line: ' || V1);
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE(F1);
END;
```

Consider the following test file, u12345.tmp, in the utl_file_temp directory:

```

This is line 1.
This is line 2.
This is line 3.
This is line 4.
This is line 5.
```

The example results in the following output, repeatedly getting the first line only:

```

Get line: This is line 1.
Get line: This is line 1.
Get line: This is line 1.
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Example 2 This appends content to the end of a file using the PUTF procedure.

```

declare
  handle utl_file.file_type;
  my_world varchar2(4) := 'Zork';
begin
  handle := utl_file.fopen('UTL_FILE_TEMP', 'u12345.tmp', 'a');
  utl_file.putf(handle, '\nHello, world!\nI come from %s with %s.\n', my_world,
    'greetings for all earthlings');
  utl_file.fflush(handle);
  utl_file.fclose(handle);
end;
/
```

This appends the following to file `u12345.tmp` in the `utl_file_temp` directory:

```
Hello, world!
I come from Zork with greetings for all earthlings.
```

Example 3 This procedure gets raw data from a specified file using the `GET_RAW` procedure. It exits when it reaches the end of the data, through its handling of `NO_DATA_FOUND` in the EXCEPTION processing.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE getraw(n IN VARCHAR2) IS
  h    UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE;
  Buf  RAW(32767);
  Amnt CONSTANT BINARY_INTEGER := 32767;
BEGIN
  h := UTL_FILE.FOPEN('UTL_FILE_TEMP', n, 'r', 32767);
  LOOP
    BEGIN
      UTL_FILE.GET_RAW(h, Buf, Amnt);

      -- Do something with this chunk
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('This is the raw data:');
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(Buf);
    EXCEPTION WHEN No_Data_Found THEN
      EXIT;
    END;
  END LOOP;
  UTL_FILE.FCLOSE (h);
END;
/
```

Consider the following content in file `u12345.tmp` in the `utl_file_temp` directory:

```
hello world!
```

The example produces output as follows:

```
Command> begin
  > getraw('u12345.tmp');
  > end;
  > /
This is the raw data:
68656C6C6F20776F726C64210A

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

Data structures

The `UTL_FILE` package defines a record type.

Record types

- `FILE_TYPE` record type

FILE_TYPE record type

The contents of FILE_TYPE are private to the UTL_FILE package. You should not reference or change components of this record.

```
TYPE file_type IS RECORD (  
    id          BINARY_INTEGER,  
    datatype    BINARY_INTEGER,  
    byte_mode   BOOLEAN);
```

Fields

Table 10–2 FILE_TYPE fields

Field	Description
<i>id</i>	Indicates the internal file handle number (numeric value).
<i>datatype</i>	Indicates whether the file is a CHAR file, NCHAR file, or other (binary).
<i>byte_mode</i>	Indicates whether the file was open as a binary file or as a text file.

Important: Oracle does not guarantee the persistence of FILE_TYPE values between database sessions or within a single session. Attempts to clone file handles or use dummy file handles may have indeterminate outcomes.

Notes:

- The PLS_INTEGER and BINARY_INTEGER data types are identical. This document uses BINARY_INTEGER to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The INTEGER and NUMBER(38) data types are also identical. This document uses INTEGER throughout.
-
-

Summary of UTL_FILE subprograms

Table 10–3 UTL_FILE Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
FCLOSE procedure	Closes a file.
FCLOSE_ALL procedure	Closes all open file handles.
FCOPY procedure	Copies a contiguous portion of a file to a newly created file.
FFLUSH procedure	Physically writes all pending output to a file.
FGETATTR procedure	Reads and returns the attributes of a disk file.
FGETPOS function	Returns the current relative offset position (in bytes) within a file, in bytes.
FOPEN function	Opens a file for input or output.
FOPEN_NCHAR function	Opens a file in Unicode for input or output.
FREMOVE procedure	Deletes a disk file if you have sufficient privileges.
FRENAME procedure	Renames an existing file to a new name, similar to the UNIX <code>mv</code> function.
FSEEK procedure	Adjusts the file pointer forward or backward within the file by the number of bytes specified.
GET_LINE procedure	Reads text from an open file.
GET_LINE_NCHAR procedure	Reads text in Unicode from an open file.
GET_RAW procedure	Reads a RAW string value from a file and adjusts the file pointer ahead by the number of bytes read.
IS_OPEN function	Determines if a file handle refers to an open file.
NEW_LINE procedure	Writes one or more operating system-specific line terminators to a file.
PUT procedure	Writes a string to a file.
PUT_LINE procedure	Writes a line to a file, and so appends an operating system-specific line terminator.
PUT_LINE_NCHAR procedure	Writes a Unicode line to a file.
PUT_NCHAR procedure	Writes a Unicode string to a file.
PUT_RAW procedure	Accepts as input a RAW data value and writes the value to the output buffer.
PUTF procedure	This is equivalent to <code>PUT</code> but with formatting.
PUTF_NCHAR procedure	This is equivalent to <code>PUT_NCHAR</code> but with formatting.

FCLOSE procedure

This procedure closes an open file identified by a file handle.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE (  
    file IN OUT UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 10–4 FCLOSE procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE  
WRITE_ERROR
```

If there is buffered data yet to be written when FCLOSE runs, you may receive WRITE_ERROR when closing a file.

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 10-7.

FCLOSE_ALL procedure

This procedure closes all open file handles for the session. This is useful as an emergency cleanup procedure, such as after a PL/SQL program exits on an exception.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCLOSE_ALL;
```

Usage notes

FCLOSE_ALL does not alter the state of the open file handles held by the user. Therefore, an IS_OPEN test on a file handle after an FCLOSE_ALL call still returns TRUE, even though the file has been closed. No further read or write operations can be performed on a file that was open before an FCLOSE_ALL.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about this exception.

```
WRITE_ERROR
```

FCOPY procedure

This procedure copies a contiguous portion of a file to a newly created file. By default, the whole file is copied if the *start_line* and *end_line* parameters are omitted. The source file is opened in read mode. The destination file is opened in write mode. A starting and ending line number can optionally be specified to select a portion from the center of the source file for copying.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FCOPY (
    src_location    IN VARCHAR2,
    src_filename    IN VARCHAR2,
    dest_location   IN VARCHAR2,
    dest_filename   IN VARCHAR2,
    [start_line     IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
    end_line        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL]);
```

Parameters

Table 10–5 *FCOPY procedure parameters*

Parameters	Description
<i>src_location</i>	Directory location of the source file
<i>src_filename</i>	Source file to be copied
<i>dest_location</i>	Destination directory where the destination file is created
<i>dest_filename</i>	Destination file created from the source file
<i>start_line</i>	Line number at which to begin copying The default is 1 for the first line.
<i>end_line</i>	Line number at which to stop copying The default is NULL, signifying end of file.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILENAME
INVALID_PATH
INVALID_OPERATION
INVALID_OFFSET
READ_ERROR
WRITE_ERROR
```

FFLUSH procedure

FFLUSH physically writes pending data to the file identified by the file handle. Normally, data being written to a file is buffered. The FFLUSH procedure forces the buffered data to be written to the file. The data must be terminated with a newline character.

Flushing is useful when the file must be read while still open. For example, debugging messages can be flushed to the file so that they can be read immediately.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FFLUSH (  
    file IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE);
```

Parameters

Table 10–6 FFLUSH procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE  
INVALID_OPERATION  
WRITE_ERROR
```

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 10-7.

FGETATTR procedure

This procedure reads and returns the attributes of a disk file.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FGETATTR(  
    location    IN VARCHAR2,  
    filename    IN VARCHAR2,  
    fexists     OUT BOOLEAN,  
    file_length OUT NUMBER,  
    block_size  OUT BINARY_INTEGER);
```

Parameters

Table 10–7 *FGETATTR procedure parameters*

Parameters	Description
<i>location</i>	Location of the source file
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to be examined
<i>fexists</i>	A BOOLEAN for whether the file exists
<i>file_length</i>	Length of the file in bytes, or NULL if file does not exist
<i>block_size</i>	File system block size in bytes, or NULL if file does not exist

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_PATH  
INVALID_FILENAME  
INVALID_OPERATION  
READ_ERROR  
ACCESS_DENIED
```

FGETPOS function

This function returns the current relative offset position within a file, in bytes.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FGETPOS (  
    file IN utl_file.file_type)  
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 10–8 *FGETPOS function parameters*

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call

Return value

The relative offset position for an open file, in bytes, or 0 for the beginning of the file

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE  
INVALID_OPERATION  
READ_ERROR
```

An `INVALID_FILEHANDLE` exception is raised if the file is not open. An `INVALID_OPERATION` exception is raised if the file was opened for byte mode operations.

FOPEN function

This function opens a file. You can specify the maximum line size and have a maximum of 50 files open simultaneously. Also see "[FOPEN_NCHAR function](#)" on page 10-20.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FOPEN (
    location      IN VARCHAR2,
    filename      IN VARCHAR2,
    open_mode     IN VARCHAR2,
    max_linesize  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1024)
RETURN utl_file.file_type;
```

Parameters

Table 10–9 *FOPEN function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>location</i>	Directory location of file
<i>filename</i>	File name, including extension (file type), without directory path If a directory path is given as a part of the file name, it is ignored by FOPEN. On UNIX, the file name cannot end with a slash, "/".
<i>open_mode</i>	Mode in which the file was opened: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ r - Read text mode ■ w - Write text mode ■ a - Append text mode ■ rb - Read byte mode ■ wb - Write byte mode ■ ab - Append byte mode If you try to open a file specifying 'a' or 'ab' for <i>open_mode</i> but the file does not exist, the file is created in WRITE mode.
<i>max_linesize</i>	Maximum number of characters for each line, including the newline character, for this file The minimum value is 1 and the maximum is 32767. If this is unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024.

Return value

A file handle, which must be passed to all subsequent procedures that operate on that file

The specific contents of the file handle are private to the UTL_FILE package, and individual components should not be referenced or changed by the UTL_FILE user.

Usage notes

The file location and file name parameters are supplied to the FOPEN function as separate strings, so that the file location can be checked against the `utl_file_temp` directory. Together, the file location and name must represent a legal file name on the

system, and the directory must be accessible. Any subdirectories of utl_file_temp are not accessible.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

INVALID_PATH
INVALID_MODE
INVALID_OPERATION
INVALID_MAXLINESIZE

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 10-7.

FOPEN_NCHAR function

This function opens a file in national character set mode for input or output, with the maximum line size specified. You can have a maximum of 50 files open simultaneously. With this function, you can read or write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set.

Even though the contents of an NVARCHAR2 buffer may be AL16UTF16 or UTF-8 (depending on the national character set of the database), the contents of the file are always read and written in UTF-8. UTL_FILE converts between UTF-8 and AL16UTF16 as necessary.

Also see "[FOPEN function](#)" on page 10-18.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FOPEN_NCHAR (
    location      IN VARCHAR2,
    filename      IN VARCHAR2,
    open_mode     IN VARCHAR2,
    max_linesize  IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1024)
RETURN utl_file.file_type;
```

Parameters

Table 10–10 FOPEN_NCHAR function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>location</i>	Directory location of file
<i>filename</i>	File name, including extension
<i>open_mode</i>	Open mode: <i>r</i> , <i>w</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>rb</i> , <i>wb</i> , or <i>ab</i> (as documented for FOPEN)
<i>max_linesize</i>	Maximum number of characters for each line, including the newline character, for this file The minimum value is 1 and the maximum is 32767. If this is unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024.

Return value

A file handle, which must be passed to all subsequent procedures that operate on that file

The specific contents of the file handle are private to the UTL_FILE package, and individual components should not be referenced or changed by the UTL_FILE user.

Exceptions

Refer to "[Exceptions](#)" on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_PATH
INVALID_MODE
INVALID_OPERATION
INVALID_MAXLINESIZE
```

FREMOVE procedure

This procedure deletes a disk file if you have sufficient privileges.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FREMOVE (  
    location IN VARCHAR2,  
    filename IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 10–11 *FREMOVE procedure parameters*

Parameters	Description
<i>location</i>	Directory location of the file
<i>filename</i>	Name of the file to be deleted

Usage notes

This procedure does not verify privileges before deleting a file. The operating system verifies file and directory permissions.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_PATH  
INVALID_FILENAME  
INVALID_OPERATION  
ACCESS_DENIED  
DELETE_FAILED
```

FRENAME procedure

This procedure renames an existing file.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FRENAME (  
    src_location IN VARCHAR2,  
    src_filename IN VARCHAR2,  
    dest_location IN VARCHAR2,  
    dest_filename IN VARCHAR2,  
    overwrite     IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 10–12 *FRENAME procedure parameters*

Parameters	Description
<i>src_location</i>	Directory location of the source file
<i>src_filename</i>	Source file to be renamed
<i>dest_location</i>	Destination directory of the destination file
<i>dest_filename</i>	New name of the file
<i>overwrite</i>	Whether it is permissible to overwrite an existing file in the destination directory (default <code>FALSE</code>)

Usage notes

Permission on both the source and destination directories must be granted.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_PATH  
INVALID_FILENAME  
RENAME_FAILED  
ACCESS_DENIED
```

FSEEK procedure

This procedure adjusts the file pointer forward or backward within the file by the number of bytes specified.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.FSEEK (
    file          IN OUT utl_file.file_type,
    absolute_offset IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
    relative_offset IN      BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 10–13 FSEEK procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call
<i>absolute_offset</i>	Absolute location to which to seek, in bytes (default NULL)
<i>relative_offset</i>	Number of bytes to seek forward or backward Use a positive integer to seek forward, a negative integer to see backward, or 0 for the current position. Default is NULL.

Usage notes

- Using FSEEK, you can read previous lines in the file without first closing and reopening the file. You must know the number of bytes by which you want to navigate.
- If the beginning of the file is reached before the number of bytes specified, then the file pointer is placed at the beginning of the file.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
READ_ERROR
INVALID_OFFSET
```

INVALID_OPERATION is raised if the file was opened for byte-mode operations.
INVALID_OFFSET is raised if the end of the file is reached before the number of bytes specified.

GET_LINE procedure

This procedure reads text from the open file identified by the file handle and places the text in the output buffer parameter. Text is read up to, but not including, the line terminator, or up to the end of the file, or up to the end of the `len` parameter. It cannot exceed the `max_linesize` specified in `FOPEN`.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.GET_LINE (
    file          IN  UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    buffer        OUT VARCHAR2,
    len           IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 10–14 GET_LINE procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<code>file</code>	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> call
<code>buffer</code>	Data buffer to receive the line read from the file
<code>len</code>	Number of bytes read from the file If NULL (default), TimesTen supplies the value of <code>max_linesize</code> from <code>FOPEN</code> .

Usage notes

- Because the line terminator character is not read into the buffer, reading blank lines returns empty strings.
- The maximum size of the `buffer` parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`.
- If unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024. Also see ["GET_LINE_NCHAR procedure"](#) on page 10-25.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
READ_ERROR
CHARSETMISMATCH
NO_DATA_FOUND
VALUE_ERROR
```

`INVALID_OPERATION` is thrown if the file was not opened for read mode (mode `r`) or was opened for byte-mode operations. `CHARSETMISMATCH` is thrown if `FOPEN_NCHAR` was used instead of `FOPEN` to open the file. `NO_DATA_FOUND` is thrown if no text was read due to end of file. `VALUE_ERROR` is thrown if the line does not fit into the buffer. (`NO_DATA_FOUND` and `VALUE_ERROR` are predefined PL/SQL exceptions.)

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 10-7.

GET_LINE_NCHAR procedure

This procedure reads text from the open file identified by the file handle and places the text in the output buffer parameter. With this function, you can read a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set.

The file must be opened in national character set mode, and must be encoded in the UTF-8 character set. The expected buffer data type is NVARCHAR2. If a variable of another data type such as NCHAR or VARCHAR2 is specified, PL/SQL will perform standard implicit conversion from NVARCHAR2 after the text is read.

Also see ["GET_LINE procedure"](#) on page 10-24.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.GET_LINE_NCHAR (
  file      IN  UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
  buffer    OUT NVARCHAR2,
  len       IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 10–15 GET_LINE_NCHAR procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call The file must be open for reading (mode r).
<i>buffer</i>	Data buffer to receive the line read from the file
<i>len</i>	The number of bytes read from the file If NULL (default), TimesTen supplies the value of <i>max_linesize</i> from FOPEN_NCHAR.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
READ_ERROR
CHARSETMISMATCH
NO_DATA_FOUND
VALUE_ERROR
```

INVALID_OPERATION is thrown if the file was not opened for read mode (mode r) or was opened for byte-mode operations. NO_DATA_FOUND is thrown if no text was read due to end of file. VALUE_ERROR is thrown if the line does not fit into the buffer. CHARSETMISMATCH is thrown if the file was opened by FOPEN instead of FOPEN_NCHAR. (NO_DATA_FOUND and VALUE_ERROR are predefined PL/SQL exceptions.)

GET_RAW procedure

This procedure reads a RAW string value from a file and adjusts the file pointer ahead by the number of bytes read. It ignores line terminators.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.GET_RAW (  
    file      IN  utl_file.file_type,  
    buffer   OUT NOCOPY RAW,  
    len      IN  BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL);
```

Parameters

Table 10–16 GET_RAW function parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call
<i>buffer</i>	The RAW data
<i>len</i>	Number of bytes read from the file If NULL (default), <i>len</i> is assumed to be the maximum length of RAW.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE  
INVALID_OPERATION  
READ_ERROR  
LENGTH_MISMATCH  
NO_DATA_FOUND
```

(NO_DATA_FOUND is a predefined PL/SQL exception.)

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 10-7.

IS_OPEN function

This function tests a file handle to see if it identifies an open file. `IS_OPEN` reports only whether a file handle represents a file that has been opened, but not yet closed. It does not guarantee that there will be no operating system errors when you attempt to use the file handle.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.IS_OPEN (  
    file IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE)  
RETURN BOOLEAN;
```

Parameters

Table 10–17 *IS_OPEN* function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> or <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call

Return value

TRUE if the file is open, or FALSE if not

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about this exception.

INVALID_FILEHANDLE

NEW_LINE procedure

This procedure writes one or more line terminators to the file identified by the input file handle. This procedure is distinct from `PUT` because the line terminator is a platform-specific character or sequence of characters.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.NEW_LINE (  
    file      IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,  
    lines    IN BINARY_INTEGER := 1);
```

Parameters

Table 10–18 *NEW_LINE procedure parameters*

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> or <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call
<i>lines</i>	Number of line terminators to be written to the file

Exceptions

Refer to "[Exceptions](#)" on page 10-6 for information about this exception.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE  
INVALID_OPERATION  
WRITE_ERROR
```

PUT procedure

PUT writes the text string stored in the buffer parameter to the open file identified by the file handle. The file must be open for write operations. No line terminator is appended by PUT. Use NEW_LINE to terminate the line or PUT_LINE to write a complete line with a line terminator. Also see "[PUT_NCHAR procedure](#)" on page 10-32.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT (
    file      IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    buffer    IN VARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 10–19 PUT procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call The file must be open for writing (mode w).
<i>buffer</i>	Buffer that contains the text to be written to the file

Usage notes

The maximum size of the *buffer* parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in FOPEN. If unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential PUT calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

Exceptions

Refer to "[Exceptions](#)" on page 10-6 for information about this exception.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
WRITE_ERROR
CHARSETMISMATCH
```

INVALID_OPERATION is thrown if the file was not opened using mode w or a (write or append). CHARSETMISMATCH is thrown if FOPEN_NCHAR was used instead of FOPEN to open the file.

PUT_LINE procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the buffer parameter to the open file identified by the file handle. The file must be open for write operations. PUT_LINE terminates the line with the platform-specific line terminator character or characters. Also see "[PUT_LINE_NCHAR procedure](#)" on page 10-31.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE (  
    file      IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,  
    buffer    IN VARCHAR2,  
    autoflush IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 10–20 PUT_LINE procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN call
<i>buffer</i>	Text buffer that contains the lines to be written to the file
<i>autoflush</i>	Flag for flushing the buffer to disk after the write

Usage notes

The maximum size of the buffer parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in FOPEN. If unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential PUT calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

Exceptions

Refer to "[Exceptions](#)" on page 10-6 for information about this exception.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE  
INVALID_OPERATION  
WRITE_ERROR  
CHARSETMISMATCH
```

INVALID_OPERATION is thrown if the file was opened for byte-mode operations.
CHARSETMISMATCH is thrown if FOPEN_NCHAR was used instead of FOPEN to open the file.

PUT_LINE_NCHAR procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the *buffer* parameter to the open file identified by the file handle. With this function, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set. This procedure is equivalent to the [PUT_NCHAR procedure](#), except that the line separator is appended to the written text. Also see "[PUT_LINE procedure](#)" on page 10-30.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_LINE_NCHAR (
    file      IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    buffer    IN NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 10–21 PUT_LINE_NCHAR procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call The file must be open for writing (mode w).
<i>buffer</i>	Text buffer that contains the lines to be written to the file

Usage notes

The maximum size of the *buffer* parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in FOPEN. If unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential PUT calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

Exceptions

Refer to "[Exceptions](#)" on page 10-6 for information about this exception.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
WRITE_ERROR
CHARSETMISMATCH
```

INVALID_OPERATION is thrown if the file was opened for byte-mode operations.
CHARSETMISMATCH is thrown if FOPEN was used instead of FOPEN_NCHAR to open the file.

PUT_NCHAR procedure

This procedure writes the text string stored in the buffer parameter to the open file identified by the file handle.

With this function, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set. The file must be opened in the national character set mode. The text string will be written in the UTF-8 character set. The expected buffer data type is NVARCHAR2. If a variable of another data type is specified, PL/SQL will perform implicit conversion to NVARCHAR2 before writing the text.

Also see "[PUT procedure](#)" on page 10-29.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_NCHAR (
    file      IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    buffer    IN NVARCHAR2);
```

Parameters

Table 10–22 PUT_NCHAR procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN_NCHAR call
<i>buffer</i>	Buffer that contains the text to be written to the file

Usage notes

The maximum size of the *buffer* parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in FOPEN. If unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential PUT calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

Exceptions

Refer to "[Exceptions](#)" on page 10-6 for information about this exception.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
WRITE_ERROR
CHARSETMISMATCH
```

INVALID_OPERATION is thrown if the file was not opened using mode w or a (write or append). CHARSETMISMATCH is thrown if the file was opened by FOPEN instead of FOPEN_NCHAR.

PUT_RAW procedure

This procedure accepts as input a RAW data value and writes the value to the output buffer.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUT_RAW (
    file      IN utl_file.file_type,
    buffer    IN RAW,
    autoflush IN BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE);
```

Parameters

Table 10–23 PUT_RAW procedure parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an FOPEN or FOPEN_NCHAR call
<i>buffer</i>	The RAW data written to the buffer
<i>autoflush</i>	Flag to perform a flush after writing the value to the output buffer (default is FALSE)

Usage notes

You can request an automatic flush of the buffer by setting *autoflush* to TRUE.

The maximum size of the *buffer* parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in FOPEN. If unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential PUT calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
WRITE_ERROR
```

PUTF procedure

This procedure is a formatted PUT procedure. It works like a limited `printf()`. Also see ["PUTF_NCHAR procedure"](#) on page 10-35.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUTF (
  file      IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
  format    IN VARCHAR2,
  [arg1     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
  . . .
  arg5     IN VARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL]);
```

Parameters

Table 10–24 *PUTF procedure parameters*

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN</code> call
<i>format</i>	Format string that can contain text and the formatting characters <code>\n</code> and <code>%s</code>
<i>arg1..arg5</i>	From one to five operational argument strings Argument strings are substituted, in order, for the <code>%s</code> formatters in the format string. If there are more formatters in the format parameter string than there are arguments, an empty string is substituted for each <code>%s</code> for which there is no argument.

Usage notes

The format string can contain any text, but the character sequences `%s` and `\n` have special meaning.

Character sequence	Meaning
<code>%s</code>	Substitute this sequence with the string value of the next argument in the argument list.
<code>\n</code>	Substitute with the appropriate platform-specific line terminator.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
WRITE_ERROR
CHARSETMISMATCH
```

`INVALID_OPERATION` is thrown if the file was opened for byte-mode operations.
`CHARSETMISMATCH` is thrown if `FOPEN_NCHAR` was used instead of `FOPEN` to open the file.

Examples

See ["Examples"](#) on page 10-7.

PUTF_NCHAR procedure

This procedure is the formatted version of the [PUT_NCHAR procedure](#). Using `PUTF_NCHAR`, you can write a text file in Unicode instead of in the database character set. It accepts a format string with formatting elements `\n` and `%s`, and up to five arguments to be substituted for consecutive occurrences of `%s` in the format string. The expected data type of the format string and the arguments is `NVARCHAR2`.

If variables of another data type are specified, PL/SQL will perform implicit conversion to `NVARCHAR2` before formatting the text. Formatted text is written in the UTF-8 character set to the file identified by the file handle. The file must be opened in the national character set mode.

Syntax

```
UTL_FILE.PUTF_NCHAR (
    file      IN UTL_FILE.FILE_TYPE,
    format    IN NVARCHAR2,
    [arg1     IN NVARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL,
    . . .
    arg5      IN NVARCHAR2  DEFAULT NULL]);
```

Parameters

Table 10–25 *PUTF_NCHAR procedure parameters*

Parameters	Description
<i>file</i>	Active file handle returned by an <code>FOPEN_NCHAR</code> call The file must be open for reading (mode <code>r</code>).
<i>format</i>	Format string that can contain text and the format characters <code>\n</code> and <code>%s</code>
<i>arg1..arg5</i>	From one to five operational argument strings Argument strings are substituted, in order, for the <code>%s</code> format characters in the format string. If there are more format characters in the format string than there are arguments, an empty string is substituted for each <code>%s</code> for which there is no argument.

Usage notes

The maximum size of the *buffer* parameter is 32767 bytes unless you specify a smaller size in `FOPEN`. If unspecified, TimesTen supplies a default value of 1024. The sum of all sequential `PUT` calls cannot exceed 32767 without intermediate buffer flushes.

Exceptions

Refer to ["Exceptions"](#) on page 10-6 for information about these exceptions.

```
INVALID_FILEHANDLE
INVALID_OPERATION
WRITE_ERROR
CHARSETMISMATCH
```

`INVALID_OPERATION` is thrown if the file was opened for byte-mode operations.
`CHARSETMISMATCH` is thrown if the file was opened by `FOPEN` instead of `FOPEN_NCHAR`.

The UTL_IDENT package indicates which database or client PL/SQL is running in, such as TimesTen versus Oracle Database, and server versus client. Each database or client running PL/SQL has its own copy of this package.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using UTL_IDENT](#)
 - Overview
 - Security model
 - Constants
 - Examples

Using UTL_IDENT

This section contains topics that relate to using the UTL_IDENT package.

- [Overview](#)
- [Security model](#)
- [Constants](#)
- [Examples](#)

Overview

The UTL_IDENT package indicates whether PL/SQL is running on TimesTen, an Oracle Database client, an Oracle Database server, or Oracle Forms. Each of these has its own version of UTL_IDENT with appropriate settings for the constants.

The primary use case for the UTL_IDENT package is for conditional compilation, resembling the following, of PL/SQL packages that are supported by Oracle Database, TimesTen, or clients such as Oracle Forms.

```
$if utl_ident.is_oracle_server $then
    [...Run code supported for Oracle Database...]
$elsif utl_ident.is_timesten $then
    [...code supported for TimesTen Database...]
$end
```

Also see ["Examples"](#) on page 11-6.

Security model

The `UTL_IDENT` package runs as the package owner `SYS`. The public synonym `UTL_IDENT` and `EXECUTE` permission on this package are granted to `PUBLIC`.

Constants

The UTL_IDENT package uses the constants in [Table 11-1](#), shown here with the settings in a TimesTen installation.

Table 11-1 UTL_IDENT constants

Constant	Type	Value	Description
IS_ORACLE_SERVER	BOOLEAN	FALSE	PL/SQL is running in Oracle Database.
IS_ORACLE_CLIENT	BOOLEAN	FALSE	PL/SQL is running in Oracle Client.
IS_ORACLE_FORMS	BOOLEAN	FALSE	PL/SQL is running in Oracle Forms.
IS_TIMESTEN	BOOLEAN	TRUE	PL/SQL is running in TimesTen.

Examples

This example shows output from a script that creates and executes a function `IS_CLOB_SUPPORTED` that uses the `UTL_IDENT` and `TT_DB_VERSION` packages to provide information about the database being used. The function uses `UTL_IDENT` to determine whether the database is TimesTen, then uses `TT_DB_VERSION` to determine the TimesTen version. `VER_LE_1121` is `TRUE` for TimesTen 11.2.1 releases and `FALSE` for TimesTen 11g Release 2 (11.2.2) releases. In the example, because `VER_LE_1121` is determined to be `FALSE`, then it can be assumed that this is a TimesTen 11g Release 2 (11.2.2) release and therefore LOBs are supported. The example then creates a table with a CLOB column and shows `DESCRIBE` output of the table.

```
create or replace function is_clob_supported return boolean
as
begin
  $if utl_ident.is_oracle_server
  $then
    return true;
  $elsif utl_ident.is_timesten
  $then
    $if tt_db_version.ver_le_1121
    $then
      return false; -- CLOB datatype was introduced in TimesTen 11.2.2
    $else
      return true;
    $end
  $end
end;
end;
```

Function created.

```
show errors;
No errors.
```

```
begin
  if is_clob_supported
  then
    execute immediate 'create table mytab (mydata clob)';
  else
    execute immediate 'create table mytab (mydata varchar2(4000000))';
  end if;
end;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
describe mytab;
```

Table MYSCHEMA.MYTAB:

```
Columns:
  MYDATA                                CLOB
```

1 table found.

(primary key columns are indicated with *)

(Output is shown after running the commands from a SQL script.)

The UTL_RAW package provides SQL functions for manipulating RAW data types.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using UTL_RAW](#)
 - Overview
 - Operational notes
- [Summary of UTL_RAW subprograms](#)

Using UTL_RAW

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational notes](#)

Overview

This package is necessary because normal SQL functions do not operate on RAW values and PL/SQL does not allow overloading between a RAW and a CHAR data type.

UTL_RAW is not specific to the database environment and may be used in other environments. For this reason, the prefix UTL has been given to the package, instead of DBMS.

Operational notes

`UTL_RAW` allows a `RAW` record to be composed of many elements. By using the `RAW` data type, character set conversion will not be performed, keeping the `RAW` value in its original format when being transferred through remote procedure calls.

With the `RAW` functions, you can manipulate binary data that was previously limited to the `hextoraw` and `rawtohex` SQL functions.

Functions returning `RAW` values do so in hexadecimal encoding.

Summary of UTL_RAW subprograms

Table 12–1 UTL_RAW Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
BIT_AND function	Performs bitwise logical AND of two RAW values and returns the resulting RAW.
BIT_COMPLEMENT function	Performs bitwise logical COMPLEMENT of a RAW value and returns the resulting RAW.
BIT_OR function	Performs bitwise logical OR of two RAW values and returns the resulting RAW.
BIT_XOR function	Performs bitwise logical XOR ("exclusive or") of two RAW values and returns the resulting RAW.
CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE function	Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE value.
CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT function	Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT value.
CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER function	Returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER value.
CAST_FROM_NUMBER function	Returns the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value.
CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE function	Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE value into a BINARY_DOUBLE.
CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT function	Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT value into a BINARY_FLOAT.
CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER function	Casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER value into a BINARY_INTEGER.
CAST_TO_NUMBER function	Casts the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value into a NUMBER.
CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 function	Casts a RAW value into an NVARCHAR2 value.
CAST_TO_RAW function	Casts a VARCHAR2 value into a RAW value.
CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 function	Casts a RAW value into a VARCHAR2 value.
COMPARE function	Compares two RAW values.
CONCAT function	Concatenates up to 12 RAW values into a single RAW.
CONVERT function	Converts a RAW value from one character set to another and returns the resulting RAW.
COPIES function	Copies a RAW value a specified number of times and returns the concatenated RAW value.
LENGTH function	Returns the length in bytes of a RAW value.
OVERLAY function	Overlays the specified portion of a target RAW value with an overlay RAW value, starting from a specified byte position and proceeding for a specified number of bytes.
REVERSE function	Reverses a byte-sequence in a RAW value.
SUBSTR function	Returns a substring of a RAW value for a specified number of bytes from a specified starting position.
TRANSLATE function	Translates the specified bytes from an input RAW value according to the bytes in a specified translation RAW value.

Table 12–1 (Cont.) UTL_RAW Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
TRANSLITERATE function	Converts the specified bytes from an input RAW value according to the bytes in a specified transliteration RAW value.
XRANGE function	Returns a RAW value containing the succession of one-byte encodings beginning and ending with the specified byte-codes.

Notes:

- The PLS_INTEGER and BINARY_INTEGER data types are identical. This document uses BINARY_INTEGER to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The INTEGER and NUMBER(38) data types are also identical. This document uses INTEGER throughout.
-

BIT_AND function

This function performs bitwise logical AND of two supplied RAW values and returns the resulting RAW.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_AND (  
    r1 IN RAW,  
    r2 IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–2 BIT_AND function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r1</i>	First RAW value for AND operation
<i>r2</i>	Second RAW value for AND operation

Return value

Result of the AND operation, or NULL if either input value is NULL

Usage notes

If *r1* and *r2* differ in length, the operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAW values, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW value is appended to the partial result. The resulting length equals that of the longer of the two input values.

BIT_COMPLEMENT function

This function performs bitwise logical `COMPLEMENT` of the supplied `RAW` value and returns the resulting `RAW`. The result length equals the input `RAW` length.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_COMPLEMENT (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–3 *BIT_COMPLEMENT function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW value for <code>COMPLEMENT</code> operation

Return value

Result of the `COMPLEMENT` operation, or `NULL` if the input value is `NULL`

BIT_OR function

This function performs bitwise logical OR of two supplied RAW values and returns the resulting RAW.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_OR (  
    r1 IN RAW,  
    r2 IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–4 BIT_OR function parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>r1</i>	First RAW value for OR operation
<i>r2</i>	Second RAW value for OR operation

Return value

Result of the OR operation, or NULL if either input value is NULL

Usage notes

If *r1* and *r2* differ in length, the operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAW values, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW value is appended to the partial result. The resulting length equals that of the longer of the two input values.

BIT_XOR function

This function performs bitwise logical XOR ("exclusive or") of two supplied RAW values and returns the resulting RAW.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.BIT_XOR (  
    r1 IN RAW,  
    r2 IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–5 BIT_XOR function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r1</i>	First RAW value for XOR operation
<i>r2</i>	Second RAW value for XOR operation

Return value

Result of the XOR operation, or NULL if either input value is NULL

Usage notes

If *r1* and *r2* differ in length, the operation is terminated after the last byte of the shorter of the two RAW values, and the unprocessed portion of the longer RAW value is appended to the partial result. The resulting length equals that of the longer of the two input values.

CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE function

This function returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE(
  n          IN BINARY_DOUBLE,
  endianness IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–6 CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>n</i>	The BINARY_DOUBLE value
<i>endianness</i>	BINARY_INTEGER value indicating the endianness The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> , <code>little_endian</code> , and <code>machine_endian</code> . The default is <code>big_endian</code> .

Return value

RAW binary representation of the BINARY_DOUBLE value, or NULL if the input is NULL

Usage notes

- An eight-byte BINARY_DOUBLE value maps to the IEEE 754 double-precision format as follows:

```
byte 0: bit 63 ~ bit 56
byte 1: bit 55 ~ bit 48
byte 2: bit 47 ~ bit 40
byte 3: bit 39 ~ bit 32
byte 4: bit 31 ~ bit 24
byte 5: bit 23 ~ bit 16
byte 6: bit 15 ~ bit 8
byte 7: bit 7 ~ bit 0
```

- Parameter *endianness* specifies how the bytes of the BINARY_DOUBLE value are mapped to the bytes of the RAW value. In the following matrix, `rb0` to `rb7` refer to the bytes of the RAW and `db0` to `db7` refer to the bytes of the BINARY_DOUBLE.

Endianness	rb0	rb1	rb2	rb3	rb4	rb5	rb6	rb7
<code>big_endian</code>	<code>db0</code>	<code>db1</code>	<code>db2</code>	<code>db3</code>	<code>db4</code>	<code>db5</code>	<code>db6</code>	<code>db7</code>
<code>little_endian</code>	<code>db7</code>	<code>db6</code>	<code>db5</code>	<code>db4</code>	<code>db3</code>	<code>db2</code>	<code>db1</code>	<code>db0</code>

- When `machine_endian` is specified, the eight bytes of the BINARY_DOUBLE argument are copied straight across into the RAW return value. The effect is the same as if the user specified `big_endian` on a big-endian system or `little_endian` on a little-endian system.

CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT function

This function returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT(
  n          IN BINARY_FLOAT,
  endianness IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–7 CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>n</i>	The BINARY_FLOAT value
<i>endianness</i>	BINARY_INTEGER value indicating the endianness The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> , <code>little_endian</code> , and <code>machine_endian</code> . The default is <code>big_endian</code> .

Return value

RAW binary representation of the BINARY_FLOAT value, or NULL if the input is NULL

Usage notes

- A four-byte BINARY_FLOAT value maps to the IEEE 754 single-precision format as follows:

```
byte 0: bit 31 ~ bit 24
byte 1: bit 23 ~ bit 16
byte 2: bit 15 ~ bit 8
byte 3: bit 7 ~ bit 0
```

- The parameter *endianness* specifies how the bytes of the BINARY_FLOAT value are mapped to the bytes of the RAW value. In the following matrix, `rb0` to `rb3` refer to the bytes of the RAW and `fb0` to `fb3` refer to the bytes of the BINARY_FLOAT.

Endianness	rb0	rb1	rb2	rb3
<code>big_endian</code>	<code>fb0</code>	<code>fb1</code>	<code>fb2</code>	<code>fb3</code>
<code>little_endian</code>	<code>fb3</code>	<code>fb2</code>	<code>fb1</code>	<code>fb0</code>

- When `machine_endian` is specified, the four bytes of the BINARY_FLOAT argument are copied straight across into the RAW return value. The effect is the same as if the user specified `big_endian` on a big-endian system or `little_endian` on a little-endian system.

CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER function

This function returns the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER (
  n          IN BINARY_INTEGER
  endianness IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–8 *CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>n</i>	The BINARY_INTEGER value
<i>endianness</i>	BINARY_INTEGER value indicating the endianness The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> , <code>little_endian</code> , and <code>machine_endian</code> . The default is <code>big_endian</code> .

Return value

RAW binary representation of the BINARY_INTEGER value, or NULL if the input is NULL

CAST_FROM_NUMBER function

This function returns the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_FROM_NUMBER (  
    n IN NUMBER)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–9 *CAST_FROM_NUMBER function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>n</i>	The NUMBER value

Return value

RAW binary representation of the NUMBER value, or NULL if the input is NULL

CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE value into a BINARY_DOUBLE value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE (
    r          IN RAW
    endianness IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN BINARY_DOUBLE;
```

Parameters

Table 12–10 CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW binary representation of a BINARY_DOUBLE value
<i>endianness</i>	BINARY_INTEGER value indicating the endianness The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> , <code>little_endian</code> , and <code>machine_endian</code> . The default is <code>big_endian</code> .

Return value

The BINARY_DOUBLE value, or NULL if the input is NULL

Usage notes

- If the RAW argument is more than eight bytes, only the first eight bytes are used and the rest of the bytes are ignored. If the result is -0, +0 is returned. If the result is NaN, the value BINARY_DOUBLE_NAN is returned.
- An eight-byte BINARY_DOUBLE value maps to the IEEE 754 double-precision format as follows:
 - byte 0: bit 63 ~ bit 56
 - byte 1: bit 55 ~ bit 48
 - byte 2: bit 47 ~ bit 40
 - byte 3: bit 39 ~ bit 32
 - byte 4: bit 31 ~ bit 24
 - byte 5: bit 23 ~ bit 16
 - byte 6: bit 15 ~ bit 8
 - byte 7: bit 7 ~ bit 0
- The parameter *endianness* specifies how the bytes of the BINARY_DOUBLE value are mapped to the bytes of the RAW value. In the following matrix, *rb0* to *rb7* refer to the bytes in RAW and *db0* to *db7* refer to the bytes in BINARY_DOUBLE.

Endianness	rb0	rb1	rb2	rb3	rb4	rb5	rb6	rb7
<code>big_endian</code>	db0	db1	db2	db3	db4	db5	db6	db7
<code>little_endian</code>	db7	db6	db5	db4	db3	db2	db1	db0

- When `machine_endian` is specified, the eight bytes of the RAW argument are copied straight across into the BINARY_DOUBLE return value. The effect is the same as if the

user specified `big_endian` on a big-endian system or `little_endian` on a little-endian system.

Exceptions

If the `RAW` argument is less than eight bytes, a `VALUE_ERROR` exception is raised.

CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT value into a BINARY_FLOAT value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT (
    r          IN RAW
    endianness IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)
RETURN BINARY_FLOAT;
```

Parameters

Table 12–11 CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW binary representation of a BINARY_FLOAT value
<i>endianness</i>	BINARY_INTEGER value indicating the endianness The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> , <code>little_endian</code> , and <code>machine_endian</code> . The default is <code>big_endian</code> .

Return value

The BINARY_FLOAT value, or NULL if the input is NULL

Usage notes

- If the RAW argument is more than four bytes, only the first four bytes are used and the rest of the bytes are ignored. If the result is -0, +0 is returned. If the result is NaN, the value BINARY_FLOAT_NAN is returned.
- A four-byte BINARY_FLOAT value maps to the IEEE 754 single-precision format as follows:
 - byte 0: bit 31 ~ bit 24
 - byte 1: bit 23 ~ bit 16
 - byte 2: bit 15 ~ bit 8
 - byte 3: bit 7 ~ bit 0
- The parameter *endianness* specifies how the bytes of the BINARY_FLOAT value are mapped to the bytes of the RAW value. In the following matrix, *rb0* to *rb3* refer to the bytes in RAW and *fb0* to *fb3* refer to the bytes in BINARY_FLOAT.

Endianness	rb0	rb1	rb2	rb3
<code>big_endian</code>	<i>fb0</i>	<i>fb1</i>	<i>fb2</i>	<i>fb3</i>
<code>little_endian</code>	<i>fb3</i>	<i>fb2</i>	<i>fb1</i>	<i>fb0</i>

- When `machine_endian` is specified, the four bytes of the RAW argument are copied straight across into the BINARY_FLOAT return value. The effect is the same as if the user specified `big_endian` on a big-endian system or `little_endian` on a little-endian system.

Exceptions

If the `RAW` argument is less than four bytes, a `VALUE_ERROR` exception is raised.

CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER value into a BINARY_INTEGER value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER (  
    r          IN RAW  
    endianness IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1)  
RETURN BINARY_INTEGER;
```

Parameters

Table 12–12 *CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW binary representation of a BINARY_INTEGER value
<i>endianness</i>	BINARY_INTEGER value indicating the endianness The function recognizes the defined constants <code>big_endian</code> , <code>little_endian</code> , and <code>machine_endian</code> . The default is <code>big_endian</code> .

Return value

The BINARY_INTEGER value, or NULL if the input is NULL

CAST_TO_NUMBER function

This function casts the RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value into a NUMBER value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_NUMBER (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 12–13 *CAST_TO_NUMBER function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW binary representation of a NUMBER value

Return value

The NUMBER value, or NULL if the input is NULL

CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 function

This function casts a RAW value represented using some number of data bytes into an NVARCHAR2 value with that number of data bytes.

Note: When casting to NVARCHAR2, the current Globalization Support character set is used for the characters within that NVARCHAR2 value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN NVARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 12–14 CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW value, without leading length field, to be changed to an NVARCHAR2 value

Return value

Data converted from the input RAW value, or NULL if the input is NULL

CAST_TO_RAW function

This function casts a `VARCHAR2` value represented using some number of data bytes into a `RAW` value with that number of data bytes. The data itself is not modified in any way, but its data type is recast to a `RAW` data type.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_RAW (  
    c IN VARCHAR2)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–15 *CAST_TO_RAW function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<code>c</code>	<code>VARCHAR2</code> value to be changed to a <code>RAW</code> value

Return values

Data converted from the input `VARCHAR2` value, with the same byte-length as the input value but without a leading length field, or `NULL` if the input is `NULL`

CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 function

This function casts a RAW value represented using some number of data bytes into a VARCHAR2 value with that number of data bytes.

Note: When casting to VARCHAR2, the current Globalization Support character set is used for the characters within that VARCHAR2 value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN VARCHAR2;
```

Parameters

Table 12–16 CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW value, without leading length field, to be changed to a VARCHAR2 value

Return value

Data converted from the input RAW value, or NULL if the input is NULL

COMPARE function

This function compares two RAW values. If they differ in length, then the shorter is extended on the right according to the optional pad parameter.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.COMPARE (  
    r1 IN RAW,  
    r2 IN RAW,  
    [pad IN RAW DEFAULT NULL])  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 12–17 COMPARE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r1</i>	First RAW value to be compared Note: The value can be NULL or zero-length.
<i>r2</i>	Second RAW value to be compared Note: The value can be NULL or zero-length.
<i>pad</i>	Byte to extend whichever of the input values is shorter (default x'00')

Return value

A NUMBER value that equals the position number (numbered from 1) of the first mismatched byte when comparing the two input values, or 0 if the input values are identical or both NULL

CONCAT function

This function concatenates up to 12 RAW values into a single RAW value. If the concatenated size exceeds 32 KB, an error is returned.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CONCAT (  
    r1 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r2 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r3 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r4 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r5 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r6 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r7 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r8 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r9 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r10 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r11 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,  
    r12 IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Items *r1* . . . *r12* are the RAW items to concatenate.

Return value

RAW value consisting of the concatenated input values

Exceptions

There is an error if the sum of the lengths of the inputs exceeds the maximum allowable length for a RAW value, which is 32767 bytes.

CONVERT function

This function converts a RAW value from one character set to another and returns the resulting RAW value.

Both character sets must be supported character sets defined to the database.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.CONVERT (
    r           IN RAW,
    to_charset  IN VARCHAR2,
    from_charset IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–18 *CONVERT function parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW byte-string to be converted
<i>to_charset</i>	Name of Globalization Support character set to which the input value is converted
<i>from_charset</i>	Name of Globalization Support character set from which the input value is converted

Return value

Converted byte-string according to the specified character set

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR occurs under any of the following circumstances:

- The input byte-string is missing, NULL, or zero-length.
- The *from_charset* or *to_charset* parameter is missing, NULL, or zero-length.
- The *from_charset* or *to_charset* parameter is invalid or unsupported.

COPIES function

This function returns a specified number of copies of a specified RAW value, concatenated.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.COPIES (
  r IN RAW,
  n IN NUMBER)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–19 COPIES function parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW value to be copied
<i>n</i>	Number of times to copy the RAW value Note: This must be a positive value.

Return value

RAW value copied the specified number of times and concatenated

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR occurs under any of the following circumstances:

- The value to be copied is missing, NULL, or zero-length.
- The number of times to copy the value is less than or equal to 0.
- The length of the result exceeds the maximum allowable length for a RAW value, which is 32767 bytes.

LENGTH function

This function returns the length in bytes of a RAW value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.LENGTH (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN NUMBER;
```

Parameters

Table 12–20 LENGTH function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW byte-stream to be measured

Return value

NUMBER value indicating the length of the RAW value, in bytes

OVERLAY function

This function overlays the specified portion of a target RAW value with an overlay RAW, starting from a specified byte position and proceeding for a specified number of bytes.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.OVERLAY (
  overlay_str IN RAW,
  target      IN RAW,
  [pos       IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 1,
  len        IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  pad        IN RAW             DEFAULT NULL])
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–21 OVERLAY function parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>overlay_str</i>	Byte-string used to overlay target
<i>target</i>	Target byte-string to be overlaid
<i>pos</i>	Byte position in target at which to start overlay, numbered from 1 (default 1)
<i>len</i>	Number of bytes to overlay (default: length of <i>overlay_str</i>)
<i>pad</i>	Pad byte used when <i>len</i> exceeds <i>overlay_str</i> length or <i>pos</i> exceeds <i>target</i> length (default x'00')

Return value

RAW target byte value overlaid as specified

Usage notes

If *overlay_str* has less than *len* bytes, then it is extended to *len* bytes using the *pad* byte. If *overlay_str* exceeds *len* bytes, then the extra bytes in *overlay_str* are ignored. If *len* bytes beginning at position *pos* of *target* exceed the length of *target*, then *target* is extended to contain the entire length of *overlay_str*.

If *len* is specified, it must be greater than or equal to 0. If *pos* is specified, it must be greater than or equal to 1. If *pos* exceeds the length of *target*, then *target* is padded with *pad* bytes to position *pos*, and *target* is further extended with *overlay_str* bytes.

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR occurs under any of the following circumstances:

- The *overlay_str* is NULL or zero-length.
- The *target* is missing or undefined.
- The length of *target* exceeds the maximum length for a RAW value, 32767 bytes.
- The *len* is less than 0.
- The *pos* is less than or equal to 0.

REVERSE function

This function reverses a RAW byte-sequence from end to end. For example, x'0102F3' would be reversed to x'F30201', and 'xyz' would be reversed to 'zyx'. The result length is the same as the input length.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.REVERSE (  
    r IN RAW)  
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–22 REVERSE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW value to reverse

Return value

RAW value that is the reverse of the input value

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR occurs if the input value is NULL or zero-length.

SUBSTR function

This function returns a substring of a RAW value for a specified number of bytes and starting position.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.SUBSTR (
    r    IN RAW,
    pos  IN BINARY_INTEGER,
    [len IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL])
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–23 SUBSTR function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW byte-string from which the substring is extracted
<i>pos</i>	Byte position at which to begin extraction, either counting forward from the beginning of the input byte-string (positive value) or backward from the end (negative value)
<i>len</i>	Number of bytes, beginning at <i>pos</i> and proceeding toward the end of the byte string, to extract (default: to the end of the RAW byte-string)

Return value

RAW substring beginning at position *pos* for *len* bytes, or NULL if the input is NULL

Usage notes

If *pos* is positive, SUBSTR counts from the beginning of the RAW byte-string to find the first byte. If *pos* is negative, SUBSTR counts backward from the end of the RAW byte-string. The value of *pos* cannot equal 0.

A specified value of *len* must be positive. If *len* is omitted, SUBSTR returns all bytes to the end of the RAW byte-string.

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR occurs under any of the following circumstances:

- The *pos* equals 0 or is greater than the length of *r*.
- The *len* is less than or equal to 0.
- The *len* is greater than (length of *r*) minus (*pos*-1).

Examples

Example 1:

This example counts backward 15 bytes from the end of the input RAW value for its starting position, then takes a substring of five bytes starting at that point.

```
declare
    sr raw(32767);
    r raw(32767);
```

```

begin
  sr      := hextoraw('1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234');
  r := UTL_RAW.SUBSTR(sr, -15, 5);
  dbms_output.put_line('source raw: ' || sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('return raw: ' || r);
end;
/

```

The result is as follows:

```

source raw: 1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234
return raw: 5612344434

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Here the input and output are presented, for purposes of this discussion, in a way that gives a clearer indication of the functionality:

```

source raw: 12 36 56 78 12 12 56 12 34 44 34 34 12 34 56 78 90 AB AA 12 34
return raw: 56 12 34 44 34

```

The substring starts at the 15th byte from the end.

Example 2:

This example has the same input RAW value and starting point as the preceding example, but because len is not specified the substring is taken from the starting point to the end of the input.

```

declare
  sr raw(32767);
  r raw(32767);
begin
  sr      := hextoraw('1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234');
  r := UTL_RAW.SUBSTR(sr, -15);
  dbms_output.put_line('source raw: ' || sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('return raw: ' || r);
end;
/

```

Here is the result:

```

source raw: 1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234
return raw: 5612344434341234567890ABAA1234

```

Here the input and output are presented, for purposes of this discussion, in a way that gives a clearer indication of the functionality:

```

source raw: 12 36 56 78 12 12 56 12 34 44 34 34 12 34 56 78 90 AB AA 12 34
return raw: 56 12 34 44 34 34 12 34 56 78 90 AB AA 12 34

```


TRANSLATE function

This function performs a byte-by-byte translation of a RAW value, given an input set of bytes, a set of bytes to search for and translate from in the input bytes, and a set of corresponding bytes to translate to. Whenever a byte in the specified *from_set* is found in the input RAW value, it is translated to the corresponding byte in the *to_set* for the output RAW value, or it is simply not included in the output RAW value if there is no corresponding byte in *to_set*. Any bytes in the input RAW value that do not appear in *from_set* are simply copied as-is to the output RAW value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.TRANSLATE (
    r          IN RAW,
    from_set  IN RAW,
    to_set    IN RAW)
RETURN RAW;
```

Note: Be aware that *to_set* and *from_set* are reversed in the calling sequence compared to TRANSLITERATE.

Parameters

Table 12–24 TRANSLATE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW source byte-string whose bytes are to be translated, as applicable
<i>from_set</i>	RAW byte-codes that are searched for in the source byte-string. Where found, they are translated in the result.
<i>to_set</i>	RAW byte-codes to translate to. Where a <i>from_set</i> byte is found in the source byte-string, it is translated in the result to the corresponding <i>to_set</i> byte, as applicable.

Return value

RAW value with the translated byte-string

Usage notes

- If *to_set* is shorter than *from_set*, the extra *from_set* bytes have no corresponding translation bytes. Bytes from the input RAW value that match any such *from_set* bytes are not translated or included in the result. They are effectively translated to NULL.
- If *to_set* is longer than *from_set*, the extra *to_set* bytes are ignored.
- If a byte value is repeated in *from_set*, the repeated occurrence is ignored.

Note: Differences from TRANSLITERATE:

- The *from_set* parameter comes before the *to_set* parameter in the calling sequence.
- Bytes from the source byte-string that appear in *from_set* but have no corresponding values in *to_set* are not translated or included in the result.
- The resulting RAW value may be shorter than the input RAW value.

Note that TRANSLATE and TRANSLITERATE only differ in functionality when *to_set* has fewer bytes than *from_set*.

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR occurs if the source byte string, *from_set*, or *to_set* is NULL or zero-length.

Examples

Example 1:

In this example, *from_set* is x'12AA34' and *to_set* is x'CD'. Wherever '12' appears in the input RAW value it will be replaced by 'CD' in the result. Wherever 'AA' or '34' appears in the input RAW value, because there are no corresponding bytes in *to_set*, those bytes will not be included in the result (effectively translated to NULL).

You can compare this to ["Examples"](#) on page 12-37 in the TRANSLITERATE section to see how the functions differ.

```
declare
  sr raw(32767);
  from_set raw(32767);
  to_set raw(32767);
  r raw(32767);
begin
  sr      := hextoraw('1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234');
  from_set := hextoraw('12AA34');
  to_set   := hextoraw('CD');
  dbms_output.put_line('from_set: ' || from_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('to_set:   ' || to_set);
  r := UTL_RAW.TRANSLATE(sr, from_set, to_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('source raw: ' || sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('return raw: ' || r);
end;
/
```

The result is as follows:

```
from_set:  12AA34
to_set:    CD
source raw: 1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234
return raw: CD365678CDBC56CD44CD567890ABCD
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Here the inputs and output are presented, for purposes of this discussion, in a way that gives a clearer indication of the functionality:

```

from_set:  12 AA 34
to_set:    CD
source raw: 12 365678 12 12 56 12 34 44 34 34 12 34 567890AB AA 12 34
return raw: CD 365678 CD CD 56 CD 44 CD 567890AB CD

```

Example 2:

In this example, the *from_set* is x'12AA12' and the *to_set* is x'CDABEF'. Wherever '12' appears in the input RAW it will be replaced by 'CD' in the result. Wherever 'AA' appears in the input it will be replaced by 'AB' in the result. The second '12' in *from_set* is ignored, and therefore the corresponding byte in *to_set* is ignored as well.

```

declare
  sr raw(32767);
  from_set raw(32767);
  to_set raw(32767);
  r raw(32767);
begin
  sr      := hexraw('1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234');
  from_set := hexraw('12AA12');
  to_set   := hexraw('CDABEF');
  dbms_output.put_line('from_set:  ' || from_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('to_set:    ' || to_set);
  r := UTL_RAW.TRANSLATE(sr, from_set, to_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('source raw: ' || sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('return raw: ' || r);
end;
/

```

The result is as follows. Note this is the same behavior as for TRANSLITERATE with the same input RAW, *from_set*, and *to_set*, as shown in "Examples" on page 12-37 in the TRANSLITERATE section.

```

from_set:  12AA12
to_set:    CDABEF
source raw: 1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234
return raw: CD365678CD56CD34443434CD34567890ABABCD34

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

TRANSLITERATE function

This function performs a byte-by-byte transliteration of a RAW value, given an input set of bytes, a set of bytes to search for and convert from in the input bytes, and a set of corresponding bytes to convert to. Whenever a byte in the specified *from_set* is found in the input RAW value, it is converted to the corresponding byte in the *to_set* for the output RAW value, or it is converted to the specified "padding" byte if there is no corresponding byte in *to_set*. Any bytes in the input RAW value that do not appear in *from_set* are copied as-is to the output RAW value.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.TRANSLITERATE (
  r          IN RAW,
  to_set     IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  from_set   IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  pad       IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

Note: Be aware that *to_set* and *from_set* are reversed in the calling sequence compared to TRANSLATE.

Parameters

Table 12–25 TRANSLITERATE function parameters

Parameter	Description
<i>r</i>	RAW source byte-string whose bytes are to be converted, as applicable
<i>to_set</i>	RAW byte-codes to convert to Where a <i>from_set</i> byte is found in the source byte-string, it is converted in the result to the corresponding <i>to_set</i> byte, as applicable. This defaults to a NULL string effectively extended with <i>pad</i> to the length of <i>from_set</i> , as necessary.
<i>from_set</i>	RAW byte-codes that are searched for in the source byte-string Where found, they are converted in the result. The default is x'00' through x'FF', which results in all bytes in the source byte string being converted in the result.
<i>pad</i>	A "padding" byte used as the conversion value for any byte in the source byte-string for which there is a matching byte in <i>from_set</i> that does not have a corresponding byte in <i>to_set</i> (default x'00')

Return value

RAW value with the converted byte-string

Usage notes

- If *to_set* is shorter than *from_set*, the extra *from_set* bytes have no corresponding conversion bytes. Bytes from the input RAW value that match any such *from_set* bytes are converted in the result to the *pad* byte instead.
- If *to_set* is longer than *from_set*, the extra *to_set* bytes are ignored.
- If a byte value is repeated in *from_set*, the repeated occurrence is ignored.

Note: Differences from TRANSLATE:

- The *to_set* parameter comes before the *from_set* parameter in the calling sequence.
- Bytes from the source byte-string that appear in *from_set* but have no corresponding values in *to_set* are replaced by *pad* in the result.
- The resulting RAW value always has the same length as the input RAW value.

Note that TRANSLATE and TRANSLITERATE only differ in functionality when *to_set* has fewer bytes than *from_set*.

Exceptions

VALUE_ERROR occurs if the source byte-string is NULL or zero-length.

Examples

Example 1:

In this example, the *from_set* is x'12AA34' and the *to_set* is x'CD'. Wherever '12' appears in the input RAW value it will be replaced by 'CD' in the result. Wherever 'AA' or '34' appears in the input RAW value, because there are no corresponding bytes in *to_set*, those bytes will be replaced by the *pad* byte, which is not specified and therefore defaults to x'00'.

You can compare this to ["Examples"](#) on page 12-34 in the TRANSLATE section to see how the functions differ.

```

declare
  sr raw(32767);
  from_set raw(32767);
  to_set raw(32767);
  r raw(32767);
begin
  sr      := hextoraw('1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234');
  from_set := hextoraw('12AA34');
  to_set   := hextoraw('CD');
  dbms_output.put_line('from_set:  ' || from_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('to_set:    ' || to_set);
  r := UTL_RAW.TRANSLITERATE(sr, to_set, from_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('source raw: ' || sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('return raw: ' || r);
end;
/

```

The result is as follows.

```

from_set:  12AA34
to_set:    CD
source raw: 1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234
return raw: CD365678CDBC56CD00440000CD00567890AB00CD00

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

The inputs and output are presented in the following, for purposes of this discussion, in a way that gives a clearer indication of the functionality.

```

from_set:  12  AA 34
to_set:    CD
source raw: 12 365678 12 12 56 12 34 44 34 34 12 34 567890AB AA 12 34
return raw: CD 365678 CD CD 56 CD 00 44 00 00 CD 00 567890AB 00 CD 00

```

Example 2:

This is the same as the preceding example, except *pad* is specified to be `x'FF'`.

```

declare
  sr raw(32767);
  from_set raw(32767);
  to_set raw(32767);
  pad raw(32767);
  r raw(32767);
begin
  sr      := hextoraw('1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234');
  from_set := hextoraw('12AA34');
  to_set   := hextoraw('CD');
  pad     := hextoraw('FF');
  dbms_output.put_line('from_set:  ' || from_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('to_set:    ' || to_set);
  r := UTL_RAW.TRANSLITERATE(sr, to_set, from_set, pad);
  dbms_output.put_line('source raw: ' || sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('return raw: ' || r);
end;
/

```

The result is as follows. 'AA' and '34' are replaced by 'FF' instead of '00'.

```

from_set:  12AA34
to_set:    CD
source raw: 1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234
return raw: CD365678CDD56CDDFF44FFFFCDDFF567890ABFFCDDFF

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Example 3:

In this example, the *from_set* is `x'12AA12'` and the *to_set* is `x'CDABEF'`. Wherever '12' appears in the input RAW value it will be replaced by 'CD' in the result. Wherever 'AA' appears in the input it will be replaced by 'AB' in the result. The second '12' in *from_set* is ignored, and therefore the corresponding byte in *to_set* is ignored as well.

```

declare
  sr raw(32767);
  from_set raw(32767);
  to_set raw(32767);
  r raw(32767);
begin
  sr      := hextoraw('1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234');
  from_set := hextoraw('12AA12');
  to_set   := hextoraw('CDABEF');
  dbms_output.put_line('from_set:  ' || from_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('to_set:    ' || to_set);
  r := UTL_RAW.TRANSLITERATE(sr, to_set, from_set);
  dbms_output.put_line('source raw: ' || sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('return raw: ' || r);
end;
/

```

The result is as follows. Note this is the same behavior as for TRANSLATE with the same input RAW, *from_set*, and *to_set*, as shown in "Examples" on page 12-34 in the TRANSLATE section.

```
from_set:  12AA12
to_set:    CDABEF
source raw: 1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234
return raw: CD365678CDCD56CD34443434CD34567890ABABCD34
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Example 4:

In this example, *from_set* and *to_set* are not specified.

```
declare
  sr raw(32767);
  r raw(32767);
begin
  sr      := hexraw('1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234');
  r := UTL_RAW.TRANSLITERATE(sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('source raw: ' || sr);
  dbms_output.put_line('return raw: ' || r);
end;
/
```

The result is as follows. According to the *from_set* and *to_set* defaults, all bytes are replaced by x'00'.

```
source raw: 1236567812125612344434341234567890ABAA1234
return raw: 0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

XRANGE function

This function returns a RAW value containing the succession of one-byte encodings beginning and ending with the specified byte-codes. The specified byte-codes must be single-byte RAW values. If the *start_byte* value is greater than the *end_byte* value, the succession of resulting bytes begins with *start_byte*, wraps through x'FF' back to x'00', then ends at *end_byte*.

Syntax

```
UTL_RAW.XRANGE (
  start_byte IN RAW DEFAULT NULL,
  end_byte   IN RAW DEFAULT NULL)
RETURN RAW;
```

Parameters

Table 12–26 XRANGE function parameters

Parameters	Description
<i>start_byte</i>	Beginning byte-code value for resulting sequence (default x'00')
<i>end_byte</i>	Ending byte-code value for resulting sequence (default x'FF')

Return value

RAW value containing the succession of one-byte encodings

Examples

The following three examples show the results where *start_byte* is less than *end_byte*, *start_byte* is greater than *end_byte*, and default values are used.

```
Command> declare
  >   r raw(32767);
  >   s raw(32767);
  >   e raw(32767);
  > begin
  >   s := hextoraw('1');
  >   e := hextoraw('A');
  >   r := utl_raw.xrangle(s,e);
  >   dbms_output.put_line(r);
  > end;
  > /
0102030405060708090A
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
Command> declare
  >   r raw(32767);
  >   s raw(32767);
  >   e raw(32767);
  > begin
  >   s := hextoraw('EE');
  >   e := hextoraw('A');
  >   r := utl_raw.xrangle(s,e);
  >   dbms_output.put_line(r);
  > end;
  > /
```



```
EEEEFF0F1F2F3F4F5F6F7F8F9FAFBFCFDFEFFF000102030405060708090A
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
Command> declare
  >   r raw(32767);
  >   begin
  >     r := utl_raw.xrange();
  >     dbms_output.put_line(r);
  >   end;
  > /
```

```
000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F101112131415161718191A1B1C1D1E1F2021222324252627
28292A2B2C2D2E2F303132333435363738393A3B3C3D3E3F404142434445464748494A4B4C4D4E4F
505152535455565758595A5B5C5D5E5F606162636465666768696A6B6C6D6E6F7071727374757677
78797A7B7C7D7E7F808182838485868788898A8B8C8D8E8F909192939495969798999A9B9C9D9E9F
A0A1A2A3A4A5A6A7A8A9AAABACADAFAFB0B1B2B3B4B5B6B7B8B9BABBBCBDBEBFC0C1C2C3C4C5C6C7
C8C9CACBCCDCECFD0D1D2D3D4D5D6D7D8D9DADBDCDDDEDFE0E1E2E3E4E5E6E7E8E9EAEBECEDEEEF
F0F1F2F3F4F5F6F7F8F9FAFBFCFDFEFFF
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

The UTL_RECOMP package recompiles invalid PL/SQL modules, invalid views, index types, and operators in a database.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Using UTL_RECOMP](#)
 - Overview
 - Operational notes
 - Examples
- [Summary of UTL_RECOMP subprograms](#)

Using UTL_RECOMP

- [Overview](#)
- [Operational notes](#)
- [Examples](#)

Overview

UTL_RECOMP is particularly useful after a major-version upgrade that typically invalidates all PL/SQL objects. Although invalid objects are recompiled automatically on use, it is useful to run this before operation because this will either eliminate or minimize subsequent latencies due to on-demand automatic recompilation at runtime.

Operational notes

- This package must be run using `ttIsql`.
- To use this package, you must be the instance administrator and run it as `SYS.UTL_RECOMP`.
- This package expects the following packages to have been created with `VALID` status:
 - `STANDARD` (`standard.sql`)
 - `DBMS_STANDARD` (`dbmsstdx.sql`)
 - `DBMS_RANDOM` (`dbmsrand.sql`)
- There should be no other DDL on the database while running entries in this package. Not following this recommendation may lead to deadlocks.
- Because TimesTen does not support `DBMS_SCHEDULER`, the number of recompile threads to run in parallel is always 1, regardless of what the user specifies. Therefore, there is no effective difference between `RECOMP_PARALLEL` and `RECOMP_SERIAL` in TimesTen.

Examples

Recompile all objects sequentially:

```
Command> EXECUTE SYS.UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL();
```

Recompile objects in schema SCOTT sequentially:

```
Command> EXECUTE SYS.UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL('SCOTT');
```

Summary of UTL_RECOMP subprograms

Table 13–1 UTL_RECOMP Package Subprograms

Subprogram	Description
RECOMP_PARALLEL procedure	Recompiles invalid objects in a given schema, or all invalid objects in the database, in parallel. As noted earlier, in TimesTen the number of recompile threads to run in parallel is always 1, regardless of what the user specifies. Therefore, there is no effective difference between <code>RECOMP_PARALLEL</code> and <code>RECOMP_SERIAL</code> in TimesTen.
RECOMP_SERIAL procedure	Recompiles invalid objects in a given schema or all invalid objects in the database.

Notes:

- The `PLS_INTEGER` and `BINARY_INTEGER` data types are identical. This document uses `BINARY_INTEGER` to indicate data types in reference information (such as for table types, record types, subprogram parameters, or subprogram return values), but may use either in discussion and examples.
 - The `INTEGER` and `NUMBER(38)` data types are also identical. This document uses `INTEGER` throughout.
-

RECOMP_PARALLEL procedure

This procedure uses the information exposed in the `DBA_Dependencies` view to recompile invalid objects in the database, or in a given schema, in parallel.

In TimesTen, the `threads` value is always 1 regardless of how it is set. As a result, there is no effective difference between `RECOMP_PARALLEL` and `RECOMP_SERIAL`.

Syntax

```
UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_PARALLEL(
  threads IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT NULL,
  schema  IN VARCHAR2        DEFAULT NULL,
  flags   IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 13–2 RECOMP_PARALLEL procedure parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>threads</code>	The number of recompile threads to run in parallel In TimesTen, <code>threads</code> is always 1.
<code>schema</code>	The schema in which to recompile invalid objects If <code>NULL</code> , all invalid objects in the database are recompiled.
<code>flags</code>	Flag values intended for internal testing and diagnosability only

RECOMP_SERIAL procedure

This procedure recompiles invalid objects in a given schema or all invalid objects in the database.

Syntax

```
UTL_RECOMP.RECOMP_SERIAL(  
  schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,  
  flags IN BINARY_INTEGER DEFAULT 0);
```

Parameters

Table 13–3 *RECOMP_SERIAL procedure parameters*

Parameter	Description
<i>schema</i>	The schema in which to recompile invalid objects If <code>NULL</code> , all invalid objects in the database are recompiled.
<i>flags</i>	Flag values intended for internal testing and diagnosability only

Index

A

anonymous PL/SQL blocks and dynamic SQL, 7-3
APPEND Procedures, 2-14
arrays
 BIND_ARRAY procedure, 7-7
 bulk DML using DBMS_SQL, 7-47

B

BINARY_DOUBLE_TABLE table type, 7-28
BINARY_FLOAT_TABLE table type, 7-29
bind parameter--see bind variable
bind variable, 7-7
BIND_ARRAY procedure, 7-46
BIND_VARIABLE procedure, 7-49
BIT_AND function, 12-7
BIT_COMPLEMENT function, 12-8
BIT_OR function, 12-9
BIT_XOR function, 12-10
BLOB_TABLE table type, 7-30

C

CANONICALIZE procedure, 8-8
CAST_FROM_BINARY_DOUBLE function, 12-11
CAST_FROM_BINARY_FLOAT function, 12-12
CAST_FROM_BINARY_INTEGER function, 12-13
CAST_FROM_NUMBER function, 12-14
CAST_TO_BINARY_DOUBLE function, 12-15
CAST_TO_BINARY_FLOAT function, 12-17
CAST_TO_BINARY_INTEGER function, 12-19
CAST_TO_NUMBER function, 12-20
CAST_TO_NVARCHAR2 function, 12-21
CAST_TO_RAW function, 12-22
CAST_TO_VARCHAR2 function, 12-23
CHARARR table type, 4-9
CLOB_TABLE table type, 7-31
CLOSE Procedure, 2-16
CLOSE_CURSOR procedure, 7-51
collections
 scalar types for collections, 7-47
 table items, 7-47
COLUMN_VALUE procedure, 7-52
COLUMN_VALUE_LONG procedure (not supported), 7-44

COMMA_TO_TABLE procedure, 8-9
COMPARE function, 12-24
COMPARE Functions, 2-17
COMPILE_SCHEMA procedure, 8-10
CONCAT function, 12-25
CONVERT function, 12-26
CONVERTTOBLOB procedure, 2-18
CONVERTTOCLOB Procedure, 2-20
COPIES function, 12-27
COPY Procedures, 2-23
CREATETEMPORARY Procedures, 2-27
cursors, DBMS_SQL package, 7-6

D

DATE_TABLE table type, 7-32
DB_VERSION procedure, 8-11
DBMS_LOB package, 2-1
DBMS_LOCK package
 subprograms summary, 3-3
 using, 3-2
DBMS_OUTPUT package
 data structures, 4-8
 example, 4-7
 subprograms summary, 4-11
 using, 4-2
DBMS_PREPROCESSOR package
 data structures, 5-5
 subprogram summary, 5-7
 using, 5-2
DBMS_RANDOM package
 supprogram summary, 6-4
 using, 6-2
DBMS_SQL package
 data structures, 7-24
 examples, 7-11, 7-73, 7-75
 subprograms summary, 7-44
 using, 7-2
DBMS_UTILITY package
 examples, 8-13, 8-24, 8-33
 subprograms summary, 8-7
 using, 8-2
DBMSOUTPUT_LINESARRAY table type, 4-10
DEFINE_ARRAY procedure, 7-55
DEFINE_COLUMN procedure, 7-57
DEFINE_COLUMN_LONG procedure (not

supported), 7-44
DESC_REC record type, 7-25
DESC_REC2 record type, 7-26
DESC_REC3 record type, 7-27
DESC_TAB table type, 7-33
DESC_TAB2 table type, 7-34
DESC_TAB3 table type, 7-35
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS procedure, 7-59
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS2 procedure, 7-60
DESCRIBE_COLUMNS3 procedure, 7-61
DISABLE procedure, 4-12
dynamic SQL
 anonymous blocks and, 7-3
 DBMS_SQL functions, using, 7-2
 execution flow in, 7-6

E

ENABLE procedure, 4-13
ERASE Procedures, 2-28
examples
 DBMS_OUTPUT, 4-7
 DBMS_SQL, 7-11
 DBMS_SQL.TO_CURSOR_NUMBER, 7-73
 DBMS_SQL.TO_REFCURSOR, 7-75
 DBMS_UTILITY.FORMAT_ERROR_
 BACKTRACE, 8-13
 DBMS_UTILITY.INVALIDATE, 8-24
 DBMS_UTILITY.VALIDATE, 8-33
 TT_DB_VERSION, 11-6
 UTL_FILE, 10-7
 UTL_IDENT, 11-6
EXECUTE function, 7-62
EXECUTE_AND_FETCH function, 7-63
execution flow in dynamic SQL, 7-6

F

FCLOSE procedure, 10-12
FCLOSE_ALL procedure, 10-13
FCOPY procedure, 10-14
FETCH_ROWS function, 7-64
FFLUSH procedure, 10-15
FGETATTR procedure, 10-16
FGETPOS function, 10-17
FILE_TYPE record type, 10-10
FOPEN function, 10-18
FOPEN_NCHAR function, 10-20
FORMAT_CALL_STACK function, 8-12
FORMAT_ERROR_BACKTRACE function, 8-13
FORMAT_ERROR_STACK function, 8-16
FREETEMPORARY Procedures, 2-30
FREMOVE procedure, 10-21
FRENAME procedure, 10-22
FSEEK procedure, 10-23

G

GET_CPU_TIME function, 8-17
GET_DEPENDENCY procedure, 8-18
GET_ENDIANNESNESS function, 8-19

GET_HASH_VALUE function, 8-20
GET_LINE procedure, 4-14, 10-24
GET_LINE_NCHAR procedure, 10-25
GET_LINES procedure, 4-15
GET_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE function, 5-8
GET_RAW function, 10-26
GET_SQL_HASH function, 8-21
GET_TIME function, 8-22
GETCHUNKSIZE Functions, 2-31
GETLENGTH Functions, 2-32

I

INITIALIZE procedure, 6-5
INSTR Functions, 2-35
INTERVAL_DAY_TO_SECOND_TABLE table
 type, 7-36
INTERVAL_YEAR_TO_MONTH_TABLE table
 type, 7-37
INVALIDATE procedure, 8-23
IS_BIT_SET function, 8-26
IS_OPEN function, 7-65, 10-27
ISOPEN Functions, 2-37
ISTEMPORARY Functions, 2-38

L

LAST_ERROR_POSITION function, 7-66
LAST_ROW_COUNT function, 7-67
LAST_ROW_ID function, 7-68
LAST_SQL_FUNCTION_CODE function, 7-69
LENGTH function, 12-28
LOBs
 DBMS_LOB package, 2-1

N

NAME_RESOLVE procedure, 8-27
NAME_TOKENIZE procedure, 8-29
NEW_LINE procedure, 4-16, 10-28
NORMAL function, 6-6
NUMBER_TABLE table type, 7-38

O

OPEN Procedures, 2-39
OPEN_CURSOR function, 7-70
OVERLAY function, 12-29
overview of packages
 package components, 1-3
 referencing package contents, 1-5
 summary of TimesTen packages, 1-7
 using TimesTen packages, 1-4

P

PARSE procedure, 7-71
PRINT_POST_PROCESSED_SOURCE
 procedure, 5-10
PUT, 10-30
PUT procedure, 4-17, 10-29

PUT_LINE procedure, 4-18, 10-30
PUT_LINE_NCHAR procedure, 10-31
PUT_NCHAR procedure, 10-32
PUT_RAW procedure, 10-33
PUTF procedure, 10-34
PUTF_NCHAR procedure, 10-35

R

RANDOM function, 6-7
READ Procedures, 2-40
RECOMP_PARALLEL procedure, 13-7
RECOMP_SERIAL procedure, 13-8
referencing package contents, 1-5
REVERSE function, 12-30

S

SEED procedure, 6-8
SLEEP procedure, 3-4
SOURCE_LINES_T table type, 5-6
STRING function, 6-9
SUBSTR function, 12-31
SUBSTR Functions, 2-42
summary of TimesTen packages, 1-7

T

TABLE_TO_COMMA procedure, 8-31
tables, table items as arrays, 7-47
TERMINATE procedure, 6-10
TIME_TABLE table type, 7-39
TIMESTAMP_TABLE table type, 7-40
TO_CURSOR_NUMBER function, 7-73
TO_REFCURSOR function, 7-75
TRANSLATE function, 12-33
TRANSLITERATE function, 12-36
TRIM Procedures, 2-44
TT_DB_VERSION package
 constants, 9-4
 example, 11-6
 using, 9-2

U

using TimesTen packages, 1-4
UTL_FILE package
 data structures, 10-9
 examples, 10-7
 subprograms summary, 10-11
 using, 10-2
UTL_IDENT package
 constants, 11-5
 example, 11-6
 using, 11-2
UTL_RAW package
 subprograms summary, 12-5
 using, 12-2
UTL_RECOMP package
 subprograms summary, 13-6
 using, 13-2

V

VALIDATE procedure, 8-32
VALUE function, 6-11
VARCHAR2_TABLE table type, 7-41
VARCHAR2A table type, 7-42
VARCHAR2S table type, 7-43
VARIABLE_VALUE procedure, 7-77

W

WRITE Procedures, 2-46
WRITEAPPEND Procedures, 2-48

X

XRANGE function, 12-40

