

Oracle8™

Utilities

Release 8.0

December 1997

Part No. A58244-01

Oracle8 Utilities

Part No. A58244-01

Release 8.0

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Appendix A SQL*Loader Reserved Words

Appendix B DB2/DXT User Notes

Send Us Your Comments

Oracle8 Utilities, Release 8.0

Part No. A58244-01

Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this publication. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

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Preface

This manual describes how to use the Oracle8 Server utilities for data transfer, maintenance, and database administration.

Oracle8 Utilities contains information that describes the features and functionality of the Oracle8 and the Oracle8 Enterprise Edition products. Oracle8 and Oracle8 Enterprise Edition have the same basic features. However, several advanced features are available only with the Enterprise Edition, and some of these are optional.

For information about the differences between Oracle8 and the Oracle8 Enterprise Edition and the features and options that are available to you, see *Getting to Know Oracle8 and the Oracle8 Enterprise Edition*.

The Oracle Utilities

This manual describes the basic concepts behind each utility and provides examples to show how the utilities are used.

Some of the information this manual provides must be supplemented for the high-security version of the Oracle8 Server, Trusted Oracle. Such information is marked with references to the Trusted Oracle documentation.

Audience

This manual is for database administrators (DBAs), application programmers, security administrators, system operators, and other Oracle users who perform the following tasks:

- archive data, back up an Oracle database, or move data between Oracle databases using the Export/Import utilities
- load data into Oracle tables from operating system files using SQL*Loader
- create and maintain user-defined character sets (NLS Utilities) and other Oracle NLS data

To use this manual, you need a working knowledge of SQL and Oracle8 fundamentals, information that is contained in *Oracle8 Concepts*. In addition, SQL*Loader requires that you know how to use your operating system's file management facilities.

Note: This manual does not contain instructions for installing the utilities, which is operating system-specific. Installation instructions for the utilities can be found in your operating system-specific Oracle8 documentation.

How *Oracle8 Utilities* Is Organized

This manual is divided into four parts:

Part I: Export/Import

Chapter 1, “Export”

This chapter describes how to use Export to write data from an Oracle database into transportable files. It discusses guidelines, export modes, interactive and command-line methods, parameter specifications, and incremental exports. It also provides several examples of Export sessions.

Chapter 2, “Import”

This chapter shows you how to use Import to read data from Export files into an Oracle database. It discusses guidelines, interactive and command-line methods, parameter specifications, and incremental imports. It also provides several examples of Import sessions.

Part II: SQL*Loader

Chapter 3, “SQL*Loader Concepts”

This chapter introduces SQL*Loader and describes its features. It also introduces data loading concepts. It discusses input to SQL*Loader, database preparation, and output from SQL*Loader.

Chapter 4, “SQL*Loader Case Studies”

This chapter presents case studies that illustrate some of the features of SQL*Loader. It demonstrates the loading of variable-length data, fixed-format records, a free-format file, multiple physical records as one logical record, multiple tables, and direct file loads.

Chapter 5, “SQL*Loader Control File Reference”

This chapter describes the data definition language (DDL) used by SQL*Loader to map data to Oracle format. It discusses creating the control file to hold DDL source, using the LOAD DATA statement, specifying data files, specifying tables and columns, and specifying the location of data.

Chapter 6, “SQL*Loader Command-Line Reference”

This chapter describes the command-line syntax used by SQL*Loader. It discusses the SQLLOAD command, command-line arguments, suppressing SQL*Loader messages, and sizing the bind array.

Chapter 7, “SQL*Loader: Log File Reference”

This chapter describes the information contained in the log file.

Chapter 8, “SQL*Loader: Conventional and Direct Path Loads”

This chapter describes the conventional path load method and the direct path load method— a high performance option that significantly reduces the time required to load large quantities of data.

Part III: NLS Utilities

Chapter 9, “National Language Support Utilities”

Part III explains how to use the NLS utilities: the NLS Data Installation utility, which helps you convert text-format updates to NLS objects; The NLS Configuration utility, which helps you configure your NLS boot files so that only the NLS objects you want will be loaded; the NLS Calendar utility, which allows you to update existing NLS calendar data with additional ruler eras.

Part IV: Offline Database Verification Utility

Chapter 10, “Offline Database Verification Utility”

This chapter describes how to use the offline database verification utility.

Appendix A, “SQL*Loader Reserved Words”

This appendix lists the words reserved by the Oracle utilities.

Appendix B, “DB2/DXT User Notes”

This appendix describes differences between the data definition language syntax of SQL*Loader and DB2 Load Utility control files. It discusses SQL*Loader extensions to the DB2 Load Utility, the DB2 RESUME option, options included for compatibility, and SQL*Loader restrictions.

Conventions Used in This Manual

This manual follows textual and typographic conventions explained in the following sections.

Text of the Manual

The following conventions are used in the text of this manual:

UPPERCASE Words	Uppercase text is used to call attention to command key-words, object names, parameters, filenames, and so on, for example: “If you create a private rollback segment, its name must be included in the ROLLBACK_SEGMENTS parameter in the PARAMETER file.”
<i>Italicized Words</i>	Italicized words are used at the first occurrence and definition of a term, as in the following example: “A <i>database</i> is a collection of data to be treated as a unit. The general purpose of a database is to store and retrieve related information, as needed.” Italicized words are used also to indicate emphasis, book titles, and to highlight names of performance statistics.

PL/SQL, SQL, and SQL*Plus commands and statements are displayed in a fixed-width font using the following conventions, separated from normal text as in the following example:

```
ALTER TABLESPACE users    ADD DATAFILE 'users2.ora' SIZE 50K;
```

Punctuation: , ' ”	Example statements may include punctuation such as commas or quotation marks. All punctuation given in example statements is required. All statement examples end with a semicolon. Depending on the application in use, a semicolon or other terminator may or may not be required to end a statement.
UPPERCASE Words: INSERT, SIZE	Uppercase words in example statements indicate the key-words in Oracle SQL. However, when you issue statements, keywords are not case-sensitive.

Lowercase Words:
emp, users2.ora

Lowercase words in example statements indicate words supplied only for the context of the example. For example, lowercase words may indicate the name of a table, column, or file. Some operating systems are case sensitive, so refer to your installation or user's manual to find whether you must pay attention to case.

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Part I

Export/Import

Part I describes the Export and Import utilities. These utilities are complementary. Export writes data from an Oracle database into a transportable operating system file. Import reads data from this file back into an Oracle database. You can use Export and Import to accomplish the following tasks:

- move data between Oracle databases, even if the databases are on different systems or platforms
 - move data from one tablespace or schema to another
 - repartition data in tables
 - store definitions of database objects (such as tables, clusters, and indexes) with or without the data
 - archive inactive data or store temporary data
 - store Oracle data in operating system files outside a database
 - upgrade to new releases of Oracle
 - back up entire Oracle databases or back up only tables whose data changed since the last export, using an incremental export or a cumulative export
 - selectively back up parts of a database in a way that requires less storage space than a system backup
 - restore a database by importing from incremental or cumulative exports
 - restore tables that were dropped, if they had been exported previously
 - move data between older and newer versions or releases of Oracle
- save space or reduce fragmentation on the platform used by the Oracle database

This chapter describes how to use the Export utility to write data from an Oracle database into an operating system file in binary format. This file is stored outside the database, and it can be read into another Oracle database by using the Import utility (described in Chapter 2, “Import”). This chapter covers the following topics:

- What is the Export Utility?
- Export Modes
- Using Export
- Export Parameters
- Example Export Sessions
- Using the Interactive Method
- Warning, Error, and Completion Messages
- Direct Path Export
- Incremental, Cumulative, and Complete Exports
- Network Considerations
- Character Set and NLS Considerations
- Considerations in Exporting Database Objects
- Using Different Versions of Export
- Creating Oracle Release 7 Export Files from an Oracle8 Server

What is the Export Utility?

Export provides a simple way for you to transfer data objects between Oracle database. Export extracts the object definitions and table data from an Oracle database and stores them in an Oracle binary-format Export dump file located typically on disk or tape.

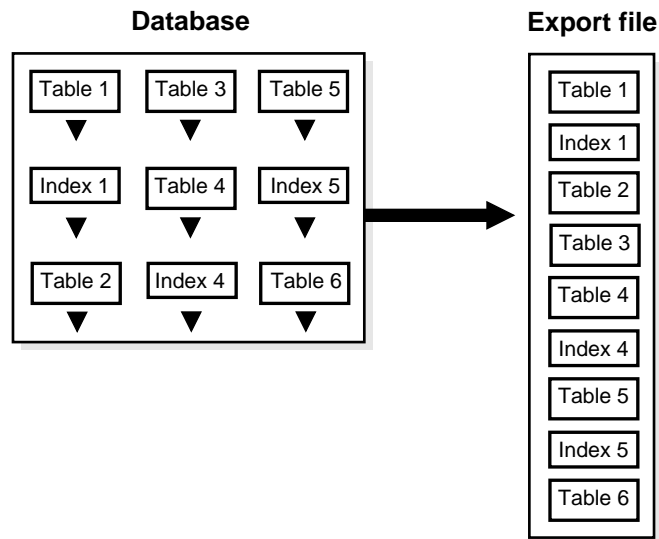
Such files can then be FTPed or physically transported (in the case of tape) to a different site and used, with the Import utility, to transfer data between databases that are on machines not connected via a network or as backups in addition to normal backup procedures.

The Export and Import utilities can also facilitate certain aspects of Oracle Advanced Replication functionality like offline instantiation. See *Oracle8 Replication* for more information.

Note that, Export dump files can only be read by the Oracle utility, Import (see Chapter 2, “Import”). If you need to read load data from ASCII fixed-format or delimited files, see Part II, SQL*Loader of this manual.

When you run Export against an Oracle database, objects (such as tables) are extracted, followed by their related objects (such as indexes, comments, and grants) if any, and then written to the Export file. See Figure 1-1.

Note: If you are working with the Advanced Replication Option, refer to the information about migration and compatibility in *Oracle8 Replication*. If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about using the Export utility in that environment.

Figure 1–1 Exporting a Database

Reading the Contents of an Export File

Export files are stored in Oracle-binary format. Export files generated by Oracle8 Export cannot be read by utilities other than Oracle8 Import. Export files created by Oracle8 Export cannot be read by earlier versions of the Import utility. Similarly, Import can read files written by Export, but cannot read files in other formats. To load data from ASCII fixed-format or delimited files, see Part II of this manual for information about SQL*Loader.

You can, however, display the contents of an export file by using the Import SHOW parameter. For more information, see “SHOW” on page 2-27.

Access Privileges

To use Export, you must have the CREATE SESSION privilege on an Oracle database. To export tables owned by another user, you must have the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role enabled. This role is granted to all DBAs.

If you do not have the system privileges contained in the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role, you cannot export objects contained in another user's schema. For example, you cannot export a table in another user's schema, even if you created a synonym for it.

Export Modes

The Export utility provides three modes of export. All users can export in table mode and user mode. A user with the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role (a *privileged user*) can export in table mode, user mode, and full database mode. The database objects that are exported depend on the mode you choose.

See “Export Parameters” on page 1-11 for information on specifying each mode.

You can use the conventional path Export or direct path Export to export in any of the three modes. The differences between conventional path export and direct path Export are described in “Direct Path Export” on page 1-33.

Table 1–1 shows the objects that are exported and imported in each mode.

Table 1–1 Objects Exported and Imported in Each Mode

Table Mode	User Mode	Full Database Mode
For each table in the TABLES list, users can export and import:	For each user in the Owner list, users can export and import:	Privileged users can export and import all database objects except those owned by SYS:
object type definitions used by table	foreign function libraries	tablespace definitions
table definitions	object types	profiles
pre-table actions	database links	user definitions
table data by partition	sequence numbers	roles
nested table data	cluster definitions	system privilege grants
owner’s table indexes table constraints (primary, unique, check) owner’s table grants	In addition, for each table that the specified user owns, users can export and import:	role grants default roles tablespace quotas
analyze tables	object type definitions used by table	resource costs
column and table comments	table definitions	rollback segment definitions
auditing information	pre-table actions	database links
table referential constraints	table data by partition	sequence numbers
owner’s table triggers	nested table data	all directory aliases
post-table actions	owner’s table indexes 1	all foreign function libraries

Table 1–1 Objects Exported and Imported in Each Mode (Cont.)

Table Mode	User Mode	Full Database Mode
In addition, privileged users can export and import:	table constraints (primary,unique,check) owner's table grants	all object types all cluster definitions
triggers owned by other users	analyze table	password history
indexes owned by other users	column and table comments	default and system auditing
	private synonyms	
	user stored procedures, packages, and functions	For each table, the privileged user can export and import:
	auditing information	object type definitions used by table
	user views	table definitions
	analyze cluster	pre-table actions
	referential integrity constraints	table data by partition
	triggers 2	nested table data
	post-table actions	table indexes
	snapshots	table constraints (primary, unique, check)
	snapshot logs	table grants
	job queues	analyze table
	refresh groups	column and table comments
		auditing information
		all referential integrity constraints
		all synonyms
		all views
		all stored procedures, packages, and functions
		all triggers
		post-table actions
		analyze cluster
		all snapshots
		all snapshot logs
		all job queues

Table 1–1 Objects Exported and Imported in Each Mode (Cont.)

Table Mode	User Mode	Full Database Mode
		all refresh groups and children
<div>1. Non-privileged users can export and import only indexes they own on tables they own. They cannot export indexes they own that are on tables owned by other users, nor can they export indexes owned by other users on their own tables. Privileged users can export and import indexes on the specified users' tables, even if the indexes are owned by other users. Indexes owned by the specified user on other users' tables are not included, unless those other users are included in the list of users to export.</div> <div>2. Non-privileged and privileged users can export and import all triggers owned by the user, even if they are on tables owned by other users.</div>		

Understanding Table-Level and Partition-Level Export

In table-level Export, an entire partitioned or non-partitioned table, along with its indexes and other table-dependent objects, is exported. All the partitions of a partitioned table are exported. (This applies to both direct path Export and conventional path Export.) All Export modes (full, user, table) support table-level Export.

In partition-level Export, the user can export one or more specified partitions of a table. Full database and user mode Export do not support partition-level Export; only table mode Export does. Because incremental Exports (incremental, cumulative, and complete) can be done only in full database mode, partition-level Export cannot be specified for incremental exports.

In all modes, partitioned data is exported in a format such that partitions can be imported selectively.

For information on how to specify a partition-level Export, see “TABLES” on page 1-19.

Using Export

This section describes how to use the Export utility, including what you need to do before you begin exporting and how to invoke Export.

Before Using Export

To use Export, you must run the script CATEXP.SQL or CATALOG.SQL (which runs CATEXP.SQL) after the database has been created.

Note: The actual names of the script files depend on your operating system. The script file names and the method for running them are described in your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

CATEXP.SQL or CATALOG.SQL needs to be run only once on a database. You do not need to run it again before you perform the export. The script performs the following tasks to prepare the database for Export:

- creates the necessary export views
- assigns all necessary privileges to the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role
- assigns EXP_FULL_DATABASE to the DBA role

Before you run Export, ensure that there is sufficient disk or tape storage space to which to write the export file. If there is not enough space, Export terminates with a write-failure error.

You can use table sizes to estimate the maximum space needed. Table sizes can be found in the USER_SEGMENTS view of the Oracle data dictionary. The following query displays disk usage for all tables:

```
select sum(bytes) from user_segments where segment_type='TABLE';
```

The result of the query does not include disk space used for data stored in LOB (large object) columns.

See the *Oracle8 Reference* for more information about dictionary views.

Invoking Export

You can invoke Export in one of the following ways:

- Enter the following command:

```
exp username/password PARFILE=filename
```

PARFILE is a file containing the export parameters you typically use. If you use different parameters for different databases, you can have multiple parameter files. This is the recommended method.

- Enter the command

```
exp username/password
```

followed by the parameters you need.

Note: The number of parameters cannot exceed the maximum length of a command line on the system.

Enter only the command `exp username/password` to begin an interactive session and let Export prompt you for the information it needs. The interactive method provides less functionality than the parameter-driven method. It exists for backward compatibility.

You can use a combination of the first and second options. That is, you can list parameters both in the parameters file and on the command line. In fact, you can specify the same parameter in both places. The position of the PARFILE parameter and other parameters on the command line determines what parameters override others. For example, assume the parameters file `params.dat` contains the parameter `INDEXES=Y` and Export is invoked with the following line:

```
exp system/manager PARFILE=params.dat INDEXES=N
```

In this case, because `INDEXES=N` occurs *after* `PARFILE=params.dat`, `INDEXES=N` overrides the value of the `INDEXES` parameter in the PARFILE.

You can specify the username and password in the parameter file, although, for security reasons, this is not recommended. If you omit the username/password combination, Export prompts you for it.

See “Export Parameters” on page 1-11 for descriptions of the parameters.

To see how to specify an export from a database that is not the default database, refer to “Exporting and Importing with Net8” on page 1-44.

Invoking Export as SYSDBA

Typically, you should not need to invoke Export as SYSDBA. However, if you are using Tablespace Point-In-Time Recovery (TSPITR) which enables you to quickly recover one or more tablespaces to a point-in-time different from that of the rest of the database, you will need to know how to do so.

Attention: It is recommended that you read the information about TSPITR in the *Oracle8 Backup and Recovery Guide*, “POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER” on page 2-26, and “RECOVERY_TABLESPACES” on page 1-19 before continuing with this section.

To invoke Export as SYSDBA, use the following syntax:

```
exp username/password AS SYSDBA
```

or, optionally

```
exp username/password@instance AS SYSDBA
```

Note: Since the string “AS SYSDBA” contains a blank, most operating systems require that entire string ‘username/password AS SYSDBA’ be placed in quotes or marked as a literal by some method. Note that some operating systems also require that quotes on the command line be escaped as well. Please see your operating system-specific Oracle documentation for information about special and reserved characters on your system.

Note that if either the username or password is omitted, Export will prompt you for it.

If you prefer to use the Export interactive mode, please see “Interactively Invoking Export as SYSDBA” on page 1-29 for more information.

Getting Online Help

Export provides online help. Enter `exp help=y` on the command line to see a help screen like the one shown below.

```
> exp help=y
```

```
Export: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 03 9:26:39 1997
```

```
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

You can let Export prompt you for parameters by entering the EXP command followed by your username/password:

```
Example: EXP SCOTT/TIGER
```

Or, you can control how Export runs by entering the EXP command followed by various arguments. To specify parameters, you use keywords:

```
Format: EXP KEYWORD=value or KEYWORD=(value1,value2,...,valueN)
```

```
Example: EXP SCOTT/TIGER GRANTS=Y TABLES=(EMP,DEPT,MGR)
```

```
or TABLES=(T1:P1,T1:P2), if T1 is partitioned table
```

USERID must be the first parameter on the command line.

Keyword	Description (Default)	Keyword	Description (Default)
USERID	username/password	FULL	export entire file (N)
BUFFER	size of data buffer	OWNER	list of owner usernames

FILE	output file (EXPDAT.DMP)	TABLES	list of table names
COMPRESS	import into one extent (Y)	RECORDLENGTH	length of IO record
GRANTS	export grants (Y)	INCTYPE	incremental export type
INDEXES	export indexes (Y)	RECORD	track incr. export (Y)
ROWS	export data rows (Y)	PARFILE	parameter filename
CONSTRAINTS	export constraints (Y)	CONSISTENT	cross-table consistency
LOG	log file of screen output	STATISTICS	analyze objects (ESTIMATE)
DIRECT	direct path (N)		
FEEDBACK	display progress every x rows (0)		
POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER	Tablespace Point-in-time Recovery (N)		
RECOVERY_TABLESPACES	List of tablespace names to recover		
VOLSIZE	number of bytes to write to each tape volume		

Export terminated successfully without warnings.

The Parameter File

The parameter file allows you to specify Export parameters in a file where they can easily be modified or reused. Create the parameter file using any flat file text editor. The command-line option `PARFILE=filename` tells Export to read the parameters from the specified file rather than from the command line. For example:

```
exp PARFILE=filename
exp username/password PARFILE=filename
```

The syntax for parameter file specifications is one of the following:

```
KEYWORD=value
KEYWORD=(value)
KEYWORD=(value1, value2, ...)
```

The following example shows a partial parameter file listing:

```
FULL=Y
FILE=DBA.DMP
GRANTS=Y
INDEXES=Y
CONSISTENT=Y
```

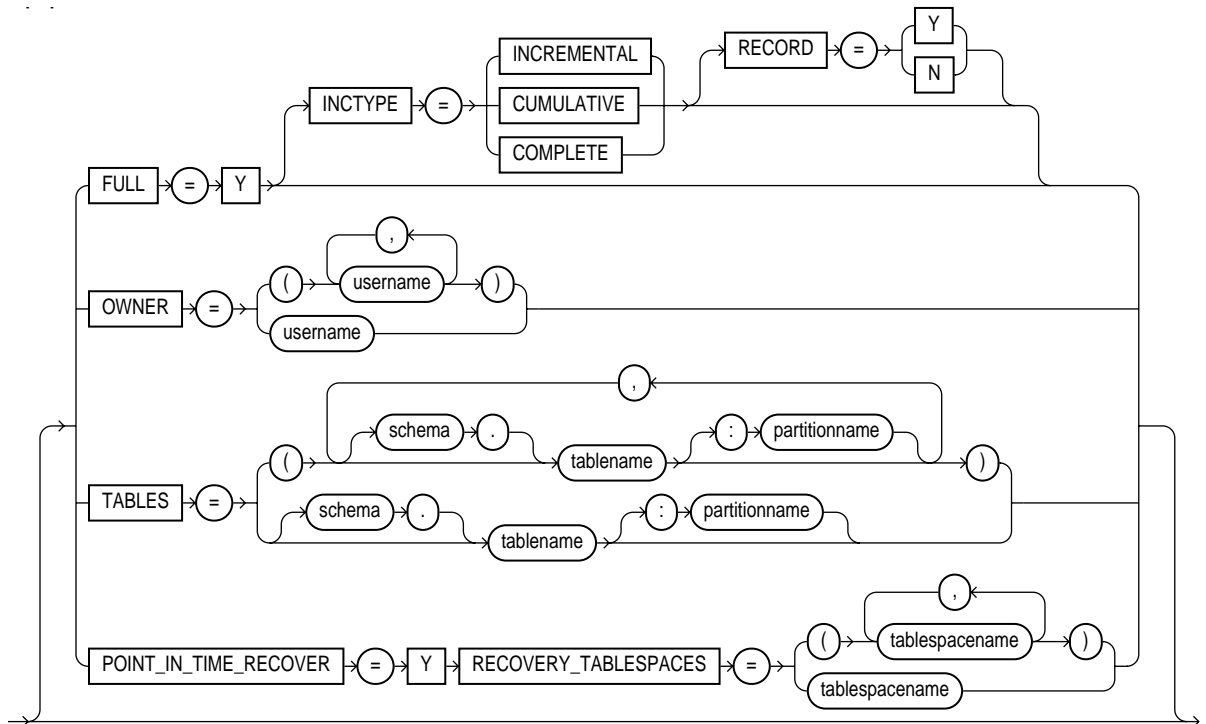
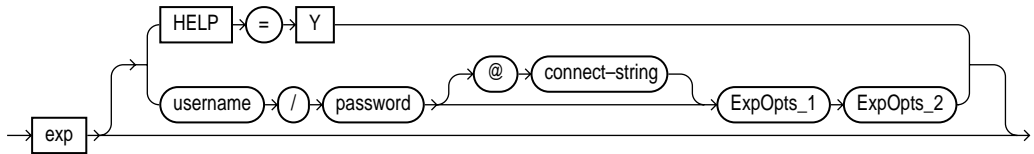
Additional Information: The maximum size of the parameter file may be limited by the operating system. The name of the parameter file is subject to the file naming conventions of the operating system. See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for more information.

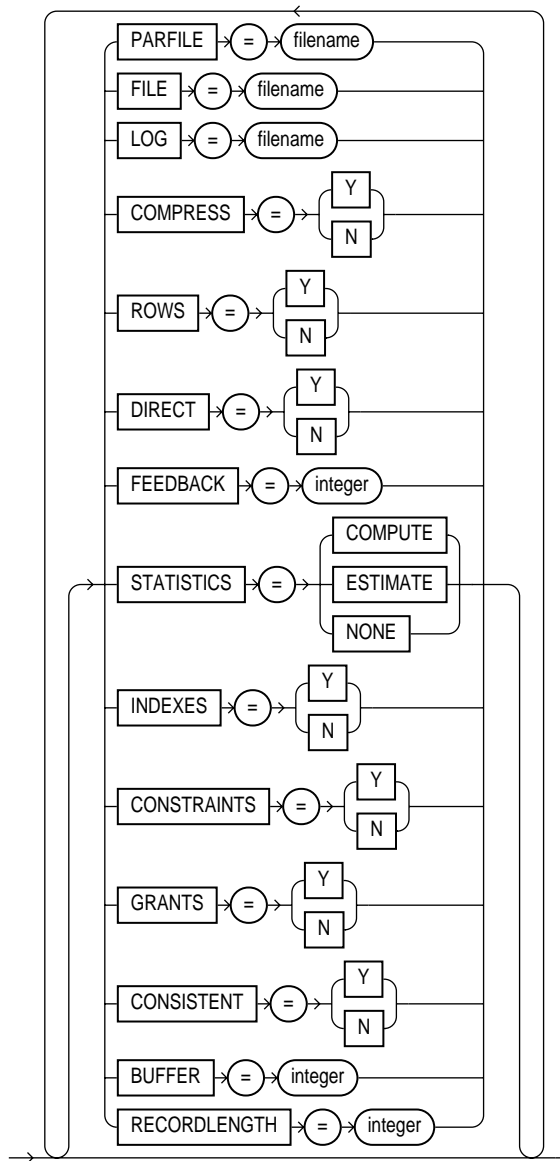
You can add comments to the parameter file by preceding them with the pound (#) sign. Export ignores all characters to the right of the pound (#) sign.

Export Parameters

The following three diagrams show the syntax for the parameters that you can specify in the parameter file or on the command line.

The remainder of this section describes each parameter.





BUFFER

Default: operating system-dependent. See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation to determine the default value for this parameter.

Specifies the size, in bytes, of the buffer used to fetch rows. As a result, this parameter determines the maximum number of rows in an array fetched by Export. Use the following formula to calculate the buffer size:

```
buffer_size = rows_in_array * maximum_row_size
```

If you specify zero, the Export utility fetches only one row at a time.

Tables with LONG, LOB, BFILE, REF, ROWID, or type columns are fetched one row at a time.

Note: The BUFFER parameter applies only to conventional path Export. It has no effect on a direct path Export.

COMPRESS

Default: Y

Specifies how Export and Import manage the initial extent for table data.

The default, COMPRESS=Y, causes Export to flag table data for consolidation into one initial extent upon Import. If extent sizes are large (for example, because of the PCTINCREASE parameter), the allocated space will be larger than the space required to hold the data when you specify COMPRESS=Y.

If you specify COMPRESS=N, Export uses the current storage parameters, including the values of initial extent size and next extent size. The values of the parameters may be the values specified in the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statements or the values modified by the database system. For example, the NEXT extent size value may be modified if the table grows and if the PCTINCREASE parameter is nonzero.

Note: Although the actual consolidation is performed upon import, you can specify the COMPRESS parameter only when you export, not when you import. The Export utility, not the Import utility, generates the data definitions, including the storage parameter definitions. Thus, if you specify COMPRESS=Y when you export, you can import the data in consolidated form only.

Note: LOB data is not compressed. For LOB data, the original values of initial extent size and next extent size are used.

CONSISTENT

Default: N

Specifies whether or not Export uses the SET TRANSACTION READ ONLY statement to ensure that the data seen by Export is consistent to a single point in time and does not change during the execution of the export command. You should specify CONSISTENT=Y when you anticipate that other applications will be updating the database after an export has started.

If you specify CONSISTENT=N (the default), tables are usually exported in a single transaction. If a table contains nested tables, the outer table and each inner table are exported as separate transactions. If a table is partitioned, each partition is exported as a separate transaction.

Therefore, if nested tables and partitioned tables are being updated by other applications, the data that is exported could be inconsistent. To minimize this possibility, export those tables at a time when updates are not being done.

The following chart shows a sequence of events by two users: USER1 exports partitions in a table and USER2 updates data in that table.

Time Sequence	USER1	USER2
1	Begins export of TAB:P1	
2		Updates TAB:P2 Updates TAB:P1 Commit transaction
3	Ends export of TAB:P1	
4	Exports TAB:P2	

If the export uses CONSISTENT=Y, none of the updates by USER2 are written to the export file.

If the export uses CONSISTENT=N, the updates to TAB:P1 are not written to the export file. However, the updates to TAB:P2 are written to the export file because the update transaction is committed before the export of TAB:P2 begins. As a result, USER2's transaction is only partially recorded in the export file, making it inconsistent.

If you use CONSISTENT=Y and the volume of updates is large, the rollback segment will be large. In addition, the export of each table will be slower because the rollback segment must be scanned for uncommitted transactions.

Keep in mind the following points about using `CONSISTENT=Y`:

- To minimize the time and space required for such exports, you should export tables that need to remain consistent separately from those that do not.

For example, export the EMP and DEPT tables together in a consistent export, and then export the remainder of the database in a second pass.

- To reduce the chances of encountering a “snapshot too old” error, export the minimum number of objects that must be guaranteed consistent.

The “snapshot too old” error occurs when rollback space has been used up, and space taken up by committed transactions is reused for new transactions. Reusing space in the rollback segment allows database integrity to be preserved with minimum space requirements, but it imposes a limit on the amount of time that a read-consistent image can be preserved.

If a committed transaction has been overwritten and the information is needed for a read-consistent view of the database, a “snapshot too old” error results.

To avoid this error, you should minimize the time taken by a read-consistent export. (Do this by restricting the number of objects exported and, if possible, by reducing the database transaction rate.) Also, make the rollback segment as large as possible.

Note: You cannot specify `CONSISTENT=Y` with an incremental export.

CONSTRAINTS

Default: Y

Specifies whether or not the Export utility exports table constraints.

DIRECT

Default: N

Specifies whether you use direct path or conventional path Export.

Specifying `DIRECT=Y` causes Export to extract data by reading the data directly, bypassing the SQL Command Processing layer (evaluating buffer). This method can be much faster than a conventional path export.

You can further improve performance by using direct path Export with the database in direct read mode. Contention for resources with other users is eliminated because database blocks are read into the private buffer cache, rather than a public buffer cache.

Direct read mode is enabled if the database compatibility mode is 7.1.5 or higher. For more information about direct read mode, see the *Oracle8 Administrator's Guide*.

Direct path Export cannot be used to export data from tables that contain column types that were introduced in Oracle8. Those column types are REF, LOB, BFILE, or object type columns (which include VARRAYs and nested tables). If a table contains any of these objects, only the table definition is exported, not the data, and a warning message is given.

For more information about direct path Exports, see “Direct Path Export” on page 1-33.

FEEDBACK

Default: 0 (zero)

Specifies that Export should display a progress meter in the form of a dot for *n* number of rows exported. For example, if you specify FEEDBACK=10, Export displays a dot each time 10 rows are exported. The FEEDBACK value applies to all tables being exported; it cannot be set on a per-table basis.

FILE

Default: expdat.dmp

Specifies the name of the export file. The default extension is .dmp, but you can specify any extension.

FULL

Default: N

Indicates that the Export is a full database mode Export (that is, it exports the entire database.) Specify FULL=Y to export in full database mode. You need the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role to export in this mode.

GRANTS

Default: Y

Specifies whether or not the Export utility exports grants. The grants that are exported depend on whether you use full database or user mode. In full database mode, all grants on a table are exported. In user mode, only those granted by the owner of the table are exported.

HELP

Default: N

Displays a help message with descriptions of the Export parameters.

INCTYPE

Default: none

Specifies the type of incremental Export. The options are COMPLETE, CUMULATIVE, and INCREMENTAL. See “Incremental, Cumulative, and Complete Exports” on page 1-37 for more information.

For more information on the system tables that support incremental export and for the definitions of ITIME, EXPID, and CTIME, see “System Tables” on page 1-43.

INDEXES

Default: Y

Specifies whether or not the Export utility exports indexes.

LOG

Default: none

Specifies a file name to receive informational and error messages. For example:

```
exp system/manager LOG=export.log
```

If you specify this parameter, messages are logged in the log file *and* displayed to the terminal display.

OWNER

Default: undefined

Indicates that the Export is a user-mode Export and lists the users whose objects will be exported.

PARFILE

Default: undefined

Specifies a filename for a file that contains a list of Export parameters. For more information on using a parameter file, see “The Parameter File” on page 1-10.

POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER

Default: N

Indicates whether or not the Export utility exports one or more tablespaces in an Oracle database. On Import, you can recover the tablespace to a prior point in time, without affecting the rest of the database. For more information, see the *Oracle8 Backup and Recovery Guide*.

RECORD

Default: Y

Indicates whether or not to record an incremental or cumulative export in the system tables SYS.INCEXP, SYS.INCFIL, and SYS.INCVID. For information about these tables, see “System Tables” on page 1-43.

RECORDLENGTH

Default: operating system dependent

Specifies the length, in bytes, of the file record. The RECORDLENGTH parameter is necessary when you must transfer the export file to another operating system that uses a different default value.

If you do not define this parameter, it defaults to your platform-dependent value for BUFSIZ. For more information about the BUFSIZ default value, see your operating system-specific documentation.

You can set RECORDLENGTH to any value equal to or greater than your system's BUFSIZ. (The highest value is 64KB.) Changing the RECORDLENGTH parameter affects only the size of data that accumulates before writing to the disk. It does not affect the operating system file block size.

Note: You can use this parameter to specify the size of the Export I/O buffer.

Additional Information: See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation to determine the proper value or to create a file with a different record size.

RECOVERY_TABLESPACES

Default: undefined

Specifies the tablespaces that will be recovered using point-in-time recovery. For more information about point-in-time recovery, see the *Oracle8 Backup and Recovery Guide*.

ROWS

Default: Y

Specifies whether or not the rows of table data are exported.

STATISTICS

Default: ESTIMATE

Specifies the type of database optimizer statistics to generate when the exported data is imported. Options are ESTIMATE, COMPUTE, and NONE. See the *Oracle8 Concepts* manual for information about the optimizer.

TABLES

Default: undefined

Specifies that the Export is a table-mode Export and lists the table names and partition names to export. You can specify the following when you specify the name of the table:

- schema specifies the name of the user's schema from which to export the table or partition.
- tablename indicates that the export is a table-level Export. Table-level Export lets you export entire partitioned or non-partitioned tables. If a table in the list is partitioned and you do not specify a partition name, all its partitions are exported.
- partition name indicates that the export is a partition-level Export. Partition-level Export lets you export one or more specified partitions within a table.

If you use tablename:partition name, the specified table must be partitioned, and partition-name must be the name of one of its partitions.

The following line shows an example of a partition-level Export:

```
exp system/manager FILE = export.dmp TABLES = (scott.b:px, scott.b:py, mary.c, d:qjb)
```

In this example, `scott.b` must be a partitioned table, and `px` and `py` must be two of its partitions. The table denoted by `mary.c` can be a partitioned or non-partitioned table. Table `d`, however, must be a partitioned table, and `qb` must be one of its partitions.

If the table-name or partition-name for the same table is used redundantly Export recognizes the duplicate entries and exports the table or partition only once. For example, the following:

```
exp system/manager FILE = export.dmp TABLES = (sc, sc:px, sc)
```

causes one export of table `sc`.

Additional Information: Some operating systems, such as UNIX, require that you use escape characters before special characters, such as a parenthesis, so that the character is not treated as a special character. On UNIX, use a backslash (`\`) as the escape character, as shown in the following example:

```
TABLES=\ (EMP,DEPT\)
```

Table-Name Restrictions

Table names specified on the command line cannot include a pound (`#`) sign, unless the table name is enclosed in quotation marks. Similarly, in the parameter file, if a table name includes a pound (`#`) sign, the Export utility interprets the rest of the line as a comment, unless the table name is enclosed in quotation marks.

For example, if the parameter file contains the following line, Export interprets everything on the line after `EMP#` as a comment, and therefore does not export the tables `DEPT` and `MYDATA`:

```
TABLES=(EMP#, DEPT, MYDATA)
```

However, given the following line, the Export utility exports all three tables:

```
TABLES=( "EMP#" , DEPT, MYDATA)
```

Attention: When you specify the table name using quotation marks, the name is case sensitive. The name must exactly match the table name stored in the database. By default, table names in a database are stored as uppercase.

In the previous example, a table named `EMP#` is exported, not a table named `emp#`. Because the tables `DEPT` and `MYDATA` are not specified in quotation marks, the names are not case sensitive.

Additional Information: Some operating systems require single quotation marks rather than double quotation marks, or vice versa; see your Oracle operating system-specific documentation. Different operating systems also have other restrictions on table naming. For example, the UNIX C shell does not handle a dollar sign (\$) or pound sign (#) (or certain other special characters).

You must use escape characters to get such characters in the name past the shell and into Export.

USERID

Default: none

Specifies the username/password (and optional connect string) of the user initiating the export. If you omit the password Export will prompt you for it.

When using Tablespace Point-in-Time-Recovery USERID can also be:

```
username/password AS SYSDBA
```

or

```
username/password@instance AS SYSDBA
```

See “Invoking Export as SYSDBA” on page 1-8 for more information. Note also that your operating system may require you to treat AS SYSDBA as a special string requiring you to enclose the entire string in quotes as described on 1 - 8.

Optionally, you can specify the *@connect_string* clause for Net8. See the user’s guide for your Net8 protocol for the exact syntax of *@connect_string*. See also *Oracle8 Distributed Database Systems*.

Parameter Interactions

Certain parameters can conflict with each other. For example, because specifying TABLES can conflict with an OWNER specification, the following command causes Export to terminate with an error:

```
exp system/manager OWNER=jones TABLES=scott.emp
```

Similarly, OWNER conflicts with FULL=Y and TABLE conflicts with FULL=Y.

Although ROWS=N and INCTYPE=INCREMENTAL can both be used, specifying ROWS=N (no data) defeats the purpose of incremental exports, which is to make a backup copy of tables that have changed.

Example Export Sessions

The following examples show you how to use the command line and parameter file methods in the full database, user, and table modes.

Example Export Session in Full Database Mode

Only users with the DBA role or the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role can export in full database mode. In this example, an entire database is exported to the file dba.dmp with all GRANTS and all data.

Parameter File Method >

```
exp system/manager parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following information:

```
FILE=dba.dmp  
GRANTS=y  
FULL=y  
ROWS=y
```

Command-Line Method >

```
exp system/manager full=Y file=dba.dmp grants=Y rows=Y
```

Export Messages

```
Export: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 7 8:23:12 1997  
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.  
Connected to: Oracle8 Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production  
PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production  
Export done in US7ASCII character set and WE8DEC NCHAR character set
```

```
About to export the entire database ...  
. exporting tablespace definitions  
. exporting profiles  
. exporting user definitions  
. exporting roles  
. exporting resource costs  
. exporting rollback segment definitions  
. exporting database links  
. exporting sequence numbers  
. exporting directory aliases  
. exporting foreign function library names
```

```

. exporting object type definitions
. exporting cluster definitions
. about to export SYSTEM's tables via Conventional Path ...
. . exporting table          DEF$_AQCALL          0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_AQERROR          0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_CALLDEST          0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_DEFAULTDEST        0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_DESTINATION        0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_ERROR             0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_LOB               0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_ORIGIN             0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_PROPAGATOR         0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEF$_TEMP$LOB          0 rows exported
. about to export SCOTT's tables via Conventional Path ...
. . exporting table          BONUS                  0 rows exported
. . exporting table          DEPT                    4 rows exported
. . exporting table          EMP                   14 rows exported
. . exporting table          SALGRADE               5 rows exported
. about to export ADAMS's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export JONES's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export CLARK's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export BLAKE's tables via Conventional Path ...
. . exporting table          DEPT                    8 rows exported
. . exporting table          MANAGER                 4 rows exported
. exporting referential integrity constraints
. exporting posttables actions
. exporting synonyms
. exporting views
. exporting stored procedures
. exporting triggers
. exporting snapshots
. exporting snapshot logs
. exporting job queues
. exporting refresh groups and children
. exporting user history table
. exporting default and system auditing options
Export terminated successfully without warnings.

```

Example Export Session in User Mode

Exports in user mode can back up one or more database users. For example, a DBA may want to back up the tables of deleted users for a period of time. User mode is also appropriate for users who want to back up their own data or who want to move objects from one owner to another. In this example, user SCOTT is exporting his own tables.

Parameter File Method >

```
exp scott/tiger parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following information:

```
FILE=scott.dmp
OWNER=scott
GRANTS=y
ROWS=y
COMPRESS=y
```

Command-Line Method >

```
exp scott/tiger file=scott.dmp owner=scott grants=Y rows=Y compress=y
```

Export Messages

```
Export: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 7 4:12:14 1997
```

```
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
Connected to: Oracle8 Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
```

```
PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
```

```
Export done in US7ASCII character set and WE8DEC NCHAR character set
```

```
. exporting foreign function library names for user SCOTT
```

```
. exporting object type definitions for user SCOTT
```

```
About to export SCOTT's objects ...
```

```
. exporting database links
```

```
. exporting sequence numbers
```

```
. exporting cluster definitions
```

```
. about to export SCOTT's tables via Conventional Path ...
```

. . exporting table	BONUS	0 rows exported
. . exporting table	DEPT	4 rows exported
. . exporting table	EMP	14 rows exported
. . exporting table	SALGRADE	5 rows exported

```
. exporting synonyms
. exporting views
. exporting stored procedures
. exporting referential integrity constraints
. exporting triggers
. exporting posttables actions
. exporting snapshots
. exporting snapshot logs
. exporting job queues
. exporting refresh groups and children
Export terminated successfully without warnings.
```

Example Export Sessions in Table Mode

In table mode, you can export table data or the table definitions. (If no rows are exported, the CREATE TABLE statement is placed in the export file, with grants and indexes, if they are specified.)

A user with the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role can use table mode to export tables from any user's schema by specifying `TABLES=schema.table`

If `schema` is not specified, Export defaults to the previous schema from which an object was exported. If there is not a previous object, Export defaults to the exporter's schema. In the following example, Export defaults to the SYSTEM schema for table `a` and to SCOTT for table `c`:

```
> exp system/manager tables=(a, scott.b, c, mary.d)
```

A user without the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role can export only tables that the user owns. A user with the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role can export dependent objects that are owned by other users. A non-privileged user can export only dependent objects that the user owns.

Exports in table mode do not include cluster definitions. As a result, the data is imported into unclustered tables. Thus, you can use table mode to uncluster tables.

Example 1

In this example, a DBA exports specified tables for two users.

Parameter File Method >

```
exp system/manager parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following information:

```
FILE=expdat.dmp
TABLES=(scott.emp,blake.dept)
GRANTS=y
INDEXES=y
```

Command-Line Method >

```
exp system/manager tables=(scott.emp,blake.dept) grants=Y indexes=Y
```

Export Messages

Export: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 7 9:24:34 1997

(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.

Connected to: Oracle8 Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production

PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production

Export done in US7ASCII character set and WE8DEC NCHAR character set

About to export specified tables via Conventional Path ...

Current user changed to SCOTT

. . exporting table	EMP	14 rows exported
---------------------	-----	------------------

Current user changed to BLAKE

. . exporting table	DEPT	8 rows exported
---------------------	------	-----------------

Export terminated successfully without warnings.

Example 2

In this example, user BLAKE exports selected tables that he owns.

Parameter File Method >

```
exp blake/paper parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following information:

```
FILE=blake.dmp
TABLES=(dept,manager)
ROWS=Y
COMPRESS=Y
```

Command-Line Method >

```
exp blake/paper file=blake.dmp tables=(dept, manager) rows=y compress=Y
```

Export Messages

```
Export: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 5 9:25:33 1997
```

```
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
Connected to: Oracle8 Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
```

```
PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
```

```
Export done in US7ASCII character set and WE8DEC NCHAR character set
```

```
About to export specified tables via Conventional Path ...
```

```
.. exporting table                DEPT                8 rows exported
.. exporting table                MANAGER              4 rows exported
```

```
Export terminated successfully without warnings.
```

Example Export Session Using Partition-Level Export

In partition-level export, you can specify the partitions of a table that you want to export.

Example 1

Assume EMP is a partitioned table with two partitions M and Z (partitioned on employee name). As this example shows, if you export the table without specifying a partition, all of the partitions are exported.

Parameter File Method

```
> exp scott/tiger parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following:

```
TABLES=(emp)
```

```
ROWS=y
```

Command-Line Method

```
> exp scott/tiger tables=emp rows=Y
```

Export Messages

Export: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov7 12:44:14 1997

(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.

Connected to: Oracle8 Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production

PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production

Export done in US7ASCII character set and WE8DEC NCHAR character set

About to export specified tables via Conventional Path ...

. . exporting table	EMP		
. . exporting partition		M	8 rows exported
. . exporting partition		Z	6 rows exported

Export terminated successfully without warnings.

Example 2

Assume EMP is a partitioned table with two partitions M and Z (partitioned on employee name). As this example shows, if you export the table and specify a partition, only the specified partition is exported.

Parameter File Method >

```
exp scott/tiger parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following:

```
TABLES=(emp:m)
```

```
ROWS=y
```

Command-Line Method >

```
exp scott/tiger tables=emp:m rows=Y
```

Export Messages

Export: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 7 10:32:12 1997

(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.

Connected to: Oracle8 Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production

PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production

Export done in US7ASCII character set and WE8DEC NCHAR character set


```

About to export specified tables via Conventional Path ...
. .exporting table                               EMP
. . exporting partition                          M          8 rows exported
Export terminated successfully without warnings.

```

Using the Interactive Method

Starting Export from the command line with no parameters initiates the interactive method. The interactive method does not provide prompts for all Export functionality. The interactive method is provided only for backward compatibility.

If you do not specify a username/password combination on the command line, the Export utility prompts you for this information.

Interactively Invoking Export as SYSDBA

Typically, you should not need to invoke Export as SYSDBA. However, if you are using Tablespace Point-In-Time Recovery (TSPITR) which enables you to quickly recover one or more tablespaces to a point-in-time different from that of the rest of the database, you will need to know how to do so.

Attention: It is recommended that you read the information about TSPITR in the *Oracle8 Backup and Recovery Guide*, “POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER” on page 2-26, and “RECOVERY_TABLESPACES” on page 1-19 before continuing with this section.

If you use the Export interactive mode, you will not be prompted to specify whether you want to connect as SYSDBA or @instance. You must specify “AS SYSDBA” and/or “@instance” with the username.

So the response to the Export interactive username prompt could be for example:

```

username/password@instance as sysdba
username/password@instance
username/password as sysdba
username/password
username@instance as sysdba (prompts for password)
username@instance         (prompts for password)
username                   (prompts for password)
username AS sysdba         (prompts for password)
/   as sysdba              (no prompt for password, OS authentication
                           is used)
/                           (no prompt for password, OS authentication
                           is used)

```

```
/@instance as sysdba      (no prompt for password, OS authentication
                           is used)
/@instance                (no prompt for password, OS authentication
                           is used)
```

Note: if you omit the password and allow Export to prompt you for it, you cannot specify the @instance string as well. You can specify @instance only with username.

Then, Export displays the following prompts:

```
Enter array fetch buffer size: 4096 > 30720
```

```
Export file: expdat.dmp >
```

```
(1)E(ntire database), (2)U(sers), or (3)T(ables): (2)U > E
```

```
Export grants (yes/no): yes >
```

```
Export table data (yes/no): yes >
```

```
Compress extents (yes/no): yes >
```

```
Export done in US7ASCII character set and WE8DEC NCHAR character set
```

```
About to export the entire database ...
```

```
. exporting tablespace definitions
. exporting profiles
. exporting user definitions
. exporting roles
. exporting resource costs
. exporting rollback segment definitions
. exporting database links
. exporting sequence numbers
. exporting directory aliases
. exporting foreign function library names
. exporting object type definitions
. exporting cluster definitions
. about to export SYSTEM's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export SYSTEM's tables via Conventional Path ...
```

. . exporting table	DEF\$_AQCALL	0 rows exported
. . exporting table	DEF\$_AQERROR	0 rows exported
. . exporting table	DEF\$_CALLDEST	0 rows exported
. . exporting table	DEF\$_DEFAULTDEST	0 rows exported
. . exporting table	DEF\$_DESTINATION	0 rows exported
. . exporting table	DEF\$_ERROR	0 rows exported
. . exporting table	DEF\$_LOB	0 rows exported

```

. . exporting table                DEF$_ORIGIN                0 rows exported
. . exporting table                DEF$_PROPAGATOR            0 rows exported
. . exporting table                DEF$_TEMP$LOB              0 rows exported
. about to export SCOTT's tables via Conventional Path ...
. . exporting table                BONUS                      0 rows exported
. . exporting table                DEPT                       4 rows exported
. . exporting table                EMP                        14 rows exported
. . exporting table                SALGRADE                   5 rows exported
. about to export ADAMS's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export JONES's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export CLARK's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export BLAKE's tables via Conventional Path ...
. . exporting table                DEPT                       8 rows exported
. . exporting table                MANAGER                    4 rows exported
. exporting referential integrity constraints
. exporting posttables actions
. exporting synonyms
. exporting views
. exporting stored procedures
. exporting triggers
. exporting snapshots
. exporting snapshot logs
. exporting job queues
. exporting refresh groups and children
. exporting user history table
. exporting default and system auditing options
Export terminated successfully without warnings.

```

You may not see all prompts in a given Export session because some prompts depend on your responses to other prompts. Some prompts show a default answer. If the default is acceptable, press [Return].

Restrictions

Keep in mind the following points when you use the interactive method:

- In user mode, Export prompts for all user names to be included in the export before exporting any data. To indicate the end of the user list and begin the current Export session, press [Return].
- In table mode, if you do not specify a schema prefix, Export defaults to the exporter's schema or the schema containing the last table exported in the current session.

For example, if BETH is a privileged user exporting in table mode, Export assumes that all tables are in BETH's schema until another schema is specified. Only a privileged user (someone with the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role) can export tables in another user's schema.

- If you specify a null table list to the prompt "Table to be exported," the Export utility exits.

Warning, Error, and Completion Messages

The Export utility attempts to save as much of the database as possible, even when part of it has become corrupted, but errors can occur. This section discusses how Export handles those errors.

Log File

You can capture all Export messages in a log file, either by using the LOG parameter (see "LOG" on page 1-17) or, for those systems that permit it, by redirecting Export's output to a file. The Export utility writes a log of detailed information about successful unloads and any errors that may occur. Refer to the operating system-specific Oracle documentation for information on redirecting output.

Warning Messages

Export does not terminate after non-fatal errors. For example, if an error occurs while exporting a table, Export displays (or logs) an error message, skips to the next table, and continues processing. These non-fatal errors are known as *warnings*.

Export issues a warning whenever it encounters an invalid object. For example, if a non-existent table is specified as part of a table-mode export, the Export utility exports all other tables. Then, it issues a warning and terminates successfully, as shown in the following listing:

```
> exp scott/tiger tables=xxx,emp
...
About to export specified tables via Conventional Path ...
EXP-00011: SCOTT.XXX does not exist
. . exporting table                                EMP                14 rows exported
Export terminated successfully with warnings.
```

Fatal Error Messages

Some errors are *fatal* and terminate the Export session. These errors typically occur because of an internal problem or because a resource, such as memory, is not available or has been exhausted. For example, if the CATEXP.SQL script is not executed, Export issues the following fatal error message:

```
EXP-00024: Export views not installed, please notify your DBA
```

Additional Information: Messages are documented in the *Oracle8 Messages* manual and in your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

Completion Messages

When Export completes without errors, Export displays the message “Export terminated successfully without warnings.” If one or more non-fatal errors occurs but Export is able to continue to completion, Export displays the message “Export terminated successfully with warnings.” If a fatal error occurs, Export terminates immediately with the message “Export terminated unsuccessfully.”

Direct Path Export

Export provides two methods for exporting table data:

- conventional path Export
- direct path Export

Conventional path Export uses the SQL `SELECT` statement to extract data from tables. Data is read from disk into a buffer cache, and rows are transferred to the evaluation buffer. The data, after passing expression evaluation, is transferred to the Export client, which then writes the data into the export file.

Direct path Export extracts data much faster than a conventional path export. Direct path Export achieves this performance gain by reading data directly, bypassing the SQL Command Processing layer and saves on data copies whenever possible.

For added performance, you can set the database to direct read mode. This eliminates contention with other users for database resources because database blocks are read into the Export session’s private buffer, rather than into a public buffer cache. For more information about direct read mode, see the *Oracle8 Administrator’s Guide*.

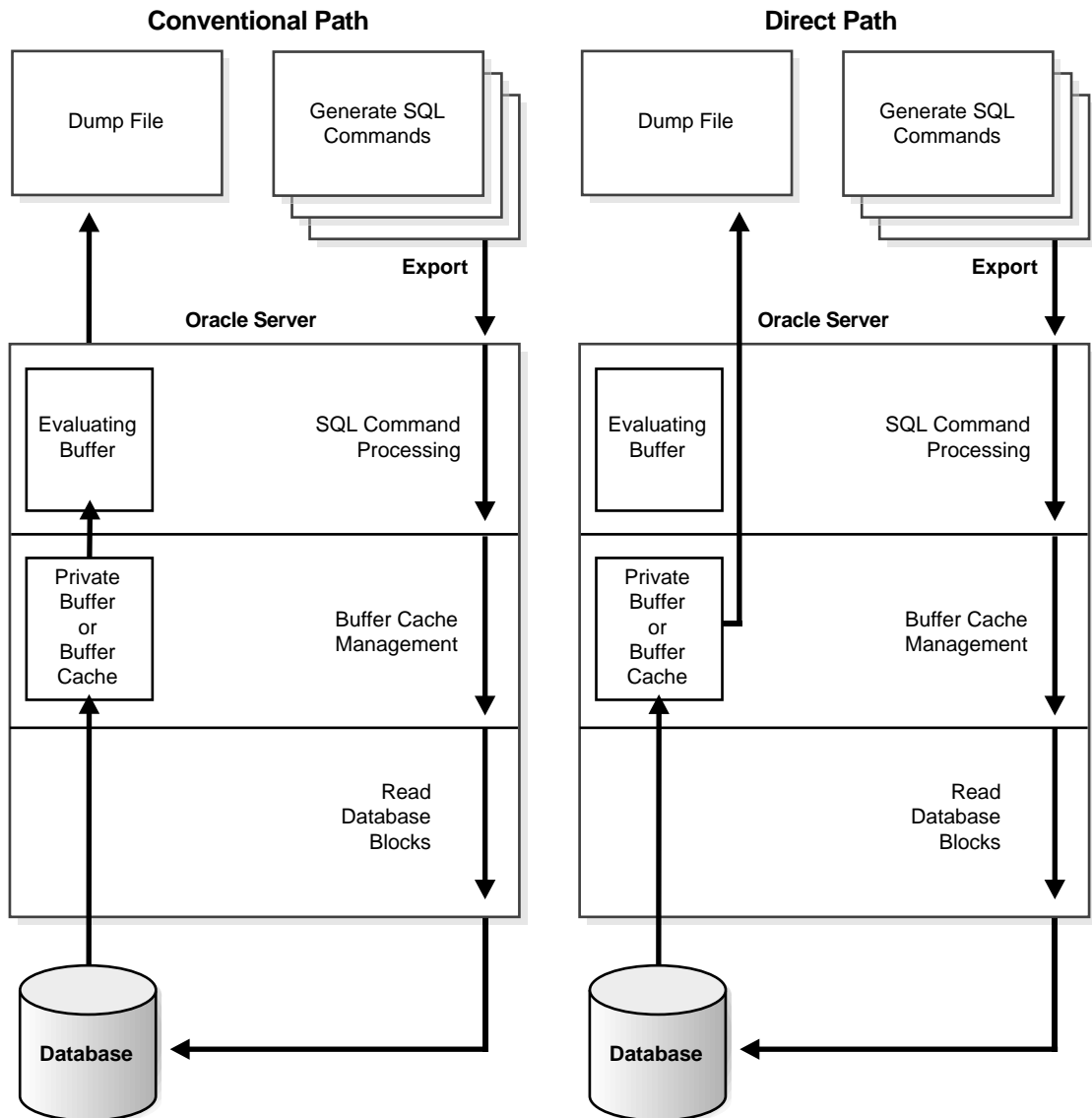
Figure 1–2 on page 1 - 35 shows how data extraction differs between conventional path and direct path Export.

In a direct path Export, data is read from disk into the buffer cache and rows are transferred *directly* to the Export client. The Evaluating Buffer is bypassed. The data is already in the format that Export expects, thus avoiding unnecessary data conversion. The data is transferred to the Export client, which then writes the data into the export file.

Invoking a Direct Path Export

To use direct path Export, specify the `DIRECT=Y` parameter on the command line or in the parameter file. The default is `DIRECT=N`, which extracts the table data using the conventional path.

Note: The Export parameter `BUFFER` applies only to conventional path exports. For direct path Export, use the parameter `RECORDLENGTH` to specify the size of the buffer that Export uses for writing to the export file.

Figure 1–2 Database Reads on Conventional Path and Direct Path

Character Set Conversion

Direct path Export exports in the database server character set only. If the character set of the export session is not the same as the database character set when an export is initiated, Export displays a warning and aborts. Specify the session character set to be the same as that of the database before retrying the export.

Performance Issues

To reduce contention with other users for database resources during a direct path Export, you can use database direct read mode. To enable the database direct read mode, enter the following in the INIT.ORA file:

```
compatible = <db_version_number> ,
```

The `db_version_number` must be 7.1.5 or higher. For more information about direct read mode, see the *Oracle8 Administrator's Guide*.

You may improve performance by increasing the value of the `RECORDLENGTH` parameter when you invoke a direct path Export. Your exact performance gain varies depending upon the following factors:

- `DB_BLOCK_SIZE`
- the types of columns in your table
- your I/O layout (The drive receiving the export file should be separate from the disk drive where the database files reside.)

When using direct path Export, set the `RECORDLENGTH` parameter equal to the `DB_BLOCK_SIZE` database parameter, so that each table scan returns a full database block worth of data. If the data does not fit in the export I/O buffer, the Export utility performs multiple writes to the disk for each database block.

The following values are generally recommended for `RECORDLENGTH`:

- multiples of the file system I/O block size
- multiples of `DB_BLOCK_SIZE`

Note: Other factors also affect the use of direct read mode. See the *Oracle8 Administrator's Guide* for more information.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply when executing a direct path Export:

- You cannot use direct path Export to export rows that contain LOB, BFILE, REF, or object type columns, including VARRAY columns and nested tables. Only the data definition to create the table is exported, not the data.
- You cannot use the interactive method to invoke direct path Export.

Incremental, Cumulative, and Complete Exports

Incremental, cumulative, and complete Exports provide time- and space-effective backup strategies. This section shows how to set up and use these export strategies.

Restrictions

You can do incremental, cumulative, and complete Exports only in full database mode (FULL=Y). Only users who have the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role can run incremental, cumulative, and complete Exports. This role contains the privileges needed to modify the system tables that track incremental exports. “System Tables” on page 1-43 describes those tables.

You cannot specify incremental Exports as read-consistent.

Base Backups

If you use cumulative and incremental Exports, you should periodically perform a complete Export to create a *base backup*. Following the complete Export, perform frequent incremental Exports and occasional cumulative Exports. After a given period of time, you should begin the cycle again with another complete Export.

Incremental Exports

An *incremental* Export backs up only tables that have changed since the last incremental, cumulative, or complete Export. An incremental Export exports the table definition and all its data, *not just the changed rows*. Typically, you perform incremental Exports more often than cumulative or complete Exports.

Assume that a complete Export was done at Time 1. Figure 1-3 on page 1 - 38 shows an incremental Export at Time 2, after three tables have been modified. Only the modified tables and associated indexes are exported.

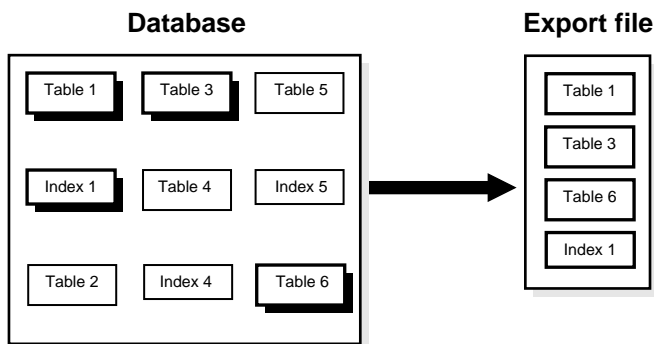
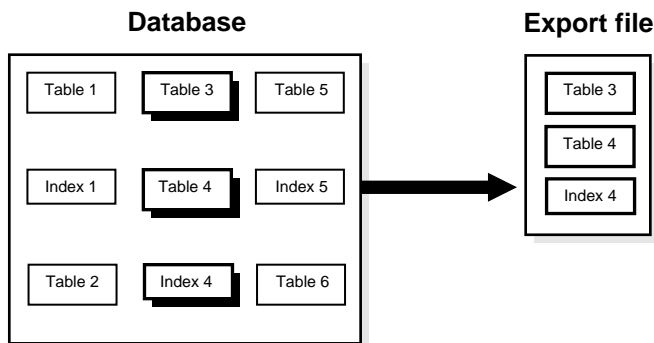
Figure 1–3 Incremental Export at Time 2

Figure 1–4 shows another incremental Export at Time 3, after two tables have been modified since Time 2. Because Table 3 was modified a second time, it is exported at Time 3 as well as at Time 2.

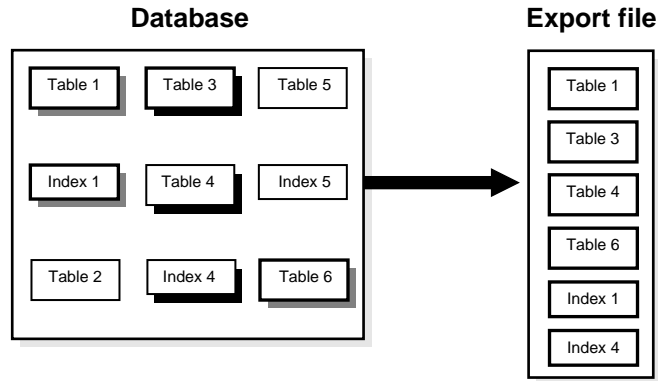
Figure 1–4 Incremental Export at Time 3

Cumulative Exports

A *cumulative* Export backs up tables that have changed since the last cumulative or complete Export. A cumulative Export compresses a number of incremental Exports into a single cumulative export file. It is not necessary to save incremental export files taken before a cumulative export because the cumulative export file replaces them.

Figure 1–5 shows a cumulative Export at Time 4. Tables 1 and 6 have been modified since Time 3. All tables modified since the complete Export at Time 1 are exported.

Figure 1–5 Cumulative Export at Time 4



This cumulative export file includes the changes from the incremental Exports from Time 2 and Time 3. Table 3, which was modified at both times, occurs only once in the export file. In this way, cumulative exports save space over multiple incremental Exports.

Complete Exports

A *complete* Export establishes a base for incremental and cumulative Exports. It is equivalent to a full database Export, except that it also updates the tables that track incremental and cumulative Exports.

Figure 1–6 on page 1 - 40 shows a complete Export at Time 5. With the complete Export, all objects in the database are exported regardless of when (or if) they were modified.

Benefits

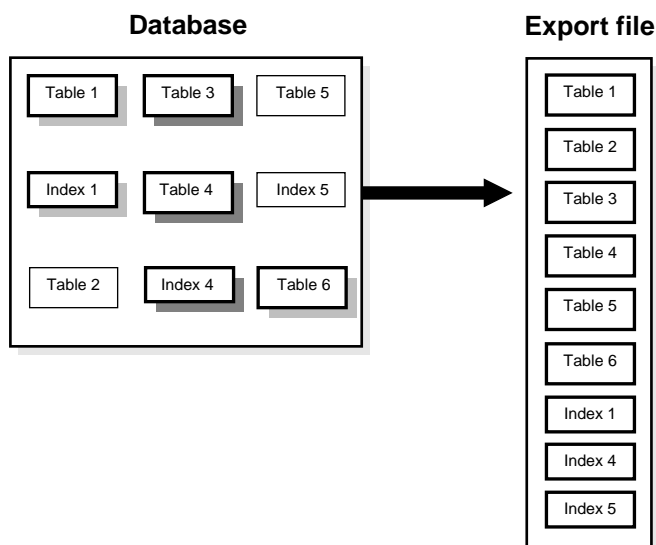
Incremental and cumulative Exports help solve the problems faced by administrators who work in environments where many users create their own tables. For example, administrators can restore tables accidentally dropped by users.

The benefits of incremental and cumulative Exports include:

- smaller export files
- less time to export

These benefits result because not all tables have changed. As a result, the time and space required for an incremental or cumulative Export is shorter than for a full database Export.

Figure 1–6 Complete Export at Time 5



A Scenario

The scenario described in this section shows how you can use cumulative and incremental Exports.

Assume that as manager of a data center, you do the following tasks:

- a complete Export (X) every three weeks
- a cumulative Export (C) every Sunday
- an incremental Export (I) every night

Your export schedule follows:

DAY:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	X	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	X
	Sun							Sun							Sun							Sun

To restore through day 18, first you import the *system information* from the incremental Export taken on day 18. Then, you import the *data* from:

1. the complete Export taken on day 1
2. the cumulative Export taken on day 8
3. the cumulative Export taken on day 15
4. three incremental Exports taken on days 16, 17, and 18

The incremental Exports on days 2 through 7 can be discarded on day 8, after the cumulative Export is done, because the cumulative Export incorporates all the incremental Exports. Similarly, the incremental Exports on days 9 through 14 can be discarded after the cumulative Export on day 15.

Note: The section “INCTYPE” on page 1-17 explains the syntax to specify incremental, cumulative, and complete Exports.

Which Data Is Exported?

The purpose of an incremental or cumulative Export is to identify and export only those database objects (such as clusters, tables, views, and synonyms) that have changed since the last Export. Each table is associated with other objects, such as the data, indexes, grants, audits, triggers, and comments.

The entire grant structure for tables or views is exported with the underlying base tables. Indexes are exported with their base table, regardless of who created the index. If the base view is included, “instead of” triggers on views are included.

Any modification (UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE) on a table automatically qualifies that table for incremental Export. When a table is exported, all of its inner nested tables and LOB columns are exported also. Modifying an inner nested table column causes the outer table to be exported. Modifying a LOB column causes the entire table containing the LOB data to be exported.

Also, the underlying base tables and data are exported if database structures have changed in the following ways:

- a table is created
- a table definition is changed by an ALTER TABLE statement

- comments are added or edited
- auditing options are updated
- grants (of any level) are altered
- indexes are added or dropped
- index storage parameters are changed by an ALTER INDEX statement

In addition to the base tables and data, the following data is exported:

- all system objects (including tablespace definitions, rollback segment definitions, and user privileges, but not including temporary segments)
- information about dropped objects
- clusters, tables, views, procedures, functions, and synonyms created since the last export
- all type definitions

Note: Export does not export grants on data dictionary views for security reasons that affect Import. If such grants were exported, access privileges would be changed and the user would not be aware of this. Also, not forcing grants on import allows the user more flexibility to set up appropriate grants on import.

Example Incremental Export Session

The following example shows an incremental Export session after the tables SCOTT.EMP and SCOTT.DEPT are modified:

```
> exp system/manager full=y inctype=incremental
```

```
Export: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 7 10:03:22 1997
```

```
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
Connected to: Oracle8 Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
```

```
PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
```

```
Export done in US7ASCII character set and WE8DEC NCHAR character set
```

```
About to export the entire database ...
```

- . exporting tablespace definitions
- . exporting profiles
- . exporting user definitions
- . exporting roles
- . exporting resource costs

```
. exporting rollback segment definitions
. exporting database links
. exporting sequence numbers
. exporting directory aliases
. exporting foreign function library names
. exporting object type definitions
. exporting cluster definitions
. about to export SYSTEM's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export SCOTT's tables via Conventional Path ...
. . exporting table                DEPT                8 rows exported
. . exporting table                EMP                23 rows exported
. about to export ADAMS's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export JONES's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export CLARK's tables via Conventional Path ...
. about to export BLAKE's tables via Conventional Path ...
. exporting referential integrity constraints
. exporting posttables actions
. exporting synonyms
. exporting views
. exporting stored procedures
. exporting triggers
. exporting snapshots
. exporting snapshot logs
. exporting job queues
. exporting refresh groups and children
. exporting default and system auditing options
. exporting information about dropped objects
Export terminated successfully without warnings.
```

System Tables

The user SYS owns three tables (INCEXP, INCFIL, and INCVID) that are maintained by Export. These tables are updated when you specify RECORD=Y (the default). You should not alter these tables in any way.

SYS.INCEXP

The table SYS.INCEXP tracks which objects were exported in specific exports. It contains the following columns:

You can use this information in several ways. For example, you could generate a report from SYS.INCEXP after each export to document the export file. You can use the views DBA_EXP_OBJECTS, DBA_EXP_VERSION, and DBA_EXP_FILES to display information about incremental exports.

SYS.INCFIL

The table SYS.INCFIL tracks the incremental and cumulative exports and assigns a unique identifier to each. This table contains the following columns:

When you export with the parameter INCTYPE = COMPLETE, all the previous entries are removed from SYS.INCFIL and a new row is added specifying an “x” in the column EXPTYPE.

SYS.INCVID

The table SYS.INCVID contains one column for the EXPID of the last valid export. This information determines the EXPID of the next export.

Network Considerations

This section describes factors to take into account when you use Export and Import across a network.

Transporting Export Files Across a Network

Because the export file is in binary format, use a protocol that supports binary transfers to prevent corruption of the file when you transfer it across a network. For example, use FTP or a similar file transfer protocol to transmit the file in *binary* mode. Transmitting export files in character mode causes errors when the file is imported.

Exporting and Importing with Net8

By overcoming the boundaries between different machines and operating systems on a network, Net8 (previous versions are called SQL*Net) provides a distributed processing environment for Oracle8 products. With Net8 (and SQL*Net V2), you can perform exports and imports over a network. For example, if you run Export locally, you can write data from a remote Oracle database into a local export file. If you run Import locally, you can read data into a remote Oracle database.

To use Export with Net8, include the `@connect_string` after the username/password when you enter the `exp` command, as shown in the following example:

```
exp scott/tiger@SUN2 FILE=export.dmp FULL=Y
```

For the exact syntax of this clause, see the user’s guide for your Net8 or SQL*Net protocol. For more information on Net8 or Oracle Names, see the *Net8 Administrator’s Guide*. See also “Invoking Export as SYSDBA” on page 1-8 if you are using Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery.

Character Set and NLS Considerations

This section describes the behavior of Export and Import with respect to National Language Support (NLS).

Character Set Conversion

The Export utility writes to the export file using the character set specified for the user session, such as 7-bit ASCII or IBM Code Page 500 (EBCDIC). If necessary, Import translates the data to the character set of its host system. Import converts character data to the user-session character set if that character set is different from the one in the export file.

The export file identifies the character encoding scheme used for the character data in the file. If that character set is any single-byte character set (for example, EBCDIC or USASCII7), and if the character set used by the target database is also a single-byte character set, the data is automatically converted to the character encoding scheme specified for the user session during import, as specified by the `NLS_LANG` environment variable. After the data is converted to the session character set, it is then converted to the database character set. See also “Single-Byte Character Sets During Export and Import” on page 1-46.

During the conversion, any characters in the export file that have no equivalent in the target character set are replaced with a default character. (The default character is defined by the target character set.) To guarantee 100% conversion, the target character set should be a superset or equivalent of the source character set.

For multi-byte character sets, conversion is performed only if the length of the character string cannot expand as a result of the conversion.

When you use direct path Export, the character set of the user’s session must be the same as the database character set.

Caution: When the character set width differs between the export client and the export server, truncation of data can occur if conversion causes expansion of data. If truncation occurs, Export displays a warning message.

For more information, refer to the National Language Support section of the *Oracle8 Reference*.

NCHAR Conversion During Export and Import

The Export utility always exports NCHAR data in the national character set of the Export server. (You specify the national character set with the `NATIONAL` character set statement at database creation.)

The Import utility does no translation of NCHAR data, but, if needed, OCI automatically converts the data to the national character set of the Import server.

Single-Byte Character Sets During Export and Import

Some 8-bit characters can be lost (that is, converted to 7-bit equivalents) when you import an 8-bit character set export file. This occurs if the client machine has a native 7-bit character set or if the NLS_LANG operating system environment variable is set to a 7-bit character set. Most often, you notice that accented characters lose their accent mark.

This situation occurs because the 8-bit characters in the export file are converted to 7-bit characters through the client application. When sent to the database, the 7-bit characters are converted by the server into 8-bit characters. To avoid this situation, you must turn off one of these conversions. One way to do this is to set NLS_LANG to the character set of the export file data.

Multi-Byte Character Sets and Export and Import

An export file that is produced with a multi-byte character set (for example, Chinese or Japanese) must be imported on a system that has the same character set or where the ratio of the width of the widest character in the import character set to the width of the smallest character in the export character set is 1. If the ratio is not 1, Import cannot translate the character data to the Import character set.

Considerations in Exporting Database Objects

The following sections describe points you should take into consideration when you export particular database objects.

Exporting Sequences

If transactions continue to access sequence numbers during an export, sequence numbers can be skipped. The best way to ensure that sequence numbers are not skipped is to ensure that the sequences are not accessed during the export.

Sequence numbers can be skipped only when cached sequence numbers are in use. When a cache of sequence numbers has been allocated, they are available for use in the current database. The exported value is the *next* sequence number (after the cached values). Sequence numbers that are cached, but unused, are lost when the sequence is imported.

Exporting LONG Datatypes

On export, LONG datatypes can be fetched in sections and do not require contiguous memory. However, enough memory must be available to hold the contents of each row, including the LONG data.

LONG columns can be up to 2 gigabytes in length.

Note: All data in a LOB column does not need to be held in memory at the same time. LOB data is loaded and unloaded in sections.

Exporting Foreign Function Libraries

The contents of foreign function libraries are not included in the export file. Instead, only the library specification (name, location) is included in full database and user mode export. The database administrator must move the library and update the library specification if the database is moved to a new location.

Exporting Directory Aliases

Directory alias definitions are included only in a full database mode Export. To move a database to a new location, the database administrator must update the directory aliases to point to the new location.

Directory aliases are not included in user or table mode Export. Therefore, you must ensure that the directory alias has been created on the target system before the directory alias is used.

Exporting BFILE Columns and Attributes

The export file does not hold the contents of external files referenced by BFILE columns or attributes. Instead, only the names and directory aliases for files are copied on Export and restored on Import. If you move the database to a location where the old directories cannot be used to access the included files, the database administrator must move the directories containing the external files to a location where they can be accessed.

Exporting Array Data

When the Export utility processes array columns and attributes, it allocates a buffer to accommodate an array using the largest dimensions that could be expected for the column or attribute. If the maximum dimension of the array greatly exceeds the memory used in each instance of the array, the Export may result in memory exhaustion.

For example, if an array usually had 10 elements, but was dimensioned for a million elements, the Export utility would size its buffers to accommodate a million element instance.

Exporting Object Type Definitions

In all Export modes, the Export utility includes information about object type definitions used by the tables being exported. The information, including object name and object identifier, is needed to verify that the object type on the target system is consistent with the object instances contained in the dump file.

In full database or user mode, the Export utility writes all object type definitions to the export file before it writes the table definitions.

In all modes, the Export utility also writes object type definitions for a table to the export file immediately preceding the table definition. This ensures that the object types needed by a table are created with the same object identifier at import time. If the object types already exist on the importing system, this allows Import to verify that the object identifiers are the same.

Note however, that the information preceding the table definition does not always include all the object type definitions needed by the table. Note the following points about the information preceding the table definition:

- If a column is an object type owned by the owner of the table, its full type definition is included.
- If the object type definition depends on nested or referenced types, those nested or referenced types are exported iteratively, until Export reaches a type not owned by the table owner.
- If object types from other schemas are used, Export writes a warning message.
- If the user is not a privileged user, only object type definitions to which the user has execute access are included.
- If a column is an object type not owned by the owner of the table, the full object type definition is not written to the export file. Only enough information is written to verify that the type exists, with the same object identifier, on the import target system.

The user must ensure that the proper type definitions exist on the target system, either by working with the DBA to create them, or by importing them from full database or user mode exports performed by the DBA.

The user must be cautious when performing table mode Import because the full definitions of object types from other schemas are not included in the information preceding the table.

It is important to perform a full database mode Export regularly to preserve all object type definitions. Alternatively, if object type definitions from different schemas are used, the DBA should perform a user mode Export of the proper set of users. For example, if Scott's table TABLE1 contains a column on Blake's type Type1, the DBA should perform a user mode Export of both Blake and Scott to preserve the type definitions needed by the table.

Exporting Advanced Queue (AQ) Tables

Queues are implemented on tables. The export and import of queues constitutes the export and import of the underlying queue tables and related dictionary tables. You can export and import queues only at queue table granularity.

When you export a queue table, both the table definition information and the queue data are exported. Because the queue table data is exported as well as the table definition, the user is responsible for maintaining application-level data integrity when queue table data is imported.

Exporting Nested Tables

Inner nested table data is exported whenever the outer containing table is exported. Although inner nested tables can be named, they cannot be exported individually.

Using Different Versions of Export

This section describes the general behavior and restrictions of running an Export version that is different from Oracle8.

Using a Previous Version of Export

In general, you can use the Export utility from any Oracle release 7 to export from an Oracle8 server and create an Oracle release 7 export file. (This procedure is described in "Creating Oracle Release 7 Export Files from an Oracle8 Server" on page 1-50.)

Oracle Version 6 (or earlier) Export cannot be used against an Oracle8 database.

Whenever a lower version Export utility runs with a higher version of the Oracle Server, categories of database objects that did not exist in the lower version are excluded from the export. (See “Excluded Objects” on page 1-51 for a complete list of Oracle8 objects excluded from an Oracle release 7 Export.)

Attention: When backward compatibility is an issue, use the earlier release or version of the Export utility against the Oracle8 database, and use conventional path export.

Attention: Export files generated by Oracle8 Export, either direct path or conventional path, are incompatible with earlier releases of Import and can be imported only with Oracle8 Import.

Using a Higher Version Export

Attempting to use a higher version of Export with an earlier Oracle server often produces the following error:

```
EXP-37: Database export views not compatible with Export utility
EXP-0: Export terminated unsuccessfully
```

The error occurs because views that the higher version of Export expects are not present. To avoid this problem, use the version of the Export utility that matches the Oracle server.

Creating Oracle Release 7 Export Files from an Oracle8 Server

You can create an Oracle release 7 export file from an Oracle8 database by running Oracle release 7 Export against an Oracle8 server. To do so, however, the user SYS must first run the CATEXP7.SQL script, which creates the export views that make the database look, to Export, like an Oracle release 7 database.

Note: An Oracle8 Export requires that the CATEXP.SQL script is run against the database before performing the Export. CATEXP.SQL is usually run automatically when the user SYS runs CATALOG.SQL to create the necessary views. CATEXP7.SQL, however, is not run automatically and must be executed manually. CATEXP7.SQL and CATEXP.SQL can be run in any order; after one of these scripts has been run, it need not be run again.

Excluded Objects

The Oracle release 7 Export utility produces an Oracle release 7 export file by issuing queries against the views created by CATEXP7.SQL. These views are fully compatible with Oracle release 7 and consequently do not contain the following Oracle8 objects:

- directory aliases
- foreign function libraries
- object types
- tables containing objects introduced in Oracle8 (such objects include LOB, REF, and BFILE columns and nested tables)
- partitioned tables
- Index Organized Tables (IOT)
- tables containing more than 254 columns
- tables containing NCHAR columns
- tables containing VARCHAR columns longer than 2,000 characters
- reverse indexes
- password history

Exporting to Version 6

If you need to export data from a Version 6 system, use the Oracle release 7.2 or earlier Export utility. Refer to the Oracle release 7.2 or earlier documentation for information about any restrictions. Note that release 7.3 cannot be used.

This chapter describes how to use the Import utility, which reads an export file into an Oracle database.

Import reads only export files created by Export. For information on how to export a database, see Chapter 1, “Export”. To load data from other operating system files, see the discussion of SQL*Loader in Part II of this manual.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- What is the Import Utility?
- Import Modes
- Using Import
- Privileges Required to Use Import
- Importing into Existing Tables
- Import Parameters
- Using Table-Level and Partition-Level Export and Import
- Example Import Sessions
- Using the Interactive Method
- Importing Incremental, Cumulative, and Complete Export Files
- Controlling Index Creation and Maintenance
- Reducing Database Fragmentation
- Warning, Error, and Completion Messages
- Error Handling

-
- Network Considerations
 - Import and Snapshots
 - Dropping a Tablespace
 - Reorganizing Tablespaces
 - Character Set and NLS Considerations
 - Considerations for Importing Database Objects
 - Generating Statistics on Imported Data
 - Using Oracle7 Export Files
 - Using Oracle Version 6 Export Files
 - Using Oracle Version 5 Export Files

Note: If you are working with the Advanced Replication Option, refer to *Oracle8 Replication*, Appendix B, “Migration and Compatibility.” If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about using the Import utility in that environment.

What is the Import Utility?

The basic concept behind Import is very simple. Import inserts the data objects extracted from one Oracle database by the Export utility (and stored in an Export dump file) into another Oracle database. Export dump file can only be read by Import. See Chapter 1, “Export” for more information about Oracle’s Export utility.

Import reads the object definitions and table data that the Export utility extracted from an Oracle database and stored in an Oracle binary-format Export dump file located typically on disk or tape.

Such files are typically FTPed or physically transported (in the case of tape) to a different site and used, with the Import utility, to transfer data between databases that are on machines not connected via a network or as backups in addition to normal backup procedures.

The Export and Import utilities can also facilitate certain aspects of Oracle Advanced Replication functionality like offline instantiation. See *Oracle8 Replication* for more information.

Note that, Export dump files can only be read by the Oracle utility Import. If you need to load data from ASCII fixed-format or delimited files, see Part II, SQL*Loader of this manual.

Note: If you are working with the Advanced Replication Option, refer to the information about migration and compatibility in *Oracle8 Replication*. If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about using the Export utility in that environment.

Figure 2–1 illustrates the process of importing from an Export dump file.

Figure 2–1 Importing an Export File

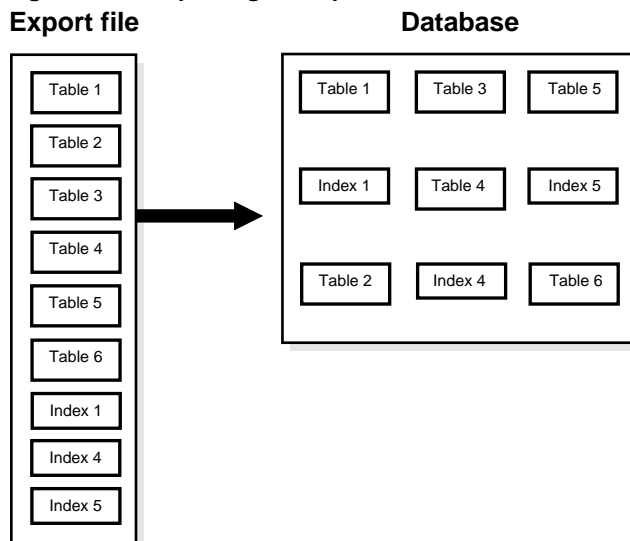


Table Objects: Order of Import

Table objects are imported as they are read from the export file. The export file contains objects in the following order:

1. table definitions
2. table data
3. table indexes
4. integrity constraints, triggers, and bitmap indexes

First, new tables are created. Then, data is imported and indexes are built. Then triggers are imported, integrity constraints are enabled on the new tables, and any bitmap indexes are built. This sequence prevents data from being rejected due to the order in which tables are imported. This sequence also prevents redundant triggers from firing twice on the same data (once when it was originally inserted and again during the import).

For example, if the EMP table has a referential integrity constraint on the DEPT table and the EMP table is imported first, all EMP rows that reference departments that have not yet been imported into DEPT would be rejected if the constraints were enabled.

When data is imported into existing tables however, the order of import can still produce referential integrity failures. In the situation just given, if the EMP table already existed and referential integrity constraints were in force, many rows could be rejected.

A similar situation occurs when a referential integrity constraint on a table references itself. For example, if SCOTT's manager in the EMP table is DRAKE, and DRAKE's row has not yet been loaded, SCOTT's row will fail, even though it would be valid at the end of the import.

Suggestion: For the reasons mentioned previously, it is a good idea to disable referential constraints when importing into an existing table. You can then re-enable the constraints after the import is completed.

Compatibility

Import can read export files created by Export Version 5.1.22 and later.

Import Modes

The Import utility provides three modes of import. The objects that are imported depend on the Import mode you choose for the import and the mode that was used during the export. All users have two choices of import mode. A user with the IMP_FULL_DATABASE role (a privileged user) has three choices:

Table	This mode allows you to import specified tables in your schema, rather than all your tables. A privileged user can qualify the tables by specifying the schema that contains them. The default is to import all tables in the schema of the user doing the import.
User	This mode allows you to import all objects that belong to you (such as tables, data, grants, and indexes). A privileged user importing in user mode can import all objects in the schemas of a specified set of users.
Full Database	Only users with the IMP_FULL_DATABASE role can import in this mode which imports a Full Database Export dump file.

See "Import Parameters" on page 2-16 for information on specifying each mode.

A user with the IMP_FULL_DATABASE role must specify one of these options or specify an incremental import. Otherwise, an error results. If a user without the IMP_FULL_DATABASE role fails to specify one of these options, a user-level import is performed.

Table 1–1 on page 1 - 4 shows the objects that are exported and imported in each mode.

Understanding Table-Level and Partition-Level Import

You can import tables and partitions in the following ways:

- **Table-level Import:** imports all data from the specified tables in an Export file.
- **Partition-level Import:** imports only data from the specified source partitions.

You must set the parameter `IGNORE = Y` when loading data into an existing table. See “IGNORE” on page 2-23 for information on the parameter IGNORE.

Table-Level Import

For each specified table, table-level Import imports all of the table’s rows. With table-level Import:

- All tables exported using any Export mode (Full, User, Table) can be imported.
- Users can import the entire (partitioned or non-partitioned) table or partitions from a table-level export file into a (partitioned or non-partitioned) target table with the same name.

If the table does not exist, and if the exported table was partitioned, table-level Import creates a partitioned table. If the table creation is successful, table-level Import reads all of the source data from the export file into the target table. After Import, the target table contains the partition definitions of *all* of the partitions associated with the source table in the Export file. This operation ensures that the physical and logical attributes (including partition bounds) of the source partitions are maintained on Import.

Partition-Level Import

Partition-level Import imports a set of partitions from a source table into a target table. Note the following points:

- Import always stores the rows according to the partitioning scheme of the target table.
- Partition-level Import lets you selectively retrieve data from the specified partitions in an export file.
- Partition-level Import inserts only the row data from the specified source partitions.

- If the target table is partitioned, partition-level Import rejects any rows that fall above the highest partition of the target table.
- Partition-level Import can be specified only in table mode.

Partition-level Export and Import provide a way to merge partitions in the same table, even though SQL does not explicitly support merging partitions. A DBA can use partition-level Import to merge a table partition into the next highest partition on the same system. See “Example 2: Merging Partitions of a Table” on page 2-38 for an example of merging partitions.

Partition-level Export and Import do not provide for splitting a partition. For information on how to split a partition, refer to the *Oracle8 Administrator's Guide*. For information about Import, see “Using Table-Level and Partition-Level Export and Import” on page 2-30.

Using Import

This section describes what you need to do before you begin importing and how to invoke and use the Import utility.

Before Using Import

To use Import, you must run either the script CATEXP.SQL or CATALOG.SQL (which runs CATEXP.SQL) after the database has been created.

Additional Information: The actual names of the script files depend on your operating system. The script file names and the method for running them are described in your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

CATEXP.SQL or CATALOG.SQL need to be run only once on a database. You do not need to run either script again before performing future import operations. Both scripts performs the following tasks to prepare the database for Import:

- assign all necessary privileges to the IMP_FULL_DATABASE role
- assign IMP_FULL_DATABASE to the DBA role
- create required views of the data dictionary

Invoking Import

You can invoke Import in three ways:

- Enter the following command:

```
imp username/password PARFILE=filename
```

PARFILE is a file containing the Import parameters you typically use. If you use different parameters for different databases, you can have multiple parameter files. This is the recommended method. See “The Parameter File” on page 2-11 for information on how to use the parameter file.

- Enter the command

```
imp username/password <parameters>
```

replacing <parameters> with various parameters you intend to use. Note that the number of parameters cannot exceed the maximum length of a command line on your operating system.

- Enter the command

```
imp username/password
```

to begin an interactive session, and let Import prompt you for the information it needs. Note that the interactive method does not provide as much functionality as the parameter-driven method. It exists for backward compatibility.

You can use a combination of the first and second options. That is, you can list parameters both in the parameters file and on the command line. In fact, you can specify the same parameter in both places. The position of the PARFILE parameter and other parameters on the command line determines what parameters override others. For example, assume the parameters file `params.dat` contains the parameter `INDEXES=Y` and Import is invoked with the following line:

```
imp system/manager PARFILE=params.dat INDEXES=N
```

In this case, because `INDEXES=N` occurs *after* `PARFILE=params.dat`, `INDEXES=N` overrides the value of the `INDEXES` parameter in the `PARFILE`.

You can specify the username and password in the parameter file, although, for security reasons, this is not recommended.

If you omit the username and password, Import prompts you for it.

See “Import Parameters” on page 2-16 for a description of each parameter.

Invoking Import as SYSDBA

Typically, you should not need to invoke Import as SYSDBA. However, if you are using Tablespace Point-In-Time Recovery (TSPITR) which enables you to quickly recover one or more tablespaces to a point-in-time different from that of the rest of the database, you will need to know how to do so.

Attention: It is recommended that you read the information about TSPITR in the *Oracle8 Backup and Recovery Guide*, “POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER” on page 2-26, and “RECOVERY_TABLESPACES” on page 1-19 before continuing with this section.

To invoke Import as SYSDBA, use the following syntax:

```
imp username/password AS SYSDBA
```

or, optionally

```
imp username/password@instance AS SYSDBA
```

Note: Since the string “AS SYSDBA” contains a blank, most operating systems require that entire string ‘username/password AS SYSDBA’ be placed in quotes or marked as a literal by some method. Note that some operating systems also require that quotes on the command line be escaped as well. Please see your operating system-specific Oracle documentation for information about special and reserved characters on your system.

Note that if either the username or password is omitted, Import will prompt you for it.

If you use the Import interactive mode, you will not be prompted to specify whether you want to connect as SYSDBA or @instance. You must specify “AS SYSDBA” and/or “@instance” with the username.

So the response to the Import interactive username prompt could be for example:

```
username/password@instance as sysdba
username/password@instance
username/password as sysdba
username/password
username@instance as sysdba (prompts for password)
username@instance (prompts for password)
username (prompts for password)
username as sysdba (prompts for password)
/ as sysdba (no prompt for password, OS authentication
is used)
/ (no prompt for password, OS authentication
is used)
/@instance as sysdba (no prompt for password, OS authentication
is used)
/@instance (no prompt for password, OS authentication
is used)
```

Note: if you omit the password and allow Import to prompt you for it, you cannot specify the @instance string as well. You can specify @instance only with username.

Getting Online Help

Import provides online help. Enter `imp help=y` on the command line to see a help printout like the one shown below.

```
> imp help=y
```

```
Import: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 07 12:14:11 1997
```

```
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

You can let Import prompt you for parameters by entering the IMP command followed by your username/password:

```
Example: IMP SCOTT/TIGER
```

Or, you can control how Import runs by entering the IMP command followed by various arguments. To specify parameters, you use keywords:

```
Format: IMP KEYWORD=value or KEYWORD=(value1,value2,...,valueN)
```

```
Example: IMP SCOTT/TIGER IGNORE=Y TABLES=(EMP,DEPT) FULL=N  
or TABLES=(T1:P1,T1:P2), if T1 is partitioned table
```

USERID must be the first parameter on the command line.

Keyword	Description (Default)	Keyword	Description (Default)

USERID	username/password	FULL	import entire file (N)
BUFFER	size of data buffer	FROMUSER	list of owner usernames
FILE	input file (EXPDAT.DMP)	TOUSER	list of usernames
SHOW	just list file contents (N)	TABLES	list of table names
IGNORE	ignore create errors (N)	RECORDLENGTH	length of IO record
GRANTS	import grants (Y)	INCTYPE	incremental import type
INDEXES	import indexes (Y)	COMMIT	commit array insert (N)
ROWS	import data rows (Y)	PARFILE	parameter filename
LOG	log file of screen output		
DESTROY	overwrite tablespace data file (N)		
INDEXFILE	write table/index info to specified file		
CHARSET	character set of export file (NLS_LANG)		

```

POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER  Tablespace Point-in-time Recovery (N)
SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES  skip maintenance of unusable indexes (N)
ANALYZE  execute ANALYZE statements in dump file (Y)
FEEDBACK display progress every x rows(0)
VOLSIZE  number of bytes in file on each volume of a file on tape

```

Import terminated successfully without warnings.

The Parameter File

The parameter file allows you to specify Import parameters in a file where they can be easily modified or reused. Create a parameter file using any flat file text editor. The command line option `PARFILE=<filename>` tells Import to read the parameters from the specified file rather than from the command line. For example:

```
imp parfile=filename
```

or

```
imp username/password parfile=filename
```

The syntax for parameter file specifications is one of the following:

```

KEYWORD=value
KEYWORD=(value)
KEYWORD=(value1, value2, ...)

```

You can add comments to the parameter file by preceding them with the pound (#) sign. All characters to the right of the pound (#) sign are ignored.

The following is an example of a partial parameter file listing:

```

FULL=Y
FILE=DBA.DMP
GRANTS=Y
INDEXES=Y # import all indexes

```

See “Import Parameters” on page 2-16 for a description of each parameter.

Privileges Required to Use Import

This section describes the privileges you need to use the Import utility and to import objects into your own and others' schemas.

Access Privileges

To use Import, you need the privilege CREATE SESSION to log on to the Oracle8 server. This privilege belongs to the CONNECT role established during database creation.

You can do an import even if you did not create the export file. However, if the export file was created by someone using the EXP_FULL_DATABASE role, you can import that file only if you have the IMP_FULL_DATABASE role.

Importing Objects into Your Own Schema

Table 2–1 lists the privileges required to import objects into your own schema. All of these privileges initially belong to the RESOURCE role.

Table 2–1 Privileges Required to Import Objects into Your Own Schema

Object	Privileges		Privilege Type
clusters		CREATE CLUSTER	system
	And:	tablespace quota, or	
		UNLIMITED TABLESPACE	system
database links		CREATE DATABASE LINK	system
		CREATE SESSION on remote db	system
database triggers		CREATE TRIGGER	system
indexes		CREATE INDEX	system
	And:	tablespace quota, or	
		UNLIMITED TABLESPACE	system
integrity constraints		ALTER TABLE	object

Table 2–1 Privileges Required to Import Objects into Your Own Schema

Object	Privileges		Privilege Type
libraries		CREATE ANY LIBRARY	system
packages		CREATE PROCEDURE	system
private synonyms		CREATE SYNONYM	system
sequences		CREATE SEQUENCE	system
snapshots		CREATE SNAPSHOT	system
stored functions		CREATE PROCEDURE	system
stored procedures		CREATE PROCEDURE	system
table data		INSERT TABLE	object
table definitions		CREATE TABLE	system
(including comments and audit options)	And:	tablespace quota, or	
views		UNLIMITED TABLESPACE	system
	And:	CREATE VIEW	system
		SELECT on the base table, or	object
		SELECT ANY TABLE	system
object types		CREATE TYPE	system
foreign function libraries		CREATE LIBRARY	system

Importing Grants

To import the privileges that a user has granted to others, the user initiating the import must either own the objects or have object privileges with the WITH GRANT OPTION. Table 2–2 shows the required conditions for the authorizations to be valid on the target system.

Table 2–2 Privileges Required to Import Grants

Grant	Conditions
object privileges	Object must exist in the user's schema, <i>or</i> user must have the object privileges with the WITH GRANT OPTION.
system privileges	User must have system privileges as well as the WITH ADMIN OPTION.

Importing Objects into Other Schemas

To import objects into another user's schema, you must have the `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role enabled.

Importing System Objects

To import system objects from a full database export file, the role `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` must be enabled. The parameter `FULL` specifies that these system objects are included in the import when the export file is a full export:

- profiles
- public database links
- public synonyms
- roles
- rollback segment definitions
- system audit options
- system privileges
- tablespace definitions
- tablespace quotas
- user definitions
- directory aliases

User Privileges

When user definitions are imported into an Oracle database, they are created with the `CREATE USER` command. So, when importing from export files created by previous versions of Export, users are *not* granted `CREATE SESSION` privileges automatically.

Importing into Existing Tables

This section describes factors to take into account when you import data into existing tables.

Manually Creating Tables before Importing Data

When you choose to create tables manually before importing data into them from an export file, you should use either the same table definition previously used or a compatible format. For example, while you can increase the width of columns and change their order, you cannot do the following:

- add NOT NULL columns
- change the datatype of a column to an incompatible datatype (LONG to NUMBER, for example)
- change the definition of object types used in a table

Disabling Referential Constraints

In the normal import order, referential constraints are imported only after all tables are imported. This sequence prevents errors that could occur if a referential integrity constraint existed for data that has not yet been imported.

These errors can still occur when data is loaded into existing tables, however. For example, if table EMP has a referential integrity constraint on the MGR column that verifies the manager number exists in EMP, a perfectly legitimate employee row might fail the referential integrity constraint if the manager's row has not yet been imported.

When such an error occurs, Import generates an error message, bypasses the failed row, and continues importing other rows in the table. You can disable constraints manually to avoid this.

Referential constraints between tables can also cause problems. For example, if the AEMP table appears before the BDEPT table in the export file, but a referential check exists from the AEMP table into the BDEPT table, some of the rows from the AEMP table may not be imported due to a referential constraint violation.

To prevent errors like these, you should disable referential integrity constraints when importing data into existing tables.

Manually Ordering the Import

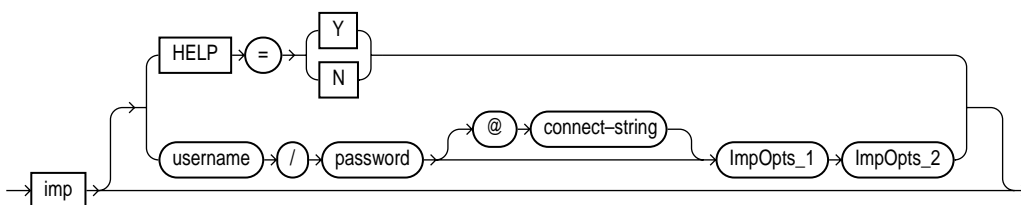
When the constraints are re-enabled after importing, the entire table is checked, which may take a long time for a large table. If the time required for that check is too long, it may be beneficial to order the import manually.

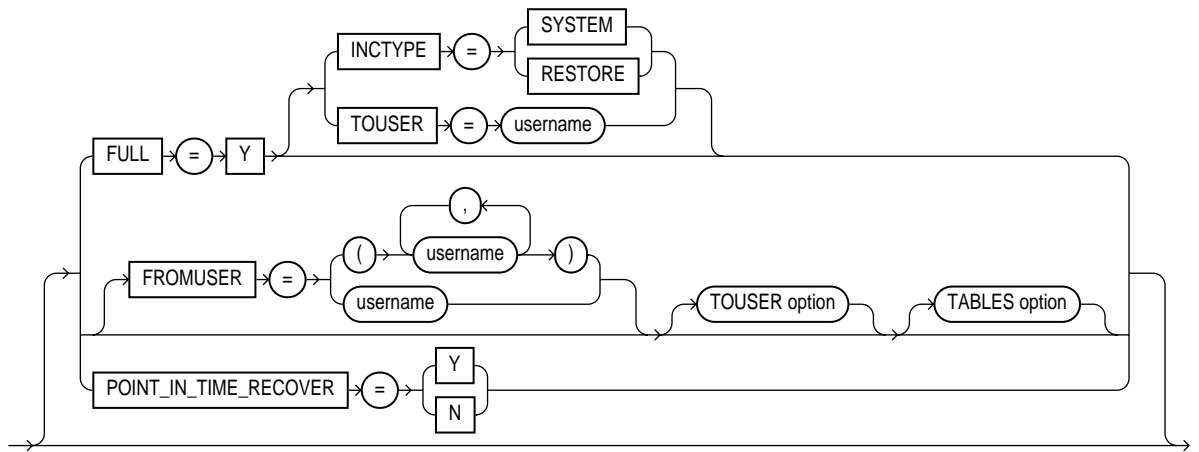
To do so, do several imports from an export file instead of one. First, import tables that are the targets of referential checks, before importing the tables that reference them. This option works if tables do not reference each other in circular fashion, and if a table does not reference itself.

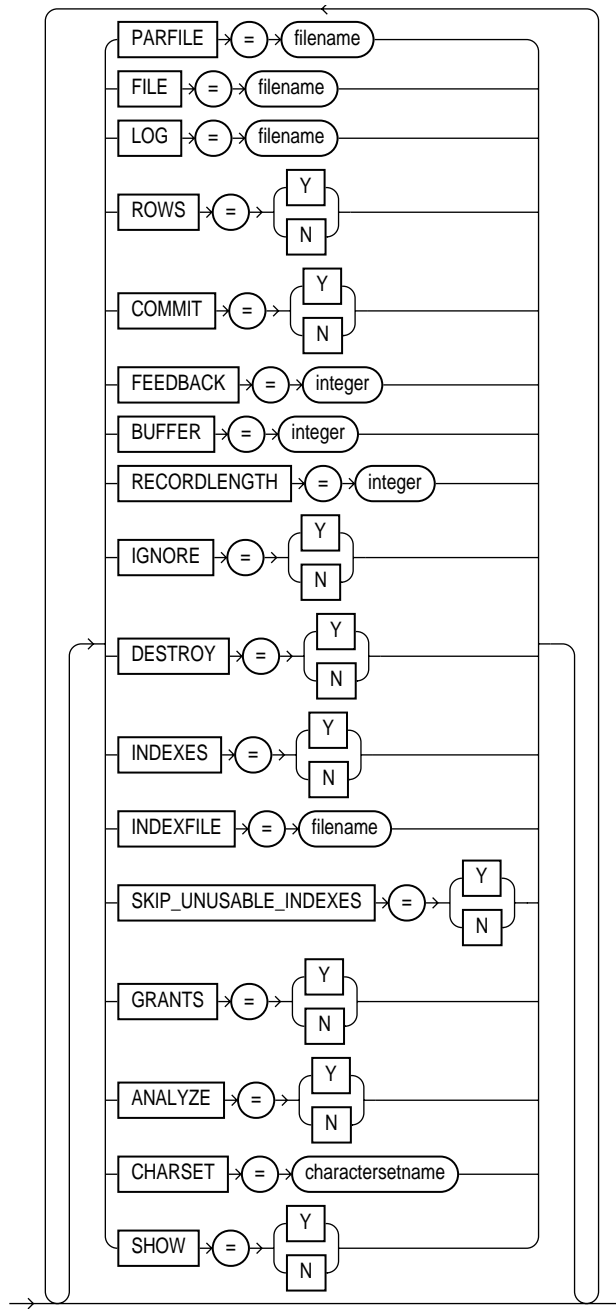
Import Parameters

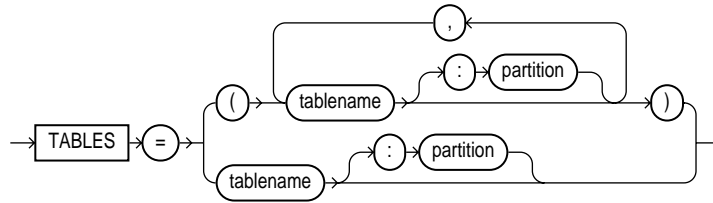
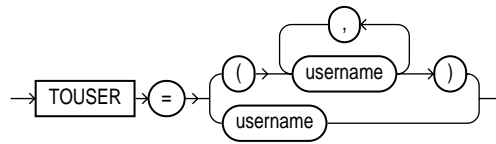
The following diagrams show the syntax for the parameters that you can specify in the parameter file or on the command line:

The remainder of this section describes each parameter.









The parameters are as follows:

ANALYZE

Default: Y

Specifies whether or not the Import utility executes SQL ANALYZE statements found in the export file.

BUFFER

Default: operating system-dependent

The *buffer-size* is the size, in bytes, of the buffer through which data rows are transferred.

The parameter BUFFER (buffer size) determines the number of rows in the array inserted by Import. The following formula gives an approximation of the buffer size that inserts a given array of rows:

$$\text{buffer_size} = \text{rows_in_array} * \text{maximum_row_size}$$

For tables containing LONG, LOB, BFILE, REF, ROWID or type columns, rows are inserted individually. The size of the buffer must be large enough to contain the entire row, except for LOB columns. If the buffer cannot hold the longest row in a table, Import attempts to allocate a larger buffer.

Additional Information: See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation to determine the default value for this parameter.

CHARSET

Default: none

Note: This parameter applies to Oracle Version 5 and 6 export files only.

Oracle Version 5 and 6 export files do not contain the NLS character set identifier. However, a Version 5 or 6 export file does indicate whether the user session character set was ASCII or EBCDIC.

Use this parameter to indicate the actual character set used at the time of export. The Import utility will verify whether the specified character set is ASCII or EBCDIC based on the character set in the export file.

If you do not specify a value for the CHARSET parameter, Import will verify that the user session character set is ASCII, if the export file is ASCII, or EBCDIC, if the export file is EBCDIC.

Use of this parameter is not recommended. It is provided only for compatibility with previous versions. Eventually, it will no longer be supported.

If you are using an Oracle7 or Oracle8 Export file, the character set is specified within the export file, and conversion to the current database's character set is automatic. Specification of this parameter serves only as a check to ensure that the export file's character set matches the expected value. If not, an error results.

COMMIT

Default: N

Specifies whether Import should commit after each array insert. By default, Import commits after loading each table, and Import performs a rollback when an error occurs, before continuing with the next object.

If a table has nested table columns or attributes, the contents of the nested tables are imported as separate tables. Therefore, the contents of the nested tables are always committed in a transaction distinct from the transaction used to commit the outer table.

If COMMIT=N and a table is partitioned, each partition in the Export file is imported in a separate transaction.

Specifying COMMIT=Y prevents rollback segments from growing inordinately large and improves the performance of large imports. Specifying COMMIT=Y is advisable if the table has a uniqueness constraint. If the import is restarted, any rows that have already been imported are rejected with a non-fatal error. Note that, if a table does not have a uniqueness constraint, and you specify COMMIT=Y, Import could produce duplicate rows when you re-import the data.

For tables containing LONG, LOB, BFILE, REF, ROWID or type columns, array inserts are not done. If COMMIT=Y, Import commits these tables after each row.

DESTROY

Default: N

Specifies whether or not the existing data files making up the database should be reused. That is, the DESTROY parameter specifies that Import should include the reuse option in the datafile clause of the CREATE TABLESPACE command.

The export file contains the datafile names used in each tablespace. If you attempt to create a second database on the same machine (for testing or other purposes), the Import utility overwrites the original database's data files when it creates the tablespace. This is undesirable. With this parameter set to N (the default), an error occurs if the data files already exist when the tablespace is created.

To eliminate this error when you import into a secondary database, pre-create the tablespace and specify its data files. (Specifying IGNORE=Y suppresses the object creation error that the tablespace already exists.)

To bypass the error when you import into the original database, specify IGNORE=Y to add to the existing data files without replacing them. To reuse the original database's data files after eliminating their contents, specify DESTROY=Y.

Note: If you have pre-created your tablespace, you must specify DESTROY=N or your pre-created tablespace will be lost.

Warning: If datafiles are stored on a raw device, DESTROY=N *does not prevent* files from being overwritten.

FEEDBACK

Default: 0 (zero)

Specifies that Import should display a progress meter in the form of a dot for *n* number of rows imported. For example, if you specify `FEEDBACK=10`, Import displays a dot each time 10 rows have been imported. The `FEEDBACK` value applies to all tables being imported; it cannot be set on a per-table basis.

FILE

Default: `expdat.dmp`

The name of the export file to import. You do not have to be the Oracle user who exported the file. However, you do need to have current access to the file. The default extension is `.dmp`, but you can specify any extension.

FROMUSER

Default: none

A list of schemas containing objects to import. The default for users without the `IMP_FULL_DATABASE` role is a user mode import. That is, all objects for the current user are imported. (If the `TABLES` parameter is also specified, a table mode import is performed.)

When importing in user mode, all other objects in the export file are ignored. The effect is the same as if the export file had been created in user mode (or table mode). See Table 1–1 on page 1 - 4 for the list of objects that are imported in user mode and table mode.

For example, the following command treats the export file as though it were simply a user mode export of `SCOTT`'s objects:

```
imp system/manager FROMUSER=scott
```

If user `SCOTT` does not exist in the current database, his objects are imported into the importer's schema — in this case, the system's. Otherwise, the objects are imported in `SCOTT`'s schema. If a list of schemas is given, each schema can be specified only once. Duplicate schema names are ignored. The following example shows an import from two schemas:

```
imp system/manager FROMUSER=scott,blake
```

Note: Specifying `FROMUSER=SYSTEM` does not import system objects. It imports only those objects that belong to user `SYSTEM`.

When FROMUSER is specified and TOUSER is missing, the objects of FROMUSER are imported back to FROMUSER. However, if the schema specified in FROMUSER does not exist in the current database, the objects are imported into the importer's schema.

To import system objects (for example, user definitions and tablespaces), you must import from a full export file specifying FULL=Y.

FULL

Default: N

Specifies whether to import the entire export file.

GRANTS

Default: Y

Specifies whether to import object grants.

By default, the Import utility imports any object grants that were exported. If the export was a user-mode Export, the export file contains only first-level object grants (those granted by the owner). If the export was a full database mode Export, the export file contains all object grants, including lower-level grants (those granted by users given a privilege with the WITH GRANT OPTION). If you specify GRANTS=N, the Import utility does not import object grants. (Note that system grants *are* imported even if GRANTS=N.

Note: Export does not export grants on data dictionary views for security reasons that affect Import. If such grants were exported, access privileges would be changed and the user would not be aware of this. Also, not forcing grants on import allows the user more flexibility to set up appropriate grants on import.

HELP

Default: N

Displays a description of the Import parameters.

IGNORE

Default: N

Specifies how object creation errors should be handled. If you specify IGNORE=Y, Import overlooks object creation errors when it attempts to create database objects. If you specify IGNORE=Y, Import continues without reporting the error.

If you accept the default IGNORE=N, Import logs and/or displays the object creation error before continuing.

For tables, IGNORE=Y causes rows to be imported into existing tables. No message is given. IGNORE=N causes an error to be reported, and the table is skipped if it already exists.

Note that only *object creation errors* are ignored; other errors, such as operating system, database, and SQL errors, *are not* ignored and may cause processing to stop.

In situations where multiple refreshes from a single export file are done with IGNORE=Y, certain objects can be created multiple times (although they will have unique system-defined names). You can prevent this for certain objects (for example, constraints) by doing an export in table mode with the CONSTRAINTS=N parameter. Note that, if you do a full export with the CONSTRAINTS parameter set to N, no constraints for any tables are exported.

If you want to import data into tables that already exist— perhaps because you want to use new storage parameters, or because you have already created the table in a cluster — specify IGNORE=Y. The Import utility imports the rows of data into the existing table.

Warning: When you import into existing tables, if no column in the table is uniquely indexed, rows could be duplicated if they were already present in the table. (This warning applies to non-incremental imports only. Incremental imports replace the table from the last complete export and then rebuild it to its last backup state from a series of cumulative and incremental exports.)

INCTYPE

Default: undefined

Specifies the type of incremental import.

The options are:

SYSTEM	Imports the most recent version of system objects. You should specify the most recent incremental export file when you use this option. A SYSTEM import imports foreign function libraries and object type definitions, but does not import user data or objects.
RESTORE	Imports all user database objects and data contained in the export file.

See “Importing Incremental, Cumulative, and Complete Export Files” on page 2-43 for more information about the INCTYPE parameter.

INDEXES

Default: Y

Specifies whether or not to import indexes. System-generated indexes such as LOB indexes, OID indexes, or unique constraint indexes are re-created by Import regardless of the setting of this parameter.

If indexes for the target table already exist, Import performs index maintenance when data is inserted into the table.

You can postpone all user-generated index creation until after Import completes by specifying INDEXES = N.

INDEXFILE

Default: none

Specifies a file to receive index-creation commands.

When this parameter is specified, index-creation commands for the requested mode are extracted and written to the specified file, rather than used to create indexes in the database. Tables and other database objects are not imported.

The file can then be edited (for example, to change storage parameters) and used as a SQL script to create the indexes. To make it easier to identify the indexes defined in the file, the export file's CREATE TABLE statements and CREATE CLUSTER statements are included as comments.

Note: Since Release 7.1, the commented CREATE TABLE statement in the indexfile does not include primary/unique key clauses.

Perform the following steps to use this feature:

1. Import using the INDEXFILE parameter to create a file of index-creation commands.
2. Edit the file, making certain to add a valid password to the CONNECT string.
3. Rerun Import, specifying INDEXES=N.

[This step imports the database objects while preventing Import from using the index definitions stored in the export file.]

4. Execute the file of index-creation commands as a SQL script to create the index.

The INDEXFILE parameter can be used only with the FULL=Y, FROMUSER, TOUSER, or TABLES parameters.

LOG

Default: none

Specifies a file to receive informational and error messages. If you specify a log file, the Import utility writes all information to the log in addition to the terminal display.

PARFILE

Default: undefined

Specifies a filename for a file that contains a list of Import parameters. For more information on using a parameter file, see “The Parameter File” on page 2-11.

POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER

Default: N

Indicates whether or not Import recovers one or more tablespaces in an Oracle database to a prior point in time, without affecting the rest of the database. For more information, see the *Oracle8 Backup and Recovery Guide*.

RECORDLENGTH

Default: operating system-dependent

Specifies the length, in bytes, of the file record. The RECORDLENGTH parameter is necessary when you must transfer the export file to another operating system that uses a different default value.

If you do not define this parameter, it defaults to your platform-dependent value for BUFSIZ. For more information about the BUFSIZ default value, see your operating system-specific documentation.

You can set RECORDLENGTH to any value equal to or greater than your system's BUFSIZ. (The highest value is 64KB.) Changing the RECORDLENGTH parameter affects only the size of data that accumulates before writing to the disk. It does not affect the operating system file block size.

Note: You can use this parameter to specify the size of the Export I/O buffer.

Additional Information: See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation to determine the proper value or to create a file with a different record size.

ROWS

Default: Y

Specifies whether or not to import the rows of table data.

SHOW

Default: N

When you specify **SHOW**, the contents of the export file are listed to the display and not imported. The SQL statements contained in the export are displayed in the order in which Import will execute them.

The **SHOW** parameter can be used only with the **FULL=Y**, **FROMUSER**, **TOUSER**, or **TABLES** parameters.

SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES

Default: N

Specifies whether or not Import skips building indexes that were set to the Index Unusable state (set by either system or user). Refer to “**ALTER SESSION SET SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES=TRUE**” in the *Oracle8 SQL Reference* manual for details. Other indexes (not previously set Index Unusable) continue to be updated as rows are inserted.

This parameter allows you to postpone index maintenance on selected index partitions until after row data has been inserted. You then have the responsibility to rebuild the affected index partitions after the Import. You can use the **INDEXFILE** parameter in conjunction with **INDEXES = N** to provide the SQL scripts for re-creating the index. Without this parameter, row insertions that attempt to update unusable indexes fail.

TABLES

Default: none

Specifies a list of table names to import. Use an asterisk (*) to indicate all tables. When specified, this parameter initiates a table mode import, which restricts the import to tables and their associated objects, as listed in Table 1-1 on page 1 - 4. The

number of tables that can be specified at the same time is dependent on command line limits.

Any table-level Import or partition-level Import attempts to create a partitioned table with the same partition names as the exported partitioned table, including names of the form SYS_Pnnn. If a table with the same name already exists, Import processing depends on the setting of the IGNORE parameter.

Unless SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES=Y, inserting the exported data into the target table fails if Import cannot update a non-partitioned index or index partition that is marked Indexes Unusable or otherwise not suitable.

Although you can qualify table names with schema names (as in SCOTT.EMP) when exporting, you *cannot* do so when importing. In the following example, the TABLES parameter is specified incorrectly:

```
imp system/manager TABLES=(jones.accts, scott.emp,scott.dept)
```

The valid specification to import these tables is:

```
imp system/manager FROMUSER=jones TABLES=(accts)
imp system/manager FROMUSER=scott TABLES=(emp,dept)
```

If TOUSER is specified, SCOTT's objects are stored in the schema specified by TOUSER. If user SCOTT does not exist in the current database, his tables are imported into the importer's schema — system in the previous example. Otherwise, the tables and associated objects are installed in SCOTT's schema.

Additional Information: Some operating systems, such as UNIX, require that you use escape characters before special characters, such as a parenthesis, so that the character is not treated as a special character. On UNIX, use a backslash (\) as the escape character, as shown in the following example:

```
TABLES= \(EMP,DEPT\)
```

Table Name Restrictions

Table names specified on the command line or in the parameter file cannot include a pound (#) sign, unless the table name is enclosed in quotation marks.

For example, if the parameter file contains the following line, Import interprets everything on the line after EMP# as a comment. As a result, DEPT and MYDATA are not imported.

```
TABLES=(EMP#, DEPT, MYDATA)
```

However, if the parameter file contains the following line, the Import utility imports all three tables:

```
TABLES=( "EMP#", DEPT, MYDATA)
```

Attention: When you specify the table name in quotation marks, it is case sensitive. The name must exactly match the table name stored in the database. By default, database names are stored as uppercase.

Additional Information: Some operating systems require single quotes instead of double quotes. See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

TOUSER

Default: none

Specifies a list of usernames whose schemas will be imported. The IMP_FULL_DATABASE role is required to use this parameter.

To import to a different schema than the one that originally contained the object, specify TOUSER. For example:

```
imp system/manager FROMUSER=scott TOUSER=joe TABLES=emp
```

If multiple schemas are specified, the schema names are paired. The following example imports SCOTT's objects into JOE's schema, and FRED's objects into TED's schema:

```
imp system/manager FROMUSER=scott,fred TOUSER=joe,ted
```

Note: If the FROMUSER list is longer than the TOUSER list, you can use the following syntax to ensure that any extra objects go into the TOUSER schema:

```
emp system/manager FROMUSER=scott TOUSER=tet,tet
```

Note that user Ted is listed twice.

USERID

Default: undefined

Specifies the username/password (and optional connect string) of the user performing the import.

When using Tablespace Point-in-Time-Recovery USERID can also be:

```
username/password AS SYSDBA
```

or

```
username/password@instance AS SYSDBA
```

See “Invoking Import as SYSDBA” on page 2-8 for more information. Note also that your operating system may require you to treat AS SYSDBA as a special string requiring you to enclose the entire string in quotes as described on 2 - 8.

Optionally, you can specify the *@connect_string* clause for Net8. See the user’s guide for your Net8 protocol for the exact syntax of *@connect_string*. See also *Oracle8 Distributed Database Systems*.

Using Table-Level and Partition-Level Export and Import

Both table-level Export and partition-level Export can migrate data across tables and partitions.

Guidelines for Using Partition-Level Import

This section provides more detailed information about partition-level Import. For general information, see “Understanding Table-Level and Partition-Level Import” on page 2-6.

Partition-level Import cannot import a non-partitioned exported table. However, a partitioned table can be imported from a non-partitioned exported table using table-level Import. Partition-level Import is legal only if the source table (that is, the table called *tablename* at export time) was partitioned and exists in the Export file.

- If the partition name is not a valid partition in the export file, Import generates a warning.
- The partition name in the clause refers to only the partition in the Export file, which may not contain all of the data of the entire table on the export source system.

If ROWS = Y (default), and the table does not exist in the Import target system, all of the rows for the specified partition in the table are inserted into the same partition in the table in the Import target system.

If ROWS = Y (default), but the table already existed before Import, all the rows for the specified partition in the table are inserted into the table. The rows are stored according to the partitioning scheme of the target table. If the target table is partitioned, Import reports any rows that are rejected because they fall above the highest partition of the target table.

If `ROWS = N`, Import does not insert data into the target table and continues to process other objects associated with the specified table and partition in the file.

If the target table is non-partitioned, the partitions are imported into the entire table. Import requires `IGNORE = Y` to import one or more partitions from the Export file into a non-partitioned table on the import target system.

Migrating Data Across Partitions and Tables

The presence of a table-name:partition-name with the `TABLES` parameter results in reading from the Export file only data rows from the specified source partition. If you do not specify the partition name, the entire table is used as source.

Import issues a warning if the specified partition is not in the list of partitions in the exported table.

Data exported from one or more partitions can be imported into one or more partitions. Import inserts rows into partitions based on the partitioning criteria in the import database.

In the following example, the Import utility imports the row data from the source partition `py` of table `scott.b` into the `py` partition of target table `scott.b`, after the table and its partitions are created:

```
imp system/manager FILE = export.dmp FROMUSER = scott TABLES=b:py
```

The following example causes row data of partitions `qc` and `qd` of table `scott.e` to be imported into the table `scott.e`:

```
imp scott/tiger FILE = export.dmp TABLES = (e:qc, e:qd) IGNORE=y
```

If table “e” does not exist on the Import target system, it is created and data is inserted into the same partitions. If table “e” existed on the target system before Import, the row data is inserted into the partitions whose range allows insertion. The row data can end up in partitions of names other than `qc` and `qd`.

Note: With partition-level Import to an existing table, you *must* set up the target partitions properly and use `IGNORE=Y`.

Combining Multiple Partitions into One

Partition merging allows data from multiple partitions to be merged into one partition on the target system. Because partitions are re-created identical to those on the exported table when `IGNORE=N`, partition merging succeeds only when `IGNORE = Y` and the partitioned table with the proper partition bounds exists on the Import target system. The following example assumes the presence of the

Export file (`exp.dmp`) containing a partitioned table “c” that has partitions `qa`, `qb`, and `qc`. Prior to Import, the target table `c` is created with partitions, including the `qc` partition. Partition `qd` is created with a partition range that can take row data from partitions `qa` and `qb` of source table “c”.

```
imp mary/lamb FILE = exp.dmp TABLES = (c:qa, c:qb) IGNORE = Y
```

This command line causes Import to import partitions `qa` and `qb` of table `mary.c` into partition `qd` of `mary.c` in the Import target system.

See “Example 2: Merging Partitions of a Table” on page 2-38 for an additional example of merging partitions.

Reconfiguring Partitions

You can use partition-level Export and Import to reconfigure partitions. Perform the following steps:

1. Export the table to save the data.
2. Alter the table with the new partitioning scheme.
3. Import the table data.

For example, a user can move data that was previously stored in partitions `P1` and `P2` in table `T` into partitions of different ranges of table `T` on the same system. Assume that the source table `T` has other partitions besides `P1` and `P2`. Assume that the target partitions are now called `P1`, `P2`, `P3`, and `P4`. The following steps can be used:

1. Export data from partition `P1`, `P2` of Table `T` (or export table `T`).
2. Alter the table by performing the following:
Issue the SQL statement `ALTER TABLE T DROP PARTITION` for `P1` and `P2`.
Issue the SQL statement `ALTER TABLE T ADD PARTITION` for `P1`, `P2`, `P3`, and `P4`.
3. Import data from exported partitions `P1` and `P2` (or import table `T`) with `IGNORE = Y`.

If the target table is partitioned, Import rejects any rows that fall above the highest partition of the target table.

If you want to achieve some parallelism, export each partition of the original table at the same time into separate files. After you create the table again, issue multiple import commands to import each of the export files in parallel.

Example Import Sessions

This section gives some examples of import sessions that show you how to use the parameter file and command-line methods. The examples illustrate four scenarios:

- tables imported by an administrator into the same schema from which they were exported
- tables imported by a user from another schema into the user's own schema
- tables imported into a different schema by an administrator
- tables imported using partition-level Import

Example Import of Selected Tables for a Specific User

In this example, using a full database export file, an administrator imports the DEPT and EMP tables into the SCOTT schema. If the SCOTT schema does not exist, the tables are imported into the SYSTEM schema.

Parameter File Method >

```
imp system/manager parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following information:

```
FILE=dba.dmp
SHOW=n
IGNORE=n
GRANTS=y
FROMUSER=scott
TABLES=(dept,emp)
```

Command-Line Method >

```
imp system/manager file=dba.dmp fromuser=scott tables= (dept,emp)
```

Import Messages

```
Import: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Mon Nov 7 10:22:12 1997
```

```
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
Connected to: Oracle8 Server Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
Export file created by EXPORT:V08.00.03 via conventional path
```

```
. importing SCOTT's objects into SCOTT
. . importing table                "DEPT"          4 rows imported
. . importing table                "EMP"           14 rows imported
Import terminated successfully without warnings.
```

Example Import of Tables Exported by Another User

This example illustrates importing the UNIT and MANAGER tables from a file exported by BLAKE into the SCOTT schema.

Parameter File Method >

```
imp scott/tiger parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following information:

```
FILE=blake.dmp
SHOW=n
IGNORE=n
GRANTS=y
ROWS=y
FROMUSER=blake
TOUSER=scott
TABLES=(unit,manager)
```

Command-Line Method >

```
imp scott/tiger fromuser=blake touser=scott file=blake.dmp
tables=(unit,manager)
```

Import Messages

```
Import: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 7 14:55:17 1997
```

```
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
Connected to: Oracle8 Server Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
Export file created by EXPORT:V08.00.04 via conventional path
Warning: the objects were exported by BLAKE, not by you
```

```
. importing BLAKE's objects into SCOTT
. . importing table                "UNIT"          4 rows imported
. . importing table                "MANAGER"        4 rows imported
Import terminated successfully without warnings.
```

Example Import of Tables from One User to Another

In this example, a DBA imports all tables belonging to SCOTT into user BLAKE's account.

Parameter File Method >

```
imp system/manager parfile=params.dat
```

The params.dat file contains the following information:

```
FILE=scott.dmp
FROMUSER=scott
TOUSER=blake
TABLES=(*)
```

Command-Line Method >

```
imp system/manager file=scott.dmp fromuser=scott touser=blake tables=(*)
```

Import Messages

```
Import: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 7 21.14.1 1997
```

```
(c) Copyright 1997 Oracle Corporation. All rights reserved.
```

```
Connected to: Oracle8 Server Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
Export file created by EXPORT:V08.00.04 via conventional path
Warning: the objects were exported by SCOTT, not by you
```

. . importing table	"BONUS"	0 rows imported
. . importing table	"DEPT"	4 rows imported
. . importing table	"EMP"	14 rows imported
. . importing table	"SALGRADE"	5 rows imported

```
Import terminated successfully without warnings.
```

Example Import Session Using Partition-Level Import

This section describes how to use partition-level Import to partition an unpartitioned table, merge partitions of a table, and repartition a table on a different column.

The examples in this section assume that the following tablespaces exist:

- tbs_e1, tbs_e2, tbs_e3
- tbs_d1, tbs_d2, tbs_d3

Example 1: Partitioning an Unpartitioned Table

Perform the following steps to partition an unpartitioned table:

1. Export the table to save the data.
2. Drop the table from the database.
3. Create the table again with partitions.
4. Import the table data.

The following example shows how to partition an unpartitioned table:

```
> exp scott/tiger tables=emp file=empexp.dmp
.
.
.
About to export specified tables via Conventional Path ...
.. exporting table                               EMP          14 rows exported
Export terminated successfully without warnings.
.
.
.
SQL> drop table emp cascade constraints;
Table dropped.
SQL> create table emp
2      (
3      empno      number(4) not null,
4      ename      varchar2(10),
5      job        varchar2(9),
6      mgr        number(4),
7      hiredate   date,
8      sal        number(7,2),
9      comm       number(7,2),
10     deptno     number(2)
11     )
12 partition by range (empno)
13     (
14     partition emp_low values less than (7600)
15         tablespace tbs_e1,
16     partition emp_mid values less than (7900)
```

```
17      tablespace tbs_e2,
18      partition emp_high values less than (8100)
19      tablespace tbs_e3
20  );
Table created.
SQL> exit
imp scott/tiger tables=emp file=empexp.dmp ignore=y
.
..
Export file created by EXPORT:V08.00.03 via conventional path
. importing SCOTT's objects into SCOTT
. . importing table                "EMP"                14 rows imported
Import terminated successfully without warnings
```

The following SELECT statements show that the data is partitioned on the empno column:

```
SQL> select empno from emp partition (emp_low);
      EMPNO
-----
          7369
          7499
          7521
          7566
4 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select empno from emp partition (emp_mid);
      EMPNO
-----
          7654
          7698
          7782
          7788
          7839
          7844
          7876
7 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select empno from emp partition (emp_high);
      EMPNO
-----
          7900
          7902
          7934
3 rows selected.
```

Example 2: Merging Partitions of a Table

This example assumes the EMP table has three partitions, based on the EMPNO column, as shown in Example 1.

Perform the following steps to merge partitions of a table:

1. Export the partition you want to merge. This saves the data.
2. Alter the table to delete the partition you want to merge.
3. Import the partition to be merged.

The following example shows how to merge partitions of a table:

```
exp scott/tiger tables=emp:emp_mid file=empprt.dmp
.
.
.

About to export specified tables via Conventional Path ...
. . exporting table                      EMP
. . exporting partition                  EMP_MID          7 rows exported
Export terminated successfully without warnings.
.
.
.
SQL> alter table emp drop partition emp_mid;
Table altered.
.
.
.
imp scott/tiger fromuser=scott tables=emp:emp_mid file=empprt.dmp ignore=y
.
.
.

Export file created by EXPORT:V08.00.04 via conventional path
. importing SCOTT's objects into SCOTT
. . importing partition                  "EMP":"EMP_MID"      7 rows imported
Import terminated successfully without warnings.
```

The following SELECT statements show the data from the deleted EMP_MID partition now merged in the EMP_HIGH partition:

```
SQL> select empno from emp partition (emp_low);
      EMPNO
-----
        7369
        7499
        7521
        7566
4 rows selected.
SQL> select empno from emp partition (emp_high);
      EMPNO
-----
        7900
        7902
        7934
        7654
        7698
        7782
        7788
        7839
        7844
        7876
10 rows selected.
```

Example 3: Repartitioning a Table on a Different Column

This example assumes the EMP table has two partitions, based on the EMPNO column, as shown in Example 2. This example repartitions the EMP table on the DEPTNO column.

Perform the following steps to repartition a table on a different column:

1. Export the table to save the data.
2. Delete the table from the database.
3. Create the table again with the new partitions.
4. Import the table data.

The following example shows how to repartition a table on a different column:

```
exp scott/tiger tables=emp file=empexp.dat
.
.
.
```

```

About to export specified tables via Conventional Path ...
. . exporting table                      EMP
. . exporting partition                  EMP_LOW      4 rows exported
. . exporting partition                  EMP_HIGH     10 rows exported
Export terminated successfully without warnings.
.
.
.
SQL> drop table emp cascade constraints;
Table dropped.
SQL>
SQL> create table emp
2  (
3  empno    number(4) not null,
4  ename    varchar2(10),
5  job      varchar2(9),
6  mgr      number(4),
7  hiredate date,
8  sal      number(7,2),
9  comm     number(7,2),
10 deptno   number(2)
11 )
12 partition by range (deptno)
13 (
14  partition dept_low values less than (15)
15    tablespace tbs_d1,
16  partition dept_mid values less than (25)
17    tablespace tbs_d2,
18  partition dept_high values less than (35)
19    tablespace tbs_d3
20 );
Table created.
SQL> exit
imp scott/tiger tables=emp file=empexp.dat ignore=y
.
.
.
Export file created by EXPORT:V08.00.04 via conventional path
. importing SCOTT's objects into SCOTT
. . importing partition      "EMP": "EMP_LOW"      4 rows imported
. . importing partition      "EMP": "EMP_HIGH"     10 rows imported
Import terminated successfully without warnings.

```


The following SELECT statements show that the data is partitioned on the DEPTNO column:

```
SQL> select empno, deptno from emp partition (dept_low);
```

EMPNO	DEPTNO
7934	10
7782	10
7839	10

3 rows selected.

```
SQL> select empno, deptno from emp partition (dept_mid);
```

EMPNO	DEPTNO
7369	20
7566	20
7902	20
7788	20
7876	20

5 rows selected.

```
SQL> select empno, deptno from emp partition (dept_high);
```

EMPNO	DEPTNO
7499	30
7521	30
7900	30
7654	30
7698	30
7844	30

6 rows selected.

Using the Interactive Method

Starting Import from the command line with no parameters initiates the interactive method. The interactive method does not provide prompts for all Import functionality. The interactive method is provided only for backward compatibility.

If you do not specify a username/password on the command line, the Import utility prompts you for this information. The following example shows the interactive method:

```
> imp system/manager
```

```
Import: Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production on Fri Nov 7 10:11:37 1997
```

```
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```

```
Connected to: Oracle8 Server Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
PL/SQL Release 8.0.4.0.0 - Production
Import file: expdat.dmp >
Enter insert buffer size (minimum is 4096) 30720>
Export file created by EXPORT:V08.00.04 via conventional path
Warning: the objects were exported by BLAKE, not by you
List contents of import file only (yes/no): no >
Ignore create error due to object existence (yes/no): no >
Import grants (yes/no): yes >
Import table data (yes/no): yes >
Import entire export file (yes/no): no > y
. importing BLAKE's objects into SYSTEM
. . importing table                "DEPT"                4 rows imported
. . importing table                "MANAGER"              3 rows imported
Import terminated successfully without warnings.
```

You may not see all the prompts in a given Import session because some prompts depend on your responses to other prompts. Some prompts show a default answer; if the default is acceptable, press [RETURN].

Note: If you specify N at the previous prompt, Import prompts you for a schema name and the tables names you want to import for that schema:

Enter table(T) or partition(T:P) names. Null list means all tables for user

Entering a null table list causes all tables in the schema to be imported. You can only specify one schema at a time when you use the interactive method.

Interactively Invoking Import as SYSDBA

Typically, you should not need to invoke Import as SYSDBA. However, if you are using Tablespace Point-In-Time Recovery (TSPITR) which enables you to quickly recover one or more tablespaces to a point-in-time different from that of the rest of the database, you will need to know how to do so.

Attention: It is recommended that you read the information about TSPITR in the *Oracle8 Backup and Recovery Guide*, “POINT_IN_TIME_RECOVER” on page 2-26, and “RECOVERY_TABLESPACES” on page 1-19 before continuing with this section.

Importing Incremental, Cumulative, and Complete Export Files

Because an incremental export extracts only tables that have changed since the last incremental, cumulative, or complete export, an import from an incremental export file imports the table's definition and all its data, *not just the changed rows*.

Because imports from incremental export files are dependent on the method used to export the data, you should also read "Incremental, Cumulative, and Complete Exports" on page 1-37.

It is important to note that, because importing an incremental export file imports new versions of existing objects, existing objects are dropped before new ones are imported. This behavior differs from a normal import. During a normal import, objects are not dropped and an error is usually generated if the object already exists.

Restoring a Set of Objects

The order in which incremental, cumulative, and complete exports are done is important. A set of objects cannot be restored until a complete export has been run on a database. Once that has been done, the process of restoring objects follows the steps listed below.

Note: To restore a set of objects, you must first import the most recent incremental export file to import the system objects (that is, specify INCTYPE=SYSTEM for the import). Then, you must import the export files in chronological order, based on their export time (that is, specify INCTYPE=RESTORE for the import).

1. Import the most recent incremental export file (specify INCTYPE=SYSTEM for the import) or cumulative export file, if no incremental exports have been taken.
2. Import the most recent complete export file.
3. Import all cumulative export files after the last complete export.
4. Import all incremental export files after the last cumulative export.

For example, if you have the following:

- one complete export called X1
- two cumulative exports called C1 and C2
- three incremental exports called I1, I2, and I3

then you should import in the following order:

```
imp system/manager INCTYPE=SYSTEM FULL=Y FILE=I3
imp system/manager INCTYPE=RESTORE FULL=Y FILE=X1
```

```
imp system/manager INCTYPE=RESTORE FULL=Y FILE=C1  
imp system/manager INCTYPE=RESTORE FULL=Y FILE=C2  
imp system/manager INCTYPE=RESTORE FULL=Y FILE=I1  
imp system/manager INCTYPE=RESTORE FULL=Y FILE=I2  
imp system/manager INCTYPE=RESTORE FULL=Y FILE=I3
```

Notes:

- You import the last incremental export file twice; once at the beginning to import the most recent version of the system objects, and once at the end to apply the most recent changes made to the user data and objects.
- When restoring tables with this method, you should always start with a clean database (that is, no user tables) before starting the import sequence.

Importing Object Types and Foreign Function Libraries from an Incremental Export File

For incremental imports only, object types and foreign function libraries are handled as system objects. That is, their definitions are only imported with the other system objects when `INCTYPE = SYSTEM`. This imports the most recent definition of the object type (including the object identifier) and the most recent definition of the library specification.

Then, as tables are imported from earlier incremental export files using `INCTYPE=RESTORE`, Import verifies that any object types needed by the table exist and have the same object identifier. If the object type does not exist, or if it exists but its object identifier does not match, the table is not imported.

This indicates the object type had been dropped or replaced subsequent to the incremental export, requiring that all tables dependent on the object also had been dropped.

If a user had execute access to an object type and created a table containing data of that object type, but the execute privilege is later revoked, import of that table will fail. The user must be regranted execute privilege to successfully import the table.

Controlling Index Creation and Maintenance

This section describes the behavior of Import with respect to index creation and maintenance.

Index Creation and Maintenance Controls

If SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES=Y, the Import utility postpones maintenance on all indexes that were set to Index Unusable before Import. Other indexes (not previously set Index Unusable) continue to be updated as rows are inserted. This approach saves on index updates during Import and assumes that users can issue the appropriate ALTER INDEX statements for other indexes not covered in the exported list, before Import.

Delayed index maintenance may cause a violation of an existing unique integrity constraint supported by the index. The existence of a unique integrity constraint on a table does not prevent existence of duplicate keys in a table that was imported with INDEXES = N. The supporting index will be in UNUSABLE state until the duplicates are removed and the index is rebuilt.

Table 2–3 is a summary of results for combinations of IGNORE and INDEXES parameters with partition-level Import.

Table 2–3 Partition-Level IGNORE and INDEXES Combinations

Import		INDEXES=Y		INDEXES=N	
		Create indexes	Delay index maintenance on Index Unusable	Create indexes	Delay index maintenance on Index Unusable
IGNORE = Y indexes before Import	Existent	No	No	No	Yes
	Non-existent	Yes	N/A	No	N/A
IGNORE = N indexes before Import	Existent	Error	Error	No	Yes
	Non-existent	Yes	N/A	No	N/A

Delaying Index Creation

Import provides you with the capability of delaying index creation and maintenance services until after completion of the import and insertion of exported data. Performing index (re)creation or maintenance after Import completes is generally faster than updating the indexes for each row inserted by Import.

Index creation can be time consuming, and therefore can be done more efficiently after the Imports of all other objects have completed. You can postpone creation of global and local indexes until after the Import completes by specifying INDEXES = N (INDEXES = Y is the default) and INDEXFILE = filename. The index-creation commands that would otherwise be issued by Import are instead stored in the specified file.

After the Import is complete, you must create the indexes, typically by using the contents of the file (specified with INDEXFILE) as an SQL script.

If the total amount of index updates are smaller during data insertion than at index rebuild time after Import, users can choose to update those indexes at table data insertion time by setting INDEXES = Y.

Example of Postponing Index Maintenance

For example, assume that partitioned table *t* with partitions *p1* and *p2* exists on the Import target system. Assume that local indexes *p1_ind* on partition *p1* and *p2_ind* on partition *p2* exist also. Assume that partition *p1* contains a much larger amount of data in the existing table *t*, compared with the amount of data to be inserted by the Export file (*expdat.dmp*). Assume that the reverse is true for *p2*.

Consequently, performing index updates for *p1_ind* during table data insertion time is more efficient than at partition index rebuild time. The opposite is true for *p2_ind*.

Users can postpone local index maintenance for *p2_ind* during Import by using the following steps:

1. Issue the following SQL statement before Import:

```
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY PARTITION p2 UNUSABLE LOCAL INDEXES;
```

2. Issue the following Import command:

```
imp scott/tiger FILE=export.dmp TABLES = (t:p1, t:p2)  
IGNORE=Y SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES=Y
```

This example executes the ALTER SESSION SET SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES=Y statement before performing the import.

3. Issue the following SQL statement after Import:

```
ALTER TABLE t MODIFY PARTITION p2 REBUILD UNUSABLE LOCAL INDEXES;
```

In this example, local index `p1_ind` on `p1` will be updated when table data is inserted into partition `p1` during Import. Local index `p2_ind` on `p2` will be updated at index rebuild time, after Import.

Reducing Database Fragmentation

A database with many non-contiguous, small blocks of free space is said to be fragmented. A fragmented database should be reorganized to make space available in contiguous, larger blocks. You can reduce fragmentation by performing a full database export and import as follows:

1. Do a full database export (FULL=Y) to back up the entire database.
2. Shut down Oracle after all users are logged off. Use the MONITOR command in SQL*DBA or Server Manager to check for active database users.
3. Delete the database. See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for information on how to delete a database.
4. Re-create the database using the CREATE DATABASE command.
5. Do a full database import (FULL=Y) to restore the entire database.

See the *Oracle8 Administrator's Guide* for more information about creating databases.

Warning, Error, and Completion Messages

By default, Import displays all error messages. If you specify a log file by using the LOG parameter, Import writes the error messages to the log file in addition to displaying them on the terminal. You should always specify a log file when you import. (You can redirect Import's output to a file on those systems that permit I/O redirection.)

Additional Information: For information on the LOG parameter, see "LOG" on page 2-26. Also see your operating system-specific documentation for information on redirecting output.

When an import completes without errors, the message "Import terminated successfully without warnings" is issued. If one or more non-fatal errors occurred, and Import was able to continue to completion, the message "Import terminated successfully with warnings" occurs. If a fatal error occurs, Import ends immediately with the message "Import terminated unsuccessfully."

Additional Information: Messages are documented in *Oracle8 Messages* and your operating system-specific documentation.

Error Handling

This section describes errors that can occur when you import database objects.

Row Errors

If a row is rejected due to an integrity constraint violation or invalid data, Import displays a warning message but continues processing the rest of the table. Some errors, such as “tablespace full,” apply to all subsequent rows in the table. These errors cause Import to stop processing the current table and skip to the next table.

Failed Integrity Constraints

A row error is generated if a row violates one of the integrity constraints in force on your system, including:

- not null constraints
- uniqueness constraints
- primary key (not null and unique) constraints
- referential integrity constraints
- check constraints

See the *Oracle8 Application Developer's Guide* and *Oracle8 Concepts* for more information on integrity constraints.

Invalid Data

Row errors can also occur when the column definition for a table in a database is different from the column definition in the export file. The error is caused by data that is too long to fit into a new table's columns, by invalid data types, and by any other INSERT error.

Errors Importing Database Objects

Errors can occur for many reasons when you import database objects, as described in this section. When such an error occurs, import of the current database object is discontinued. Import then attempts to continue with the next database object in the export file.

Object Already Exists

If a database object to be imported already exists in the database, an object creation error occurs. What happens next depends on the setting of the IGNORE parameter.

If IGNORE=N (the default), the error is reported, and Import continues with the next database object. The current database object is not replaced. For tables, this behavior means that rows contained in the export file are not imported.

If IGNORE=Y, object creation errors are not reported. Although the database object is not replaced, if the object is a table, rows are imported into it. Note that only *object creation errors* are ignored, all other errors (such as operating system, database, and SQL) are reported and processing may stop.

Warning: Specifying IGNORE=Y can cause duplicate rows to be entered into a table unless one or more columns of the table are specified with the UNIQUE integrity constraint. This could occur, for example, if Import were run twice.

Sequences

If sequence numbers need to be reset to the value in an export file as part of an import, you should drop sequences. A sequence that is not dropped before the import is not set to the value captured in the export file, because Import does not drop and re-create a sequence that already exists. If the sequence already exists, the export file's CREATE SEQUENCE statement fails and the sequence is not imported.

Resource Errors

Resource limitations can cause objects to be skipped. When you are importing tables, for example, resource errors can occur as a result of internal problems, or when a resource such as memory has been exhausted.

If a resource error occurs while you are importing a row, Import stops processing the current table and skips to the next table. If you have specified COMMIT=Y, Import commits the partial import of the current table. If not, a rollback of the current table occurs before Import continues. (See the description of "COMMIT" on page 2-20 for information about the COMMIT parameter.)

Fatal Errors

When a fatal error occurs, Import terminates. For example, if you enter an invalid username/password combination or attempt to run Export or Import without having prepared the database by running the scripts CATEXP.SQL or CATALOG.SQL, a fatal error occurs and causes Import to terminate.

Network Considerations

This section describes factors to take into account when using Export and Import across a network.

Transporting Export Files Across a Network

When transferring an export file across a network, be sure to transmit the file using a protocol that preserves the integrity of the file. For example, when using FTP or a similar file transfer protocol, transmit the file in *binary* mode. Transmitting export files in character mode causes errors when the file is imported.

Exporting and Importing with Net8

By eliminating the boundaries between different machines and operating systems on a network, Net8 provides a distributed processing environment for Oracle8 products. Net8 lets you export and import over a network.

For example, running Export locally, you can write data from a remote Oracle database into a local export file. Running Import locally, you can read data into a remote Oracle database.

To use Export or Import with Net8, you must include the connection qualifier string *@connect_string* when entering the username/password in the exp or imp command. For the exact syntax of this clause, see the user's guide for your Net8 protocol. For more information on Net8, see the *Net8 Administrator's Guide*. See also *Oracle8 Distributed Database Systems*. See also "Interactively Invoking Import as SYS-DBA" on page 2-42 if you are using Tablespace Point-in-Time Recovery.

Import and Snapshots

The three interrelated objects in a snapshot system are the master table, optional snapshot log, and the snapshot itself. The tables (master table, snapshot log table definition, and snapshot tables) can be exported independently of one another. Snapshot logs can be exported only if you export the associated master table. You can export snapshots using full database or user-mode Export; you cannot use table-mode Export.

This section discusses how fast refreshes are affected when these objects are imported. *Oracle8 Replication* provides more information about snapshots and snapshot logs.

Master Table

The imported data is recorded in the snapshot log if the master table already exists for the database to which you are importing and it has a snapshot log.

Snapshot Log

When a snapshot log is exported, ROWIDs stored in the snapshot log have no meaning upon import. As a result, each ROWID snapshot's first attempt to do a fast refresh fails, generating an error indicating that a complete refresh is required.

To avoid the refresh error, do a complete refresh after importing a ROWID snapshot log. After you have done a complete refresh, subsequent fast refreshes will work properly.

In contrast, when a snapshot log is exported, primary key values do retain their meaning upon Import. Therefore, primary key snapshots can do a fast refresh after the import. See *Oracle8 Replication* for information about primary key snapshots.

Snapshots

A snapshot that has been restored from an export file has “gone back in time” to a previous state. On import, the time of the last refresh is imported as part of the snapshot table definition. The function that calculates the next refresh time is also imported.

Each refresh leaves a signature. A fast refresh uses the log entries that date from the time of that signature to bring the snapshot up to date. When the fast refresh is complete, the signature is deleted and a new signature is created. Any log entries that are not needed to refresh other snapshots are also deleted (all log entries with times before the earliest remaining signature).

Importing a Snapshot

When you restore a snapshot from an export file, you may encounter a problem under certain circumstances.

Assume that a snapshot is refreshed at time A, exported at time B, and refreshed again at time C. Then, because of corruption or other problems, the snapshot needs to be restored by dropping the snapshot and importing it again. The newly imported version has the last refresh time recorded as time A. However, log entries needed for a fast refresh may no longer exist. If the log entries do exist (because they are needed for another snapshot that has yet to be refreshed), they are used, and the fast refresh completes successfully. Otherwise, the fast refresh fails, generating an error that says a complete refresh is required.

Importing a Snapshot into a Different Schema

Snapshots, snapshot logs, and related items are exported with the schema name explicitly given in the DDL statements, therefore, snapshots and their related items cannot be imported into a different schema.

If you attempt to use FROMUSER/TOUSER to import snapshot data, an error will be written to the Import log file and the items will not be imported.

Storage Parameters

By default, a table is imported into its original tablespace.

If the tablespace no longer exists, or the user does not have sufficient quota in the tablespace, the system uses the default tablespace for that user unless the table:

- is partitioned
- is a type table
- contains LOB columns

If the user does not have sufficient quota in the default tablespace, the user's tables are not imported. (See "Reorganizing Tablespaces" on page 2-54 to see how you can use this to your advantage.)

The OPTIMAL Parameter

The storage parameter OPTIMAL for rollback segments is not preserved during export and import.

Storage Parameters for OID INDEXes and LOB Columns

Tables are exported with their current storage parameters. For object tables, the OIDINDEX is created with its current storage parameters and name, if given. For tables that contain LOB columns, LOB data and LOB indexes are created with their current storage parameters. If users alter the storage parameters of existing tables prior to export, the tables are exported using those altered storage parameters. The storage parameters for LOB data and LOB indexes cannot be altered.

Note that LOB data and LOB indexes might not reside in the same tablespace as the containing table. The tablespace for that data must be read/write at the time of import or the table will not be imported.

If LOB data or LOB indexes reside in a tablespace that does not exist at the time of import or the user does not have the necessary quota in that tablespace, the table will not be imported. Because there can be multiple tablespace clauses, including one for the table, Import cannot determine which tablespace clause caused the error.

Overriding Storage Parameters

Export files include table storage parameters, so you may want to pre-create large tables with the different storage parameters before importing the data. If so, you must specify the following on the command line or in the parameter file:

```
IGNORE=Y
```

The Export COMPRESS Parameter

By default at export time, the storage parameters for large tables are adjusted to consolidate all data for the table into its initial extent. To preserve the original size of an initial extent, you must specify at export time that extents *not* be consolidated (by setting COMPRESS=N.) See “COMPRESS” on page 1-13 for a description of the COMPRESS parameter.

Read-Only Tablespaces

Read-only tablespaces can be exported. On import, if the tablespace does not already exist in the target database, the tablespace is created as a read/write tablespace. If you want read-only functionality, you must manually make the tablespace read-only after the import.

If the tablespace already exists in the target database and is read-only, you must make it read/write before the import.

Rollback Segments

When you initialize a database, Oracle creates a single system rollback segment (named SYSTEM). Oracle uses this rollback segment only for transactions that manipulate objects in the SYSTEM tablespace. However, if you want to import into a different tablespace, you must create a new rollback segment. This restriction does not apply if you intend to import only into the SYSTEM tablespace. For details on creating rollback segments, see the *Oracle8 Administrator's Guide*.

Dropping a Tablespace

You can drop a tablespace by redefining the objects to use different tablespaces before the import. You can then issue the import command and specify `IGNORE=Y`.

In many cases, you can drop a tablespace by doing a full database export, then creating a zero-block tablespace with the same name (before logging off) as the tablespace you want to drop. During import, with `IGNORE=Y`, the relevant `CREATE TABLESPACE` command will fail and prevent the creation of the unwanted tablespace.

All objects from that tablespace will be imported into their owner's default tablespace with the exception of partitioned tables, type tables, and tables that contain LOB columns. Import cannot determine which tablespace caused the error. Instead, the user must create the table and import the table again, specifying `IGNORE=Y`.

Objects are not imported into the default tablespace if the tablespace does not exist or the user does not have the necessary quotas for the default tablespace.

Reorganizing Tablespaces

If a user's quotas allow it, the user's tables are imported into the same tablespace from which they were exported. However, if the tablespace no longer exists or the user does not have the necessary quota, the system uses the default tablespace for that user as long as the table is unpartitioned, contains no LOB columns, and the table is not a type table.

If the user is unable to access the default tablespace, the tables cannot be imported. This scenario can be used to move user's tables from one tablespace to another.

For example, you need to move JOE's tables from tablespace A to tablespace B after a full database export. Follow these steps:

1. If JOE has the `UNLIMITED TABLESPACE` privilege, revoke it. Set JOE's quota on tablespace A to zero. Also revoke all roles that might have such privileges or quotas.

Note: Role revokes do not cascade. Therefore, users who were granted other roles by JOE will be unaffected.

2. Export JOE's tables.
3. Drop JOE's tables from the tablespace.
4. Give JOE a quota on tablespace B and make it the default tablespace.

5. Create JOE's tables into tablespace B.
6. Import JOE's tables. (By default, Import puts JOE's tables into tablespace B.)

Note: An index on the table is created in the same tablespace as the table itself, unless it already exists.

Character Set and NLS Considerations

This section describes the behavior of Export and Import with respect to character sets and National Language Support (NLS).

Character Set Conversion

Export writes export files using the character set specified for the user session, for example, 7-bit ASCII or IBM Code Page 500 (EBCDIC).

The import session and the target database character sets can differ from the source database character set. This circumstance requires one or more character set conversion operations. The export file identifies the character encoding scheme used for its character data.

If necessary, Import automatically translates the data to the character set of its host system. Import converts character data to the user-session character set if that character set is different from the one in the export file. See also "Character Set Conversion" on page 1-36 and page 1 - 45 for a description of how Export handles character set issues.

Import can convert data to the user-session character set only if the ratio of the width of the widest character in the import character set to the width of the smallest character in the export character set is 1.

Import and Single-Byte Character Sets

If the export file character set is any single-byte character set (for example, EBCDIC or USASCII7), and if the character set used by the target database is also a single-byte character set, the data is converted automatically during import to the character encoding scheme specified for the user session by the `NLS_LANG` parameter. After the data is converted to the session character set, it is converted to the database character set.

Some 8-bit characters can be lost (that is, converted to 7-bit equivalents) when importing an 8-bit character set export file. This occurs if the machine on which the import occurs has a native 7-bit character set, or the NLS_LANG operating system environment variable is set to a 7-bit character set. Most often, this is seen when accented characters lose the accent mark.

To avoid this unwanted conversion, you can set the NLS_LANG operating system environment variable to be that of the export file character set.

When importing an Oracle Version 5 or 6 export file with a character set different from that of the native operating system or the setting for NLS_LANG, you must set the CHARSET import parameter to specify the character set of the export file.

Refer to the sections “Character Set Conversion” on page 1-45 and “Single-Byte Character Sets During Export and Import” on page 1-46 for additional information on single-byte character sets.

Import and Multi-Byte Character Sets

For multi-byte character sets, Import can convert data to the user-session character set only if the ratio of the width of the widest character in the import character set to the width of the smallest character in the export character set is 1. If the ratio is not 1, the user-session character set should be set to match the export character set, so that Import does no conversion.

During the conversion, any characters in the export file that have no equivalent in the target character set are replaced with a default character. (The default character is defined by the target character set.) To guarantee 100% conversion, the target character set must be a superset (or equivalent) of the source character set.

For more information, refer to the National Language Support section of the *Oracle8 Reference*.

Because character set conversion lengthens the processing time required for import, limit the number of character set conversions to as few as possible.

In the ideal scenario, the import session and target database character sets are the same as the source database character set, requiring no conversion.

If the import session character set and the target database character set are the same, but differ from the source database character set, one character set conversion is required.

Oracle8 can export and import NCHAR datatypes. Import does no translation of NCHAR data, but, if needed, OCI automatically converts the data to the national character set of the Import server.

Considerations for Importing Database Objects

This section describes the behavior of various database objects during Import.

Importing Object Identifiers

The Oracle8 server assigns object identifiers to uniquely identify object types, object tables, and rows in object tables. These object identifiers are preserved by import.

For object types, if IGNORE=Y and the object type already exists and the object identifiers match, no error is reported. If the object identifiers do not match, an error is reported and any tables using the object type are not imported.

For object types, if IGNORE=N and the object type already exists, an error is reported. If the object identifiers do not match, any tables using the object type are not imported.

For object tables, if IGNORE=Y and the table already exists and the object identifiers match, no error is reported. Rows are imported into the object table. If the object identifiers do not match, an error is reported and the table is not imported.

For object tables, if IGNORE = N and the table already exists, an error is reported and the table is not imported.

For object tables, if IGNORE=Y and if the table already exists and the table's object identifiers match, import of rows may fail if rows with the same object identifier already exist in the object table.

Because Import preserves object identifiers of object types and object tables, note the following considerations when importing objects from one schema into another schema, using the FROMUSER and TOUSER parameters:

- If the FROMUSER's object types and object tables already exist on the target system, errors occur because the object identifiers of the TOUSER's object types and object tables are already in use. The FROMUSER's object types and object tables must be dropped from the system before the import is started.
- If an object table was created using the OID AS option to assign it the same object identifier as another table, both tables cannot be imported. One may be imported, but the second receives an error because the object identifier is already in use.

Importing Existing Object Tables and Tables That Contain Object Types

Users frequently pre-create tables before import to reorganize tablespace usage or change a table's storage parameters. The tables must be created with the same definitions as were previously used or a compatible format (except for storage parameters). For object tables and tables that contain columns of object types, format compatibilities are more restrictive.

For object tables, the same object type must be specified and that object type must have the same object identifier as the original. The object table's object type and identifier must be the same as the original object table's object type.

For tables containing columns of object types, the same object type must be specified and that type must have the same object identifier as the original.

Export writes information about object types used by a table in the Export file, including object types from different schemas. Object types from different schemas used as top level columns are verified for matching name and object identifier at import time. Object types from different schemas that are nested within other object types are not verified. If the object type already exists, its object identifier is verified. Import retains information about what object types it has created, so that if an object type is used by multiple tables, it is created only once.

In all cases, the object type must be compatible in terms of the internal format used for storage. Import does not verify that the internal format of a type is compatible. If the exported data is not compatible, the results are unpredictable.

Importing Nested Tables

For nested tables, the storage information for the inner tables is exported with a DDL statement separate from the creation of the outer table. Import handles the multiple statements as one atomic operation. If the creation of the outer table fails, the inner table storage information is not executed. If the creation of the outer table succeeds, but the storage creation for any inner nested table fails, the entire table is dropped and table data is not imported. If the outer table already exists and IGNORE=Y, the inner table storage is not created.

Because inner nested tables are imported separately from the outer table, attempts to access data from them while importing may produce unexpected results. For example, if an outer row is accessed before its inner rows are imported, Import returns an incomplete row to the user.

Inner nested tables are exported separately from the outer table. Therefore, situations may arise where data in an inner nested table might not be properly imported:

- Suppose a table with an inner nested table is exported and then imported without dropping the table or removing rows from the table. If the IGNORE=Y parameter is used, there will be a constraint violation when inserting each row in the outer table. However, data in the inner nested table may be successfully imported, resulting in duplicate rows in the inner table.
- If fatal errors occur inserting data in outer tables, the rest of the data in the outer table is skipped, but the corresponding inner table rows are not skipped. This may result in inner table rows not being referenced by any row in the outer table.
- If an insert to an inner table fails after a non-fatal error, its outer table row will already have been inserted in the outer table and data will continue to be inserted in it and any other inner tables of the containing table. This circumstance results in a partial logical row.
- If fatal errors occur inserting data into an inner table, the import skips the rest of that inner table's data but does not skip the outer table or other nested tables.
- You should always carefully examine the logfile for errors in outer tables and inner tables. To be consistent, table data may need to be modified or deleted.

Importing REF Data

REF columns and attributes may contain a hidden ROWID that points to the referenced type instance. Import does not automatically recompute these ROWIDs for the target database. You should execute the following command to reset the ROWIDs to their proper values:

```
ANALYZE TABLE [schema.]table VALIDATE REF UPDATE
```

See the *Oracle8 SQL Reference* manual for more information about the ANALYZE TABLE command.

Importing Array Data

When the Import utility processes array columns or attributes, it allocates buffers to accommodate an array using the largest dimensions that could be expected for the column or attribute. If the maximum dimension of the array greatly exceeds the memory used in each instance of the array, the Import may fail due to memory exhaustion.

Importing BFILE Columns and Directory Aliases

Export and Import do not copy data referenced by BFILE columns and attributes from the source database to the target database. Export and Import only propagate the names of the files and the directory aliases referenced by the BFILE columns. It is the responsibility of the DBA or user to move the actual files referenced through BFILE columns and attributes.

When you import table data that contains BFILE columns, the BFILE locator is imported with the directory alias and file name that was present at export time. Import does not verify that the directory alias or file exists. If the directory alias or file does not exist, an error occurs when the user accesses the BFILE data.

For operating system directory aliases, if the directory syntax used in the export system is not valid on the import system, no error is reported at import time. Subsequent access to the file data receives an error.

It is the responsibility of the DBA or user to ensure the directory alias is valid on the import system.

Note: Instances of BFILE columns and attributes contain text strings for the name of the DIRECTORY ALIAS and file name referenced by the instance. Export stores these strings in the character set of the exported database. Import converts the text used to store the directory alias name and the file name of a BFILE column from the character set of the export database to the character set of the import database.

Importing Foreign Function Libraries

Import does not verify that the location referenced by the foreign function library is correct. If the formats for directory and file names used in the library's specification on the export file are invalid on the import system, no error is reported at import time. Subsequent usage of the callout functions will receive an error.

It is the responsibility of the DBA or user to manually move the library and ensure the library's specification is valid on the import system.

Importing Stored Procedures, Functions, and Packages

When a local stored procedure, function, or package is imported, it retains its original specification timestamp. The procedure, function, or package is recompiled upon import. If the compilation is successful, it can be accessed by remote procedures without error.

Procedures are exported after tables, views, and synonyms, therefore they usually compile successfully since all dependencies will already exist. However, procedures, functions, and packages are *not* exported in dependency order. If a procedure, function, or package depends on a procedure, function, or package that is stored later in the Export dump file, it will not compile successfully. Later use of the procedure, function, or package will automatically cause a recompile and, if successful, will change the timestamp. This may cause errors in the remote procedures that call it.

Importing Advanced Queue (AQ) Tables

Importing a queue also imports any underlying queue tables and the related dictionary tables. A queue can be imported only at the granularity level of the queue table. When a queue table is imported, export pre-table and post-table action procedures maintain the queue dictionary.

Importing LONG Columns

LONG columns can be up to 2 gigabytes in length. In importing and exporting, the LONG columns must fit into memory with the rest of each row's data. The memory used to store LONG columns, however, does not need to be contiguous because LONG data is loaded in sections.

Importing Views

Views are exported in dependency order. In some cases, Export must determine the ordering, rather than obtaining the order from the server database. In doing so, Export may not always be able to duplicate the correct ordering, resulting in compilation warnings when a view is imported and the failure to import column comments on such views. In particular, if VIEWA uses the stored procedure PROCB and PROCB uses the view VIEWC, Export cannot determine the proper ordering of VIEWA and VIEWC. If VIEWA is exported before VIEWC and PROCB already exists on the import system, VIEWA receives compilation warnings at import time.

Grants on views are imported even if a view has compilation errors. A view could have compilation errors if an object it depends on, such as a table, procedure, or another view, does not exist when the view is created. If a base table does not exist, the server cannot validate that the grantor has the proper privileges on the base table with the GRANT OPTION.

Therefore, access violations could occur when the view is used, if the grantor does not have the proper privileges after the missing tables are created.

Generating Statistics on Imported Data

The Export parameter **STATISTICS** controls the generation of database optimizer statistics during import.

When you specify either the **COMPUTE** or **ESTIMATE** option of the **STATISTICS** parameter, all indexes, tables, and clusters that have had **ANALYZE** applied to them are exported with the commands necessary to generate the appropriate statistics (estimated or computed) on import. You can set the **ANALYZE Import** parameter to **N** to prevent Import from generating optimizer statistics.

Note: Generation of statistics is limited to those objects that already had them before export. Statistics are not automatically generated for every index, table, and cluster in the database as a result of this option.

If your installation generally uses either estimated or computed statistics, it is a good idea to include the **STATISTICS** parameter whenever you use Export. The cost during Export is negligible — statistics are not recorded in the export file, only a command to generate them. The default is **STATISTICS=ESTIMATE**. See *Oracle8 Concepts* for more information about the optimizer.

By using the **STATISTICS** parameter during Export, you ensure that the appropriate statistics are gathered when the data is imported. If your export file was created without this parameter, or if you have changed your method of collecting statistics, use Import's **INDEXFILE** parameter to generate a list of imported objects. Then, edit that list to produce a series of **ANALYZE** commands on them and execute the resulting SQL script. (For more information, see “**INDEXFILE**” on page 2-25.)

Using Oracle7 Export Files

This section describes guidelines and restrictions that apply when you import data from an Oracle7 database into an Oracle8 server. Additional information may be found in *Oracle8 Migration*.

Check Constraints on DATE Columns

In Oracle8, check constraints on **DATE** columns must use the **TO_DATE** function to specify the format of the date. Because this function was not required in earlier Oracle versions, data imported from an earlier Oracle database might not have used the **TO_DATE** function. In such cases, the constraints are imported into the Oracle8 database, but they are flagged in the dictionary as invalid.

The catalog views `DBA_CONSTRAINTS`, `USER_CONSTRAINTS`, and `ALL_CONSTRAINTS` can be used to identify such constraints. Import issues a warning message if invalid date constraints are in the database.

Using Oracle Version 6 Export Files

This section describes guidelines and restrictions that apply when you import data from an Oracle Version 6 database into an Oracle8 server. Additional information may be found in the *Oracle8 Migration* manual.

CHAR columns

Oracle Version 6 CHAR columns are automatically converted into the Oracle VARCHAR2 datatype.

Syntax of Integrity Constraints

Although the SQL syntax for integrity constraints in Oracle Version 6 is different from the Oracle7 and Oracle8 syntax, integrity constraints are correctly imported into Oracle8.

Status of Integrity Constraints

NOT NULL constraints are imported as ENABLED. All other constraints are imported as DISABLED.

Length of DEFAULT Column Values

A table with a default column value that is longer than the maximum size of that column generates the following error on import to Oracle8:

```
ORA-1401: inserted value too large for column
```

Oracle Version 6 did not check the columns in a CREATE TABLE statement to be sure they were long enough to hold their DEFAULT values so these tables could be imported into a Version 6 database. The Oracle8 server does make this check, however. As a result, tables that could be imported into a Version 6 database may not import into Oracle8.

If the DEFAULT is a value returned by a function, the column must be large enough to hold the maximum value that can be returned by that function. Otherwise, the CREATE TABLE statement recorded in the export file produces an error on import.

Note: The maximum value of the USER function increased in Oracle7, so columns with a default of USER may not be long enough. To determine the maximum size that the USER function returns, execute the following SQL command:

```
DESCRIBE user_sys_privs
```

The length shown for the USERNAME column is the maximum length returned by the USER function.

Using Oracle Version 5 Export Files

Oracle8 Import reads Export dump files created by Oracle Version 5.1.22 and later. Keep in mind the following:

- CHAR columns are automatically converted to VARCHAR2
- NOT NULL constraints are imported as ENABLED
- Import automatically creates an index on any clusters to be imported

Part II

SQL*Loader

Part II explains how to use SQL*Loader, a utility for loading data from external files into Oracle database tables. SQL*Loader processes a wide variety of input file formats and gives you control over how records are loaded into Oracle tables.

If you have never used a data loading product, begin by reading the introduction in Chapter 3 and then examine the case studies provided in Chapter 4. These two chapters provide a good introduction to data loading concepts.

If you are comfortable with data loading concepts, you might start with the examples in Chapter 4 and then consult Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 for more detailed reference information on SQL*Loader.

The following topics are covered in this part of this manual:

- Overview of SQL*Loader Concepts (Chapter 3)
- SQL*Loader Case Studies in action (Chapter 4)
- SQL*Loader Control File Reference (Chapter 5)
- SQL*Loader Command-Line Reference (Chapter 6)
- SQL*Loader: Log File Reference (Chapter 7)
- SQL*Loader: Conventional and Direct Path Loads (Chapter 8)

SQL*Loader Concepts

This chapter explains the basic concepts of loading data into an Oracle database with SQL*Loader. This chapter covers the following topics:

- SQL*Loader Basics
- SQL*Loader Control File
- Input Data and Datafiles
- Data Conversion and Datatype Specification
- Discarded and Rejected Records
- Log File and Logging Information
- Conventional Path Load versus Direct Path Load
- Partitioned Object Support

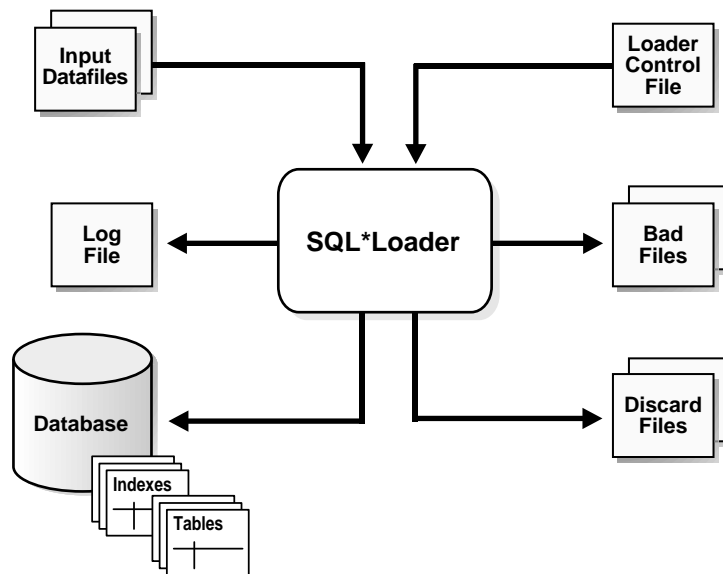
Note: If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about using the SQL*Loader in that environment.

SQL*Loader Basics

SQL*Loader loads data from external files into tables in an Oracle database. SQL*Loader has many features of the DB2 Load Utility from IBM, as well as several other features that give it additional power and flexibility. SQL*Loader accepts input data in a variety of formats, can perform filtering (selectively loading records based upon their data values), and can load data into multiple Oracle database tables during the same load session.

Figure 3–1 shows the basic components of a SQL*Loader session in operation.

Figure 3–1 SQL*Loader Overview



SQL*Loader takes a *control file* as its input, which describes the load to SQL*Loader. The control file also specifies the *input datafile(s)*.

As it executes, SQL*Loader produces a *log file* where it writes information about the load. If records are rejected (typically because of incorrect data), it produces a *bad file* containing the rejected records. It also may produce a *discard file* containing records that did not meet the specified selection criteria.

SQL*Loader can:

- Load data from multiple input datafiles of different file types
- Handle fixed-format, delimited-format, and variable-length records
- Manipulate data fields with SQL functions before inserting the data into database columns
- Support a wide range of datatypes, including DATE, BINARY, PACKED DECIMAL, and ZONED DECIMAL
- Load multiple tables during the same run, loading selected rows into each table
- Combine multiple physical records into a single logical record
- Handle a single physical record as multiple logical records
- Generate unique, sequential key values in specified columns
- Use the operating system's file or record management system to access datafiles
- Load data from disk, tape, or named pipes
- Thoroughly report errors so you can easily adjust and load all records
- Use high-performance "direct" loads to load data directly into database files without Oracle processing (discussed in Chapter 8, "SQL*Loader: Conventional and Direct Path Loads")

SQL*Loader Control File

The control file, written in SQL*Loader data definition language (DDL), specifies how to interpret the data, what tables and columns to insert the data into, and may also include input datafile management information.

The data for SQL*Loader to load into an Oracle database must be in files accessible to SQL*Loader (typically a file in a file system, on tape, or a named pipe, depending on the platform). SQL*Loader requires information about the data to be loaded which provides instructions for mapping the input data to columns of a table.

These instructions are written in SQL*Loader DDL, typically by the DBA using the system text editor. Following are some of the items that are specified in the SQL*Loader control file:

- Specifications for loading logical records into tables
- Field condition specifications
- Column and field specifications

- Data-field position specifications
- Datatype specifications
- Bind array size specifications
- Specifications for setting columns to null or zero
- Specifications for loading all-blank fields
- Specifications for trimming blanks and tabs
- Specifications to preserve white space
- Specifications for applying SQL operators to fields

SQL*Loader DDL is upwardly compatible with the DB2 Load Utility from IBM. Normally you can use a control file for the DB2 Load Utility as a control file for SQL*Loader. See Appendix B, “DB2/DXT User Notes” for differences in syntax.

Control File Contents and Storage

Some DDL statements are mandatory. They must define where to find the input data. They must also define the correspondence between the input data and the Oracle database tables or indexes.

DDL options are available to describe and manipulate the file data. For example, the instructions can include how to format or filter the data, or how to generate unique ID numbers for a field.

A control file can contain the data itself after the DDL statements, as shown in Case 1 on page 4-5, or in separate files, as shown in Case 2 on page 4-8. Detailed information on creating control files using SQL*Loader DDL is given in “Data Definition Language (DDL) Syntax” on page 5-4.

Content Guidelines

- The control file is written in free format. That is, statements can continue from line to line with new lines beginning at any word.
- Uppercase or lowercase is not significant except in strings specified within single or double quotation marks.
- Comments can be included, prefixed by two hyphens (--). A comment can appear anywhere on a line. SQL*Loader ignores everything from the double hyphens to the end of line.
- SQL*Loader does not recognize comments in a datafile or in the data portion of the control file. It considers a double dash in those areas to be data.

- SQL*Loader reserved words (see Appendix A, “SQL*Loader Reserved Words” for a complete list) can serve for database object’s names if they are enclosed in single or double quotation marks.

Storage

How you store the control file depends on how your operating system organizes data. For example, a UNIX environment stores a control file in a file; in MVS environments, the control file can be stored as a member in a partitioned dataset.

The control file must be stored where SQL*Loader can read it.

Data Definition Language (DDL)

SQL*Loader data definition language (DDL) is used to specify how SQL*Loader should map the input data it is loading to the columns of a table in an Oracle database. Chapter 5, “SQL*Loader Control File Reference” details the syntax and semantics of SQL*Loader DDL.

DDL statements serve several purposes. Some statements specify input data location or format. Other DDL statements specify which Oracle table to load, mapping of the columns of a table to fields within an input record (field specifications), and specification of the loader input datatype of a field.

A single DDL statement comprises one or more keywords and the arguments and options that modify that keyword’s functionality. The following example from a control file contains several statements specifying how SQL*Loader is to load the data from an input datafile into a table in an Oracle database:

```
LOAD DATA
INFILE 'example.dat'
INTO TABLE emp
(empno      POSITION(01:04)  INTEGER EXTERNAL,
ename       POSITION(06:15)  CHAR,
job         POSITION(17:25)  CHAR,
mgr         POSITION(27:30)  INTEGER EXTERNAL,
sal         POSITION(32:39)  DECIMAL EXTERNAL,
comm        POSITION(41:48)  DECIMAL EXTERNAL,
...
```

This example shows the keywords LOAD DATA, INFILE, INTO TABLE, and POSITION.

Input Data and Datafiles

The data for SQL*Loader to load into an Oracle database must be accessible to SQL*Loader, typically in files on disk or tape, or via a named pipe.

Input Data Formats

SQL*Loader can load data (see “Binary versus Character Data” on page 3-9) that has been stored in data fields (see “Data Fields”) and records of various formats. The record format may be specified in the control file as a file processing option. SQL*Loader recognizes the following three record formats:

- Stream Record Format (Default Format)
- Fixed Record Format
- Variable Record Format

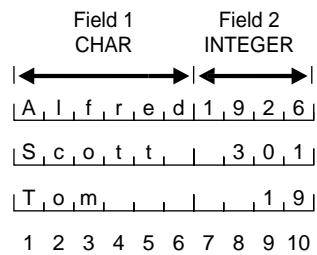
Stream Record Format (Default Format)

Stream format records are only as long as needed to contain the data. Each physical record ends with a terminating character (or characters on some platforms). The record terminator is typically a newline character (‘\n’), or a carriage return followed by a newline (‘\r\n’). The record terminator used is platform dependent. Case 3 on page 4-11 shows delimited fields.

Fixed Record Format

In *fixed format*, the data records all have the same fixed-length format. That is, every record is the same fixed length, and the data fields in each record have the same fixed length, type, and position, as shown in Figure 3–2.

Figure 3–2 Fixed Format Records



In this figure, each record's bytes 1 through 6 are specified to contain CHAR data while bytes 7 through 10 are specified to contain INTEGER data. The fields are the same size in each record, regardless of the length of the data; the fields are fixed length rather than variable length. The record size also is fixed, at 10 bytes for each record. Case 2 on page 4-8 shows fixed-length records.

Fixed format records make each record exactly the same number of bytes long and each specified field within each record of the specified data type and specified length. The processing option specification in the control file should contain the string "fix *n*", where *n* is the size of the record. Note that if you are loading data that is contained in the control file itself (using INFILE *), you cannot load using fixed length.

The following example control file and data will load the included records, which have a fixed length of 11 characters (10 characters of data plus one newline character for ease of editing the data with the system text editor). It is important to note that SQL*Loader does not require a record terminator for fixed length records, but if a record terminator is present, it must be included in the record length.

Fixed Format Example Control File and Data

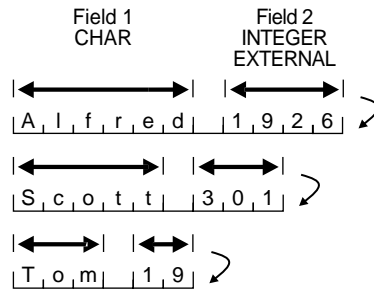
```
load data
infile 'example.dat' "fix 11"
badfile 'example.bad'
discardfile 'example.dsc'
discardmax 999
truncate
into table example
(rownum position(1-5), cnum position(6-10))
example.dat:
00001abcde
00002fghij
00003klmno
00004pqrst
00005vwxy
```

Variable Record Format

Figure 3-3 shows variable length records containing one varying-length character field and one varying-length integer field. In this format, the length of each field and record can vary. For example, in each record the first field may be specified to hold a character string, separated by a space from the next field, which may be specified to hold an integer.

If the operating system record-terminator character (such as newline) is used to mark where varying-length records end for ease of editing with a text editor, the record size must include the record-terminator.

Figure 3–3 Variable Format Records



Variable Format Example Control File and Data This example uses variable record formats where each record has a variable length n , and n is specified in the first 5 characters of the record. The file processing option should contain the string “var”. The following control and data file will load records with variable length records:

```
load data
infile 'example.dat' "var"
badfile 'example.bad'
discardfile 'example.dsc'
discardmax 999
truncate
into table example
fields terminated by "," optionally enclosed by '"'
(rown, cmnt, len)
example.dat:
0001500001,a,00015,
0005000002,abcdefghijklmnpqrstuvwxyza,00050,
0005900003,abcdefghijklmnpqrstuvwxyza,00059,
0005200004,abcdefghijklmnpqrstuvwxyza,00052,
0004800005,abcdefghijklmnpqrstuvwxyza,00048,
```

Note: For fixed and variable length record formats no assumptions are made about newlines (or other terminator(s)) at the end of each physical record.

Logical versus Physical Records

Another distinction is the difference between logical and physical records. A record or line in a file (either of fixed length or terminated) is considered a *physical record*. An operating system-dependent file/record management system, such as DEC's Record Management System (RMS) or IBM's Sequential Access Method (SAM) returns physical records.

A *logical record*, however, comprises one or more physical records. Sometimes the logical and physical records are equivalent. Such is the case when only a few short columns are being loaded. However, sometimes several physical records must be combined to make one logical record. For example, a single logical record containing twenty-four 10-character columns could comprise three 80-character files; thus three physical records would constitute the single logical record.

SQL*Loader allows you to compose logical records from multiple physical records by using *continuation fields*. Physical records are combined into a single logical record when some condition of the continuation field is true. You can specify that a logical record be composed of multiple, physical records in the following ways:

- A fixed number of physical records are concatenated to form a logical record (no continuation field is used).
- Physical records are appended if the continuation field contains a specified string (or another test, such as “not equal”, succeeds when applied to the continuation field).
- Physical records are appended if they contain a specified character as their last non-blank character.

Binary versus Character Data

Binary is a “native” datatype. Native datatypes may be implemented differently on different operating systems or on different hardware architectures. For more information on native datatypes, see “Native Datatypes” on page 5-51.

Character data can be included in any record format. For more information on character datatypes, see “Character Datatypes” on page -58.

SQL*Loader can load numeric data in binary or character format. Character format is sometimes referred to as numeric external format.

Binary data should not be loaded using stream record format (newline terminated records) as a binary input field may contain a newline character that would incorrectly be considered to be the record delimiter.

Data Fields

Data (binary or character) in records is broken up into *fields*. Each field can be specified in terms of a specific position and length, or fields' positions and lengths can vary, limited by *delimiters*, in the following example, commas:

1,1,2,3,5,8,13

Enclosed fields are both preceded and followed by *enclosure delimiters*, such as the quotation marks in the following example:

"BUNKY"

Data Conversion and Datatype Specification

Figure 3–4 shows the stages in which *fields* in the datafile are converted into *columns* in the database during a conventional path load (direct path loads are conceptually similar, but the implementation is different.) The top of the diagram shows a data record containing one or more fields. The bottom shows the destination database column. It is important to understand the intervening steps when using SQL*Loader.

Figure 3–4 depicts the “division of labor” between SQL*Loader and the Oracle8 server. The field specifications tell SQL*Loader how to interpret the format of the datafile. The Oracle8 server then converts that data and inserts it into the database columns, using the column datatypes as a guide.

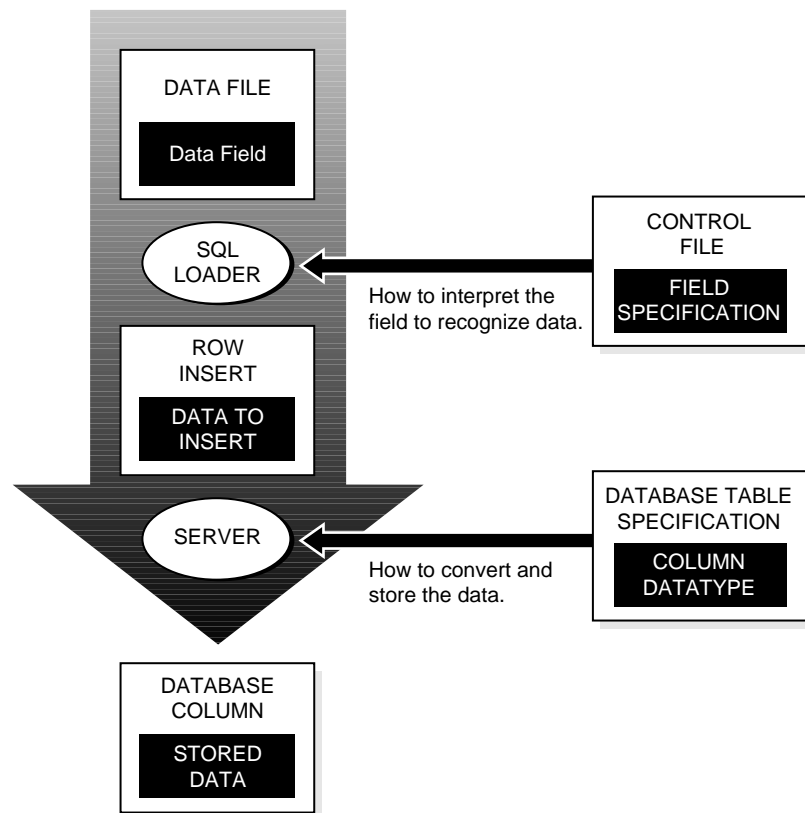
Keep in mind the distinction between a *field* in a datafile and a *column* in the database. Remember also that the *field datatypes* defined in a SQL*Loader control file are *not* the same as the *column datatypes*.

SQL*Loader uses the field specifications in the control file to parse the input data and populate the bind arrays which correspond to a SQL insert statement using that data. The insert statement is then executed by the Oracle8 server to be stored in the table. The Oracle8 server uses the datatype of the column to convert the data into its final, stored form.

In actuality, there are two conversion steps:

1. SQL*Loader identifies a field in the datafile, interprets the data, and passes it to the Oracle8 server via a bind buffer.
2. The Oracle8 server accepts the data and stores it in the database.

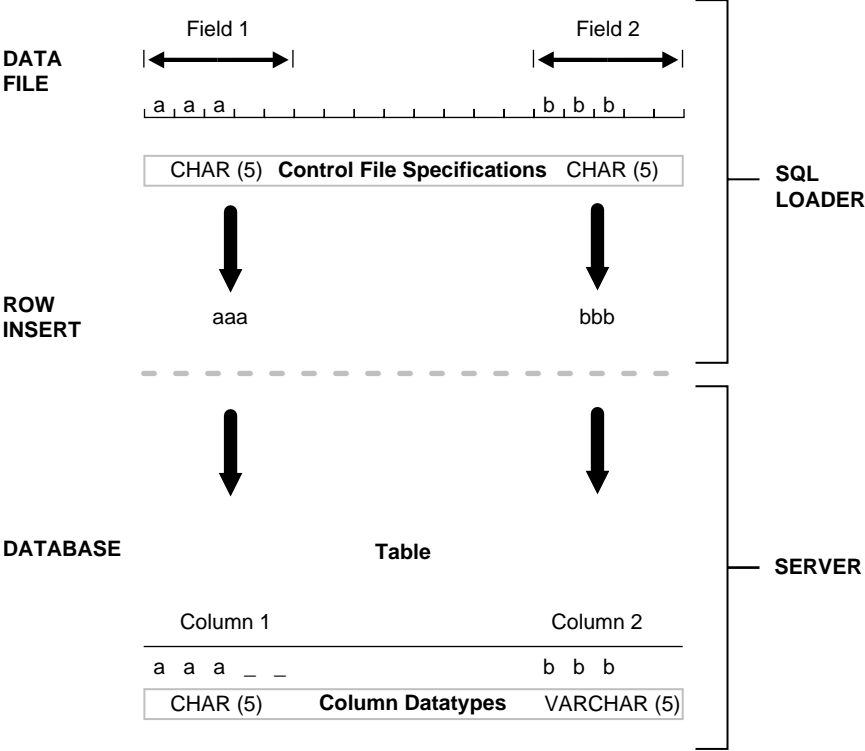
Figure 3–4 Translation of Input Data Field to Oracle Database Column



In Figure 3–5, two CHAR fields are defined for a data record. The field specifications are contained in the control file. Note that the control file CHAR specification is not the same as the database CHAR specification. A data field defined as CHAR in the control file merely tells SQL*Loader how to create the row insert. The data could then be inserted into a CHAR, VARCHAR2, NCHAR, NVARCHAR, or even a NUMBER column in the database, with the Oracle8 Server handling any necessary conversions.

By default, SQL*Loader removes trailing spaces from CHAR data before passing it to the database. So, in Figure 3–5, both field A and field B are passed to the database as three-column fields. When the data is inserted into the table, however, there is a difference.

Figure 3–5 Example of Field Conversion



Column A is defined in the database as a fixed-length CHAR column of length 5. So the data (aaa) is left justified in that column, which remains five characters wide. The extra space on the right is padded with blanks. Column B, however, is defined as a varying length field with a *maximum* length of five characters. The data for that column (bbb) is left-justified as well, but the length remains three characters.

The *name* of the field tells SQL*Loader what column to insert the data into. Because the first data field has been specified with the name “A” in the control file, SQL*Loader knows to insert the data into column A of the target database table.

It is useful to keep the following points in mind:

- The name of the data field corresponds to the name of the table column into which the data is to be loaded.
- The datatype of the field tells SQL*Loader how to treat the data in the datafile (e.g. bind type). It is *not* the same as the column datatype. SQL*Loader input datatypes are independent of the column datatype.
- Data is converted from the datatype specified in the control file to the datatype of the column in the database.
- The distinction between logical records and physical records.

Discarded and Rejected Records

Records read from the input file might not be inserted into the database. Figure 3–6 shows the stages at which records may be *rejected* or *discarded*.

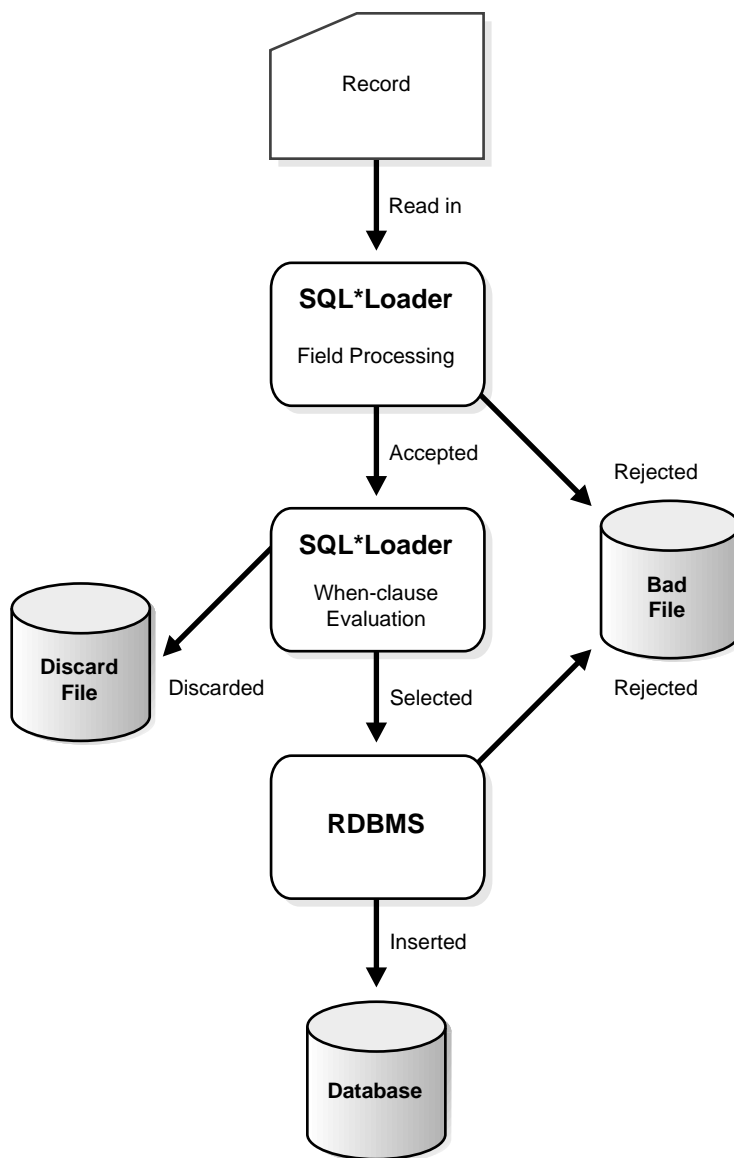
The Bad File

The *bad file* contains records rejected, either by SQL*Loader or by Oracle. Some of the possible reasons for rejection are discussed in the next sections.

SQL*Loader Rejects

Records are rejected by SQL*Loader when the input format is invalid. For example, if the second enclosure delimiter is missing, or if a delimited field exceeds its maximum length, SQL*Loader rejects the record. Rejected records are placed in the *bad file*. For details on how to specify the bad file, see “Specifying the Bad File” on page 5-19

Figure 3–6 *Record Filtering*



Oracle Rejects

After a record is accepted for processing by SQL*Loader, a row is sent to Oracle8 for insertion. If Oracle determines that the row is valid, then the row is inserted into the database. If not, the record is rejected, and SQL*Loader puts it in the bad file. The row may be rejected, for example, because a key is not unique, because a required field is null, or because the field contains invalid data for the Oracle datatype.

The bad file is written in the same format as the datafile. So rejected data can be loaded with the existing control file after necessary corrections are made.

Case 4 on page 4-14 is an example of the use of a bad file.

SQL*Loader Discards

As SQL*Loader executes, it may create a file called the *discard file*. This file is created only when it is needed, and only if you have specified that a discard file should be enabled (see “Specifying the Discard File” on page 5-21). The discard file contains records that were filtered out of the load because they did not match any record-selection criteria specified in the control file.

The discard file therefore contains records that were not inserted into any table in the database. You can specify the maximum number of such records that the discard file can accept. Data written to any database table is not written to the discard file.

The discard file is written in the same format as the datafile. The discard data can be loaded with the existing control file, after any necessary editing or correcting.

Case 4 on page 4-14 shows how the discard file is used. For more details, see “Specifying the Discard File” on page 5-21.

Log File and Logging Information

When SQL*Loader begins execution, it creates a *log file*. If it cannot create a log file, execution terminates. The log file contains a detailed summary of the load, including a description of any errors that occurred during the load. For details on the information contained in the log file, see Chapter 7, “SQL*Loader: Log File Reference”. All of the case studies in Chapter 4 also contain sample log files.

Conventional Path Load versus Direct Path Load

SQL*Loader provides two methods to load data: Conventional Path, which uses a SQL INSERT statement with a bind array, and Direct Path, which loads data directly into a database. These modes are discussed below and, more thoroughly, in Chapter 8, “SQL*Loader: Conventional and Direct Path Loads”. The tables to be loaded must already exist in the database, SQL*Loader never creates tables, it loads existing tables. Tables may already contain data, or they may be empty.

The following privileges are required for a load:

- You must have INSERT privileges on the table to be loaded.
- You must have DELETE privilege on the table to be loaded, when using the REPLACE or TRUNCATE option to empty out the table’s old data before loading the new data in its place.

In addition to the above privileges, you must have write access to all labels you are loading data into a Trusted Oracle database. See the *Trusted Oracle7 Administrator’s Guide*.

Conventional Path

During conventional path loads, the input records are parsed according to the field specifications, and each data field is copied to its corresponding bind array. When the bind array is full (or there is no more data left to read), an array insert is executed. For more information on conventional path loads, see “Data Loading Methods” on page 8-2. For information on the bind array, see “Determining the Size of the Bind Array” on page 5-65.

There are no special requirements for tables being loaded via the conventional path.

Direct Path

A direct path load parses the input records according to the field specifications, converts the input field data to the column datatype and builds a column array. The column array is passed to a block formatter which creates data blocks in Oracle database block format. The newly formatted database blocks are written directly to the database bypassing most RDBMS processing. Direct path load is much faster than conventional path load, but entails several restrictions. For more information on the direct path, see “Data Loading Methods” on page 8-2.

Parallel Direct Path

A parallel direct path load allows multiple direct path load sessions to concurrently load the same data segments (allows intra-segment parallelism). Parallel Direct Path is more restrictive than Direct Path. For more information on the parallel direct path, see “Data Loading Methods” on page 8-2.

Partitioned Object Support

The Oracle8 SQL*Loader supports loading partitioned objects in the database. A partitioned object in Oracle8 is a table or index consisting of *partitions* (pieces) that have been grouped, typically by common logical attributes. For example, sales data for the year 1997 might be partitioned by month. The data for each month is stored in a separate partition of the sales table. Each partition is stored in a separate segment of the database and can have different physical attributes.

Oracle8 SQL*Loader Partitioned Object Support enables SQL*Loader to load the following:

- A single partition of a partitioned table
- All partitions of a partitioned table
- Non-partitioned table

Oracle8 SQL*Loader supports partitioned objects in all three paths (modes):

- *Conventional Path*: changed minimally from Oracle7, as mapping a row to a partition is handled transparently by SQL.
- *Direct Path*: changed significantly from Oracle7 to accommodate mapping rows to partitions of tables, to support local indexes, and to support global indexes, which can also be partitioned; direct path bypasses SQL and loads blocks directly into the database.
- *Parallel Direct Path*: changed from Oracle7 to include support for concurrent loading of an individual partition and also a partitioned table; allows multiple direct path load sessions to load the same segment or set of segments concurrently. Parallel direct path loads are used for intra-segment parallelism. Note that inter-segment parallelism can be achieved by concurrent single partition direct path loads with each load session loading a different partition of the same table.

SQL*Loader Case Studies

The case studies in this chapter illustrate some of the features of SQL*Loader. These case studies start simply and progress in complexity.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- The Case Studies
- Case Study Files
- Tables Used in the Case Studies
- References and Notes
- Running the Case Study SQL Scripts
- Case 1: Loading Variable-Length Data
- Case 2: Loading Fixed-Format Fields
- Case 3: Loading a Delimited, Free-Format File
- Case 4: Loading Combined Physical Records
- Case 5: Loading Data into Multiple Tables
- Case 6: Loading Using the Direct Path Load Method
- Case 7: Extracting Data from a Formatted Report
- Case 8: Loading a Fixed Record Length Format File

The Case Studies

This chapter contains the following case studies:

Case 1: Loading Variable-Length Data Loads stream format records in which the fields are delimited by commas and may be enclosed by quotation marks. The data is found at the end of the control file.

Case 2: Loading Fixed-Format Fields: Loads a datafile with fixed-length fields, stream-format records, all records the same length.

Case 3: Loading a Delimited, Free-Format File Loads data from stream format records with delimited fields and sequence numbers. The data is found at the end of the control file.

Case 4: Loading Combined Physical Records Combines multiple physical records into one logical record corresponding to one database row

Case 5: Loading Data into Multiple Tables Loads data into multiple tables in one run

Case 6: Loading Using the Direct Path Load Method Loads data using the direct path load method

Case 7: Extracting Data from a Formatted Report Extracts data from a formatted report

Case 8: Loading a Fixed Record Length Format File Loads a datafile using fixed record length and explicitly defined field positions and datatypes.

Case Study Files

The distribution media for SQL*Loader contains files for each case:

- control files (for example, ULCASE1.CTL)
- data files (for example, ULCASE2.DAT)
- setup files (for example, ULCASE3.SQL)

If the sample data for the case study is contained in the control file, then there will be no .DAT file for that case.

If there are no special setup steps for a case study, there may be no .SQL file for that case. Starting (setup) and ending (cleanup) scripts are denoted by an S or E after the case number.

Table 4–1 lists the files associated with each case:

Table 4–1 Case Studies and Their Related Files

CASE	.CTL	.DAT	.SQL
1	x		x
2	x	x	
3	x		x
4	x	x	x
5	x	x	x
6	x	x	x
7	x	x	x S, E
8	x	x	x

Additional Information: The actual names of the case study files are operating system-dependent. See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for the exact names.

Tables Used in the Case Studies

The case studies are based upon the standard Oracle demonstration database tables EMP and DEPT owned by SCOTT/TIGER. (In some of the case studies, additional columns have been added.)

Contents of Table EMP

(empno	NUMBER(4) NOT NULL,
ename	VARCHAR2(10),
job	VARCHAR2(9),
mgr	NUMBER(4),
hiredate	DATE,
sal	NUMBER(7,2),
comm	NUMBER(7,2),
deptno	NUMBER(2))

Contents of Table DEPT

(deptno	NUMBER(2) NOT NULL,
dname	VARCHAR2(14),
loc	VARCHAR2(13))

References and Notes

The summary at the beginning of each case study contains page number references, directing you to the sections of this guide that discuss the SQL*Loader feature being demonstrated in more detail.

In the control file fragment and log file listing shown for each case study, the numbers that appear to the left are not actually in the file; they are keyed to the numbered notes following the listing. Do not use these numbers when you write your control files.

Running the Case Study SQL Scripts

You should run the SQL scripts ULCASE1.SQL and ULCASE3.SQL through ULCASE7.SQL to prepare and populate the tables. Note that there is no ULCASE2.SQL as Case 2 is handled by ULCASE1.SQL.

Case 1: Loading Variable-Length Data

Case 1 demonstrates

- A simple control file identifying one table and three columns to be loaded. See “Including Data in the Control File with BEGINDATA” on page 5-15.
- Including data to be loaded from the control file itself, so there is no separate datafile. See “Including Data in the Control File with BEGINDATA” on page 5-15.
- Loading data in stream format, with both types of delimited fields — terminated and enclosed. See “Delimited Fields” on page 5-64.

Control File

The control file is ULCASE1.CTL:

```

1) LOAD DATA
2) INFILE *
3) INTO TABLE dept
4) FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY '"'
5) (deptno, dname, loc)
6) BEGINDATA
   12,RESEARCH,"SARATOGA"
   10,"ACCOUNTING",CLEVELAND
   11,"ART",SALEM
   13,FINANCE,"BOSTON"
   21,"SALES",PHILA.
   22,"SALES",ROCHESTER
   42,"INT'L","SAN FRAN"
```

Notes:

1. The LOAD DATA statement is required at the beginning of the control file.
2. INFILE * specifies that the data is found in the control file and not in an external file.
3. The INTO TABLE statement is required to identify the table to be loaded (DEPT) into. By default, SQL*Loader requires the table to be empty before it inserts any records.
4. FIELDS TERMINATED BY specifies that the data is terminated by commas, but may also be enclosed by quotation marks. Datatypes for all fields default to CHAR.

5. Specifies that the names of columns to load are enclosed in parentheses. Since no datatype is specified, the default is a character of length 255.
6. BEGINDATA specifies the beginning of the data.

Invoking SQL*Loader

To run this example, invoke SQL*Loader with the command:

```
sqlldr userid=scott/tiger control=ulcase1.ctl log=ulcase1.log
```

SQL*Loader loads the DEPT table and creates the log file.

Additional Information: The command “sqlldr” is a UNIX-specific invocation. To invoke SQL*Loader on your operating system, refer to your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

Log File

The following shows a portion of the log file:

```
Control File:      ULCASE1.CTL
Data File:         ULCASE1.DAT
  Bad File:        ULCASE1.BAD
  Discard File:    none specified
(Allow all discards)
Number to load:    ALL
Number to skip:    0
Errors allowed:    50
Bind array:        64 rows, maximum of 65336 bytes
Continuation:      none specified
Path used:         Conventional
Table DEPT, loaded from every logical record.
Insert option in effect for this table: INSERT
```

	Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
	-----	-----	---	----	----	-----
1)	DEPTNO	FIRST	*	,	O(CHARACTER
	DNAME	NEXT	*	,	O(CHARACTER
2)	LOC	NEXT	*	WHT	O(CHARACTER

```
Table DEPT:
  7 Rows successfully loaded.
  0 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
  0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
  0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.
Space allocated for bind array:  49920 bytes(64 rows)
Space allocated for memory besides bind array: 76000 bytes
```

Total logical records skipped:	0
Total logical records read:	7
Total logical records rejected:	0
Total logical records discarded:	0

Notes:

1. Position and length for each field are determined for each record, based on delimiters in the input file.
2. WHT signifies that field LOC is terminated by WHITESPACE. The notation O(") signifies optional enclosure by quotation marks.

Case 2: Loading Fixed-Format Fields

Case 2 demonstrates

- A separate datafile. See “Identifying Datafiles” on page 5-16.
- Data conversions. See “Datatype Conversions” on page 5-50.

In this case, the field positions and datatypes are specified explicitly.

Control File

The control file is ULCASE2.CTL.

```
1) LOAD DATA
2) INFILE 'ulcase2.dat'
3) INTO TABLE emp
4) (empno          POSITION(01:04)    INTEGER EXTERNAL,
   ename           POSITION(06:15)    CHAR,
   job             POSITION(17:25)    CHAR,
   mgr             POSITION(27:30)    INTEGER EXTERNAL,
   sal             POSITION(32:39)    DECIMAL EXTERNAL,
   comm            POSITION(41:48)    DECIMAL EXTERNAL,
5) deptno          POSITION(50:51)    INTEGER EXTERNAL)
```

Notes:

1. The LOAD DATA statement is required at the beginning of the control file.
2. The name of the file containing data follows the keyword INFILE.
3. The INTO TABLE statement is required to identify the table to be loaded into.
4. Lines 4 and 5 identify a column name and the location of the data in the datafile to be loaded into that column. EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, and so on are names of columns in table EMP. The datatypes (INTEGER EXTERNAL, CHAR, DECIMAL EXTERNAL) identify the datatype of data fields in the file, not of corresponding columns in the EMP table.
5. Note that the set of column specifications is enclosed in parentheses.

Datafile

Below are a few sample data lines from the file ULCASE2.DAT. Blank fields are set to null automatically.

782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	2572.50		10
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		5500.00		10
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	920.00		10
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	3123.75		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1600.00	300.00	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1312.50	1400.00	30

Invoking SQL*Loader

Invoke SQL*Loader with a command such as:

```
sqlldr userid=scott/tiger control=ulcase2.ctl log=ulcase2.log
```

EMP records loaded in this example contain department numbers. Unless the DEPT table is loaded first, referential integrity checking rejects these records (if referential integrity constraints are enabled for the EMP table).

Additional Information: The command “sqlldr” is a UNIX-specific invocation. To invoke SQL*Loader on your operating system, refer to your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

Log File

The following shows a portion of the log file:

```
Control File:      ULCASE2.CTL
Data File:         ULCASE2.DAT
Bad File:          ULCASE2.BAD
Discard File:      none specified
(Allow all discards)
Number to load:    ALL
Number to skip:    0
Errors allowed:    50
Bind array:        64 rows, maximum of 65336 bytes
Continuation:      none specified
Path used:         Conventional
```

Table EMP, loaded from every logical record.

Insert option in effect for this table: INSERT

Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
-----	-----	----	----	----	-----
EMPNO	1:4	4			CHARACTER
ENAME	6:15	10			CHARACTER
JOB	17:25	9			CHARACTER
MGR	27:30	4			CHARACTER
SAL	32:39	8			CHARACTER
COMM	41:48	8			CHARACTER
DEPTNO	50:51	2			CHARACTER

Table EMP:

7 Rows successfully loaded.

0 Rows not loaded due to data errors.

0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.

0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

Space allocated for bind array 4352 bytes(64 rows)

Space allocated for memory besides bind array: 37051 bytes

Total logical records skipped: 0

Total logical records read: 7

Total logical records rejected: 0

Total logical records discarded: 0

Case 3: Loading a Delimited, Free-Format File

Case 3 demonstrates

- Loading data (enclosed and terminated) in stream format. See “Delimited Fields” on page 5-64.
- Loading dates using the datatype DATE. See “DATE” on page 5-58.
- Using SEQUENCE numbers to generate unique keys for loaded data. See “Setting a Column to a Unique Sequence Number” on page 5-48.
- Using APPEND to indicate that the table need not be empty before inserting new records. See “Loading into Empty and Non-Empty Tables” on page 5-25.
- Using Comments in the control file set off by double dashes. See “Comments” on page 5-11.
- Overriding general specifications with declarations for individual fields. See “Specifying Field Conditions” on page 5-37.

Control File

This control file loads the same table as in Case 2, but it loads three additional columns (HIREDATE, PROJNO, LOADSEQ). The demonstration table EMP does not have columns PROJNO and LOADSEQ. So if you want to test this control file, add these columns to the EMP table with the command:

```
ALTER TABLE EMP ADD (PROJNO NUMBER, LOADSEQ NUMBER)
```

The data is in a different format than in Case 2. Some data is enclosed in quotation marks, some is set off by commas, and the values for DEPTNO and PROJNO are separated by a colon.

- 1) -- Variable-length, delimited and enclosed data format
LOAD DATA
- 2) INFILE *
- 3) APPEND
INTO TABLE emp
- 4) FIELDS TERMINATED BY "," OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY '''
(empno, ename, job, mgr,
- 5) DATE(20) "DD-Month-YYYY",
sal, comm, deptno CHAR TERMINATED BY '::',
projno,
- 6) loadseq SEQUENCE(MAX,1))
- 7) BEGINDATA
- 8) 7782, "Clark", "Manager", 7839, 09-June-1981, 2572.50,, 10:101

```
7839, "King", "President", , 17-November-1981,5500.00,,10:102
7934, "Miller", "Clerk", 7782, 23-January-1982, 920.00,, 10:102
7566, "Jones", "Manager", 7839, 02-April-1981, 3123.75,, 20:101
7499, "Allen", "Salesman", 7698, 20-February-1981, 1600.00,
(same line continued) 300.00, 30:103
7654, "Martin", "Salesman", 7698, 28-September-1981, 1312.50,
(same line continued) 1400.00, 3:103
7658, "Chan", "Analyst", 7566, 03-May-1982, 3450,, 20:101
```

Notes:

1. Comments may appear anywhere in the command lines of the file, but they should not appear in data. They are preceded with a double dash that may appear anywhere on a line.
2. INFILE * specifies that the data is found at the end of the control file.
3. Specifies that the data can be loaded even if the table already contains rows. That is, the table need not be empty.
4. The default terminator for the data fields is a comma, and some fields may be enclosed by double quotation marks ("").
5. The data to be loaded into column HIREDATE appears in the format DD-Month-YYYY. The length of the date field is a maximum of 20. If a length is not specified, the length is a maximum of 20. If a length is not specified, then the length depends on the length of the date mask.
6. The SEQUENCE function generates a unique value in the column LOADSEQ. This function finds the current maximum value in column LOADSEQ and adds the increment (1) to it to obtain the value for LOADSEQ for each row inserted.
7. BEGINDATA specifies the end of the control information and the beginning of the data.
8. Although each physical record equals one logical record, the fields vary in length so that some records are longer than others. Note also that several rows have null values for COMM.

Invoking SQL*Loader

Invoke SQL*Loader with a command such as:

```
sqlldr userid=scott/tiger control=ulcase3.ctl log=ulcase3.log
```


Additional Information: The command “sqlldr” is a UNIX-specific invocation. To invoke SQL*Loader on your operating system, see your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

Log File

The following shows a portion of the log file:

```
Control File:      ULCASE3.CTL
Data File:        ULCASE3.DAT
  Bad File:       ULCASE3.BAD
  Discard File:   none specified
  (Allow all discards)
Number to load:   ALL
Number to skip:   0
Errors allowed:   50
Bind array:       64 rows, maximum of 65336 bytes
Continuation:     none specified
Path used:        Conventional
Table EMP, loaded from every logical record.
Insert option in effect for this table: APPEND
Column Name      Position  Len   Term  Encl  Datatype
-----
EMPNO            FIRST     *     ,     O(")  CHARACTER
ENAME            NEXT      *     ,     O(")  CHARACTER
JOB              NEXT      *     ,     O(")  CHARACTER
MGR              NEXT      *     ,     O(")  CHARACTER
HIREDATE          NEXT     20     ,     O(")  DATE DD-Month-YYYY
SAL              NEXT      *     ,     O(")  CHARACTER
COMM             NEXT      *     ,     O(")  CHARACTER
DEPTNO           NEXT      *     :     O(")  CHARACTER
PROJNO           NEXT      *     ,     O(")  CHARACTER
LOADSEQ          SEQUENCE (MAX, 1)
Table EMP:
7 Rows successfully loaded.
0 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.
Space allocated for bind array:          63810 bytes(30 rows)
Space allocated for memory besides bind array: 94391 bytes
Total logical records skipped:           0
Total logical records read:              7
Total logical records rejected:          0
Total logical records discarded:         0
```

Case 4: Loading Combined Physical Records

Case 4 demonstrates:

- Combining multiple physical records to form one logical record with CONTINUEIF; see “Assembling Logical Records from Physical Records” on page 5-29.
- Inserting negative numbers.
- Indicating with REPLACE that the table should be emptied before the new data is inserted; see “Loading into Empty and Non-Empty Tables” on page 5-25.
- Specifying a discard file in the control file using DISCARDFILE; see “Specifying the Discard File” on page 5-21.
- Specifying a maximum number of discards using DISCARDMAX; see “Specifying the Discard File” on page 5-21.
- Rejecting records due to duplicate values in a unique index or due to invalid data values; see “Rejected Records” on page 5-20.

Control File

The control file is ULCASE4.CTL:

```

LOAD DATA
  INFILE 'ulcase4.dat'
1) DISCARDFILE 'ulcase4.dsc'
2) DISCARDMAX 999
3) REPLACE
4) CONTINUEIF THIS (1) = '*'
   INTO TABLE emp
   (empno      POSITION(1:4)      INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    ename      POSITION(6:15)     CHAR,
    job        POSITION(17:25)    CHAR,
    mgr        POSITION(27:30)    INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    sal        POSITION(32:39)    DECIMAL EXTERNAL,
    comm       POSITION(41:48)    DECIMAL EXTERNAL,
    deptno     POSITION(50:51)    INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    hiredate   POSITION(52:60)    INTEGER EXTERNAL)

```

Notes:

1. DISCARDFILE specifies a discard file named ULCASE4.DSC.
2. DISCARDMAX specifies a maximum of 999 discards allowed before terminating the run (for all practical purposes, this allows all discards).

3. REPLACE specifies that if there is data in the table being loaded, then SQL*Loader should delete that data before loading new data.
4. CONTINUEIF THIS specifies that if an asterisk is found in column 1 of the current record, then the next physical record after that record should be appended to it to form the logical record. Note that column 1 in each physical record should then contain either an asterisk or a non-data value.

Data File

The datafile for this case, ULCASE4.DAT, is listed below. Note the asterisks in the first position and, though not visible, a new line indicator is in position 20 (following “MA”, “PR”, and so on). Note that CLARK’s commission is -10, and SQL*Loader loads the value converting it to a negative number.

```
*7782 CLARK
MANAGER  7839 2572.50    -10    2512-NOV-85
*7839 KING
PRESIDENT      5500.00          2505-APR-83
*7934 MILLER
CLERK          7782 920.00          2508-MAY-80
*7566 JONES
MANAGER  7839 3123.75          2517-JUL-85
*7499 ALLEN
SALESMAN  7698 1600.00    300.00  25 3-JUN-84
*7654 MARTIN
SALESMAN  7698 1312.50    1400.00 2521-DEC-85
*7658 CHAN
ANALYST  7566 3450.00          2516-FEB-84
*      CHEN
ANALYST  7566 3450.00          2516-FEB-84
*7658 CHIN
ANALYST  7566 3450.00          2516-FEB-84
```

Rejected Records

The last two records are rejected, given two assumptions. If there is a unique index created on column EMPNO, then the record for CHIN will be rejected because his EMPNO is identical to CHAN’s. If EMPNO is defined as NOT NULL, then CHEN’s record will be rejected because it has no value for EMPNO.

Invoking SQL*Loader

Invoke SQL*Loader with a command such as:

```
sqlldr userid=scott/tiger control=ulcase4.ctl log=ulcase4.log
```

Additional Information: The command “sqlldr” is a UNIX-specific invocation. To invoke SQL*Loader on your operating system, see your operating Oracle system-specific documentation.

Log File

The following is a portion of the log file:

```
Control File:      ULCASE4.CTL
Data File:         ULCASE4.DAT
  Bad File:        ULCASE4.BAD
  Discard File:    ULCASE4.DSC
(Allow 999 discards)

Number to load:    ALL
Number to skip:    0
Errors allowed:    50
Bind array:        64 rows, maximum of 65336 bytes
  Continuation:    1:1 = 0X2a(character '**'),
                  in current physical record
Path used:         Conventional
```

Table EMP, loaded from every logical record.
Insert option in effect for this table: REPLACE

Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
-----	-----	---	----	-----	-----
EMPNO	1:4	4			CHARACTER
ENAME	6:15	10			CHARACTER
JOB	17:25	9			CHARACTER
MGR	27:30	4			CHARACTER
SAL	32:39	8			CHARACTER
COMM	41:48	8			CHARACTER
DEPTNO	50:51	2			CHARACTER
HIREDATE	52:60	9			CHARACTER

```
Record 8: Rejected - Error on table EMP,          --EMPNO null
ORA-01400: mandatory (NOT NULL) column is missing or NULL during
          insert
Record 9: Rejected - Error on table EMP.          --EMPNO not unique
```

```
ORA-00001: unique constraint (SCOTT.EMPX) violated
Table EMP:
    7 Rows successfully loaded.
    2 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
    0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
    0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

Space allocated for bind array:          5120 bytes(64 rows)
Space allocated for memory besides bind array: 40195 bytes

Total logical records skipped:           0
Total logical records read:              9
Total logical records rejected:          2
Total logical records discarded:         0
```

Bad File

The bad file, shown below, lists records 8 and 9 for the reasons stated earlier. (The discard file is not created.)

*	CHEN	ANALYST	
	7566	3450.00	2516-FEB-84
*	CHIN	ANALYST	
	7566	3450.00	2516-FEB-84

Case 5: Loading Data into Multiple Tables

Case 5 demonstrates

- Loading multiple tables. See “Loading Data into Multiple Tables” on page 5-45.
- Using SQL*Loader to break down repeating groups in a flat file and load the data into normalized tables — one file record may generate multiple database rows
- Deriving multiple logical records from each physical record. See “Using Multiple INTO TABLE Statements” on page 5-43.
- Using a WHEN clause. See “Choosing which Rows to Load” on page 5-34.
- Loading the same field (EMPNO) into multiple tables.

Control File

The control file is ULCASE5.CTL.

```
-- Loads EMP records from first 23 characters
-- Creates and loads PROJ records for each PROJNO listed
-- for each employee
LOAD DATA
INFILE 'ulcase5.dat'
BADFILE 'ulcase5.bad'
DISCARDFILE 'ulcase5.dsc'
1) REPLACE
2) INTO TABLE emp
   (empno    POSITION(1:4)      INTEGER EXTERNAL,
    ename     POSITION(6:15)    CHAR,
    deptno    POSITION(17:18)   CHAR,
    mgr       POSITION(20:23)   INTEGER EXTERNAL)
3) INTO TABLE proj
   -- PROJ has two columns, both not null: EMPNO and PROJNO
4) WHEN projno != ' '
   (empno    POSITION(1:4)      INTEGER EXTERNAL,
3) projno    POSITION(25:27)    INTEGER EXTERNAL)  -- 1st proj
3) INTO TABLE proj
4) WHEN projno != ' '
   (empno    POSITION(1:4)      INTEGER EXTERNAL,
4) projno    POSITION(29:31)    INTEGER EXTERNAL)  -- 2nd proj

2) INTO TABLE proj
5) WHEN projno != ' '
   (empno    POSITION(1:4)      INTEGER EXTERNAL,
```

```
5) projno POSITION(33:35) INTEGER EXTERNAL) -- 3rd proj
```

Notes:

1. REPLACE specifies that if there is data in the tables to be loaded (EMP and PROJ), SQL*loader should delete the data before loading new rows.
2. Multiple INTO clauses load two tables, EMP and PROJ. The same set of records is processed three times, using different combinations of columns each time to load table PROJ.
3. WHEN loads only rows with non-blank project numbers. When PROJNO is defined as columns 25...27, rows are inserted into PROJ only if there is a value in those columns.
4. When PROJNO is defined as columns 29...31, rows are inserted into PROJ only if there is a value in those columns.
5. When PROJNO is defined as columns 33...35, rows are inserted into PROJ only if there is a value in those columns.

Data File

The following is datafile for Case 5:

```
1234 BAKER      10 9999 101 102 103
1234 JOKER      10 9999 777 888 999
2664 YOUNG      20 2893 425 abc 102
5321 OTOOLE     10 9999 321 55 40
2134 FARMER     20 4555 236 456
2414 LITTLE     20 5634 236 456 40
6542 LEE        10 4532 102 321 14
2849 EDDS       xx 4555      294 40
4532 PERKINS    10 9999 40
1244 HUNT       11 3452 665 133 456
123 DOOLITTLE  12 9940      132
1453 MACDONALD 25 5532      200
```

Invoking SQL*Loader

Invoke SQL*Loader with a command such as:

```
sqlldr userid=scott/tiger control=ulcase5.ctl log=ulcase5.log
```

Additional Information: The command “sqlldr” is a UNIX-specific invocation. To invoke SQL*Loader on your operating system, see your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

Log File

The following is a portion of the log file:

```
Control File:      ULCASE5.CTL
Data File:         ULCASE5.DAT
  Bad File:        ULCASE5.BAD
  Discard File:     ULCASE5.DSC
(Allow all discards)
Number to load:    ALL
Number to skip:    0
Errors allowed:    50
Bind array:        64 rows, maximum of 65336 bytes
Continuation:      none specified
Path used:         Conventional
Table EMP, loaded from every logical record.
Insert option in effect for this table: REPLACE
Column Name        Position      Len      Term      Encl      Datatype
-----
EMPNO              1:4          4          4          4          CHARACTER
ENAME             6:15         10          4          4          CHARACTER
DEPTNO            17:18         2           4          4          CHARACTER
MGR               20:23         4           4          4          CHARACTER
Table PROJ, loaded when PROJNO != 0x202020(character ' ')
Insert option in effect for this table: REPLACE
Column Name        Position      Len      Term      Encl      Datatype
-----
EMPNO              1:4          4          4          4          CHARACTER
PROJNO            25:27         3           4          4          CHARACTER
Table PROJ, loaded when PROJNO != 0x202020(character ' ')
Insert option in effect for this table: REPLACE
Column Name        Position      Len      Term      Encl      Datatype
-----
EMPNO              1:4          4          4          4          CHARACTER
PROJNO            29:31         3           4          4          CHARACTER
Table PROJ, loaded when PROJNO != 0x202020(character ' ')
Insert option in effect for this table: REPLACE
Column Name        Position      Len      Term      Encl      Datatype
-----
EMPNO              1:4          4          4          4          CHARACTER
PROJNO            33:35         3           4          4          CHARACTER
```


- 1) Record 2: Rejected - Error on table EMP, column DEPTNO.
- 1) ORA-00001: unique constraint (SCOTT.EMPXIX) violated
- 1) ORA-01722: invalid number
- 1) Record 8: Rejected - Error on table EMP, column DEPTNO.
- 1) ORA-01722: invalid number
- 1) Record 3: Rejected - Error on table PROJ, column PROJNO.
- 1) ORA-01722: invalid number

Table EMP:

- 2) 9 Rows successfully loaded.
- 2) 3 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
- 2) 0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
- 2) 0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

Table PROJ:

- 3) 7 Rows successfully loaded.
- 3) 2 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
- 3) 3 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
- 3) 0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

Table PROJ:

- 4) 7 Rows successfully loaded.
- 4) 3 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
- 4) 2 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
- 4) 0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

Table PROJ:

- 5) 6 Rows successfully loaded.
- 5) 3 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
- 5) 3 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
- 5) 0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

Space allocated for bind array: 5120 bytes (64 rows)
 Space allocated for memory besides bind array: 46763 bytes
 Total logical records skipped: 0
 Total logical records read: 12
 Total logical records rejected: 3
 Total logical records discarded: 0

Notes:

1. Errors are not encountered in the same order as the physical records due to buffering (array batch). The bad file and discard file contain records in the same order as they appear in the log file.
2. Of the 12 logical records for input, three rows were rejected (rows for JOKER, YOUNG, and EDDS). No data was loaded for any of the rejected records.

3. Nine records met the WHEN clause criteria, and two (JOKER and YOUNG) were rejected due to data errors.
4. Ten records met the WHEN clause criteria, and three (JOKER, YOUNG, and EDDS) were rejected due to data errors.
5. Nine records met the WHEN clause criteria, and three (JOKER, YOUNG, and EDDS) were rejected due to data errors.

Loaded Tables

These are results of this execution of SQL*Loader:

```
SQL> SELECT empno, ename, mgr, deptno FROM emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	MGR	DEPTNO
1234	BAKER	9999	10
5321	OTOOLE	9999	10
2134	FARMER	4555	20
2414	LITTLE	5634	20
6542	LEE	4532	10
4532	PERKINS	9999	10
1244	HUNT	3452	11
123	DOOLITTLE	9940	12
1453	ALBERT	5532	25

```
SQL> SELECT * from PROJ order by EMPNO;
```

EMPNO	PROJNO
123	132
1234	101
1234	103
1234	102
1244	665
1244	456
1244	133
1453	200
2134	236
2134	456
2414	236
2414	456
2414	40
4532	40
5321	321
5321	40

5321	55
6542	102
6542	14
6542	321

Case 6: Loading Using the Direct Path Load Method

This case study loads the EMP table using the direct path load method and concurrently builds all indexes. It illustrates the following functions:

- Use of the direct path load method to load and index data. See Chapter 8, “SQL*Loader: Conventional and Direct Path Loads”.
- How to specify the indexes for which the data is pre-sorted. See “Pre-sorting Data for Faster Indexing” on page 8-16.
- Loading all-blank numeric fields as null. See “Loading All-Blank Fields” on page 5-72.
- The NULLIF clause. See “NULLIF Keyword” on page 5-71.

Note: Specify the name of the table into which you want to load data; otherwise, you will see LDR-927. Specifying DIRECT=TRUE as a command-line parameter is not an option when loading into a synonym for a table.

In this example, field positions and datatypes are specified explicitly.

Control File

The control file is ULCASE6.CTL.

```
LOAD DATA
INFILE 'ulcase6.dat'
INSERT
INTO TABLE emp
1)   SORTED INDEXES (empix)
2)   (empno POSITION(01:04)  INTEGER EXTERNAL NULLIF empno=BLANKS,
     ename  POSITION(06:15)  CHAR,
     job    POSITION(17:25)  CHAR,
     mgr    POSITION(27:30)  INTEGER EXTERNAL NULLIF mgr=BLANKS,
     sal    POSITION(32:39)  DECIMAL EXTERNAL NULLIF sal=BLANKS,
     comm   POSITION(41:48)  DECIMAL EXTERNAL NULLIF comm=BLANKS,
     deptno POSITION(50:51)  INTEGER EXTERNAL NULLIF deptno=BLANKS)
```

Notes:

1. The SORTED INDEXES clause identifies indexes:presorting data:case studythe indexes on which the data is sorted. This clause indicates that the datafile is sorted on the columns in the EMPIX index. This clause allows SQL*Loader to optimize index creation by eliminating the sort phase for this data when using the direct path load method.

2. The NULLIF...BLANKS clause specifies that the column should be loaded as NULL if the field in the datafile consists of all blanks. For more information, refer to “Loading All-Blank Fields” on page 5-72.

Invoking SQL*Loader

Run the script ULCASE6.SQL as SCOTT/TIGER then enter the following at the command line:

```
sqlldr scott/tiger ulcase6.ctl direct=true log=ulcase6.log
```

Additional Information: The command “sqlldr” is a UNIX-specific invocation. To invoke SQL*Loader on your operating system, see your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

Log File

The following is a portion of the log file:

```
Control File:      ULCASE6.CTL
Data File:        ULCASE6.DAT
Bad File:         ULCASE6.BAD
Discard File:     none specified
(Allow all discards)

Number to load: ALL
Number to skip: 0
Errors allowed: 50
Continuation:     none specified
Path used:        Direct
Table EMP, loaded from every logical record.
Insert option in effect for this table: REPLACE
```

Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
EMPNO	1:4	4			CHARACTER
ENAME	6:15	10			CHARACTER
JOB	17:25	9			CHARACTER
MGR	27:30	4			CHARACTER
SAL	32:39	8			CHARACTER
COMM	41:48	8			CHARACTER
DEPTNO	50:51	2			CHARACTER

Column EMPNO is NULL if EMPNO = BLANKS

Column MGR is NULL if MGR = BLANKS

Column SAL is NULL if SAL = BLANKS

Column COMM is NULL if COMM = BLANKS
Column DEPTNO is NULL if DEPTNO = BLANKS

The following index(es) on table EMP were processed:
Index EMPIDX was loaded.

Table EMP:
7 Rows successfully loaded.
0 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

Bind array size not used in direct path.
Space allocated for memory besides bind array: 164342 bytes

Total logical records skipped:	0
Total logical records read:	7
Total logical records rejected:	0
Total logical records discarded:	0

Case 7: Extracting Data from a Formatted Report

In this case study, SQL*Loader's string processing functions extract data from a formatted report. It illustrates the following functions:

- Using SQL*Loader with an INSERT trigger (see the chapter on database triggers in *Oracle8 Application Developer's Guide*)
- Use of the SQL string to manipulate data; see "Applying SQL Operators to Fields" on page 5-78.
- Different initial and trailing delimiters; see "Specifying Delimiters" on page 5-60.
- Use of SYSDATE; see "Setting a Column to the Current Date" on page 5-47.
- Use of the TRAILING NULLCOLS clause; see "TRAILING NULLCOLS" on page 5-36.
- Ambiguous field length warnings; see "Conflicting Native Datatype Field Lengths" on page 5-57 and "Conflicting Character Datatype Field Lengths" on page 5-63.

Note: This example creates a trigger that uses the last value of unspecified fields.

Data File

The following listing of the report shows the data to be loaded:

Today's Newly Hired Employees							
Dept	Job	Manager	MgrNo	Emp Name	EmpNo	Salary	(Comm)
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
20	Salesman	Blake	7698	Shepard	8061	\$1,600.00	(3%)
				Falstaff	8066	\$1,250.00	(5%)
				Major	8064	\$1,250.00	(14%)
30	Clerk	Scott	7788	Conrad	8062	\$1,100.00	
				Ford	7369		
				DeSilva	8063	\$800.00	
	Manager	King	7839	Provo	8065	\$2,975.00	

Insert Trigger

In this case, a BEFORE INSERT trigger is required to fill in department number, job name, and manager's number when these fields are not present on a data line. When values are present, they should be saved in a global variable. When values are not present, the global variables are used.

The INSERT trigger and the package defining the global variables is:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PACKAGE uldemo7 AS    -- Global Package Variables
    last_deptno    NUMBER(2);
    last_job       VARCHAR2(9);
    last_mgr       NUMBER(4);
    END uldemo7;

/

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER uldemo7_emp_insert
    BEFORE INSERT ON emp
    FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF :new.deptno IS NOT NULL THEN
        uldemo7.last_deptno := :new.deptno; -- save value for later
    ELSE
        :new.deptno := uldemo7.last_deptno; -- use last valid value
    END IF;
    IF :new.job IS NOT NULL THEN
        uldemo7.last_job := :new.job;
    ELSE
        :new.job := uldemo7.last_job;
    END IF;
    IF :new.mgr IS NOT NULL THEN
        uldemo7.last_mgr := :new.mgr;
    ELSE
        :new.mgr := uldemo7.last_mgr;
    END IF;
END;

/
```

Note: The phrase FOR EACH ROW is important. If it was not specified, the INSERT trigger would only fire once for each array of inserts because SQL*Loader uses the array interface.

Control File

The control file is ULCASE7.CTL.

```
LOAD DATA
    INFILE 'ULCASE7.DAT'
    APPEND
    INTO TABLE emp
1)      WHEN (57) = '.'
2)      TRAILING NULLCOLS
3)      (hiredate SYSDATE,
4)      deptno POSITION(1:2)  INTEGER EXTERNAL(3)
5)      NULLIF deptno=BLANKS,
```



```

        job    POSITION(7:14)  CHAR  TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE
6)          NULLIF job=BLANKS  "UPPER(:job)",
7)      mgr    POSITION(28:31) INTEGER EXTERNAL
          TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE, NULLIF mgr=BLANKS,
      ename    POSITION(34:41) CHAR
          TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE  "UPPER(:ename)",
      empno    POSITION(45)  INTEGER EXTERNAL
          TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
      sal      POSITION(51)  CHAR  TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE
8)          "TO_NUMBER(:sal, '$99,999.99')",
9)      comm   INTEGER EXTERNAL  ENCLOSED BY '(' AND '%'
          ":comm * 100"
    )

```

Notes:

1. The decimal point in column 57 (the salary field) identifies a line with data on it. All other lines in the report are discarded.
2. The TRAILING NULLCOLS clause causes SQL*Loader to treat any fields that are missing at the end of a record as null. Because the commission field is not present for every record, this clause says to load a null commission instead of rejecting the record when only six fields are found instead of the expected seven.
3. Employee's hire date is filled in using the current system date.
4. This specification generates a warning message because the specified length does not agree with the length determined by the field's position. The specified length (3) is used.
5. Because the report only shows department number, job, and manager when the value changes, these fields may be blank. This control file causes them to be loaded as null, and an RDBMS insert trigger fills in the last valid value.
6. The SQL string changes the job name to uppercase letters.
7. It is necessary to specify starting position here. If the job field and the manager field were both blank, then the job field's TERMINATED BY BLANKS clause would cause SQL*Loader to scan forward to the employee name field. Without the POSITION clause, the employee name field would be mistakenly interpreted as the manager field.
8. Here, the SQL string translates the field from a formatted character string into a number. The numeric value takes less space and can be printed with a variety of formatting options.

9. In this case, different initial and trailing delimiters pick the numeric value out of a formatted field. The SQL string then converts the value to its stored form.

Invoking SQL*Loader

Invoke SQL*Loader with a command such as:

```
sqlldr scott/tiger ulcase7ctl ulcase7.log
```

Log File

The following is a portion of the log file:

- 1) SQL*Loader-307: Warning: conflicting lengths 2 and 3 specified for column EMP.DEPTNO.

Control File: ulcase7ctl

Data File: ulcase7.dat

Bad File: ulcase7.bad

Discard File: none specified

(Allow all discards)

Number to load: ALL

Number to skip: 0

Errors allowed: 50

Bind array: 64 rows, maximum of 65536 bytes

Continuation: none specified

Path used: Conventional

Table EMP, loaded when 57:57 = 0X2e(character '.')

Insert option in effect for this table: APPEND

TRAILING NULLCOLS option in effect

Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
DEPTNO	1:2	3			CHARACTER
JOB	7:14	8	WHT		CHARACTER
MGR	28:31	4	WHT		CHARACTER
ENAME	34:41	8	WHT		CHARACTER
EMPNO	NEXT	*	WHT		CHARACTER
SAL	51	*	WHT		CHARACTER
COMM	NEXT	*	(CHARACTER

HIREDATE

SYSDATE

Column DEPTNO is NULL if DEPTNO = BLANKS

Column JOB is NULL if JOB = BLANKS

Column JOB had SQL string

"UPPER(:job)"

applied to it.

Column MGR is NULL if MGR = BLANKS

```

Column ENAME had SQL string
"UPPER(:ename)"
applied to it.
Column SAL had SQL string
"TO_NUMBER(:sal,'$99,999.99')"
applied to it.
Column COMM had SQL string
":comm * 100"
applied to it.

```

- 2) Record 1: Discarded - failed all WHEN clauses.
 Record 2: Discarded - failed all WHEN clauses.
 Record 3: Discarded - failed all WHEN clauses.
 Record 4: Discarded - failed all WHEN clauses.
 Record 5: Discarded - failed all WHEN clauses.
 Record 6: Discarded - failed all WHEN clauses.
 Record 10: Discarded - failed all WHEN clauses.
 Table EMP:
 6 Rows successfully loaded.
 0 Rows not loaded due to data errors.
- 2) 7 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.
 0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

```

Space allocated for bind array:          52480 bytes(64 rows)
Space allocated for memory besides bind array: 108185 bytes

```

```

Total logical records skipped:          0
Total logical records read:             13
Total logical records rejected:         0
2) Total logical records discarded:      7

```

Notes:

1. A warning is generated by the difference between the specified length and the length derived from the position specification.
2. The 6 header lines at the top of the report are rejected, as is the blank separator line in the middle.

Dropping the Insert Trigger and the Global-Variable Package

After running the example, use ULCASE7E.SQL to drop the insert trigger and global-variable package.

Case 8: Loading a Fixed Record Length Format File

Case 8 demonstrates

- Loading using the fixed record length option.
- Using the “SORTED INDEX” clause.
- Partitioning of data. See *Oracle8 Concepts* for more information on partitioned data concepts.
- Explicitly defined field positions and datatypes.

Control File

The control file is ULCASE8.CTL. It loads the lineitem table with fixed length records, partitioning the data according to shipdate. It also uses the “SORTED INDEXES” clause for direct path performance.

```
LOAD DATA
1) INFILE 'ulcase8.dat.dat' "fix 129"
   BADFILE 'ulcase8.dat.bad'
   TRUNCATE
   INTO TABLE lineitem
2,3) SORTED INDEXES (l_ship_idx) PARTITION ship_q1
4) (l_orderkey      position (1:6) char,
    l_partkey       position (7:11) char,
    l_suppkey       position (12:15) char,
    l_linenumbers   position (16:16) char,
    l_quantity      position (17:18) char,
    l_extendedprice position (19:26) char,
    l_discount      position (27:29) char,
    l_tax           position (30:32) char,
    l_returnflag    position (33:33) char,
    l_linestatus    position (34:34) char,
    l_shipdate      position (35:43) char,
    l_commitdate    position (44:52) char,
    l_receiptdate   position (53:61) char,
    l_shipinstruct  position (62:78) char,
    l_shipmode      position (79:85) char,
    l_comment       position (86:128) char)
```

Notes:

1. Specifies that each record in the datafile is of fixed length (129 characters in this example). See “Input Data Formats” on page 3-6.

2. SORTED INDEXES allows SQL*Loader to optimize index creation by eliminating the sort phase for this data when using the direct path load method. See “Index Options” on page 5-36.
3. Use of the PARTITION keyword to specify the loading of a specific partition. In this example, only rows that meet the criteria for a first quarter ship date are loaded with all other rows being rejected.
4. Identifies the column name and location of the data in the datafile to be loaded into each column.

Table Creation

In order to partition the data the lineitem table is created using four (4) partitions according to the shipment date:

```
create table lineitem
(l_orderkey      number,
l_partkey       number,
l_suppkey       number,
l_linenumbers   number,
l_quantity      number,
l_extendedprice number,
l_discount      number,
l_tax           number,
l_returnflag    char,
l_linestatus    char,
l_shipdate      date,
l_commitdate    date,
l_receiptdate   date,
l_shipinstruct  char(17),
l_shipmode      char(7),
l_comment       char(43))
partition by range (l_shipdate)
(
partition ship_q1 values less than (TO_DATE('01-APR-1996', 'DD-MON-YYYY'))
tablespace p01,
partition ship_q2 values less than (TO_DATE('01-JUL-1996', 'DD-MON-YYYY'))
tablespace p02,
partition ship_q3 values less than (TO_DATE('01-OCT-1996', 'DD-MON-YYYY'))
tablespace p03,
partition ship_q4 values less than (TO_DATE('01-JAN-1997', 'DD-MON-YYYY'))
tablespace p04
)
```

Input Data File

The datafile for this case, ULCASE8.DAT, is listed below. Each record is 129 characters in length. Note that five(5) blanks precede each record in the file.

```
1 151978511724386.60 7.04.0NO09-SEP-6412-FEB-9622-MAR-96DELIVER IN
PERSONTRUCK iPBw4mMm7w7kQ zNPL i261OPP
1 2731 73223658958.28.09.06NO12-FEB-9628-FEB-9620-APR-96TAKE BACK
RETURN MAIL 5wM04SNy10AnghCP2nx lAi
1 3370 3713 810210.96 .1.02NO29-MAR-9605-MAR-9631-JAN-96TAKE BACK RETURN
REG AIRSQC2C 5PNCy4mM
1 5214 46542831197.88.09.06NO21-APR-9630-MAR-9616-MAY
96NONE AIR Om0L65CSAwSj5k6k
1 6564 6763246897.92.07.02NO30-MAY-9607-FEB-9603-FEB-96DELIVER IN
PERSONMAIL CB0SnyOL PQ32B70wB75k 6Aw10m0wh
1 7403 160524 31329.6 .1.04NO30-JUN-9614-MAR-9601
APR-96NONE FOB C2gOQj OB6RLk1BS15 igN
2 8819 82012441659.44 0.08NO05-AUG-9609-FEB-9711-MAR-97COLLECT
COD AIR O52M70MRgRNnm476mNm
3 9451 721230 41113.5.05.01AF05-SEP-9629-DEC-9318-FEB-94TAKE BACK
RETURN FOB 6wQnO0Llg6y
3 9717 1834440788.44.07.03RF09-NOV-9623-DEC-9315-FEB-94TAKE BACK
RETURN SHIP lhiA7wygz0k4g4zRhMLBAM
3 9844 1955 6 8066.64.04.01RF28-DEC-9615-DEC-9314-FEB-94TAKE BACK
RETURN REG AIR6nmBmjQkgiCyzCQBkxPPOx5j4hB 0lRywgniP7
```

Invoking SQL*Loader

Invoke SQL*Loader with a command such as:

```
sqlldr sqlldr/test control=ulcase8.ctl data=ulcase8.dat
```

Additional Information: The command “sqlldr” is a UNIX-specific invocation. To invoke SQL*Loader, see the Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

Log File

The following shows a portion of the log file:

```
Control File:      ULCASE8.CTL
Data File:         ULCASE8.DAT
Bad File:          ULCASE8.BAD
Discard File:      none specified
(Allow all discards)
Number to load:    ALL
Number to skip:    0
```

Errors allowed: 50
 Bind array: Test mode - (O/S dependent) default bindsize
 Continuation: none specified
 Path used: Conventional
 Table LINEITEM, partition ship_ql, loaded from every logical record.
 Insert option in effect for this table: TRUNCATE

Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
L_ORDERKEY	1:6	6			CHARACTER
L_ORDERKEY	1:6	6			CHARACTER
L_PARTKEY	7:11	5			CHARACTER
L_SUPPKEY	12:15	4			CHARACTER
L_LINENUMBER	16:16	1			CHARACTER
L_QUANTITY	17:18	2			CHARACTER
L_EXTENDEDPRICE	19:26	8			CHARACTER
L_DISCOUNT	27:29	3			CHARACTER
L_TAX	30:32	3			CHARACTER
L_RETURNFLAG	33:33	1			CHARACTER
L_LINESTATUS	34:34	1			CHARACTER
L_SHIPDATE	35:43	9			CHARACTER
L_COMMITDATE	44:52	9			CHARACTER
L_RECEIPTDATE	53:61	9			CHARACTER
L_SHIPINSTRUCT	62:78	17			CHARACTER
L_SHIPMODE	79:85	7			CHARACTER
L_COMMENT	86:128	43			CHARACTER

Record 4: Rejected - Error on table LINEITEM, partition ship_ql.
 ORA-14401: inserted partition key is outside specified partition

Record 5: Rejected - Error on table LINEITEM, partition ship_ql.
 ORA-14401: inserted partition key is outside specified partition

Record 6: Rejected - Error on table LINEITEM, partition ship_ql.
 ORA-14401: inserted partition key is outside specified partition

Record 7: Rejected - Error on table LINEITEM, partition ship_ql.
 ORA-14401: inserted partition key is outside specified partition

Record 8: Rejected - Error on table LINEITEM, partition ship_ql.
 ORA-14401: inserted partition key is outside specified partition

Record 9: Rejected - Error on table LINEITEM, partition ship_ql.
 ORA-14401: inserted partition key is outside specified partition

Record 10: Rejected - Error on table LINEITEM, partition ship_q1.
ORA-14401: inserted partition key is outside specified partition

Table LINEITEM, partition ship_q1:

3 Rows successfully loaded.

7 Rows not loaded due to data errors.

0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.

0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.

Total logical records skipped: 0

Total logical records read: 10

Total logical records rejected: 7

Total logical records discarded: 0

SQL*Loader Control File Reference

This chapter describes the SQL*Loader data definition language (DDL) used to map data to Oracle format. If you are using Trusted Oracle, see also the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about using the SQL*Loader in that environment.

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Overview
- Data Definition Language (DDL) Syntax
- Expanded Clauses and Their Functionality

Overview

The information in this chapter falls into the following main categories:

- General Syntactical Information
- Managing Files
- Managing Data

The sections that belong to each category follow:

General Syntactical Information

- data definition language syntax (on page 5-4)
- adding comments (on page 5-11)
- specifying command-line parameters (on page 5-11)
- specifying RECOVERABLE and UNRECOVERABLE (on page 5-12)
- specifying filenames and database objects (on page 5-12)

Managing Files

- including data in the control file (on page 5-15)
- identifying datafiles (on page 5-16)
- Specifying READBUFFERS (on page 5-18)
- specifying datafile format and buffering (on page 5-18)
- specifying the bad file (on page 5-19)
- rejected records (on page 5-20)
- specifying the discard file (on page 5-21)
- discarded records (on page 5-23)
- handling different character encoding schemes (on page 5-24)
- loading data for different countries (on page 5-24)
- loading into non-empty database tables (on page 5-25)
- continuing interrupted loads (on page 5-27)
- assembling logical records from physical records (on page 5-29)

Managing Data

- loading logical records into tables (on page 5-33)
- specifying field conditions (on page 5-37)
- specifying columns and fields (on page 5-39)
- specifying the position of a data field (on page 5-40)
- using multiple INTO TABLE clauses (on page 5-43)
- generating data (on page 5-46)
- loading without files (on page 5-46)
- specifying datatypes (on page 5-50)
- loading data across different operating systems (on page 5-65)
- determining bind array size (on page 5-65)
- setting a column to null or zero (on page 5-71)
- loading all-blank fields (on page 5-72)
- trimming of blanks and tabs (on page 5-72)
- preserving whitespace (on page 5-78)
- applying SQL operators to fields (on page 5-78)

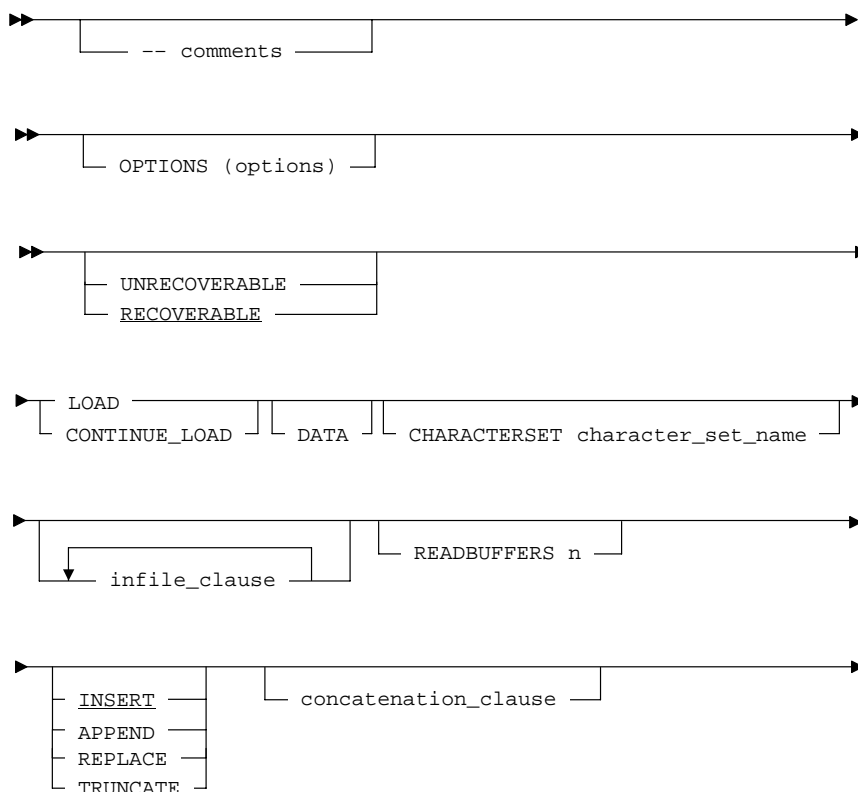
Data Definition Language (DDL) Syntax

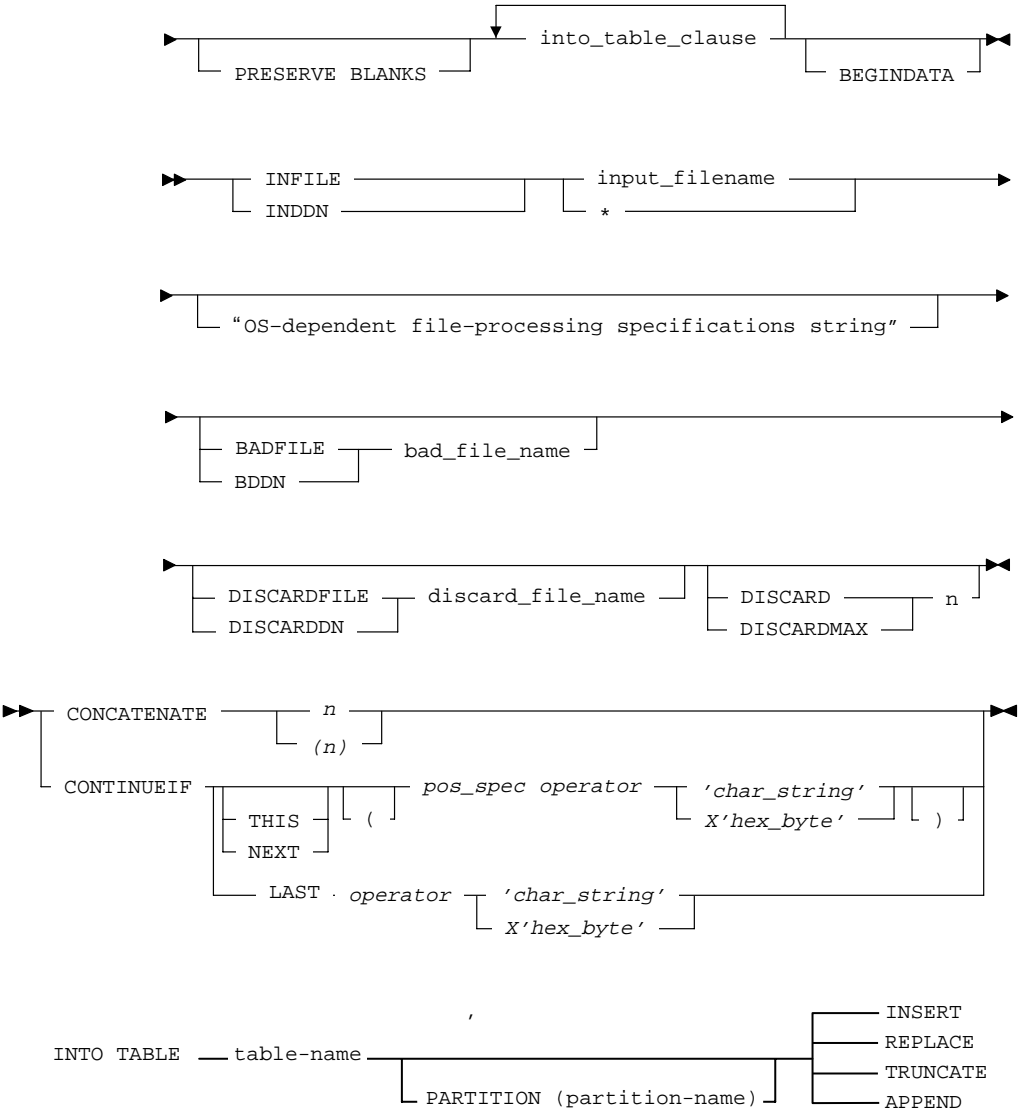
Syntax Notation

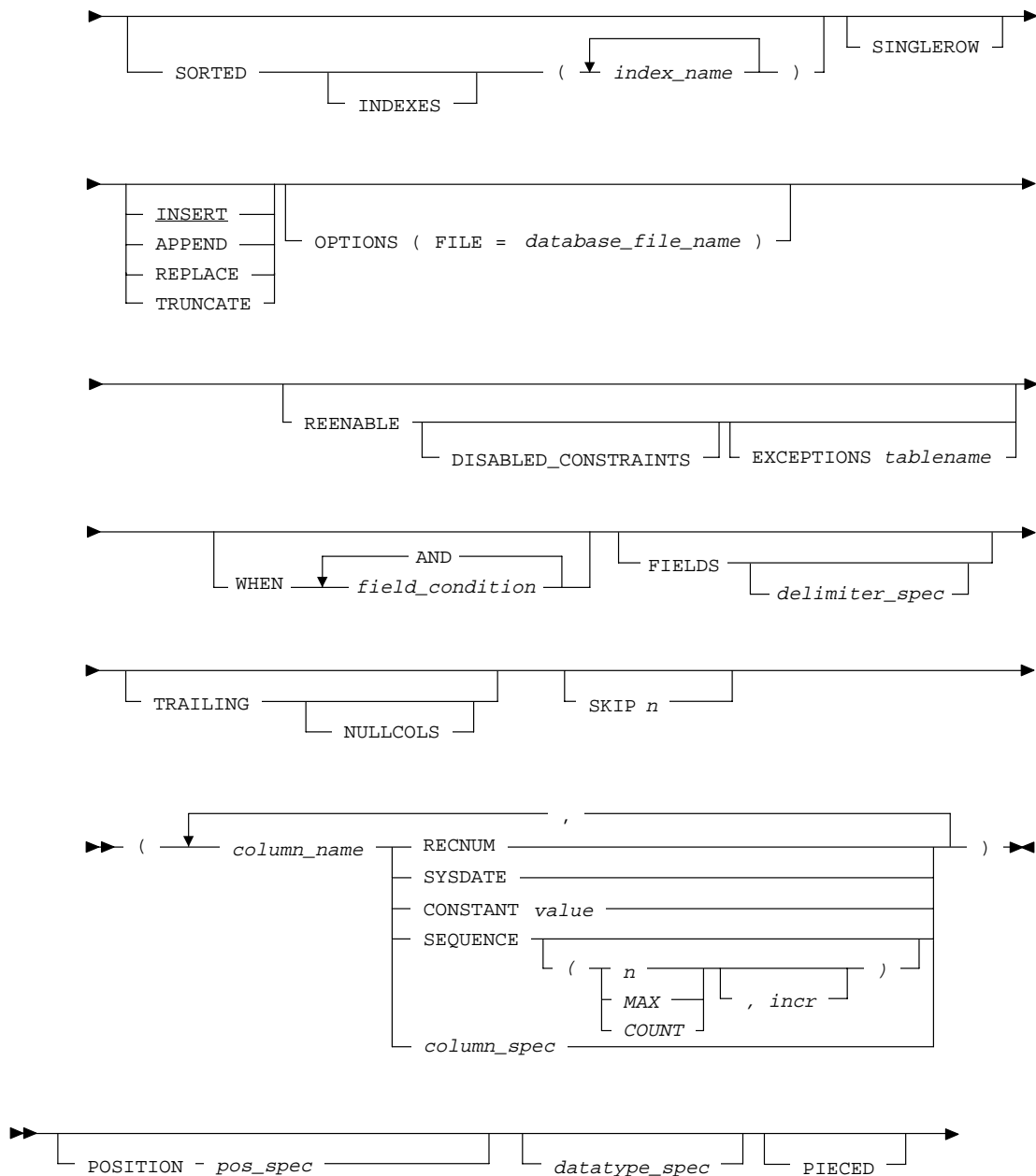
For details of the notation used in the syntax diagrams in this Reference, see the *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference* or the preface in the *Oracle8 SQL Reference*.

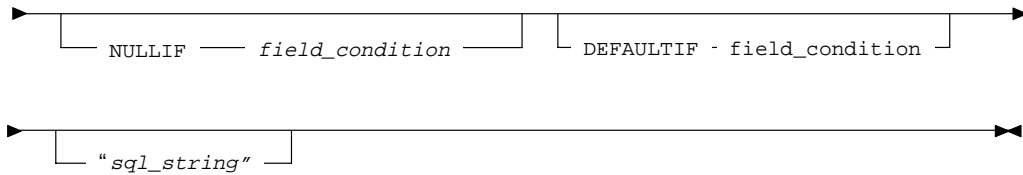
High-Level Syntax Diagrams

The following diagrams of DDL definitions are shown with certain clauses collapsed (e.g. position_spec, into_table clause, etc.). The statements are expanded and explained in more detail in later sections.







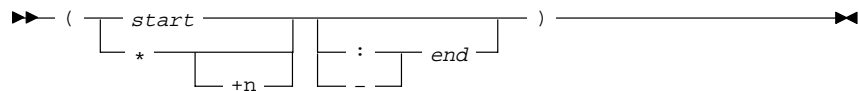


Expanded Clauses and Their Functionality

Position Specification

pos_spec

A position specification (*pos_spec*) gives the starting location for a field and, optionally, the ending location as well. A *pos_spec* is specified as follows:

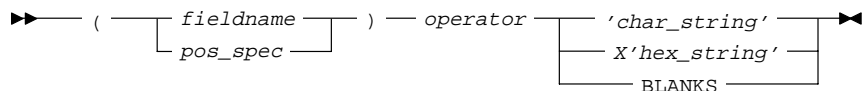


The position must be surrounded by parentheses. The starting location may be specified as a column number, as * (next column), or *+n (next column plus an offset). The *start* and *end* locations may be separated with either a colon (:) or a dash (-).

Field Condition

field_condition

A field condition compares a named field or an area of the record to some value. When the condition evaluates to true, the specified function is performed. For example, a true condition might cause the NULLIF function to insert a NULL data value, or cause DEFAULTIF to insert a default value. The *field_condition* is specified as follows:



The *char_string* and *hex_string* can be enclosed in either single quotation marks or double quotation marks. The *hex_string* is a string of hexadecimal digits, where each pair of digits corresponds to one byte in the field. The **BLANKS** keyword allows you to test a field to see if it consists entirely of blanks. It is necessary when you are loading delimited data and you cannot predict the length of the field, or when using a multi-byte character set that has multiple blanks.

There must not be any spaces between the operator and the operands on either side of it. Thus,

```
(1)='x'
```

is legal, while

```
(1) = 'x'
```

generates an error.

Column Name

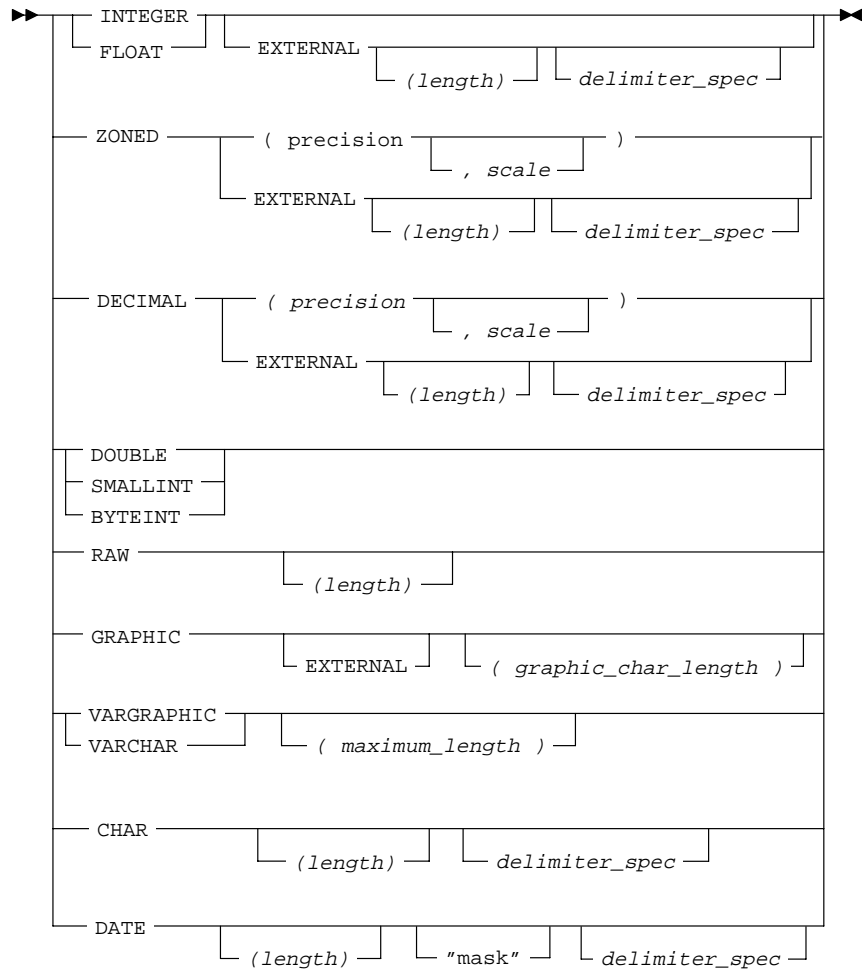
column_name

The column name you specify in a field condition must be one of the columns defined for the input record. It must be specified with double quotation marks if its name is a reserved word. See “Specifying Filenames and Database Objects” on page 5-12 for more details.

Datatype Specification

datatype_spec

The *datatype_spec* tells SQL*Loader how to interpret the field in the input record. The syntax is as follows:



Precision vs. Length

precision
length

The precision of a numeric field is the number of digits it contains. The length of a numeric field is the number of byte positions on the record. The byte length of a ZONED decimal field is the same as its precision. However, the byte length of a (packed) DECIMAL field is $(p+1)/2$, rounded up, where p is the number's precision, because packed numbers contain two digits (or digit and sign) per byte.

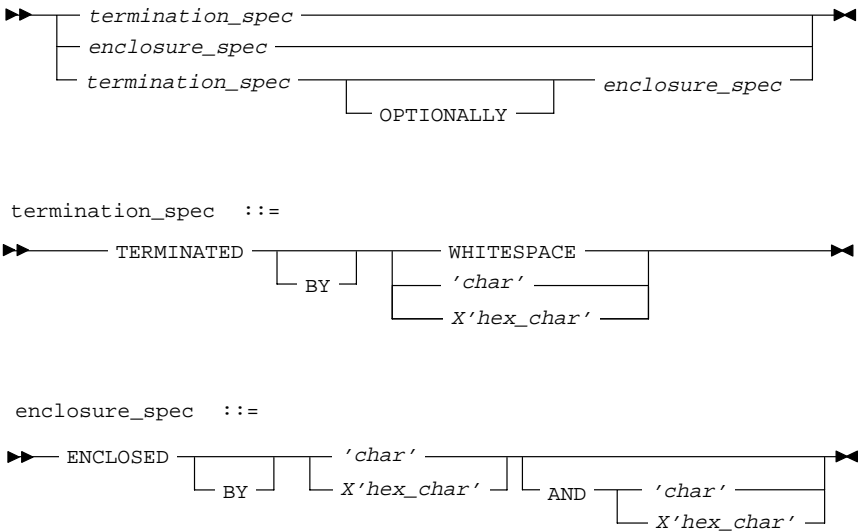
Date Mask

The date mask specifies the format of the date value. For more information, see the DATE datatype on page 5-58.

Delimiter Specification

delimiter_spec

The *delimiter_spec* can specify a termination delimiter, enclosure delimiters, or a combination of the two, as shown below:



For more information, see “Specifying Delimiters” on page 5-60.

Comments

Comments can appear anywhere in the command section of the file, but they should not appear in the data. Precede Comments with a double hyphen, which may appear anywhere on a line. For example,

```
--This is a Comment
```

All text to the right of the double hyphen is ignored, until the end of the line. Case 3 on page 4-11 contains an example in a control file.

Specifying Command-Line Parameters in the Control File

The **OPTIONS** statement is useful when you typically invoke a control file with the same set of options, or when the number of arguments makes the command line very long. The **OPTION** statement precedes the **LOAD DATA** statement.

OPTIONS

This keyword allows you to specify runtime arguments in the control file, rather than on the command line. The following arguments can be specified with the **OPTIONS** keyword. They are described in Chapter 6, “SQL*Loader Command-Line Reference”.

```
SKIP = n
LOAD = n
ERRORS = n
ROWS = n
BINDSIZE = n
SILENT = {FEEDBACK | ERRORS | DISCARDS | ALL}
DIRECT = {TRUE | FALSE}
PARALLEL = {TRUE | FALSE}
```

For example:

```
OPTIONS (BINDSIZE=100000, SILENT=(ERRORS, FEEDBACK) )
```

Values specified on the command line override values specified in the **OPTIONS** statement of the control file. The **OPTIONS** keyword file establishes default values that are easily changed from the command line.

Specifying RECOVERABLE and UNRECOVERABLE

The following options apply to *direct path loads*:

RECOVERABLE	Loaded data is logged in the redo log. This option is the default for direct path loads. All conventional loads are recoverable.
UNRECOVERABLE	You can specify this option for a direct path load only. When it is specified, loaded data is not logged which improves performance. (Other changes to the database are still logged.) For other performance improvements, see “Maximizing Performance of Direct Path Loads” on page 8-15. Note that you cannot specify this option for a conventional load. Note also that UNRECOVERABLE is a command level option and is valid only for the command. It must be specified for each command/operation. It cannot be used with such Oracle8 features as partitioned tables, indexes, etc.

Specifying Filenames and Database Objects

This section explains how to use quotation marks for specifying database objects and filenames in the load control file. It also shows how the escape character is used in quoted strings.

Database Object Names within Double Quotation Marks

SQL*Loader follows the SQL standard for specifying object names (for example, table and column names): SQL and SQL*Loader reserved words must be specified within double quotation marks. The reserved words most likely to be column names are:

COUNT	DATA	DATE	FORMAT
OPTIONS	PART	POSITION	

So if you had an inventory system with columns named PART, COUNT, and DATA, you would specify these column names within double quotation marks in your SQL*Loader control file. For example:

```
INTO TABLE inventory
(partnum  INTEGER,
"PART"   CHAR(15),
"COUNT"  INTEGER,
"DATA"   VARCHAR2(30))
```

See Appendix A, “SQL*Loader Reserved Words”, for a complete list of reserved words.

You use double quotation marks if the object name contains special characters other than those recognized by SQL (\$, #, _), or if the name is case sensitive.

SQL String within Double Quotation Marks

You also specify the SQL string within double quotation marks. The SQL string applies SQL operators to data fields. It is described in “Applying SQL Operators to Fields” on page 5-78.

Filenames within Single Quotation Marks

On many operating systems, attempting to specify a complete file pathname produces an error, due to the use of special characters other than \$, #, or _. Usually, putting the pathname within single quotation marks avoids the error. Filenames that use the backslash character, \, may require special treatment, as described in the section, “Using a Backslash in Filenames” on page 5-14.

For example:

```
INFILE 'mydata.dat'
BADFILE 'mydata.bad'
```

Quotation Marks in Quoted Strings

SQL*Loader uses strings within double quotation marks and strings within single quotation marks in the control file. Each type of string can appear within the other.

Backslash Escape Character

In DDL syntax *only*, you can place a double quotation mark inside a string delimited by double quotation marks by preceding it with the escape character, \, whenever the escape character is allowed in the string. (The following section tells when the escape character is allowed.) The same holds true for putting a single quotation mark into a string delimited by single quotation marks. For example, a double quotation mark is included in the following string which points to the

homedir\data\norm\myfile datafile by preceding it with \:

```
INFILE 'homedir\data\'norm\mydata'
```

To put the escape character itself into a string, enter it twice, like this: \\

For example:

<code>"so\"far"</code>	or	<code>'so\'\'far'</code>	is parsed as	<code>so\'\'far</code>
<code>"'so\\far'"</code>	or	<code>'\\'so\\far\\''</code>	is parsed as	<code>'so\\far'</code>
<code>"so\\\\\\far"</code>	or	<code>'so\\\\\\far'</code>	is parsed as	<code>so\\far</code>

Note: A double quote in the initial position cannot be escaped, therefore you should avoid creating strings with an initial quote.

Using a Backslash in Filenames

This section is of interest only to users of PCs and other systems that use backslash characters in file specifications. For all other systems, a backslash is always treated as an escape character, as described in the preceding section.

Non-Portable Strings

There are two kinds of character strings in a SQL*Loader control file that are not portable between operating systems: filename strings and file processing options strings. When converting to a different operating system, these strings must generally be rewritten. They are the *non-portable strings*. All other strings in a SQL*Loader control file are portable between operating systems.

Escaping the Backslash

If your operating system uses the backslash character to separate directories in a pathname *and* if the version of Oracle running on your operating system implements the backslash escape character for filenames and other non-portable strings, then you need to specify double backslashes in your pathnames and use single quotation marks.

Additional Information: To find out if your version of Oracle implements the backslash escape character for filenames, see your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

For example, to load a file named "topdir\mydir\mydata", you must specify:

```
INFILE 'topdir\\mydir\\mydata'
```

Escape Character Sometimes Disallowed

The version of Oracle running on your operating system may not implement the escape character for non-portable strings. When the escape character is disallowed, a backslash is treated as a normal character, rather than as an escape character (although it is still usable in all other strings). Then pathnames such as:

```
INFILE 'topdir\mydir\myfile'
```

can be specified normally. Double backslashes are not needed.

Because the backslash is not recognized as an escape character, strings within single quotation marks cannot be embedded inside another string delimited by single quotation marks. This rule also holds for double quotation marks: A string within double quotation marks cannot be embedded inside another string delimited by double quotation marks.

Determining If the Escape Character is Allowed

As previously mentioned, you can learn if the backslash is used as an escape character in non-portable strings by checking your operating-system-specific Oracle8 documentation. Another way is to specify "test\me" in the file processing options string. Then check the log file. If the log file shows the file processing options string as

```
"test\me"
```

then the backslash is *not* used as an escape character, and double backslashes are not required for file specifications.

However, if the log file shows the file processing options string as:

```
"testme"
```

then the backslash *is* treated as an escape character, and double backslashes are needed.

Including Data in the Control File with BEGINDATA

If your data is to be contained in the control file, it is placed at the end of the control specifications. You must place the BEGINDATA keyword before the first data record to separate the data from your data definitions. The syntax is:

```
BEGINDATA
```

This keyword is used with the INFILE keyword, described in the next section. Case 1 on page 4-5 contains an example.

If you omit BEGINDATA, SQL*Loader tries to interpret your data as control information, and you receive an error message. If the data is in a separate file, reaching the end of the control file signals that control information is complete, and BEGINDATA should not be used.

There should not be any spaces or other characters on the same line after the BEGINDATA clause. Otherwise, the line containing BEGINDATA is interpreted as the first line of data.

Do not put Comments after BEGINDATA—they are also interpreted as data.

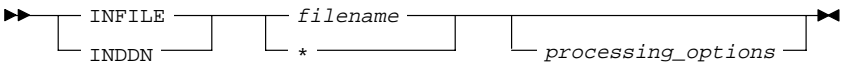
Identifying Datafiles

To specify the datafile fully, use a filename keyword, optionally followed by a file-processing options string. You may specify multiple files by using multiple INFILE keywords. You can also specify the datafile from the command line, using the DATA parameter described in “Command-Line Keywords” on page 6-3.

Naming the File

To specify the file containing the data to be loaded, use the INFILE or INDDN keyword, followed by the filename and optional processing options string. A filename specified on the command line overrides the first INFILE or INDDN keyword in the control file. If no filename is specified, the filename defaults to the control filename with an extension or file type of DAT.

If the control file also contains the data to be loaded, specify a filename of “*”. This specification works with the BEGINDATA keyword, described on page 5-15.



where:

INFILE or INDDN	(Use INDDN when DB2 compatibility is required.) This keyword specifies that a datafile specification follows.
filename	Name of the file containing the data. Any spaces or punctuation marks in the filename must be enclosed in single quotation marks. See “Specifying Filenames and Database Objects” on page 5-12.
*	If your data is in the control file itself, use an asterisk instead of the filename. If you have data in the control file as well as datafiles, you must specify the asterisk first in order for the data to be read.
processing_options	This is the file-processing options string. It specifies the datafile format. It also optimizes datafile reads. See “Specifying Datafile Format and Buffering” on page 5-18.

Specifying Multiple Datafiles

To load data from multiple datafiles in one run of SQL*Loader, use an INFILE statement for each datafile. Datafiles do not need the same file format, although the layout of the records must be identical. For example, two files could be specified with completely different file processing options strings, and a third could consist of data in the control file.

For each datafile, you can also specify a discard file and a bad file. These files should be declared after each datafile name. The following portion of a control file specifies four files:

```
INFILE mydat1.dat BADFILE mydat1.bad DISCARDFILE mydat1.dis
INFILE mydat2.dat
INFILE mydat3.dat DISCARDFILE mydat3.dis
INFILE mydat4.dat DISCARDMAX 10 0
```

For the first datafile (MYDAT1.DAT), both a bad file and discard file are explicitly named. So both files are created, if needed.

For the second datafile (MYDAT2.DAT), neither a bad file nor a discard file is specified. So only the bad file is created, if it is needed. If created, the bad file has a default filename and extension. The discard file is *not* created, even if rows are discarded.

For the third file (MYDAT3.DAT), the default bad file is created, if needed. A discard file with the given name is also created, if it is needed.

For the fourth file (MYDAT4.DAT), the default bad file is created, if needed. Because the DISCARDMAX option is used, SQL*Loader assumes that a discard file is wanted and creates it with the default name (MYDAT4.DSC), if it is needed.

Note: Physical records from separate datafiles cannot be joined into one logical record.

Examples of How to Specify a Datafile

In the first example, you specify that the data is contained in the control file itself:

```
INFILE *
```

In the next example, you specify that the data is contained in a file named WHIRL with the default file extension or file type of DAT:

```
INFILE WHIRL
```

The following example specifies the full path to a file:

```
INFILE 'c:/topdir/subdir/datafile.dat'
```

Note: Filenames that include spaces or punctuation marks should be enclosed in single quotation marks. For more details on filename specification, see “Specifying Filenames and Database Objects” on page 5-12.

Specifying READBUFFERS

The READBUFFERS keyword control memory usage. This clause can be specified for direct path loads only. For more information, “Maximizing Performance of Direct Path Loads” on page 8-15.

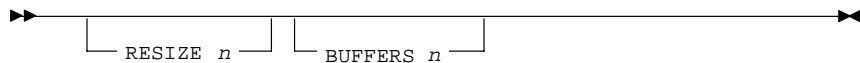
Specifying Datafile Format and Buffering

You specify an operating-system-dependent *file processing options string* to control file processing. You use this string to specify file format and buffering.

Additional Information: For details on the syntax of the file processing options string, see your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

File Processing Example

For example, suppose that your operating system has the following option-string grammar:



where RECSIZE is the size of a fixed-length record, and BUFFERS is the number of buffers to use for asynchronous I/O.

Note: This example is operating system-specific and may not work on your operating system. For details on the syntax of the file processing options string on your system, see your Oracle operating system-specific documentation.

To declare a file named MYDATA.DAT as a file that contains 80-byte records and tell SQL*Loader to use eight I/O buffers with this syntax, you would use the following clause:

```
INFILE 'mydata.dat' "RECSIZE 80 BUFFERS 8"
```

Note: This example uses the recommended convention of single quotation marks for filenames and double quotation marks for everything else. See “Specifying Filenames and Database Objects” on page 5-12 for more details.

Specifying the Bad File

When SQL*Loader executes, it may create a file called a *bad file* or *reject file* where it places records that were rejected because of formatting errors or because they caused Oracle errors. The bad file is created according to the following rules:

- A bad file is created only if one or more records are rejected.
- If no records are rejected, then a bad file is not created. Note that in this case you must also reinitialize the bad file.
- If the bad file is created, it overwrites an existing file with the same name.
- If a bad file is not created, then an existing file with the same name remains intact.

Suggestion: If a file exists with the same name as the bad file that SQL*Loader may create, delete or rename it before running SQL*Loader.

Additional Information: On some systems a new version of the file is created if a file with the same name already exists. See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation to find out if this is the case on your system.

To specify the name of this file, use the BADFILE or BADDN keyword, followed by the filename. If you do not specify a name for the bad file, the name defaults to the name of the datafile with an extension or file type of BAD. You can also specify the bad file from the command line with the BAD parameter described in “Command-Line Keywords” on page 6-3.

A filename specified on the command line is associated with the first INFILE or INDDN clause in the control file, overriding any bad file that may have been specified as part of that clause.

The bad file is created in the same record and file format as the datafile so that the data can be reloaded after corrections. The syntax is

```

┌───┴───┐
└─ BADFILE ───┬─── bad_file_name ────────────────────────────────────┐
└─ BADDN ───┬───┘

```

where:

BADFILE or BADDN	(Use BADDN when DB2 compatibility is required.) This keyword specifies that a filename for the badfile follows.
bad_filename	Any valid filename specification for your platform. Any spaces or punctuation marks in the filename must be enclosed in single quotation marks. See “Specifying Filenames and Database Objects” on page 5-12.

Examples of How to Specify a Bad File

In the following example, you specify a bad file with filename UGH and default file extension or file type of BAD:

```
BADFILE UGH
```

In the next examples, you specify a bad file with filename BAD0001 and file extension or file type of REJ:

```
BADFILE BAD0001.REJ  
BADFILE '/REJECT_DIR/BAD0001.REJ'
```

Rejected Records

A record is rejected if it meets either of the following conditions:

- Upon insertion the record causes an Oracle error (such as invalid data for a given datatype).
- SQL*Loader cannot determine if the data is acceptable. That is, it cannot determine if the record meets WHEN-clause criteria, as in the case of a field that is missing its final delimiter.

If the data can be evaluated according to the WHEN-clause criteria (even with unbalanced delimiters) then it is either inserted or rejected.

If a record is rejected on insert, then no part of that record is inserted into any table. For example, if data in a record is to be inserted into multiple tables, and most of the inserts succeed, but one insert fails; then all the inserts from that record are rolled back. The record is then written to the bad file, where it can be corrected and reloaded. Previous inserts from records without errors are not affected.

The log file indicates the Oracle error for each rejected record. Case 4 on page 4-14 has an example of rejected records.

Integrity Constraints

All integrity constraints are honored for conventional path loads. On the direct path, some constraints are unenforceable. See Chapter 8, “SQL*Loader: Conventional and Direct Path Loads”, for more details.

Specifying the Discard File

As SQL*Loader executes, it may create a *discard file* for records that do not meet any of the loading criteria. The records contained in this file are called *discarded records*. Discarded records do not satisfy any of the WHEN clauses specified in the control file. These records are different from rejected records. Discarded records do not necessarily have any bad data. No insert is attempted on a discarded record.

The discard file is created according to the following rules:

- A discard file is only created if a discard filename is specified and when one or more records fail to satisfy all of the WHEN clauses specified in the control file. (Note that, if the discard file is created, it overwrites any existing file with the same name.)
- If no records are discarded, then a discard file is not created.

Suggestion: If a file exists with the same name as the discard file that SQL*Loader may create, delete or rename it before running SQL*Loader.

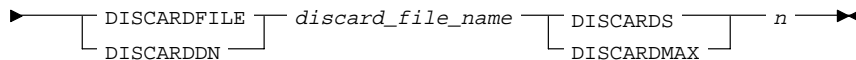
To create a discard file, use any of the following options:

In a Control File	On the Command Line
DISCARDFILE <i>filename</i>	DISCARD
DISCARDN <i>filename</i>	DISCARDMAX
DISCARDS	
DISCARDMAX	

Note that you can request the discard file directly with a parameter specifying its name, or indirectly by specifying the maximum number of discards.

Using a Control-File Definition

To specify the name of the file, use the DISCARDFILE or DISCARDN (for DB2-compatibility) keyword, followed by the filename.



where:

DISCARDFILE or DISCARDN (Use DISCARDN when DB2 compatibility is required.) This keyword specifies that a discard filename follows.

discard_filename Any valid filename specification for your platform.
Any spaces or punctuation marks in the filename must be enclosed in single quotation marks. See “Specifying Filenames and Database Objects” on page 5-12.

The default filename is the name of the datafile, and the default file extension or file type is DSC. A discard filename specified on the command line overrides one specified in the control file. If a discard file with that name already exists, it is either overwritten or a new version is created, depending on your operating system.

The discard file is created with the same record and file format as the datafile. So it can easily be used for subsequent loads with the existing control file, after changing the WHEN clauses or editing the data.

Examples of How to Specify a Discard File

In the first example, you specify a discard file with filename CIRCULAR and default file extension or file type of DSC:

```
DISCARDFILE CIRCULAR
```

In this example, you specify a file extension or file type of MAY:

```
DISCARDFILE NOTAPPL.MAY
```

In the next example, you specify a full path to filename FORGET.ME:

```
DISCARDFILE '/DISCARD_DIR/FORGET.ME'
```

Discarded Records

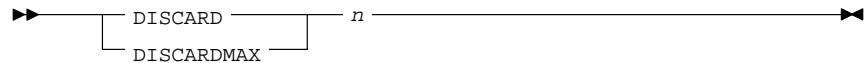
If there is no INTO TABLE keyword specified for a record, the record is discarded. This situation occurs when every INTO TABLE keyword in the SQL*Loader control file has a WHEN clause; and either the record fails to match any of them or all fields are null.

No records are discarded if an INTO TABLE keyword is specified without a WHEN clause. An attempt is made to insert every record into such a table. So records may be rejected, but none are discarded.

“Case 4: Loading Combined Physical Records” on page 4-14 provides an example of using a discard file.

Limiting the Number of Discards

You may limit the number of records to be discarded for each datafile with the clause:



where n must be an integer. When the discard limit is reached, processing of that datafile terminates and continues with the next datafile, if one exists.

You can specify a different number of discards for each datafile. Alternatively, if the number of discards is only specified once, then the maximum number of discards is the same for all files.

If you specify a maximum number of discards, but no discard filename; SQL*Loader creates a discard file with the default filename and file extension or file type. “Case 4: Loading Combined Physical Records” on page 4-14 provides an example.

Using a Command-Line Parameter

You can specify the discard file from the command line, with the parameter DISCARDFILE described in “Command-Line Keywords” on page 6-3.

A filename specified on the command line goes with the first INFILE or INDDN (DB2) clause in the control file, overriding any bad file that may have been specified as part of that clause.

Handling Different Character Encoding Schemes

This section describes the features that allow SQL*Loader to operate with different character encoding schemes (called character sets, or code pages). SQL*Loader uses Oracle's NLS (National Language Support) features to handle the different single-byte and multi-byte character encoding schemes used on different computers and in different countries.

Multi-Byte (Asian) Character Sets

Multi-byte character sets support Asian languages. Data can be loaded in multi-byte format, and database objects (fields, tables, and so on) can be specified with multi-byte characters. In the control file, Comments and object names may also use multi-byte characters.

Input Character Conversion

SQL*Loader also has the capacity to convert data from the datafile character set to the database character set, when they are different. When using the conventional path, data is converted into the session character set specified by the NLS_LANG parameter for that session. Then the data is loaded using SQL INSERT statements. The session character set is the character set supported by your terminal.

During a direct path load, data converts directly into the database character set. As a consequence, the direct path load method allows data in a character set that is not supported by your terminal to be loaded.

When data conversion occurs, it is essential that the target character set contains a representation of all characters that exist in the data. Otherwise, characters that have no equivalent in the target character set are converted to a default character, with consequent loss of data. When using the direct path, load method the database character set should be a superset of, or equivalent to, the datafile character sets. Similarly, when using the conventional path, the session character set should be a superset of, or equivalent to, the datafile character sets.

The character set used in each input file is specified with the CHARACTERSET keyword.

CHARACTERSET Keyword

The CHARACTERSET definition tells SQL*Loader what character set is used in each datafile. Different datafiles can be specified with different character sets. Only one character set can be specified for each datafile.

Using the CHARACTERSET keyword causes character data to be automatically converted when it is loaded into Oracle. Only CHAR, DATE, and numeric EXTERNAL fields are affected. If the CHARACTERSET keyword is not specified, then no conversion occurs.

The syntax for this option is:

CHARACTERSET *character_set_spec*

where *character_set_spec* is the acronym used by Oracle to refer to your particular encoding scheme.

Additional Information: For more information on supported character sets, code pages, and the NLS_LANG parameter, see the National Language Support section of the *Oracle8 Reference*.

Control File Characterset

The SQL*Loader control file itself is assumed to be in the character set specified for your session by the NLS_LANG parameter. However, delimiters and comparison clause values must be specified to match the character set in use in the datafile. To ensure that the specifications are correct, it may be preferable to specify hexadecimal strings, rather than character string values.

Any data included after the `BEGINDATA` statement is also assumed to be in the character set specified for your session by the `NLS_LANG` parameter. Data that uses a different character set must be in a separate file.

Loading into Empty and Non-Empty Tables

You can specify one of the following methods for loading tables:



This section describes those methods.

How Non-Empty Tables are Affected

This section corresponds to the DB2 keyword RESUME; users of DB2 should also refer to the description of RESUME in Appendix B, “DB2/DXT User Notes”. If the tables you are loading already contain data, you have four choices for how SQL*Loader proceeds:

Warning: When the REPLACE or TRUNCATE keyword is specified, the entire *table* is replaced, not individual rows. After the rows are successfully deleted, a commit is issued. You cannot recover the data that was in the table before the load, unless it was saved with Export or a comparable utility.

The remainder of this section provides additional detail on these options.

INSERT

This is the default method. It requires the table to be empty before loading. SQL*Loader terminates with an error if the table contains rows. “Case 1: Loading Variable-Length Data” on page 4-5 provides an example.

APPEND

If data already exists in the table, SQL*Loader appends the new rows to it. If data doesn’t already exist, the new rows are simply loaded. “Case 3: Loading a Delimited, Free-Format File” on page 4-11 provides an example.

REPLACE

All rows in the table are deleted and the new data is loaded. The table must be in your schema, or you must have DELETE privilege on the table. “Case 4: Loading Combined Physical Records” on page 4-14 provides an example.

The row deletes cause any delete triggers defined on the table to fire. If DELETE CASCADE has been specified for the table, then the cascaded deletes are carried out, as well. For more information on cascaded deletes, see the “Data Integrity” chapter of *Oracle8 Concepts*.

Updating Existing Rows

The REPLACE method is a *table* replacement, not a replacement of individual rows. SQL*Loader does not update existing records, even if they have null columns. To update existing rows, use the following procedure:

1. Load your data into a temporary table.
2. Use the SQL language UPDATE statement with correlated subqueries.

3. Drop the temporary table.

For more information, see the “UPDATE” statement in *Oracle8 SQL Reference*.

TRUNCATE

With this method, SQL*Loader uses the SQL TRUNCATE command to achieve the best possible performance. For the TRUNCATE command to operate, the table’s referential integrity constraints must first be disabled. If they have not been disabled, SQL*Loader returns an error.

Once the integrity constraints have been disabled, DELETE CASCADE is no longer defined for the table. If the DELETE CASCADE functionality is needed, then the contents of the table must be manually deleted before the load begins.

The table must be in your schema, or you must have the DELETE ANY TABLE privilege.

Specifying One Method for All Tables

You specify one table-loading method that applies to all tables by placing the keyword before any INTO TABLE clauses. This choice applies to any table that does not have its own method. You can specify a table-loading method for a single table by including the keyword in the INTO TABLE clause, as described in “Loading Logical Records into Tables” on page 5-33.

Continuing an Interrupted Load

If SQL*Loader runs out of space for data rows or index entries, the load is discontinued. (For example, the table might reach its maximum number of extents.) Discontinued loads can be continued after more space is made available.

State of Tables and Indexes

When a load is discontinued, any data already loaded remains in the tables, and the tables are left in a valid state. If the conventional path is used, all indexes are left in a valid state.

If the direct path load method is used, any indexes that run out of space are left in direct load state. They must be dropped before the load can continue. Other indexes are valid provided no other errors occurred. (See “Indexes Left in Index Unusable State” on page 8-11 for other reasons why an index might be left in direct load state.)

Using the Log File

SQL*Loader's log file tells you the state of the tables and indexes and the number of logical records already read from the input datafile. Use this information to resume the load where it left off.

Dropping Indexes

Before continuing a direct path load, inspect the SQL*Loader log file to make sure that no indexes are in direct load state. Any indexes that are left in direct load state must be dropped before continuing the load. The indexes can then be re-created either before continuing or after the load completes.

Continuing Single Table Loads

To continue a discontinued direct or conventional path load involving only one table, specify the number of logical records to skip with the command-line parameter SKIP. If the SQL*Loader log file says that 345 records were previously read, then the command to continue would look like this:

```
SQLLDR USERID=scott/tiger CONTROL=FAST1.CTL DIRECT=TRUE SKIP=345
```

Continuing Multiple Table Conventional Loads

It is not possible for multiple tables in a conventional path load to become unsynchronized. So a multiple table conventional path load can also be continued with the command-line parameter SKIP. Use the same procedure that you would use for single-table loads, as described in the preceding paragraph.

Continuing Multiple Table Direct Loads

If SQL*Loader cannot finish a multiple-table direct path load, the number of logical records processed could be different for each table. If so, the tables are not synchronized and continuing the load is slightly more complex.

To continue a discontinued direct path load involving multiple tables, inspect the SQL*Loader log file to find out how many records were loaded into each table. If the numbers are the same, you can use the previously described simple continuation.

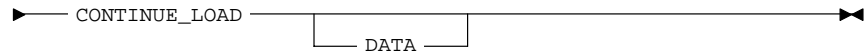
CONTINUE_LOAD

If the numbers are different, use the CONTINUE_LOAD keyword and specify SKIP at the table level, instead of at the load level. These statements exist to handle unsynchronized interrupted loads.

Instead of specifying:

```
LOAD DATA...
```

at the start of the control file, specify:



SKIP

Then, for each INTO TABLE clause, specify the number of logical records to skip for that table using the SKIP keyword:

```

...
INTO TABLE emp
SKIP 2345
...
INTO TABLE dept
SKIP 514
...

```

Combining SKIP and CONTINUE_LOAD

The CONTINUE_LOAD keyword is only needed after a direct load failure because multiple table loads cannot become unsynchronized when using the conventional path.

If you specify CONTINUE_LOAD, you cannot use the command-line parameter SKIP. You must use the table-level SKIP clause. If you specify LOAD, you can optionally use the command-line parameter SKIP, but you cannot use the table-level SKIP clause.

Assembling Logical Records from Physical Records

You can create one logical record from multiple physical records using one of the following two clauses, depending on your data:

```

CONCATENATE
CONTINUEIF

```

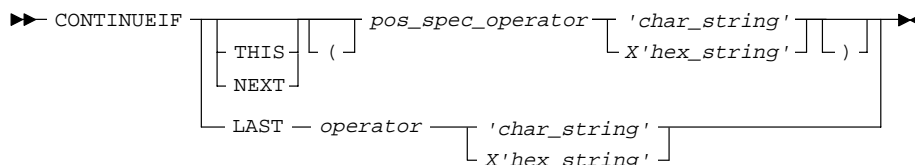
CONCATENATE is appropriate in the simplest case, when SQL*Loader should always add the same number of physical records to form one logical record.

The syntax is:

```
CONCATENATE n
```

where *n* indicates the number of physical records to combine.

If the number of physical records to be continued varies, then CONTINUEIF must be used. The keyword CONTINUEIF is followed by a condition that is evaluated for each physical record, as it is read. For example, two records might be combined if there were a pound sign (#) in character position 80 of the first record. If any other character were there, the second record would not be added to the first. The full syntax for CONTINUEIF adds even more flexibility:



where:

THIS	If the condition is true in the current record, then the next physical record is read and concatenated to the current physical record, continuing until the condition is false. If the condition is false, then the current physical record becomes the last physical record of the current logical record. THIS is the default.
NEXT	If the condition is true in the next record, then the current physical record is concatenated to the current record, continuing until the condition is false.
pos_spec	Specifies the starting and ending column numbers in the physical record. Column numbers start with 1. Either a hyphen or a colon is acceptable (start-end or start:end). If you omit end, the length of the continuation field is the length of the byte string or character string. If you use end, and the length of the resulting continuation field is not the same as that of the byte string or the character string, the shorter one is padded. Character strings are padded with blanks, hexadecimal strings with zeroes.

LAST	This test is similar to THIS but the test is always against the last non-blank character. If the last non-blank character in the current physical record meets the test, then the next physical record is read and concatenated to the current physical record, continuing until the condition is false. If the condition is false in the current record, then the current physical record is the last physical record of the current logical record.
operator	The supported operators are equal and not equal. For the equal operator, the field and comparison string must match exactly for the condition to be true. For the not equal operator, they may differ in any character.
char_string	A string of characters to be compared to the continuation field defined by start and end, according to the operator. The string must be enclosed in double or single quotation marks. The comparison is made character by character, blank padding on the right if necessary.
X'hex-string'	A string of bytes in hexadecimal format used in the same way as the character string described above. X'1FB033 would represent the three bytes with values 1F, b), and 33 (hex).

Note: The positions in the CONTINUEIF clause refer to positions in each physical record. This is the only time you refer to character positions in physical records. All other references are to logical records.

For CONTINUEIF THIS and CONTINUEIF NEXT, the continuation field is removed from all physical records before the logical record is assembled. This allows data values to span the records with no extra characters (continuation characters) in the middle. Two examples showing CONTINUEIF THIS and CONTINUEIF NEXT follow:

```
CONTINUEIF THIS
CONTINUEIF NEXT
(1:2) = '%%' (1:2) = '%%'
```

Assume physical data records 12 characters long and that a period means a space:

```
%aaaaaaaaa.....aaaaaaaaa...
%bbbbbbbbb.....%bbbbbbbbb...
..cccccccc.....%cccccccc...
%dddddddddd.....dddddddddd..
%eeeeeeeeeee.....%eeeeeeeeeee..
..fffffffffff.....%fffffffffff..
```

The logical records would be the same in each case:

```
aaaaaaaa...bbbbbbbb...cccccccc...  
dddddddddd...eeeeeeeeee...ffffffffff..
```

Notes:

- CONTINUEIF LAST differs from CONTINUEIF THIS and CONTINUEIF NEXT. With CONTINUEIF LAST the continuation character is *not* removed from the physical record. Instead, this character is included when the logical record is assembled.
- Trailing blanks in the physical records *are* part of the logical records.

Examples of How to Specify CONTINUEIF

In the first example, you specify that if the current physical record (record1) has an asterisk in column 1. Then the next physical record (record2) should be appended to it. If record2 also has an asterisk in column 1, then record3 is appended also.

If record2 does not have an asterisk in column 1, then it is still appended to record1, but record3 begins a new logical record.

```
CONTINUEIF THIS (1) = "*"
```

In the next example, you specify that if the current physical record (record1) has a comma in the last non-blank data column. Then the next physical record (record2) should be appended to it. If a record does not have a comma in the last column, it is the last physical record of the current logical record.

```
CONTINUEIF LAST = ","
```

In the last example, you specify that if the next physical record (record2) has a "10" in columns 7 and 8. Then it should be appended to the preceding physical record (record1). If a record does not have a "10" in columns 7 and 8, then it begins a new logical record.

```
CONTINUEIF NEXT (7:8) = '10'
```

"Case 4: Loading Combined Physical Records" on page 4-14 provides an example of the CONTINUEIF clause.

Loading Logical Records into Tables

This section describes the way in which you specify:

- which tables you want to load
- which records you want to load into them
- default characteristics for the columns in those records

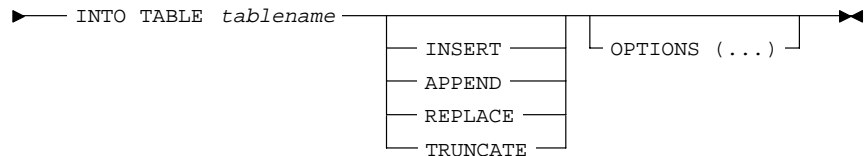
Specifying Table Names

The INTO TABLE keyword of the LOAD DATA statement allows you to identify tables, fields, and datatypes. It defines the relationship between records in the data-file and tables in the database. The specification of fields and datatypes is described in later sections.

INTO TABLE

Among its many functions, the INTO TABLE keyword allows you to specify the table into which you load data. To load multiple tables, you include one INTO TABLE clause for each table you wish to load.

To begin an INTO TABLE clause, use the keywords INTO TABLE, followed by the name of the Oracle table that is to receive the data.



The table must already exist. The table name should be enclosed in double quotation marks if it is the same as any SQL or SQL*Loader keyword, if it contains any special characters, or if it is case sensitive.

```

INTO TABLE SCOTT."COMMENT"
INTO TABLE SCOTT."Comment"
INTO TABLE SCOTT."-COMMENT"
  
```

The user running SQL*Loader should have INSERT privileges on the table. Otherwise, the table name should be prefixed by the username of the owner as follows:

```

INTO TABLE SOPHIA.EMP
  
```

Table-Specific Loading Method

The INTO TABLE clause may include a table-specific loading method (INSERT, APPEND, REPLACE, or TRUNCATE) that applies only to that table. Specifying one of these methods within the INTO TABLE clause overrides the global table-loading method. The global table-loading method is INSERT, by default, unless a different method was specified before any INTO TABLE clauses. For more information on these options, see “Loading into Empty and Non-Empty Tables” on page 5-25.

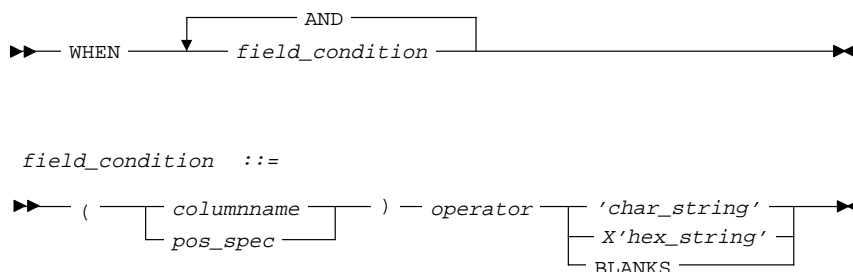
Table-Specific OPTIONS keyword

The OPTIONS keyword can be specified for individual tables in a parallel load. (It is only valid for a parallel load.) For more information, see “Parallel Data Loading Models” on page 8-25.

Choosing which Rows to Load

You can choose to load or discard a logical record by using the WHEN clause to test a condition in the record.

The WHEN clause appears after the table name and is followed by one or more field conditions.



For example, the following clause indicates that any record with the value “q” in the fifth column position should be loaded:

```
WHEN (5) = 'q'
```

A WHEN clause can contain several comparisons provided each is preceded by AND. Parentheses are optional, but should be used for clarity with multiple comparisons joined by AND. For example

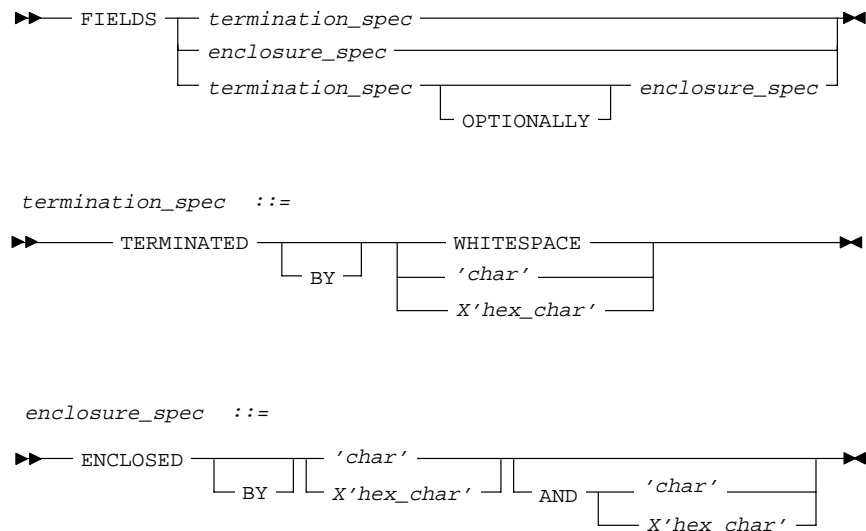
```
WHEN (DEPTNO = '10') AND (JOB = 'SALES')
```

To evaluate the WHEN clause, SQL*Loader first determines the values of all the fields in the record. Then the WHEN clause is evaluated. A row is inserted into the table only if the WHEN clause is true.

Field conditions are discussed in detail in “Specifying Field Conditions” on page 5-37. “Case 5: Loading Data into Multiple Tables” on page 4-18 provides an example of the WHEN clause.

Specifying Default Data Delimiters

If all data fields are terminated similarly in the datafile, you can use the FIELDS clause to indicate the default delimiters. The syntax is:



You can override the delimiter for any given column by specifying it after the column name. “Case 3: Loading a Delimited, Free-Format File” on page 4-11 provides an example. See “Specifying Delimiters” on page 5-60 for more information on delimiter specification.

Handling Short Records with Missing Data

When the control file definition specifies more fields for a record than are present in the record, SQL*Loader must determine whether the remaining (specified) columns should be considered null or whether an error should be generated.

If the control file definition explicitly states that a field's starting position is beyond the end of the logical record, then SQL*Loader always defines the field as null. If a field is defined with a relative position (such as DNAME and LOC in the example below), and the record ends before the field is found; then SQL*Loader could either treat the field as null or generate an error. SQL*Loader uses the presence or absence of the TRAILING NULLCOLS clause to determine the course of action.

TRAILING NULLCOLS

TRAILING NULLCOLS tells SQL*Loader to treat any relatively positioned columns that are not present in the record as null columns.

For example, if the following data

```
10 Accounting
```

is read with the following control file

```
INTO TABLE dept
  TRAILING NULLCOLS
( deptno CHAR TERMINATED BY " ",
  dname  CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
  loc    CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE
)
```

and the record ends after DNAME. The remaining LOC field is set to null. Without the TRAILING NULLCOLS clause, an error would be generated due to missing data.

“Case 7: Extracting Data from a Formatted Report” on page 4-27 provides an example of TRAILING NULLCOLS.

Index Options

This section describes the SQL*Loader options that control how index entries are created.

SORTED INDEXES Option

The SORTED INDEXES option applies to direct path loads. It tells SQL*Loader that the incoming data has already been sorted on the specified indexes, allowing SQL*Loader to optimize performance. Syntax for this feature is given in “High-Level Syntax Diagrams” on page 5-4. Further details are in “SORTED INDEXES Statement” on page 8-16.

SINGLEROW Option

The SINGLEROW option is intended for use during a direct path load with APPEND on systems with limited memory, or when loading a small number of rows into a large table. This option inserts each index entry directly into the index, one row at a time.

By default, SQL*Loader does not use SINGLEROW when APPENDING rows to a table. Instead, index entries are put into a separate, temporary storage area and merged with the original index at the end of the load. This method achieves better performance and produces an optimal index, but it requires extra storage space. During the merge, the original index, the new index, and the space for new entries all simultaneously occupy storage space.

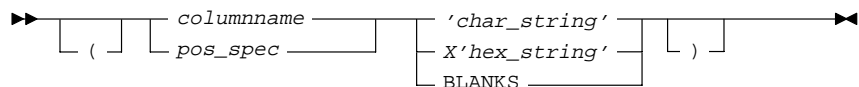
With the SINGLEROW option, storage space is not required for new index entries or for a new index. The resulting index may not be as optimal as a freshly sorted one, but it takes less space to produce. It also takes more time, since additional UNDO information is generated for each index insert. This option is suggested for use when:

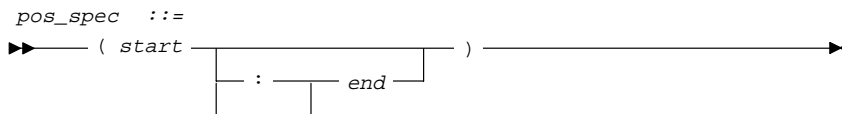
- available storage is limited, or
- the number of rows to be loaded is small compared to the size of the table (a ratio of 1:20, or less, is recommended).

Specifying Field Conditions

A field condition is a statement about a field in a logical record that evaluates as true or false. It is used in the NULLIF and DEFAULTIF clauses, as well as in the WHEN clause.

A field condition is similar to the condition in the CONTINUEIF clause, with two important differences. First, positions in the field condition refer to the logical record, not to the physical record. Second, you may specify either a position in the logical record or the name of a field that is being loaded.





where:

start	Specifies the starting position of the comparison field in the logical record.
end	Specifies the ending position of the comparison field in the logical record. Either start-end or start:end is acceptable. If you omit end the length of the field is determined by the length of the comparison string. If the lengths are different, the shorter field is padded. Character strings are padded with blanks, hexadecimal strings with zeroes.
column_name	The name of a column in the database. If column_name is used instead of start:end, the specification for that column defines the comparison field. column_name must match exactly the name of the column in the table's database definition. Use quotes around the column name if the name matches a SQL or SQL*Loader keyword, contains special characters, or is of mixed case. See "Specifying Filenames and Database Objects" on page 5-12.
operator	A comparison operator for either equal or not equal.
char_string	A string of characters enclosed in single or double quotes that is compared to the comparison field. If the comparison is true, the current row is inserted into the table.
X'hex_string'	A byte string in hexadecimal format that is used in the same way as char_string, described above.
BLANKS	A keyword denoting an arbitrary number of blanks. See below.

Comparing Fields to BLANKS

The BLANKS keyword makes it possible to determine easily if a field of unknown length is blank.

For example, use the following clause to load a blank field as null:

```
column_name ... NULLIF column_name=BLANKS
```

The BLANKS keyword only recognizes blanks, not tabs. It can be used in place of a literal string in any field comparison. The condition is TRUE whenever the column is entirely blank.

The BLANKS keyword also works for fixed-length fields. Using it is the same as specifying an appropriately-sized literal string of blanks. For example, the following specifications are equivalent:

```
fixed_field CHAR(2) NULLIF (fixed_field)=BLANKS
fixed_field CHAR(2) NULLIF (fixed_field)="  "
```

Note: There can be more than one “blank” in a multi-byte character set. It is a good idea to use the BLANKS keyword with these character sets instead of specifying a string of blank characters. The character string will match only a specific sequence of blank characters, while the BLANKS keyword will match combinations of different blank characters. For more information on multi-byte character sets, see “Multi-Byte (Asian) Character Sets” on page 5-24.

Comparing Fields to Literals

When a data field is compared to a shorter literal string, the string is padded for the comparison; character strings are padded with blanks; for example:

```
NULLIF (1:4)="_"
```

compares the data in position 1:4 with 4 blanks. If position 1:4 contains 4 blanks, then the clause evaluates as true.

Hexadecimal strings are padded with hexadecimal zeroes. The clause

```
NULLIF (1:4)=X'FF'
```

compares position 1:4 to hex 'FF000000'.

Specifying Columns and Fields

You may load any number of a table's columns. Columns defined in the database, but not specified in the control file, are assigned null values (this is the proper way to insert null values).

A *column specification* is the name of the column, followed by a specification for the value to be put in that column. The list of columns is enclosed by parentheses and separated with commas as follows:

```
( column_spec, column_spec, ... )
```

Each column name must correspond to a column of the table named in the INTO TABLE clause. A column name must be enclosed in quotation marks if it is a SQL or SQL*Loader reserved word, contains special characters, or is case sensitive.

If the value is to be generated by SQL*Loader, the specification includes the keyword RECNUM, the SEQUENCE function, or the keyword CONSTANT. See “Generating Data” on page 5-46.

If the column’s value is read from the datafile, the data field that contains the column’s value is specified. In this case, the column specification includes a *column name* that identifies a column in the database table, and a *field specification* that describes a field in a data record. The field specification includes position, datatype, null restrictions, and defaults.

Specifying the Datatype of a Data Field

A field’s datatype specification tells SQL*Loader how to interpret the data in the field. For example, a datatype of INTEGER specifies binary data, while INTEGER EXTERNAL specifies character data that represents a number. A CHAR field, however, can contain any character data.

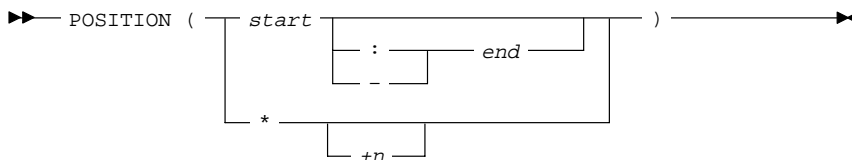
You may specify *one* datatype for each field; if unspecified, CHAR is assumed.

“Specifying Datatypes” on page 5-50 describes how SQL*Loader datatypes are converted into Oracle datatypes and gives detailed information on each SQL*Loader’s datatype.

Before the datatype is specified, the field’s position must be specified.

Specifying the Position of a Data Field

To load data from the datafile SQL*Loader must know a field’s location and its length. To specify a field’s position in the logical record, use the POSITION keyword in the column specification. The position may either be stated explicitly or relative to the preceding field. Arguments to POSITION must be enclosed in parentheses, as follows:



where:

start	The starting column of the data field in the logical record. The first character position in a logical record is 1.
end	The ending position of the data field in the logical record. Either start-end or start:end is acceptable. If you omit end, the length of the field is derived from the datatype in the datafile. Note that CHAR data specified without start or end is assumed to be length 1. If it is impossible to derive a length from the datatype, an error message is issued.
*	Specifies that the data field follows immediately after the previous field. If you use * for the first data field in the control file, that field is assumed to be at the beginning of the logical record. When you use * to specify position, the length of the field is derived from the datatype.
+n	You can use an on offset, specified as +n, to offset the current field from the previous field. A number of characters as specified by n are skipped before reading the value for the current field.

You may omit POSITION entirely. If you do, the position specification for the data field is the same as if POSITION(*) had been used.

For example

```
ENAME POSITION (1:20) CHAR
EMPNO POSITION (22-26) INTEGER EXTERNAL
ALLOW POSITION (*+2) INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY "/"
```

Column ENAME is character data in positions 1 through 20, followed by column EMPNO, which is presumably numeric data in columns 22 through 27. Column ALLOW is offset from the end of EMPNO by +2. So it starts in column 29 and continues until a slash is encountered.

Using POSITION with Data Containing TABs

When you are determining field positions, be alert for TABs in the datafile. The following situation is highly likely when using SQL*Loader's advanced SQL string capabilities to load data from a formatted report:

- You look at a printed copy of the report, carefully measuring all of the character positions, and create your control file.
- The load then fails with multiple "invalid number" and "missing field" errors.

These kinds of errors occur when the data contains TABs. When printed, each TAB expands to consume several columns on the paper. In the datafile, however, each TAB is still only one character. As a result, when SQL*Loader reads the datafile, the POSITION specifications are wrong.

To fix the problem, inspect the datafile for tabs and adjust the POSITION specifications, or else use delimited fields.

The use of delimiters to specify relative positioning of fields is discussed in detail in “Specifying Delimiters” on page 5-60. Especially note how the delimiter WHITESPACE can be used.

Using POSITION with Multiple Table Loads

In a multiple table load, you specify multiple INTO TABLE clauses. When you specify POSITION(*) for the first column of the first table, the position is calculated relative to the beginning of the logical record. When you specify POSITION(*) for the first column of subsequent tables, the position is calculated relative to the last column of the last table loaded.

Thus, when a subsequent INTO TABLE clause begins, the position is *not* set to the beginning of the logical record automatically. This allows multiple INTO TABLE clauses to process different parts of the same physical record. For an example, see the second example in “Extracting Multiple Logical Records” on page 5-43.

A logical record may contain data for one of two tables, but not both. In this case, you *would* reset POSITION. Instead of omitting the position specification or using POSITION(*+n) for the first field in the INTO TABLE clause, use POSITION(1) or POSITION(n).

Some examples follow:

```
SITEID POSITION (*) SMALLINT  
SITELOC POSITION (*) INTEGER
```

If these were the first two column specifications, SITEID would begin in column1, and SITELOC would begin in the column immediately following.

```
ENAME POSITION (1:20) CHAR  
EMPNO POSITION (22-26) INTEGER EXTERNAL  
ALLOW POSITION (*+2) INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY "/"
```

Column ENAME is character data in positions 1 through 20, followed by column EMPNO which is presumably numeric data in columns 22 through 26. Column ALLOW is offset from the end of EMPNO by +2, so it starts in column 28 and continues until a slash is encountered.

Using Multiple INTO TABLE Statements

Multiple INTO TABLE statements allow you to:

- load data into different tables
- extract multiple logical records from a single input record
- distinguish different input record formats

In the first case, it is common for the INTO TABLE statements to refer to the same table. This section illustrates the different ways to use multiple INTO TABLE statements and shows you how to use the POSITION keyword.

Note: A key point when using multiple INTO TABLE statements is that *field scanning continues from where it left off* when a new INTO TABLE statement is processed. The remainder of this section details important ways to make use of that behavior. It also describes alternative ways using fixed field locations or the POSITION keyword.

Extracting Multiple Logical Records

Some data storage and transfer media have fixed-length physical records. When the data records are short, more than one can be stored in a single, physical record to use the storage space efficiently.

In this example, SQL*Loader treats a single physical record in the input file as two logical records and uses two INTO TABLE clauses to load the data into the EMP table. For example, if the data looks like

```
1119 Smith      1120 Yvonne
1121 Albert     1130 Thomas
```

then the following control file extracts the logical records:

```
INTO TABLE emp
  (empno POSITION(1:4)  INTEGER EXTERNAL,
   ename POSITION(6:15) CHAR)
INTO TABLE emp
  (empno POSITION(17:20) INTEGER EXTERNAL,
   ename POSITION(21:30) CHAR)
```

Relative Positioning

The same record could be loaded with a different specification. The following control file uses relative positioning instead of fixed positioning. It specifies that each field is delimited by a single blank (" "), or with an undetermined number of blanks and tabs (WHITESPACE):

```
INTO TABLE emp
  (empno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY " ",
   ename CHAR                TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)
INTO TABLE emp
  (empno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY " ",
   ename CHAR)              TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)
```

The important point in this example is that the second EMPNO field is found immediately after the first ENAME, although it is in a separate INTO TABLE clause. Field scanning does not start over from the beginning of the record for a new INTO TABLE clause. Instead, scanning continues where it left off.

To force record scanning to start in a specific location, you use the POSITION keyword. That mechanism is described next.

Distinguishing Different Input Record Formats

A single datafile might contain records in a variety of formats. Consider the following data, in which EMP and DEPT records are intermixed:

```
1 50  Manufacturing      - DEPT record
2 1119 Smith             50      - EMP record
2 1120 Snyder            50
1 60  Shipping
2 1121 Stevens           60
```

A record ID field distinguishes between the two formats. Department records have a "1" in the first column, while employee records have a "2". The following control file uses exact positioning to load this data:

```
INTO TABLE dept
  WHEN recid = 1
    (recid  POSITION(1:1)  INTEGER EXTERNAL,
     deptno POSITION(3:4)  INTEGER EXTERNAL,
     ename  POSITION(8:21) CHAR)
INTO TABLE emp
  WHEN recid <> 1
    (recid  POSITION(1:1)  INTEGER EXTERNAL,
     empno  POSITION(3:6)  INTEGER EXTERNAL,
```

```

ename POSITION(8:17) CHAR,
deptno POSITION(19:20) INTEGER EXTERNAL)

```

Relative Positioning

Again, the records in the previous example could also be loaded as delimited data. In this case, however, it is necessary to use the POSITION keyword. The following control file could be used:

```

INTO TABLE dept
  WHEN recid = 1
    (recid INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
     deptno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
     dname CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE)
INTO TABLE emp
  WHEN recid <> 1
    (recid POSITION(1) INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY ' ',
     empno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY ' ',
     ename CHAR TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE,
     deptno INTEGER EXTERNAL TERMINATED BY ' ')

```

The POSITION keyword in the second INTO TABLE clause is necessary to load this data correctly. This keyword causes field scanning to start over at column 1 when checking for data that matches the second format. Without it, SQL*Loader would look for the RECID field after DNAME.

Loading Data into Multiple Tables

By using the POSITION clause with multiple INTO TABLE clauses, data from a single record can be loaded into multiple normalized tables. “Case 5: Loading Data into Multiple Tables” on page 4-18 provides an example.

Summary

Multiple INTO TABLE clauses allow you to extract multiple logical records from a single input record and recognize different record formats in the same file.

For delimited data, proper use of the POSITION keyword is essential for achieving the expected results.

When the POSITION keyword is *not* used, multiple INTO TABLE clauses process different parts of the same (delimited data) input record, allowing multiple tables to be loaded from one record. When the POSITION keyword *is* used, multiple INTO TABLE clauses can process the same record in different ways, allowing multiple formats to be recognized in one input file.

Generating Data

The functions described in this section provide the means for SQL*Loader to generate the data stored in the database row, rather than reading it from a datafile. The following functions are described:

- CONSTANT
- RECNUM
- SYSDATE
- SEQUENCE

Loading Data Without Files

It is possible to use SQL*Loader to generate data by specifying only sequences, record numbers, system dates, and constants as field specifications.

SQL*Loader inserts as many rows as are specified by the LOAD keyword. The LOAD keyword is required in this situation. The SKIP keyword is not permitted.

SQL*Loader is optimized for this case. Whenever SQL*Loader detects that *only* generated specifications are used, it ignores any specified datafile — no read I/O is performed.

In addition, no memory is required for a bind array. If there are any WHEN clauses in the control file, SQL*Loader assumes that data evaluation is necessary, and input records are read.

Setting a Column to a Constant Value

This is the simplest form of generated data. It does not vary during the load, and it does not vary between loads.

CONSTANT

To set a column to a constant value, use the keyword CONSTANT followed by a value:

```
CONSTANT value
```

CONSTANT data is interpreted by SQL*Loader as character input. It is converted, as necessary, to the database column type.

You may enclose the value within quotation marks, and must do so if it contains white space or reserved words. Be sure to specify a legal value for the target column. If the value is bad, every row is rejected.

Numeric values larger than $2^{32} - 1$ (4,294,967,295) must be enclosed in quotes.

Note: Do not use the CONSTANT keyword to set a column to null. To set a column to null, do not specify that column at all. Oracle automatically sets that column to null when loading the row. The combination of CONSTANT and a value is a complete column specification.

Setting a Column to the Datafile Record Number

Use the RECNUM keyword after a column name to set that column to the number of the logical record from which that row was loaded. Records are counted sequentially from the beginning of the first datafile, starting with record 1. RECNUM is incremented as each logical record is assembled. Thus it increments for records that are discarded, skipped, rejected, or loaded. If you use the option SKIP=10, the first record loaded has a RECNUM of 11.

RECNUM

The combination of column name and the RECNUM keyword is a complete column specification.

column_name RECNUM

Setting a Column to the Current Date

A column specified with SYSDATE gets the current system date, as defined by the SQL language SYSDATE function. See the section “DATE Datatype” in *Oracle8 SQL Reference*.

SYSDATE

The combination of column name and the SYSDATE keyword is a complete column specification.

column_name SYSDATE

The database column must be of type CHAR or DATE. If the column is of type CHAR, then the date is loaded in the form 'dd-mon-yy.' After the load, it can be accessed only in that form. If the system date is loaded into a DATE column, then it can be accessed in a variety of forms that include the time and the date.

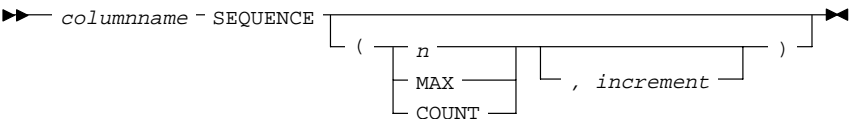
A new system date/time is used for each array of records inserted in a conventional path load and for each block of records loaded during a direct path load.

Setting a Column to a Unique Sequence Number

The SEQUENCE keyword ensures a unique value for a particular column. SEQUENCE increments for each record that is loaded or rejected. It does not increment for records that are discarded or skipped.

SEQUENCE

The combination of column name and the SEQUENCE function is a complete column specification.



where:

columnname	The name of the column in the database to which to assign the sequence.
SEQUENCE	Use the SEQUENCE keyword to specify the value for a column.
n	Specifies the specific sequence number to begin with
COUNT	The sequence starts with the number of rows already in the table plus the increment.
MAX	The sequence starts with the current maximum value for the column plus the increment.
increment	The value that the sequence number is to increment after a record is loaded or rejected

If a row is rejected (that is, it has a format error or causes an Oracle error), the generated sequence numbers are not reshuffled to mask this. If four rows are assigned sequence numbers 10, 12, 14, and 16 in a particular column, and the row with 12 is rejected; the three rows inserted are numbered 10, 14, and 16, not 10, 12, 14. This allows the sequence of inserts to be preserved despite data errors. When you correct the rejected data and reinsert it, you can manually set the columns to agree with the sequence.

“Case 3: Loading a Delimited, Free-Format File” on page 4-11 provides an example the SEQUENCE function.

Generating Sequence Numbers for Multiple Tables

Because a unique sequence number is generated for each logical input record, rather than for each table insert, the same sequence number can be used when inserting data into multiple tables. This is frequently useful behavior.

Sometimes, you might want to generate different sequence numbers for each INTO TABLE clause. For example, your data format might define three logical records in every input record. In that case, you can use three INTO TABLE clauses, each of which inserts a different part of the record into the same table. *Note that, when you use SEQUENCE(MAX), SQL*Loader will use the maximum from each table which can lead to inconsistencies in sequence numbers.*

To generate sequence numbers for these records, you must generate unique numbers for each of the three inserts. There is a simple technique to do so. Use the number of table-inserts per record as the sequence increment and start the sequence numbers for each insert with successive numbers.

Example

Suppose you want to load the following department names into the DEPT table. Each input record contains three department names, and you want to generate the department numbers automatically.

Accounting	Personnel	Manufacturing
Shipping	Purchasing	Maintenance
...		

You could use the following control file entries to generate unique department numbers:

```

INTO TABLE dept
(deptno sequence(1, 3),
 dname position(1:14) char)
INTO TABLE dept
(deptno sequence(2, 3),
 dname position(16:29) char)
INTO TABLE dept
(deptno sequence(3, 3),
 dname position(31:44) char)

```

The first INTO TABLE clause generates department number 1, the second number 2, and the third number 3. They all use 3 as the sequence increment (the number of department names in each record). This control file loads Accounting as department number 1, Personnel as 2, and Manufacturing as 3.

The sequence numbers are then incremented for the next record, so Shipping loads as 4, Purchasing as 5, and so on.

Specifying Datatypes

This section describes SQL*Loader's datatypes and explains how they are converted to Oracle datatypes.

Datatype Conversions

The datatype specifications in the control file tell SQL*Loader how to interpret the information in the datafile. The server defines the datatypes for the columns in the database. The link between these two is the *column name* specified in the control file.

SQL*Loader extracts data from a field in the input file, guided by the datatype specification in the control file. SQL*Loader then sends the field to the server to be stored in the appropriate column (as part of an array of row inserts). The server does any necessary data conversion to store the data in the proper internal format. The section "Data Conversion and Datatype Specification" on page 3-10 contains diagrams that illustrate these points.

The datatype of the data in the file does not necessarily have to be the same as the datatype of the column in the Oracle table. Oracle automatically performs conversions, but you need to ensure that the conversion makes sense and does not generate errors. For instance, when a datafile field with datatype CHAR is loaded into a database column with datatype NUMBER, you must make sure that the contents of the character field represent a valid number.

Note: SQL*Loader does *not* contain datatype specifications for Oracle internal datatypes such as NUMBER or VARCHAR2. SQL*Loader's datatypes describe data that can be produced with text editors (*character* datatypes) and with standard programming languages (*native* datatypes). However, although SQL*Loader does not recognize datatypes like NUMBER and VARCHAR2, any data that Oracle is capable of converting may be loaded into these or other database columns.

Native Datatypes

Some datatypes consist entirely of binary data or contain binary data in their implementation. See “Binary versus Character Data” on page 3-9 for a discussion of binary vs. character data. These non-character datatypes are the *native* datatypes:

INTEGER	ZONED
SMALLINT	VARCHAR
FLOAT	GRAPHIC
DOUBLE	GRAPHIC EXTERNAL
BYTEINT	VARGRAPHIC
(packed) DECIMAL	RAW

Since these datatypes contain binary data, most of them do not readily transport across operating systems. (See “Loading Data Across Different Operating Systems” on page 5-65.) RAW data and GRAPHIC data is the exceptions. SQL*Loader does not attempt to interpret these datatypes, but simply stores them “as is”.

Additional Information: Native datatypes cannot be specified with delimiters. The size of the native datatypes INTEGER, SMALLINT, FLOAT, and DOUBLE are determined by the host operating system. Their size is fixed — it cannot be overridden in the control file. (Refer to your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for more information.) The sizes of the other native datatypes may be specified in the control file.

INTEGER

The data is a full-word binary integer (unsigned). If you specify *start:end* in the POSITION clause, *end* is ignored. The length of the field is the length of a full-word integer on your system. (Datatype LONG INT in C.) This length cannot be overridden in the control file.

INTEGER

SMALLINT

The data is a half-word binary integer (unsigned). If you specify *start:end* in the POSITION clause, *end* is ignored. The length of the field is a half-word integer is on your system.

SMALLINT

Additional Information: This is the SHORT INT datatype in the C programming language. One way to determine its length is to make a small control file with no data and look at the resulting log file. This length cannot be overridden in the control file. See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for details.

FLOAT

The data is a single-precision, floating-point, binary number. If you specify *end* in the POSITION clause, it is ignored. The length of the field is the length of a single-precision, floating-point binary number on your system. (Datatype FLOAT in C.) This length cannot be overridden in the control file.

DOUBLE

The data is a double-precision, floating-point binary number. If you specify *end* in the POSITION clause, it is ignored. The length of the field is the length of a double-precision, floating-point binary number on your system. (Datatype DOUBLE or LONG FLOAT in C.) This length cannot be overridden in the control file.

DOUBLE

BYTEINT

The decimal value of the binary representation of the byte is loaded. For example, the input character x"1C" is loaded as 28. The length of a BYTEINT field is always 1 byte. If POSITION(*start:end*) is specified, *end* is ignored.

The syntax for this datatype is

BYTEINT

An example is

```
(column1 position(1) BYTEINT,  
column2 BYTEINT,  
...  
)
```

ZONED

ZONED data is in zoned decimal format: a string of decimal digits, one per byte, with the sign included in the last byte. (In COBOL, this is a SIGN TRAILING field.) The length of this field is equal to the precision (number of digits) that you specify.

The syntax for this datatype is:

► ZONED (— *precision* — , *scale* —) ►

where *precision* is the number of digits in the number, and *scale* (if given) is the number of digits to the right of the (implied) decimal point. For example:

```
sal POSITION(32) ZONED(8),
```

specifies an 8-digit integer starting at position 32.

DECIMAL

DECIMAL data is in packed decimal format: two digits per byte, except for the last byte which contains a digit and sign. DECIMAL fields allow the specification of an implied decimal point, so fractional values can be represented.

The syntax for this datatype is:

► DECIMAL (— *precision* — , *scale* —) ►

where:

precision	The number of digits in a value. The character length of the field, as computed from digits, is $(\text{digits} + 2/2)$ rounded up.
scale	The scaling factor, or number of digits to the right of the decimal point. The default is zero (indicating an integer). <i>scale</i> may be greater than the number of digits but cannot be negative.

For example,

```
sal DECIMAL (7,2)
```

would load a number equivalent to +12345.67. In the data record, this field would take up 4 bytes. (The byte length of a DECIMAL field is equivalent to $(N+1)/2$, rounded up, where N is the number of digits in the value, and one is added for the sign.)

RAW

The data is raw, binary data loaded “as is”. It does not undergo character set conversion. If loaded into a RAW database column, it is not converted by Oracle. If it is loaded into a CHAR column, Oracle converts it to hexadecimal. It cannot be loaded into a DATE or number column.

The syntax for this datatype is

```
▶▶ RAW ( length ) ▶▶
```

The length of this field is the number of bytes specified in the control file. This length is limited only by the length of the target column in the database and by memory resources.

GRAPHIC

The data is a string of double-byte characters (DBCS). Oracle does not support DBCS, however SQL*Loader reads DBCS as single bytes. Like RAW data, GRAPHIC fields are stored without modification in whichever column you specify.

The syntax for this datatype is:

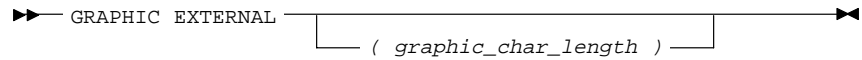
```
▶▶ GRAPHIC ( graphic_char_length ) ▶▶
```

For GRAPHIC and GRAPHIC EXTERNAL, specifying POSITION(*start:end*) gives the exact location of the field in the logical record. If you specify the length after the GRAPHIC (EXTERNAL) keyword, however, then you give the number of double-byte graphic characters. That value is multiplied by 2 to find the length of the field in bytes. If the number of graphic characters is specified, then any length derived from POSITION is ignored.

GRAPHIC EXTERNAL

If the DBCS field is surrounded by shift-in and shift-out characters, use GRAPHIC EXTERNAL. This is identical to GRAPHIC, except that the first and last characters (the shift-in and shift-out) are not loaded.

The syntax for this datatype is:



where:

GRAPHIC	Data is double-byte characters.
EXTERNAL	First and last characters are ignored.
graphic_char_length	Length in DBCS (see GRAPHIC above).

For example, let [] represent shift-in and shift-out characters, and let # represent any double-byte character.

To describe #####, use "POSITION(1:4) GRAPHIC" or "POSITION(1) GRAPHIC(2)".

To describe [#####], use "POSITION(1:6) GRAPHIC EXTERNAL" or "POSITION(1) GRAPHIC EXTERNAL(2)".

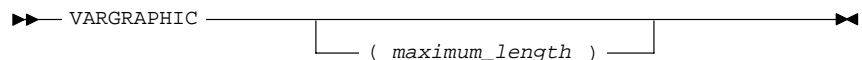
VARGRAPHIC

The data is a varying-length, double-byte character string. It consists of a *length subfield* followed by a string of double-byte characters (DBCS).

Additional Information: The size of the length subfield is the size of the SQL*Loader SMALLINT datatype on your system (C type SHORT INT). See "SMALLINT" on page 5-51 for more information.

The length of the current field is given in the first two bytes. This length is a count of graphic (double-byte) characters. So it is multiplied by two to determine the number of bytes to read.

The syntax for this datatype is



A maximum length specified after the VARGRAPHIC keyword does *not* include the size of the length subfield. The maximum length specifies the number of graphic (double byte) characters. So it is also multiplied by two to determine the maximum length of the field in bytes.

The default maximum field length is 4Kb graphic characters, or 8 Kb (2 * 4Kb). It is a good idea to specify a maximum length for such fields whenever possible, to minimize memory requirements. See “Determining the Size of the Bind Array” on page 5-65 for more details.

The POSITION clause, if used, gives the location of the length subfield, not of the first graphic character. If you specify POSITION(*start:end*), the end location determines a maximum length for the field. Both *start* and *end* identify single-character (byte) positions in the file. *Start* is subtracted from (*end* + 1) to give the length of the field in bytes. If a maximum length is specified, it overrides any maximum length calculated from POSITION.

If a VARGRAPHIC field is truncated by the end of the logical record before its full length is read, a warning is issued. Because a VARCHAR field’s length is embedded in every occurrence of the input data for that field, it is assumed to be accurate.

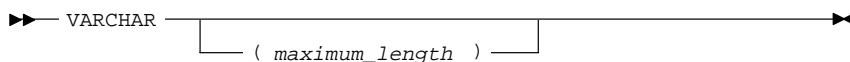
VARGRAPHIC data cannot be delimited.

VARCHAR

A VARCHAR field is a varying-length character string. It is considered a native datatype, rather than a character datatype because it includes binary data (a length). It consists of a *length subfield* followed by a character string of the given length.

Additional Information: The size of the length subfield is the size of the SQL*Loader SMALLINT datatype on your system (C type SHORT INT). See “SMALLINT” on page 5-51 for more information.

The syntax for this datatype is:



A maximum length specified in the control file does *not* include the size of the length subfield. If you specify the optional maximum length after the VARCHAR keyword, then a buffer of that size is allocated for these fields.

The default buffer size is 4 Kb. Specifying the smallest maximum length that is needed to load your data can minimize SQL*Loader’s memory requirements, especially if you have many VARCHAR fields. See “Determining the Size of the Bind Array” on page 5-65 for more details.

The POSITION clause, if used, gives the location of the length subfield, not of the first text character. If you specify POSITION(*start:end*), the end location determines a maximum length for the field. *Start* is subtracted from (*end* + 1) to give the length of the field in bytes. If a maximum length is specified, it overrides any length calculated from POSITION.

If a VARCHAR field is truncated by the end of the logical record before its full length is read, a warning is issued. Because a VARCHAR field's length is embedded in every occurrence of the input data for that field, it is assumed to be accurate.

VARCHAR data cannot be delimited.

Conflicting Native Datatype Field Lengths

There are several ways to specify a length for a field. If multiple lengths are specified and they conflict, then one of the lengths takes precedence. A warning is issued when a conflict exists. The following rules determine which field length is used:

1. The size of INTEGER, SMALLINT, FLOAT, and DOUBLE data is fixed. It is not possible to specify a length for these datatypes in the control file. If starting and ending positions are specified, the end position is ignored — only the start position is used.
2. If the length specified (or precision) of a DECIMAL, ZONED, GRAPHIC, GRAPHIC EXTERNAL, or RAW field conflicts with the size calculated from a POSITION(*start:end*) specification, then the specified length (or precision) is used.
3. If the maximum size specified for a VARCHAR or VARGRAPHIC field conflicts with the size calculated from a POSITION(*start:end*) specification, then the specified maximum is used.

For example, if the native datatype INTEGER is 4 bytes long and the following field specification is given:

```
column1 POSITION(1:6) INTEGER
```

then a warning is issued, and the proper length (4) is used. In this case, the log file shows the actual length used under the heading "Len" in the column table:

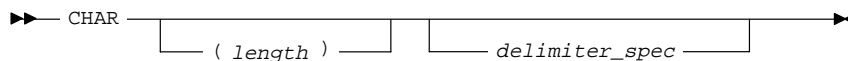
Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
COLUMN1	1:6	4			INTEGER

Character Datatypes

The character datatypes are CHAR, DATE, and the numeric EXTERNAL datatypes. These fields can be delimited and can have lengths (or maximum lengths) specified in the control file.

CHAR

The data field contains character data. The length is optional and is taken from the POSITION specification if it is not present here. If present, this length overrides the length in the POSITION specification. If no length is given, CHAR data is assumed to have a length of 1. The syntax is:

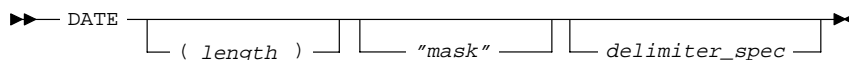


A field of datatype CHAR may also be variable-length delimited or enclosed. See “Specifying Delimiters” on page 5-60.

Attention: If the column in the database table is defined as LONG, you must explicitly specify a maximum length (maximum for a LONG is 2 gigabytes) either with a length specifier on the CHAR keyword or with the POSITION keyword. This guarantees that a large enough buffer is allocated for the value and is necessary even if the data is delimited or enclosed.

DATE

The data field contains character data that should be converted to an Oracle date using the specified date mask. The syntax is:



For example:

```
LOAD DATA
INTO TABLE DATES (COL_A POSITION (1:15) DATE "DD-Mon-YYYY")
BEGINDATA
1-Jan-1991
1-Apr-1991 28-Feb-1991
```

Attention: Whitespace is ignored and dates are parsed from left to right unless delimiters are present.

The length specification is optional, unless a varying-length date mask is specified. In the example above, the date mask specifies a fixed-length date format of 11 characters. SQL*Loader counts 11 characters in the mask, and therefore expects a maximum of 11 characters in the field, so the specification works properly. But, with a specification such as

```
DATE "Month dd, YYYY"
```

the date mask is 14 characters, while the maximum length of a field such as

```
September 30, 1991
```

is 18 characters. In this case, a length must be specified. Similarly, a length is required for any Julian dates (date mask "J")—a field length is required any time the length of the date string could exceed the length of the mask (that is, the count of characters in the mask).

If an explicit length is not specified, it can be derived from the POSITION clause. It is a good idea to specify the length whenever you use a mask, unless you are absolutely sure that the length of the data is less than, or equal to, the length of the mask.

An explicit length specification, if present, overrides the length in the POSITION clause. Either of these overrides the length derived from the mask. The mask may be any valid Oracle date mask. If you omit the mask, the default Oracle date mask of "dd-mon-yy" is used. The length must be enclosed in parentheses and the mask in quotation marks. "Case 3: Loading a Delimited, Free-Format File" on page 4-11 provides an example of the DATE datatype.

A field of datatype DATE may also be specified with delimiters. For more information, see "Specifying Delimiters" on page 5-60.

A date field that consists entirely of whitespace produces an error unless NULLIF BLANKS is specified. For more information, see "Loading All-Blank Fields" on page 5-72.

MLSLABEL

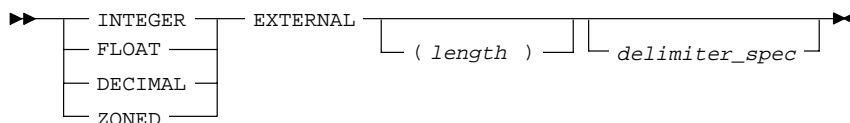
This Trusted Oracle datatype stores the Trusted Oracle's internal representation of labels generated by multilevel secure operating systems. Trusted Oracle uses labels to control database access.

You can define a column using the `MLSLABEL` datatype in Oracle8 for compatibility with Trusted Oracle applications, but `NULL` is the only valid value for the column in Oracle8.

Numeric External Datatypes

The *numeric external* datatypes are the numeric datatypes (`INTEGER`, `FLOAT`, `DECIMAL`, and `ZONED`) specified with the `EXTERNAL` keyword with optional length and delimiter specifications. These datatypes are the human-readable, character form of numeric data. Numeric `EXTERNAL` may be specified with lengths and delimiters, just like `CHAR` data. Length is optional, but if specified, overrides `POSITION`.

The syntax for this datatype is:



Attention: The data is a number in character form, not binary representation. So these datatypes are identical to `CHAR` and are treated identically, *except for the use of `DEFAULTIF`*. If you want the default to be null, use `CHAR`; if you want it to be zero, use `EXTERNAL`. See also “Setting a Column to Null or Zero” on page 5-71 and “`DEFAULTIF` Clause” on page 5-71.

`FLOAT EXTERNAL` Data Values

`FLOAT EXTERNAL` data can be given in either scientific or regular notation. Both “5.33” and “533E-2” are valid representations of the same value.

Specifying Delimiters

The boundaries of `CHAR`, `DATE`, `MLSLABEL`, or numeric `EXTERNAL` fields may also be marked by specific delimiter characters contained in the input data record. You indicate how the field is delimited by using a delimiter specification after specifying the datatype.

Delimited data can be `TERMINATED` or `ENCLOSED`.

TERMINATED Fields

TERMINATED fields are read from the starting position of the field up to, but not including, the first occurrence of the delimiter character. If the terminator delimiter is found in the first column position, the field is null.

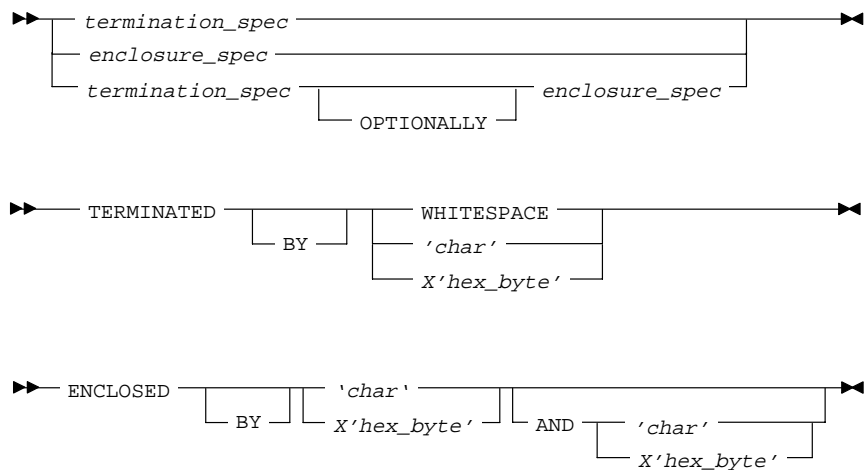
TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE

If **TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE** is specified, data is read until the first occurrence of a whitespace character (space, tab, newline). Then the current position is advanced until no more adjacent whitespace characters are found. This allows field values to be delimited by varying amounts of whitespace.

Enclosed Fields

Enclosed fields are read by skipping whitespace until a non-whitespace character is encountered. If that character is the delimiter, then data is read up to the second delimiter. Any other character causes an error.

If two delimiter characters are encountered next to each other, a single occurrence of the delimiter character is used in the data value. For example, 'DON"T' is stored as DON"T. However, if the field consists of just two delimiter characters, its value is null. You may specify a **TERMINATED BY** clause, an **ENCLOSED BY** clause, or both. If both are used, the **TERMINATED BY** clause must come first. The syntax for delimiter specifications is:



where:

TERMINATED	Data is read until the first occurrence of a delimiter.
BY	An optional keyword for readability.
WHITESPACE	Delimiter is any whitespace character including linefeed, form-feed, or carriage return. (Only used with TERMINATED, not with ENCLOSED.)
OPTIONALLY	Data can be enclosed by the specified character. If SQL*Loader finds a first occurrence of the character, it reads the data value until it finds the second occurrence. If the data is not enclosed, the data is read as a terminated field. If you specify an optional enclosure, you must specify a TERMINATED BY clause (either locally in the field definition or globally in the FIELDS clause.
ENCLOSED	The data will be found between two delimiters.
char	The delimiter is the single character char.
X'hex_byte'	The delimiter is the single character that has the value specified by hex_byte in the character encoding scheme such as X'1F' (equivalent to 31 decimal). "X" must be uppercase.
AND	This keyword specifies a trailing enclosure delimiter which may be different from the initial enclosure delimiter. If the AND clause is not present, then the initial and trailing delimiters are assumed to be the same.

Here are some examples, with samples of the data they describe:

```
TERMINATED BY ',' a data string,
ENCLOSED BY '"' a data string"
TERMINATED BY ',' ENCLOSED BY '"' a data string",
ENCLOSED BY "(" AND ')'(a data string)
```

Delimiter Marks in the Data

Sometimes the same punctuation mark that is a delimiter also needs to be included in the data. To make that possible, two adjacent delimiter characters are interpreted as a single occurrence of the character, and this character is included in the data.

For example, this data:

```
(The delimiters are left parentheses, (, and right parentheses, ).)
```

with this field specification:

```
ENCLOSED BY "(" AND ")"
```

puts the following string into the database:

The delimiters are left paren's, (, and right paren's,).

For this reason, problems can arise when adjacent fields use the same delimiters. For example, the following specification:

```
field1 TERMINATED BY "/"
field2 ENCLOSED BY "/"
```

the following data will be interpreted properly:

```
This is the first string/      /This is the second string/
```

But if field1 and field2 were adjacent, then the results would be incorrect, because

```
This is the first string//This is the second string/
```

would be interpreted as a single character string with a "/" in the middle, and that string would belong to field1.

Maximum Length of Delimited Data

The default maximum length of delimited data is 255 bytes. So delimited fields can require significant amounts of storage for the bind array. A good policy is to specify the smallest possible maximum value; see "Determining the Size of the Bind Array" on page 5-65.

Loading Trailing Blanks with Delimiters

Trailing blanks can only be loaded with delimited datatypes. If a data field is nine characters long and contains the value DANIEL**bbb**, where **bbb** is three blanks, it is loaded into Oracle as "DANIEL" if declared as CHAR(9). If you want the trailing blanks, you could declare it as CHAR(9) TERMINATED BY ':', and add a colon to the datafile so that the field is DANIEL**bbb**:. This field is loaded as "DANIEL ", with the trailing blanks. For more discussion on whitespace in fields, see "Trimming Blanks and Tabs" on page 5-72.

Conflicting Character Datatype Field Lengths

A control file can specify multiple lengths for the character-data fields CHAR, DATE, MLSLABEL, and numeric EXTERNAL. If conflicting lengths are specified, one of the lengths takes precedence. A warning is also issued when a conflict exists. This section explains which length is used.

Predetermined Size Fields

If you specify a starting position and ending position for one of these fields, then the length of the field is determined by these specifications. If you specify a length as part of the datatype and do not give an ending position, the field has the given length. If starting position, ending position, and length are all specified, and the lengths differ; then the length given as part of the datatype specification is used for the length of the field. For example, if

```
position(1:10) char(15)
```

is specified, then the length of the field is 15.

Delimited Fields

If a delimited field is specified with a length, or if a length can be calculated from the starting and ending position, then that length is the *maximum* length of the field. The actual length can vary up to that maximum, based on the presence of the delimiter. If a starting and ending position are both specified for the field and if a field length is specified in addition, then the specified length value overrides the length calculated from the starting and ending position.

If the expected delimiter is absent and no maximum length has been specified, then the end of record terminates the field. If TRAILING NULLCOLS is specified, remaining fields are null. If either the delimiter or the end of record produce a field that is longer than the specified maximum, SQL*Loader generates an error.

Date Field Masks

The length of a date field depends on the mask, if a mask is specified. The mask provides a format pattern, telling SQL*Loader how to interpret the data in the record. For example, if the mask is specified as:

```
"Month dd, yyyy"
```

then "May 3, 1991" would occupy 11 character positions in the record, while "January 31, 1992" would occupy 16.

If starting and ending positions *are* specified, however, then the length calculated from the position specification overrides a length derived from the mask. A specified length such as "DATE (12)" overrides either of those. If the date field is also specified with terminating or enclosing delimiters, then the length specified in the control file is interpreted as a maximum length for the field.

Loading Data Across Different Operating Systems

When a datafile is created on one operating system that is to be loaded under a different operating system, the data must be written in a form that the target system can read. For example, if the source system has a native, floating-point representation that uses 16 bytes, and the target system's floating-point numbers are 12 bytes; then there is no way for the target system to directly read data generated on the source system. One solution is to load data across a Net8 database link, taking advantage of the automatic conversion of datatypes. This is the recommended approach, whenever feasible.

In general, the problems of inter-operating system loads occur with the *native* datatypes. Sometimes, it is possible to get around them by padding a field with zeros to lengthen it, or reading only part of the field to shorten it. (For example, when an 8-byte integer is to be read on a system that uses 6-byte integers, or vice versa.) Frequently, however, problems of incompatible byte-ordering, or incompatible implementations of the datatypes, make even this approach unworkable.

Without a Net8 database link, it is a good idea to use only the CHAR, DATE, and NUMERIC EXTERNAL datatypes. Datafiles written in this manner are longer than those written with native datatypes. They take more time to load, but they transport most readily across operating systems. However, where incompatible byte-ordering is an issue, special filters may still be required to reorder the data.

Determining the Size of the Bind Array

The determination of bind array size pertains to SQL*Loader's conventional path option. It does not apply to the direct path load method. Because a direct path load formats database blocks directly, rather than using Oracle's SQL interface, it does not use a bind array.

SQL*Loader uses the SQL array-interface option to transfer data to the database. Multiple rows are read at one time and stored in the *bind array*. When SQL*Loader sends Oracle an INSERT command, the entire array is inserted at one time. After the rows in the bind array are inserted, a COMMIT is issued.

Minimum Requirements

The bind array has to be large enough to contain a single row. If the maximum row length exceeds the size of the bind array, as specified by the BINDSIZE parameter, SQL*Loader generates an error. Otherwise, the bind array contains as many rows as can fit within it, up to the limit set by the value of the ROWS parameter.

The BINDSIZE and ROWS parameters are described in “Command-Line Keywords” on page 6-3.

Although the entire bind array need not be in contiguous memory, the buffer for each field in the bind array must occupy contiguous memory. If the operating system cannot supply enough contiguous memory to store a field, SQL*Loader generates an error.

Performance Implications

To minimize the number of calls to Oracle and maximize performance, large bind arrays are preferable. In general, you gain large improvements in performance with each increase in the bind array size up to 100 rows. Increasing the bind array size above 100 rows generally delivers more modest improvements in performance. So the size (in bytes) of 100 rows is typically a good value to use. The remainder of this section details the method for determining that size.

In general, any reasonably large size will permit SQL*Loader to operate effectively. It is not usually necessary to perform the detailed calculations described in this section. This section should be read when maximum performance is desired, or when an explanation of memory usage is needed.

Specifying Number of Rows vs. Size of Bind Array

When you specify a bind array size using the command-line parameter BINDSIZE (see “BINDSIZE (maximum size)” on page 6-3) or the OPTIONS clause in the control file (see “OPTIONS” on page 5-11), you impose an upper limit on the bind array. The bind array never exceeds that maximum.

As part of its initialization, SQL*Loader determines the space required to load a single row. If that size is too large to fit within the specified maximum, the load terminates with an error.

SQL*Loader then multiplies that size by the number of rows for the load, whether that value was specified with the command-line parameter ROWS (see “ROWS (rows per commit)” on page 6-6) or the OPTIONS clause in the control file (see “OPTIONS” on page 5-11). If that size fits within the bind array maximum, the load continues—SQL*Loader does not try to expand the number of rows to reach the maximum bind array size. If the number of rows and the maximum bind array size are both specified, SQL*Loader always uses the smaller value for the bind array.

If the maximum bind array size is too small to accommodate the initial number of rows, SQL*Loader uses a smaller number of rows that fits within the maximum.

Calculations

The bind array's size is equivalent to the number of rows it contains times the maximum length of each row. The maximum length of a row is equal to the sum of the maximum field lengths, plus overhead.

$\text{bind array size} = (\text{number of rows}) * (\text{maximum row length})$

where:

$(\text{maximum row length}) = \text{SUM}(\text{fixed field lengths}) +$
 $\text{SUM}(\text{maximum varying field lengths}) +$
 $\text{SUM}(\text{overhead for varying length fields})$

Many fields do not vary in size. These *fixed-length fields* are the same for each loaded row. For those fields, the maximum length of the field is the field size, in bytes, as described in “Specifying Datatypes” on page 5-50. There is no overhead for these fields.

The fields that *can* vary in size from row to row are

VARCHAR	VARGRAPHIC
CHAR	DATE
numeric	EXTERNAL

The maximum length of these datatypes is described in “Specifying Datatypes” on page 5-50. The maximum lengths describe the number of bytes, or character positions, that the fields can occupy in the input data record. That length also describes the amount of storage that each field occupies in the bind array, but the bind array includes additional overhead for fields that can vary in size.

When the character datatypes (CHAR, DATE, and numeric EXTERNAL) are specified with delimiters, any lengths specified for these fields are maximum lengths. When specified without delimiters, the size in the record is fixed, but the size of the inserted field may still vary, due to whitespace trimming. So internally, these datatypes are always treated as varying-length fields—even when they are fixed-length fields.

A length indicator is included for each of these fields in the bind array. The space reserved for the field in the bind array is large enough to hold the longest possible value of the field. The length indicator gives the actual length of the field for each row.

In summary:

```
bind array size =  
  (number of rows) * ( SUM(fixed field lengths)  
                      + SUM(maximum varying field lengths)  
                      + ( (number of varying length fields)  
                        * (size of length-indicator) )  
                      )
```

Determining the Size of the Length Indicator

On most systems, the size of the length indicator is two bytes. On a few systems, it is three bytes. To determine its size, use the following control file:

```
OPTIONS (ROWS=1)  
LOAD DATA  
INFILE *  
APPEND  
INTO TABLE DEPT  
(deptno POSITION(1:1) CHAR)  
BEGINDATA  
a
```

This control file “loads” a one-character field using a one-row bind array. No data is actually loaded, due to the numeric conversion error that occurs when “a” is loaded as a number. The bind array size shown in the log file, minus one (the length of the character field) is the value of the length indicator.

Note: A similar technique can determine bind array size without doing any calculations. Run your control file without any data and with ROWS=1 to determine the memory requirements for a single row of data. Multiply by the number of rows you want in the bind array to get the bind array size.

Calculating the Size of Field Buffers

The following tables summarize the memory requirements for each datatype. “L” is the length specified in the control file. “P” is precision. “S” is the size of the length indicator. For more information on these values, see “Specifying Datatypes” on page 5-50.

Table 5–1 Invariant fields

Datatype	Size
INTEGER	OS-dependent
SMALLINT	
FLOAT	
DOUBLE	

Table 5–2 Non-graphic fields

Datatype	Default Size	Specified Size
(packed) DECIMAL	None	$(P+1)/2$, rounded up
ZONED	None	P
RAW	None	L
CHAR (no delimiters)	1	L+S
DATE (no delimiters)	None	
numeric EXTERNAL (no delimiters)	None	
MLSLABEL	None	

Table 5–3 Graphic fields

Datatype	Default Size	Length Specified with POSITION	Length Specified with DATATYPE
GRAPHIC	None	L	$2*L$
GRAPHIC EXTERNAL	None	$L - 2$	$2*(L-2)$
VARGRAPHIC	4Kb*2	L+S	$(2*L)+S$

Table 5–4 Variable-length fields

Datatype	Default Size	Maximum Length Specified (L)
VARCHAR	4Kb	L+S
CHAR (delimited) DATE (delimited) numeric EXTERNAL (delimited)	255	L+S

Minimizing Memory Requirements for the Bind Array

Pay particular attention to the default sizes allocated for VARCHAR, VARCHAR2, and the delimited forms of CHAR, DATE, and numeric EXTERNAL fields. They can consume enormous amounts of memory—especially when multiplied by the number of rows in the bind array. It is best to specify the smallest possible maximum length for these fields. For example:

```
CHAR(10) TERMINATED BY ','
```

uses $(10 + 2) * 64 = 768$ bytes in the bind array, assuming that the length indicator is two bytes long. However:

```
CHAR TERMINATED BY ','
```

uses $(255 + 2) * 64 = 16,448$ bytes, because the default maximum size for a delimited field is 255. This can make a considerable difference in the number of rows that fit into the bind array.

Multiple INTO TABLE Statements

When calculating a bind array size for a control file that has multiple INTO TABLE statements, calculate as if the INTO TABLE statements were not present. Imagine all of the fields listed in the control file as one, long data structure — that is, the format of a single row in the bind array.

If the same field in the data record is mentioned in multiple INTO TABLE clauses, additional space in the bind array is required each time it is mentioned. So, it is especially important to minimize the buffer allocations for fields like these.

Generated Data

Generated data is produced by the SQL*Loader functions `CONSTANT`, `RECNUM`, `SYSDATE`, and `SEQUENCE`. Such generated data does not require any space in the bind array.

Setting a Column to Null or Zero

If you want all inserted values for a given column to be null, omit the column's specifications entirely. To set a column's values *conditionally* to null based on a test of some condition in the logical record, use the `NULLIF` clause; see "NULLIF Keyword" on page 5-71. To set a numeric column to zero instead of NULL, use the `DEFAULTIF` clause, described next.

DEFAULTIF Clause

Using `DEFAULTIF` on numeric data sets the column to zero when the specified field condition is true. Using `DEFAULTIF` on character(`CHAR` or `DATE`) data sets the column to null (compare with "Numeric External Datatypes" on page 5-60). See also "Specifying Field Conditions" on page 5-37 for details on the conditional tests.

```
DEFAULTIF field_condition
```

A column may have both a `NULLIF` clause and a `DEFAULTIF` clause, although this often would be redundant.

Note: The same effects can be achieved with the SQL string and the `DECODE` function. See "Applying SQL Operators to Fields" on page 5-78

NULLIF Keyword

Use the `NULLIF` keyword after the datatype and optional delimiter specification, followed by a condition. The condition has the same format as that specified for a `WHEN` clause. The column's value is set to null if the condition is true. Otherwise, the value remains unchanged.

```
NULLIF field_condition
```

The `NULLIF` clause may refer to the column that contains it, as in the following example:

```
COLUMN1 POSITION(11:17) CHAR NULLIF (COLUMN1 = "unknown")
```

This specification may be useful if you want certain data values to be replaced by nulls. The value for a column is first determined from the datafile. It is then set to null just before the insert takes place. “Case 6: Loading Using the Direct Path Load Method” on page 4-24 provides examples of the NULLIF clause.

Note: The same effect can be achieved with the SQL string and the NVL function. See “Applying SQL Operators to Fields” on page 5-78.

Null Columns at the End of a Record

When the control file specifies more fields for a record than are present in the record, SQL*Loader must determine whether the remaining (specified) columns should be considered null or whether an error should be generated. The TRAILING NULLCOLS clause, described in “TRAILING NULLCOLS” on page 5-36, explains how SQL*Loader proceeds in this case.

Loading All-Blank Fields

Totally blank fields for numeric or DATE fields cause the record to be rejected. To load one of these fields as null, use the NULLIF clause with the BLANKS keyword, as described in the section “Comparing Fields to BLANKS” on page 5-38. “Case 6: Loading Using the Direct Path Load Method” on page 4-24 provides examples of how to load all-blank fields as null with the NULLIF clause.

If an all-blank CHAR field is surrounded by enclosure delimiters, then the blanks within the enclosures are loaded. Otherwise, the field is loaded as null. More details on whitespace trimming in character fields are presented in the following section.

Trimming Blanks and Tabs

Blanks and tabs constitute *whitespace*. Depending on how the field is specified, whitespace at the start of a field (*leading whitespace*) and at the end of a field (*trailing whitespace*) may, or may not be, included when the field is inserted into the database. This section describes the way character data fields are recognized, and how they are loaded. In particular, it describes the conditions under which whitespace is trimmed from fields.

Note: Specifying PRESERVE BLANKS changes this behavior. See “Preserving Whitespace” on page 5-78 for more information.

Datatypes

The information in this section applies only to fields specified with one of the *character-data* datatypes:

- CHAR datatype
- DATE datatype
- numeric EXTERNAL datatypes:
 - INTEGER EXTERNAL
 - FLOAT EXTERNAL
 - (packed) DECIMAL EXTERNAL
 - ZONED (decimal) EXTERNAL

VARCHAR Fields

Although VARCHAR fields also contain character data, these fields are never trimmed. A VARCHAR field includes all whitespace that is part of the field in the datafile.

Field Length Specifications

There are two ways to specify field length. If a field has a constant length that is defined in the control file, then it has a *predetermined size*. If a field's length is not known in advance, but depends on indicators in the record, then the field is *delimited*.

Predetermined Size Fields

Fields that have a predetermined size are specified with a starting position and ending position, or with a length, as in the following examples:

```
loc POSITION(19:31)
loc CHAR(14)
```

In the second case, even though the field's exact position is not specified, the field's length is predetermined.

Delimited Fields

Delimiters are characters that demarcate field boundaries. *Enclosure* delimiters surround a field, like the quotes in:

```
"__aa__"
```

where "__" represents blanks or tabs. *Termination* delimiters signal the end of a field, like the comma in:

```
__aa__,
```

Delimiters are specified with the control clauses **TERMINATED BY** and **ENCLOSED BY**, as shown in the following examples:

```
loc POSITION(19) TERMINATED BY ","
loc POSITION(19) ENCLOSED BY '''
loc TERMINATED BY "." OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY '|'
```

Combining Delimiters with Predetermined Size

If predetermined size is specified for a delimited field, and the delimiter is not found within the boundaries indicated by the size specification; then an error is generated. For example, if you specify:

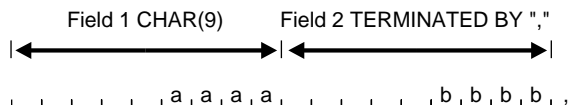
```
loc POSITION(19:31) CHAR TERMINATED BY ","
```

and no comma is found between positions 19 and 31 of the input record, then the record is rejected. If a comma is found, then it delimits the field.

Relative Positioning of Fields

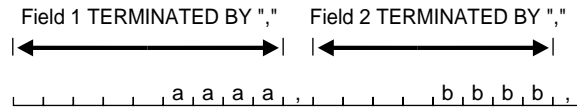
When a starting position is not specified for a field, it begins immediately after the end of the previous field. Figure 5–1 illustrates this situation when the previous field has a predetermined size.

Figure 5–1 *Relative Positioning After a Fixed Field*



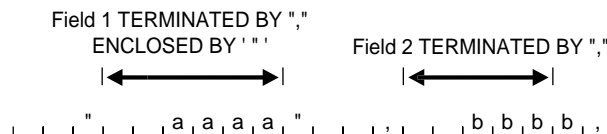
If the previous field is terminated by a delimiter, then the next field begins immediately after the delimiter, as shown in Figure 5–2.

Figure 5–2 *Relative Positioning After a Delimited Field*



When a field is specified both with enclosure delimiters and a termination delimiter, then the next field starts after the termination delimiter, as shown in Figure 5–3. If a non-whitespace character is found after the enclosure delimiter, but before the terminator, then SQL*Loader generates an error.

Figure 5–3 *Relative Positioning After Enclosure Delimiters*



Leading Whitespace

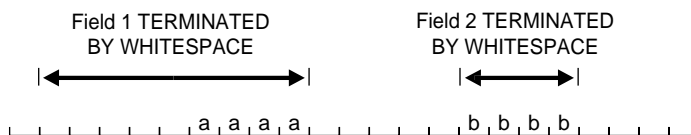
In Figure 5–3, both fields are stored with leading whitespace. Fields do *not* include leading whitespace in the following cases:

- when the previous field is terminated by whitespace, and no starting position is specified for the current field
- when optional enclosure delimiters are specified for the field, and the enclosure delimiters are *not* present

These cases are illustrated in the following sections.

Previous Field Terminated by Whitespace

If the previous field is TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE, then all the whitespace after the field acts as the delimiter. The next field starts at the next non-whitespace character. Figure 5–4 illustrates this case.

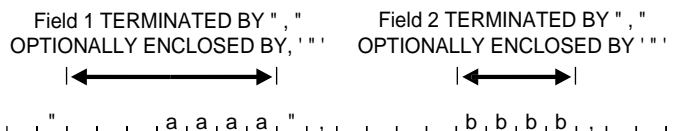
Figure 5–4 *Fields Terminated by Whitespace*

This situation occurs when the previous field is explicitly specified with the **TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE** clause, as shown in the example. It also occurs when you use the global **FIELDS TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE** clause.

Optional Enclosure Delimiters

Leading whitespace is also removed from a field when optional enclosure delimiters are specified but not present.

Whenever optional enclosure delimiters are specified, SQL*Loader scans forward, looking for the first delimiter. If none is found, then the first non-whitespace character signals the start of the field. SQL*Loader skips over whitespace, eliminating it from the field. This situation is shown in Figure 5–5.

Figure 5–5 *Fields Terminated by Optional Enclosing Delimiters*

Unlike the case when the previous field is **TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE**, this specification removes leading whitespace even when a starting position is specified for the current field.

Note: If enclosure delimiters are present, leading whitespace after the initial enclosure delimiter is kept, but whitespace before this delimiter is discarded. See the first quote in **FIELD1**, Figure 5–5.

Trailing Whitespace

Trailing whitespace is only trimmed from character-data fields that have a predetermined size. It is always trimmed from those fields.

Enclosed Fields

If a field is enclosed, or terminated and enclosed, like the first field shown in Figure 5–5, then any whitespace outside the enclosure delimiters is not part of the field. Any whitespace between the enclosure delimiters belongs to the field, whether it is leading or trailing whitespace.

Trimming Whitespace: Summary

Table 5–5 summarizes when and how whitespace is removed from input data fields when PRESERVE BLANKS is not specified. See the following section, “Preserving Whitespace” on page 5-78, for details on how to prevent trimming.

Table 5–5 Trim Table

Specification	Data	Result	Leading Whitespace Present (1)	Trailing Whitespace Present (1)
Predetermined Size	__aa__	__aa	Y	N
Terminated	__aa_,	__aa__	Y	Y (2)
Enclosed	“__aa__”	__aa__	Y	Y
Terminated and Enclosed	“__aa__”,	__aa__	Y	Y
Optional Enclosure (present)	“__aa__”,	__aa__	Y	Y
Optional Enclosure (absent)	__aa_,	aa__	N	Y
Previous Field Terminated by Whitespace	__aa__	aa (3)	N	(3)
<p>(1) When an allow-blank field is trimmed, its value is null.</p> <p>(2) Except for fields that are TERMINATED BY WHITESPACE</p> <p>(3) Presence of trailing whitespace depends on the current field’s specification, as shown by the other entries in the table.</p>				

Preserving Whitespace

To prevent whitespace trimming in all CHAR, DATE, and NUMERIC EXTERNAL fields, you specify PRESERVE BLANKS in the control file. Whitespace trimming is described in the previous section, “Trimming Blanks and Tabs” on page 5-72.

PRESERVE BLANKS Keyword

PRESERVE BLANKS retains leading whitespace when optional enclosure delimiters are not present. It also leaves trailing whitespace intact when fields are specified with a predetermined size. This keyword preserves tabs and blanks; for example, if the field

`__aa__`,

(where underscores represent blanks) is loaded with the following control clause:

```
TERMINATED BY ' ,' OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY '''
```

then both the leading whitespace and the trailing whitespace are retained if PRESERVE BLANKS is specified. Otherwise, the leading whitespace is trimmed.

Note: The word BLANKS is not optional. Both words must be specified.

Terminated by Whitespace

When the previous field is terminated by whitespace, then PRESERVE BLANKS does not preserve the space at the beginning of the next field, unless that field is specified with a POSITION clause that includes some of the whitespace. Otherwise, SQL*Loader scans past all whitespace at the end of the previous field until it finds a non-blank, non-tab character.

Applying SQL Operators to Fields

A wide variety of SQL operators may be applied to field data with the SQL string. This string may contain any combination of SQL expressions that are recognized by Oracle as valid for the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement. In general, any SQL function that returns a single value may be used. See the section “Expressions” in the “Operators, Functions, Expressions, Conditions chapter in the *Oracle8 SQL Reference*.

The column name and the name of the column in the SQL string must match exactly, including the quotation marks, as in this example of specifying the control file:

```

LOAD DATA
INFILE *
APPEND INTO TABLE XXX
( "LAST"    position(1:7)    char    "UPPER(:\"LAST\")",
  FIRST    position(8:15)   char    "UPPER(:FIRST)"
)
BEGIN DATA
Phil Locke
Jason Durbin

```

The SQL string must be enclosed in double quotation marks. In the example above, LAST must be in quotation marks because it is a SQL*Loader keyword. FIRST is not a SQL*Loader keyword and therefore does not require quotation marks. To quote the column name in the SQL string, you must escape it.

The SQL string appears after any other specifications for a given column. It is evaluated after any NULLIF or DEFAULTIF clauses, but before a DATE mask. It may not be used on RECNUM, SEQUENCE, CONSTANT, or SYSDATE fields. If the RDBMS does not recognize the string, the load terminates in error. If the string is recognized, but causes a database error, the row that caused the error is rejected.

Referencing Fields

To refer to fields in the record, precede the field name with a colon (:). Field values from the current record are substituted. The following examples illustrate references to the current field:

```

field1 POSITION(1:6) CHAR "LOWER(:field1)"
field1 CHAR TERMINATED BY ','
      NULLIF ((1) = 'a') DEFAULTIF ((1) = 'b')
      "RTRIM(:field1)"
field1 CHAR(7) "TRANSLATE(:field1, ':field1', ':1')"

```

In the last example, only the *:field1* that is *not* in single quotes is interpreted as a column name. For more information on the use of quotes inside quoted strings, see “Specifying Filenames and Database Objects” on page 5-12.

```

field1 POSITION(1:4) INTEGER EXTERNAL
      "decode(:field2, '22', '34', :field1)"

```

Referencing Fields That Are SQL*Loader Keywords

Other fields in the same record can also be referenced, as in this example:

```
field1 POSITION(1:4)  INTEGER EXTERNAL
      "decode(:field2, '22', '34',  :field1)"
```

Common Uses

Loading external data with an implied decimal point:

```
field1 POSITION(1:9)  DECIMAL EXTERNAL(8) ":field1/1000"
```

Truncating fields that could be too long:

```
field1 CHAR TERMINATED BY "," "SUBSTR(:field1, 1, 10)"
```

Combinations of Operators

Multiple operators can also be combined, as in the following examples:

```
field1 POSITION(*+3)  INTEGER EXTERNAL
      "TRUNC(RPAD(:field1,6,'0'), -2)"
field1 POSITION(1:8)  INTEGER EXTERNAL
      "TRANSLATE(RTRIM(:field1),'N/A', '0')"
```

```
field1 CHARACTER(10)
      "NVL( LTRIM(RTRIM(:field1)), 'unknown' )"
```

Use with Date Mask

When used with a date mask, the date mask is evaluated after the SQL string. A field specified as:

```
field1 DATE 'dd-mon-yy' "RTRIM(:field1)"
```

would be inserted as:

```
TO_DATE(RTRIM(<field1_value>), 'dd-mon-yyyy')
```

Interpreting Formatted Fields

It is possible to use the TO_CHAR operator to store formatted dates and numbers. For example:

```
field1 ... "TO_CHAR(:field1, '$09999.99')"
```


could store numeric input data in formatted form, where *field1* is a character column in the database. This field would be stored with the formatting characters (dollar sign, period, and so on) already in place.

You have even more flexibility, however, if you store such values as numeric quantities or dates. You can then apply arithmetic functions to the values in the database, and still select formatted values for your reports.

The SQL string is used in “Case 7: Extracting Data from a Formatted Report” on page 4-27 to load data from a formatted report.

SQL*Loader Command-Line Reference

This chapter shows you how to run SQL*Loader with command-line keywords. If you need detailed information about the command-line keywords listed here, see Chapter 5, “SQL*Loader Control File Reference”.

This chapter covers the following subjects:

- SQL*Loader Command Line
- Command-Line Keywords
- Index Maintenance Options
- Exit Codes for Inspection and Display

SQL*Loader Command Line

You can invoke SQL*Loader from the command line using certain keywords.

Additional Information: The command to invoke SQL*Loader is operating system-dependent. The following examples use the UNIX-based name, “sqlldr”. See your Oracle operating system-specific documentation for the correct command for your system.

If you invoke SQL*Loader with no keywords, SQL*Loader displays a help screen with the available keywords and default values. The following example shows default values that are the same on all operating systems.

```
sqlldr
```

```
...
```

```
Valid Keywords:
```

```
userid - Oracle username/password
control - Control file name
  log - Log file name
  bad - Bad file name
  data - Data file name
discard - Discard file name
discardmax - Number of discards to allow
              (Default all)
  skip - Number of logical records to skip
              (Default 0)
  load - Number of logical records to load
              (Default all)
errors - Number of errors to allow
              (Default 50)
  rows - Number of rows in conventional path bind array
          or between direct path data saves
              (Default: Conventional Path 64, Direct path all)
bindsize - Size of conventional path bind array in bytes
              (System-dependent default)
silent - Suppress messages during run
              (header, feedback, errors, discards, partitions, all)
direct - Use direct path
              (Default FALSE)
parfile - Parameter file: name of file that contains
          parameter specifications
parallel - Perform parallel load
              (Default FALSE)
  file - File to allocate extents from
```

Using Command-Line Keywords

Keywords are optionally separated by commas. They are entered in any order. Keywords are followed by valid arguments.

For example:

```
SQLLDR CONTROL=foo.ctl, LOG=bar.log, BAD=baz.bad, DATA=etc.dat  
  USERID=scott/tiger, ERRORS=999, LOAD=2000, DISCARD=toss.dis,  
  DISCARDMAX=5
```

Specifying Keywords in the Control File

If the command line's length exceeds the size of the maximum command line on your system, you can put some of the command-line keywords in the control file, using the control file keyword `OPTIONS`. See “`OPTIONS`” on page 5-11.

They can also be specified in a separate file specified by the keyword `PARFILE` (see “`PARFILE` (parameter file)” on page 6-6). These alternative methods are useful for keyword entries that seldom change. Keywords specified in this manner can still be overridden from the command line.

Command-Line Keywords

This section describes each available SQL*Loader command-line keyword.

BAD (bad file)

`BAD` specifies the name of the *bad file* created by SQL*Loader to store records that cause errors during insert or that are improperly formatted. If a filename is not specified, the name of the control file is used by default with the `.BAD` extension. This file has the same format as the input datafile, so it can be loaded by the same control file after updates or corrections are made.

A bad file filename specified on the command line becomes the bad file associated with the first `INFILE` statement in the control file. If the bad file filename was also specified in the control file, the command-line value overrides it.

BINDSIZE (maximum size)

`BINDSIZE` specifies the maximum size (bytes) of the bind array. The size of the bind array given by `BINDSIZE` overrides the default size (which is system dependent) and any size determined by `ROWS`. The bind array is discussed on “Determining the Size of the Bind Array” on page 5-65.

CONTROL (control file)

CONTROL specifies the name of the control file that describes how to load data. If a file extension or file type is not specified, it defaults to CTL. If omitted, SQL*Loader prompts you for the file name.

Note: If your control filename contains special characters, your operating system will require that they be escaped. See your operating system documentation.

Note also that if your operating system uses backslashes in its filesystem paths, you need to keep the following in mind:

- a backslash followed by a non-backslash will be treated normally.
- Two consecutive backslashes are treated as one backslash.
- Three consecutive backslashes will be treated as two backslashes.
- Placing the path in quotes will eliminate the need to escape multiple backslashes. However, note that some operating systems require that quotes themselves be escaped.

DATA (data file)

DATA specifies the name of the data file containing the data to be loaded. If a filename is not specified, the name of the control file is used by default. If you do not specify a file extension or file type the default is .DAT.

DIRECT (data path)

DIRECT specifies the data path, that is, the load method to use, either conventional path or direct path. TRUE specifies a direct path load. FALSE specifies a conventional path load. The default is FALSE. Load methods are explained in Chapter 8, “SQL*Loader: Conventional and Direct Path Loads”.

DISCARD (discard file)

DISCARD specifies a discard file (optional) to be created by SQL*Loader to store records that are neither inserted into a table nor rejected. If a filename is not specified, it defaults to DSC. This file has the same format as the input datafile. So it can be loaded by the same control file after appropriate updates or corrections are made.

A discard file filename specified on the command line becomes the discard file associated with the first INFILE statement in the control file. If the discard file filename is specified also in the control file, the command-line value overrides it.

DISCARDMAX (discards to disallow)

DISCARDMAX specifies the number of discard records that will terminate the load. The default value is all discards are allowed. To stop on the first discarded record, specify one (1).

ERRORS (errors to allow)

ERRORS specifies the maximum number of insert errors to allow. If the number of errors exceeds the value of ERRORS parameter, SQL*Loader terminates the load. The default is 50. To permit no errors at all, set ERRORS=0. To specify that all errors be allowed, use a very high number.

On a single table load, SQL*Loader terminates the load when errors exceed this error limit. Any data inserted up that point, however, is committed.

SQL*Loader maintains the consistency of records across all tables. Therefore, multi-table loads do not terminate immediately if errors exceed the error limit. When SQL*loader encounters the maximum number of errors for a multi-table load, it continues to load rows to ensure that valid rows previously loaded into tables are loaded into all tables and/or rejected rows filtered out of all tables.

In all cases, SQL*Loader writes erroneous records to the bad file.

FILE (file to load into)

FILE specifies the database file to allocate extents from. It is used only for parallel loads. By varying the value of the FILE parameter for different SQL*Loader processes, data can be loaded onto a system with minimal disk contention. For more information, see “Parallel Data Loading Models” on page 8-25.

LOAD (records to load)

LOAD specifies the maximum number of logical records to load (after skipping the specified number of records). By default all records are loaded. No error occurs if fewer than the maximum number of records are found.

LOG (log file)

LOG specifies the log file which SQL*Loader will create to store logging information about the loading process. If a filename is not specified, the name of the control file is used by default with the default extension (LOG).

PARFILE (parameter file)

PARFILE specifies the name of a file that contains commonly-used command-line parameters. For example, the command line could read:

```
SQLLDR PARFILE=example.par
```

and the parameter file could have the following contents:

```
userid=scott/tiger  
control=example.ctl  
errors=9999  
log=example.log
```

Note: Although it is not usually important, on some systems it may be necessary to have no spaces around the equal sign (“=”) in the parameter specifications.

PARALLEL (parallel load)

PARALLEL specifies whether direct loads can operate in multiple concurrent sessions to load data into the same table. For more information on PARALLEL loads, see “Parallel Data Loading Models” on page 8-25.

ROWS (rows per commit)

Conventional path loads only: ROWS specifies the number of rows in the bind array. The default is 64. (The bind array is discussed on “Determining the Size of the Bind Array” on page 5-65.)

Direct path, loads only: ROWS identifies the number of rows you want to read from the data file before a data save. The default is to save data once at the end of the load. For more information, see “Data Saves” on page 8-12.

Because the direct load is optimized for performance, it uses buffers that are the same size and format as the system’s I/O blocks. Only full buffers are written to the database, so the value of ROWS is approximate.

SILENT (feedback mode)

When SQL*Loader begins, a header message like the following appears on the screen and is placed in the log file:

```
SQL*Loader:   Production on Wed Feb 24 15:07:23...  
Copyright (c) Oracle Corporation...
```

As SQL*Loader executes, you also see feedback messages on the screen, for example:

```
Commit point reached - logical record count 20
```

SQL*Loader may also display data error messages like the following:

```
Record 4: Rejected - Error on table EMP  
ORA-00001: unique constraint <name> violated
```

You can suppress these messages by specifying SILENT with an argument.

For example, you can suppress the header and feedback messages that normally appear on the screen with the following command-line argument:

```
SILENT=(HEADER, FEEDBACK)
```

Use the appropriate keyword(s) to suppress one or more of the following:

HEADER	Suppresses the SQL*Loader header messages that normally appear on the screen. Header messages still appear in the log file.
FEEDBACK	Suppresses the “commit point reached” feedback messages that normally appear on the screen.
ERRORS	Suppresses the data error messages in the log file that occur when a record generates an Oracle error that causes it to be written to the bad file. A count of rejected records still appears.
DISCARDS	Suppresses the messages in the log file for each record written to the discard file.
PARTITIONS	This new Oracle8 option for a direct load of a partitioned table disables writing the per-partition statistics to the log file
ALL	Implements all of the keywords.

SKIP (records to skip)

SKIP specifies the number of logical records from the beginning of the file that should not be loaded. By default, no records are skipped.

This parameter continues loads that have been interrupted for some reason. It is used for all conventional loads, for single-table direct loads, and for multiple-table direct loads when the same number of records were loaded into each table. It is not used for multiple table direct loads when a different number of records were loaded into each table. See “Continuing Multiple Table Conventional Loads” on page 5-28 for more information.

USERID (username/password)

USERID is used to provide your Oracle username/password. If omitted, you are prompted for it. If only a slash is used, USERID defaults to your operating system logon. A Net8 database link can be used for a conventional path load into a remote database. For more information about Net8, see the *Net8 Administrator's Guide*. For more information about database links, see *Oracle8 Distributed Database Systems*.

Index Maintenance Options

Two new, Oracle8 index maintenance options are available (default FALSE):

- SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES={TRUE | FALSE}
- SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE={TRUE | FALSE}

SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES

The SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES option applies to both conventional and direct path loads.

The SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES=TRUE option allows SQL*Loader to load a table with indexes that are in Index Unusable (IU) state prior to the beginning of the load. Indexes that are not in IU state at load time will be maintained by SQL*Loader. Indexes that are in IU state at load time will not be maintained but will remain in IU state at load completion.

However, indexes that are UNIQUE and marked IU are not allowed to skip index maintenance. This rule is enforced by DML operations, and enforced by the direct path load to be consistent with DML.

Load behavior with SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES=FALSE differs slightly between conventional path loads and direct path loads:

- On a conventional path load, records that are to be inserted will instead be rejected if their insertions would require updating an index.
- On a direct path load, the load terminates upon encountering a record that would require index maintenance be done on an index that is in unusable state.

SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE

SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE={TRUE | FALSE} stops index maintenance for direct path loads but does not apply to conventional path loads. It causes the index partitions that would have had index keys added to them instead to be marked Index Unusable because the index segment is inconsistent with respect to the data it indexes. Index segments that are not affected by the load retain the Index Unusable state they had prior to the load.

The SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE option:

- applies to both local and global indexes.
- can be used (with the PARALLEL option) to do parallel loads on an object that has indexes.
- can be used (with the PARTITION keyword on the INTO TABLE clause) to do a single partition load to a table that has global indexes.
- puts a list (in the SQL*Loader log file) of the indexes and index partitions that the load set into Index Unusable state.

Exit Codes for Inspection and Display

Oracle8 SQL*Loader provides the results of a SQL*Loader run immediately upon completion. Depending on the platform, as well as recording the results in the log file, the SQL*Loader may report the outcome also in a process exit code. This Oracle8 SQL*Loader functionality allows for checking the outcome of a SQL*Loader invocation from the command line or script. The following load results return the indicated exit codes:

Result	Exit Code
All rows loaded successfully	EX_SUCC
All/some rows rejected	EX_WARN
All/some rows discarded	EX_WARN
Discontinued load	EX_WARN
Command line/syntax errors	EX_FAIL

Result	Exit Code
Oracle errors fatal to SQL*Loader	EX_FAIL
OS related errors (like file open/close, malloc, etc.)	EX_FTL

For UNIX the exit codes are as follows:

```
EX_SUCC0  
EX_FAIL1  
EX_WARN2  
EX_FTL3
```

You can check the exit code from the shell to determine the outcome of a load. For example, you could place the SQL*Loader command in a script and check the exit code within the script:

```
#!/bin/sh  
sqlldr scott/tiger control=ulcase1.ctl log=ulcase1.log  
retcode=`echo $?`  
case "$retcode" in  
0) echo "SQL*Loader execution successful" ;;  
1) echo "SQL*Loader execution exited with EX_FAIL, see logfile" ;;  
2) echo "SQL*Loader execution exited with EX_WARN, see logfile" ;;  
3) echo "SQL*Loader execution encountered a fatal error" ;;  
*) echo "unknown return code" ;;  
esac
```

SQL*Loader: Log File Reference

When SQL*Loader begins execution, it creates a log file. The log file contains a detailed summary of the load.

Most of the log file entries will be records of successful SQL*Loader execution. However, errors can also cause log file entries. For example, errors found during parsing of the control file will appear in the log file.

This chapter describes the following log file entries:

- Header Information
- Global Information
- Table Information
- Datafile Information
- Table Load Information
- Summary Statistics

Header Information

The Header Section contains the following entries:

- date of the run
- software version number

For example:

```
SQL*Loader: Version 8.0.2.0.0 - Production on Mon Nov 26...  
Copyright (c) Oracle Corporation...
```

Global Information

The Global Information Section contains the following entries:

- names of all input/output files
- echo of command-line arguments
- continuation character specification

If the data is in the control file, then the data file is shown as “*”.

For example:

```
Control File:  LOAD.CTL  
Data File:    LOAD.DAT  
Bad File:     LOAD.BAD  
Discard File: LOAD.DSC
```

(Allow all discards)

```
Number to load: ALL  
Number to skip: 0  
Errors allowed: 50  
Bind array:    64 rows, maximum of 65536 bytes  
Continuation:  1:1 = '*', in current physical record  
Path used:     Conventional
```

Table Information

The Table Information Section provides the following entries for each table loaded:

- table name
- load conditions, if any. That is, whether all record were loaded or only those meeting WHEN-clause criteria.
- INSERT, APPEND, or REPLACE specification
- the following column information:
 - if found in data file, the position, length, datatype, and delimiter
 - if specified, RECNUM, SEQUENCE, or CONSTANT
 - if specified, DEFAULTIF, or NULLIF

For example:

Table EMP, loaded from every logical record.
Insert option in effect for this table: REPLACE

Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
-----	-----	---	---	----	-----
EMPNO	1:4	4			CHARACTER
ENAME	6:15	10			CHARACTER
JOB	17:25	9			CHARACTER
MGR	27:30	4			CHARACTER
SAL	32:39	8			CHARACTER
COMM	41:48	8			CHARACTER
DEPTNO	50:51	2			CHARACTER

Column EMPNO is NULL if EMPNO = BLANKS
Column MGR is NULL if MGR = BLANKS
Column SAL is NULL if SAL = BLANKS
Column COMM is NULL if COMM = BLANKS
Column DEPTNO is NULL if DEPTNO = BLANKS

Datafile Information

The Datafile Information Section appears only for datafiles with data errors, and provides the following entries:

- SQL*Loader/Oracle data records errors
- records discarded

For example:

```
Record 2: Rejected - Error on table EMP.  
ORA-00001: unique constraint <name> violated  
Record 8: Rejected - Error on table EMP, column DEPTNO.  
ORA-01722: invalid number  
Record 3: Rejected - Error on table PROJ, column PROJNO.  
ORA-01722: invalid number
```

Table Load Information

The Table Load Information Section provides the following entries for each table that was loaded:

- number of rows loaded
- number of rows that qualified for loading but were rejected due to data errors
- number of rows that were discarded because they met no WHEN-clause tests
- number of rows whose relevant fields were all null

For example:

```
The following indexes on table EMP were processed:  
Index EMPIDX was left in Direct Load State due to  
ORA-01452: cannot CREATE UNIQUE INDEX; duplicate keys found
```

```
Table EMP:  
7 Rows successfully loaded.  
2 Rows not loaded due to data errors.  
0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.  
0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.
```


Summary Statistics

The Summary Statistics Section displays the following data:

- amount of space used:
 - for bind array (what was actually used, based on what was specified by BINDSIZE)
 - for other overhead (always required, independent of BINDSIZE)
- cumulative load statistics. That is, for all data files, the number of records that were:
 - skipped
 - read
 - rejected
 - discarded
- beginning/ending time of run
- total elapsed time
- total CPU time (includes all file I/O but may not include background Oracle CPU time)

For example:

```
Space allocated for bind array:          65336 bytes (64 rows)
Space allocated for memory less bind array: 6470 bytes
```

```
Total logical records skipped:          0
Total logical records read:              7
Total logical records rejected:          0
Total logical records discarded:         0
```

```
Run began on Mon Nov 26 10:46:53 1990
Run ended on Mon Nov 26 10:47:17 1990
```

```
Elapsed time was:      00:00:15.62
CPU time was:          00:00:07.76
```

Oracle8 Statistics Reporting to the Log

Oracle8 statistics reporting to the log file differs between different load types:

- For conventional loads and direct loads of a non-partitioned table, statistics reporting is unchanged from Oracle7.
- For direct loads of a partitioned table, a per-partition statistics section will be printed after the (Oracle7) table-level statistics section.
- For a single partition load, the partition name will be included in the table-level statistics section.

Statistics for Loading a Single Partition

- The table column description includes the partition name.
- Error messages include partition name.
- Statistics listings include partition name.

Statistics for Loading a Table

- Direct path load of a partitioned table reports per-partition statistics.
- Conventional path load cannot report per-partition statistics.
- For loading a non-partitioned table stats are unchanged from Oracle7.

For conventional loads and direct loads of a non-partitioned table, statistics reporting is unchanged from Oracle7.

If media recovery is not enabled, the load is not logged. That is, media recovery disabled overrides the request for a logged operation.

New Command-line Option: `silent=partitions|all`

The command-line option, `silent=partitions`, disables output of the per-partition statistics section to the log file for direct loads of a partitioned table.

In Oracle8, the option `silent=all` includes the `partitions` flag and suppresses the per-partition statistics.

SQL*Loader: Conventional and Direct Path Loads

This chapter describes SQL*Loader's conventional and direct path load methods. The following topics are covered:

- Data Loading Methods
- Using Direct Path Load
- Maximizing Performance of Direct Path Loads
- Avoiding Index Maintenance
- Direct Loads, Integrity Constraints, and Triggers
- Parallel Data Loading Models
- General Performance Improvement Hints

For an example of loading with using the direct path load method, see “Case 6: Loading Using the Direct Path Load Method” on page 4-24. The other cases use the conventional path load method.

Note: If you are using Trusted Oracle, see the Trusted Oracle documentation for information about using SQL*Loader in that environment.

Data Loading Methods

SQL*Loader provides two methods for loading data:

- Conventional Path Load
- Direct Path Load

A conventional path load executes SQL INSERT statement(s) to populate table(s) in an Oracle database. A direct path load eliminates much of the Oracle database overhead by formatting Oracle data blocks and writing the data blocks directly to the database files. A direct load, therefore, does not compete with other users for database resources so it can usually load data at near disk speed. Certain considerations, inherent to this method of access to database files, such as restrictions, security and backup implications, are discussed in this chapter.

Conventional Path Load

Conventional path load (the default) uses the SQL INSERT statement and a bind array buffer to load data into database tables. This method is used by all Oracle tools and applications.

When SQL*Loader performs a conventional path load, it competes equally with all other processes for buffer resources. This can slow the load significantly. Extra overhead is added as SQL commands are generated, passed to Oracle, and executed.

Oracle looks for partially filled blocks and attempts to fill them on each insert. Although appropriate during normal use, this can slow bulk loads dramatically.

Conventional Path Load of a Single Partition

By definition, a conventional path load uses SQL INSERT statements. During a conventional path load of a single partition, SQL*Loader uses of partition-extended syntax of the INSERT statement which has the following form:

```
INSERT INTO TABLE T partition (P) VALUES ...
```

The SQL layer of the ORACLE kernel determines if the row being inserted maps to the specified partition. If the row does not map to the partition, the row is rejected, and the loader log file records an appropriate error message.

When to Use a Conventional Path Load

If load speed is most important to you, you should use direct path load because it is faster than conventional path. However, there are certain restrictions on direct path loads that may require you to use a conventional path load. You should use the conventional path in the following situations:

- When accessing an indexed table concurrently with the load, or when applying inserts or updates to a non-indexed table concurrently with the load.

To use a direct path load (excepting parallel loads), SQL*Loader must have exclusive write access to the table and exclusive read-write access to any indexes.

- When loading data with SQL*Net across heterogeneous platforms.

You cannot load data using a direct path load over Net8 unless both systems belong to the same family of computers, and both are using the same character set. Even then, load performance can be significantly impaired by network overhead.

- When loading data into a clustered table.

A direct path load does not support loading of clustered tables.

- When loading a relatively small number of rows into a large indexed table.

During a direct path load, the existing index is copied when it is merged with the new index keys. If the existing index is very large and the number of new keys is very small, then the index copy time can offset the time saved by a direct path load.

- When loading a relatively small number of rows into a large table with referential and column-check integrity constraints.

Because these constraints cannot be applied to rows loaded on the direct path, they are disabled for the duration of the load. Then they are applied to the whole table when the load completes. The costs could outweigh the savings for a very large table and a small number of new rows.

- When you want to apply SQL functions to data fields.

SQL functions are not available during a direct path load. For more information on the SQL functions, see “Applying SQL Operators to Fields” on page 5-78.

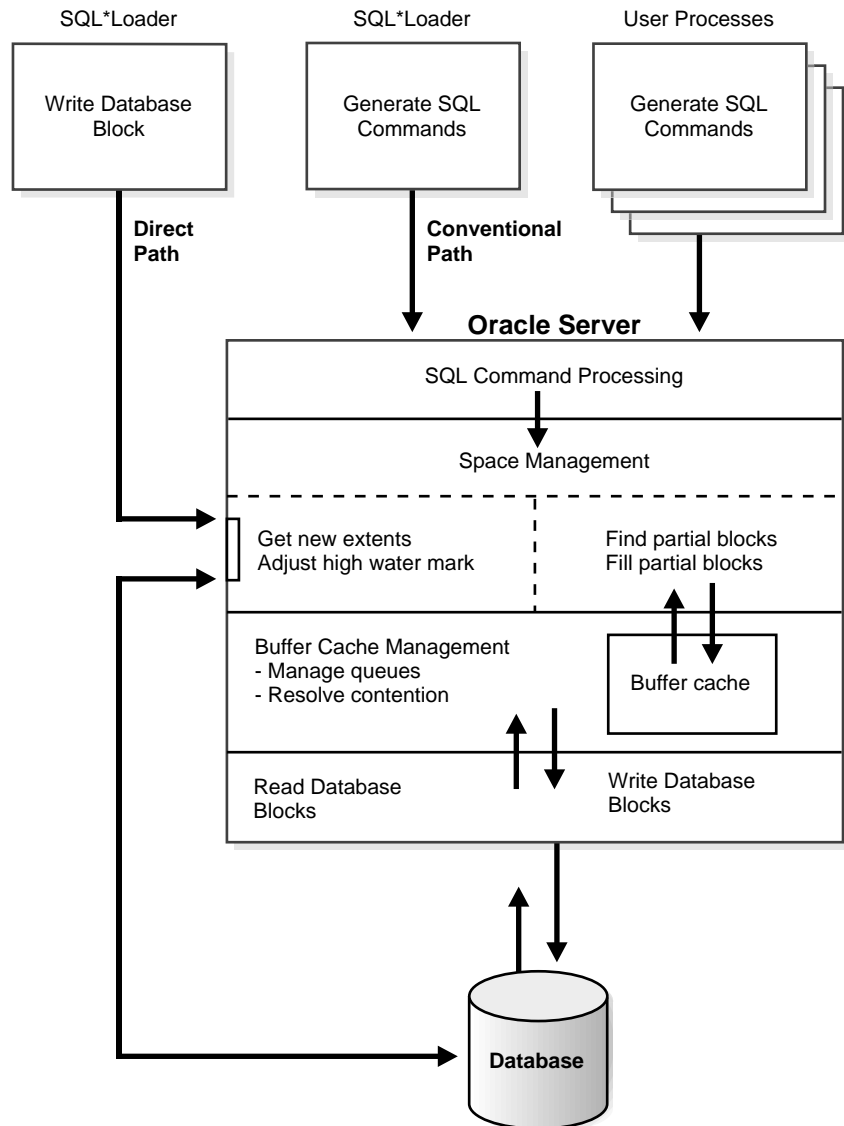
Direct Path Load

Instead of filling a bind array buffer and passing it to Oracle with a SQL INSERT command, a direct path load parses the input data according to the description given in the loader control file, converts the data for each input field to its corresponding Oracle column datatype, and builds a column array structure (an array of <length, data> pairs).

SQL*Loader then uses the column array structure to format Oracle data blocks and build index keys. The newly formatted database blocks are then written directly to the database (multiple blocks per I/O request using asynchronous writes if the host platform supports asynchronous I/O).

Internally, multiple buffers are used for the formatted blocks. While one buffer is being filled, one or more buffers are being written if asynchronous I/O is available on the host platform. Overlapping computation with I/O increases load performance.

Figure 8–1 shows how conventional and direct path loads perform database writes.

Figure 8–1 Database Writes on Direct Path and Conventional Path

Direct Path Load of a Partitioned Table

When loading a partitioned table, SQL*Loader partitions the rows and maintains indexes (which can also be partitioned). Note that a direct path load of a partitioned table can be quite resource intensive for tables with many partitions.

Direct Path Load of a Single Partition

When loading a single partition of a partitioned table, SQL*Loader partitions the rows and rejects any rows which do not map to the partition specified in the SQL*Loader control file. Local index partitions which correspond to the data partition being loaded are maintained by SQL*Loader. Global indexes are not maintained on single partition direct path loads.

While loading a partition of a partitioned table, DML operations on, and direct path loads of, other partitions in the table are allowed.

Although a direct path load minimizes database processing, several calls to the Oracle server are required at the beginning and end of the load to initialize and finish the load, respectively. Also, certain DML locks are required during load initialization, and are released when the load completes. Note also that during the load the following operations occur: index keys are built and put into a sort, space management routines are used to get new extents when needed and to adjust the *high-water mark* for a data save point. The high-water mark is described in “Data Saves” on page 8-12.

Advantages of a Direct Path Load

A direct path load is faster than the conventional path for the following reasons:

- Partial blocks are not used, so no reads are needed to find them and fewer writes are performed.
- SQL*Loader need not execute any SQL INSERT commands therefore, processing load on the Oracle database is reduced.
- SQL*Loader does not use the bind-array buffer — formatted database blocks are written directly.
- A direct path load calls on Oracle to lock tables and indexes at the start of the load and releases them when the load is finished. A conventional path load calls Oracle once for each array of rows to process a SQL INSERT statement.
- A direct path load uses multi-block asynchronous I/O for writes to the database files.

- During a direct path load, processes perform their own write I/O, instead of using Oracle's buffer cache minimizing contention with other Oracle users.
- The sorted indexes option available during direct path loads allows you to pre-sort data using high-performance sort routines that are native to your system or installation.
- When a table to be loaded is empty, the pre-sorting option eliminates the sort and merge phases of index-building — the index is simply filled in as data arrives.
- Protection against instance failure does not require redo log file entries during direct path loads. Therefore, no time is required to log the load when:
 - Oracle is operating in NOARCHIVELOG mode
 - the UNRECOVERABLE option of the load is set to Y
 - the object being loaded has the NOLOG attribute set

See “Instance Recovery and Direct Path Loads” on page 8-13.

When to Use a Direct Path Load

If none of the above restrictions apply, you should use a direct path load when:

- you have a large amount of data to load quickly. A direct path load can quickly load and index large amounts of data. It can also load data into either an empty or non-empty table,
- you want to load data in PARALLEL for maximum performance. See “Parallel Data Loading Models” on page 8-25.
- you want to load data in a character set that cannot be supported in your current session, or when the conventional conversion to the database character set would cause errors.

Restrictions on Using Direct PATH LOADS

In addition to the general load conditions described in “Conventional Path Load versus Direct Path Load” on page 3-16, the following conditions must be satisfied to use the direct path load method:

- Tables are not clustered.
- Tables to be loaded do not have any active transactions pending.

To check for this condition, use the Enterprise Manager command **MONITOR TABLE** to find the object ID for the table(s) you want to load. Then use the command **MONITOR LOCK** to see if there are any locks on the table.

- You cannot have SQL strings in the control file.

Restrictions on a Direct Path Load of a Single Partition

In addition to the above listed restrictions, loading a single partition has the following restrictions:

- The table which the partition is a member of cannot have any global indexes defined on it.
- Enabled referential and check constraints on the table which the partition is a member of are not allowed.
- Enabled triggers are not allowed.

Integrity Constraints

All integrity constraints are enforced during direct path loads, although not necessarily at the same time. NOT NULL constraints are enforced during the load.

Records that fail these constraints are rejected.

UNIQUE constraints are enforced both during and after the load. A record which violates a UNIQUE constraint is not rejected (the record is not available in memory when the constraint violation is detected.)

Integrity constraints that depend on other rows or tables, such as referential constraints, are disabled before the direct path load and must be re-enabled afterwards. If **REENABLE** is specified, SQL*Loader can re-enable them automatically at the end of the load. When the constraints are re-enabled, the entire table is checked. Any rows that fail this check are reported in the specified error log. See the section in this chapter called “Direct Loads, Integrity Constraints, and Triggers” on page 8-20 .

Field Defaults on the Direct Path

DEFAULT column specifications defined in the database are not available when loading on the direct path. Fields for which default values are desired must be specified with the **DEFAULTIF** clause, described on “**DEFAULTIF** Clause” on page 5-71. If a **DEFAULTIF** clause is not specified, and the field is NULL, then a NULL value is inserted into the database.

Loading into Synonyms

You can load data into a synonym for a table during a the direct path load, but the synonym must point directly to a table. It cannot be a synonym for a view or a synonym for another synonym.

Exact Version Requirement

You can perform a SQL*Loader direct load only be for databases of the same version. For example, you cannot do a SQL*Loader Version 7.1.2 direct path load to load into a Oracle Version 7.1.3 database.

Using Direct Path Load

This section explains you how to use SQL*Loader's direct path load.

Setting Up for Direct Path Loads

To prepare the database for direct path loads, you must run the setup script, CATLDR.SQL to create the necessary views. You need only run this script once for each database you plan to do direct loads to. This script can be run during database installation if you know then that you will be doing direct loads.

Specifying a Direct Path Load

To start SQL*Loader in direct load mode, the parameter **DIRECT** must be set to **TRUE** on the command line or in the parameter file, if used, in the format:

```
DIRECT=TRUE
```

See “Case 6: Loading Using the Direct Path Load Method” on page 4-24 for an example.

Building Indexes

During a direct path load, performance is improved by using temporary storage. After each block is formatted, the new index keys are put to a sort (temporary) segment. The old index and the new keys are merged at load finish time to create the new index. The old index, sort (temporary) segment, and new index segment all require storage until the merge is complete. Then the old index and temporary segment are removed.

Note that, during a conventional path load, every time a row is inserted the index is updated. This method does not require temporary storage space, but it does add processing time.

The SINGLEROW Option

Performance on systems with limited memory can also be improved by using the SINGLEROW option. For more information see “SINGLEROW Option” on page 5-37.

Note: If, during a direct load, you have specified that the data is to be pre-sorted and the existing index is empty, a temporary segment is not required, and no merge occurs—the keys are put directly into the index. See “Maximizing Performance of Direct Path Loads” on page 8-15 for more information.

When multiple indexes are built, the temporary segments corresponding to each index exist simultaneously, in addition to the old indexes. The new keys are then merged with the old indexes, one index at a time. As each new index is created, the old index and the corresponding temporary segment are removed.

Index Storage Requirements

The formula for calculating the amount of space needed for storing the index itself can be found in the chapter(s) that describe managing database files” in the *Oracle8 Administrator’s Guide*. Remember that two indexes exist until the load is complete: the old index and the new index.

Temporary Segment Storage Requirements

The amount of temporary segment space needed for storing the new index keys (in bytes) can be estimated using the following formula:

$$1.3 * key_storage$$

where:

$$key_storage = (number_of_rows) * \\ (10 + sum_of_column_sizes + number_of_columns)$$

The columns included in this formula are the columns in the index. There is one length byte per column, and 10 bytes per row are used for a ROWID and additional overhead.

The constant 1.3 reflects the average amount of extra space needed for sorting. This value is appropriate for most randomly ordered data. If the data arrives in exactly opposite order, twice the key-storage space is required for sorting, and the value of this constant would be 2.0. That is the worst case.

If the data is fully sorted, only enough space to store the index entries is required, and the value of this constant reduces to 1.0. See “Pre-sorting Data for Faster Indexing” on page 8-16 for more information.

Indexes Left in Index Unusable State

SQL*Loader will leave indexes in *Index Unusable state* when the data segment being loaded becomes more up-to-date than the index segments that index it.

Any SQL statement that tries to use an index that is in *Index Unusable state* returns an error. The following conditions cause the direct path option to leave an index or a partition of a partitioned index in *Index Unusable state*:

- SQL*Loader runs out of space for the index, and cannot update the index.
- The data is not in the order specified by the SORTED INDEXES clause.
- There is an instance failure, or the Oracle shadow process fails while building the index.
- There are duplicate keys in a unique index.
- Data save points are being used, and the load fails or is terminated via a keyboard interrupt after a data save point occurred.

To determine if an index is in *Index Unusable state*, you can execute a simple query:

```
SELECT INDEX_NAME, STATUS
FROM USER_INDEXES
WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'tablename';
```

To determine if an index partition is in *unusable state*,

```
SELECT INDEX_NAME,
PARTITION_NAME,
STATUS FROM USER_IND_PARTITIONS
WHERE STATUS != 'VALID';
```

If you are not the owner of the table, then search ALL_INDEXES or DBA_INDEXES instead of USER_INDEXES. For partitioned indexes, search ALL_IND_PARTITIONS and DBA_IND_PARTITIONS instead of USER_IND_PARTITIONS.

Data Saves

You can use *data saves* to protect against loss of data due to instance failure. All data loaded up to the last data save is protected against instance failure. To continue the load after an instance failure, determine how many rows from the input file were processed before the failure, then use the SKIP option to skip those processed rows.

If there were any indexes on the table, drop them before continuing the load, then recreate them after the load. See “Recovery” on page 8-13 for more information on media and instance failure.

Note: Indexes are not protected by a data save, because SQL*Loader does not build indexes until after data loading completes. (The only time indexes are built during the load is when pre-sorted data is loaded into an empty table — but these indexes are also unprotected.)

Using the ROWS Parameter

The parameter ROWS determines when data saves occur during a direct path load. The value you specify for ROWS is the number of rows you want SQL*Loader to read from the input file before saving inserts in the database.

The number of rows you specify for a data save is an approximate number. Direct loads always act on full data buffers that match the format of Oracle database blocks. So, the actual number of data rows saved is rounded up to a multiple of the number of rows in a database block.

SQL*Loader always reads the number of rows needed to fill a database block. Discarded and rejected records are then removed, and the remaining records are inserted into the database. So the actual number of rows inserted before a save is the value you specify, rounded up to the number of rows in a database block, minus the number of discarded and rejected records.

A data save is an expensive operation. The value for ROWS should be set high enough so that a data save occurs once every 15 minutes or longer. The intent is to provide an upper bound on the amount of work which is lost when an instance failure occurs during a long running direct path load. Setting the value of ROWS to a small number will have an adverse affect on performance.

Data Save Versus Commit

In a conventional load, ROWS is the number of rows to read before a commit. A direct load data save is similar to a conventional load commit, but it is not identical.

The similarities are:

- Data save will make the rows visible to other users
- Rows cannot be rolled back after a data save

The major difference is that the indexes will be unusable (in Index Unusable state) until the load completes.

Recovery

SQL *Loader provides full support for data recovery when using the direct path option. There are two main types of recovery:

Media Recover	Recovery from the loss of a database file. You must be operating in ARCHIVELOG mode to recover after you lose a database file.
Instance Recovery	Recover from a system failure in which in-memory data was changed but lost due to the failure before it was written to disk. Oracle can always recover from instance failures, even when redo logs are not archived.

See *Oracle8 Administrator's Guide* for more information about recovery.

Instance Recovery and Direct Path Loads

Because SQL*Loader writes directly to the database files, all rows inserted up to the last data save will automatically be present in the database files if the instance is restarted. Changes do not need to be recorded in the redo log file to make instance recovery possible.

If an instance failure occurs, the indexes being built may be left in Index Unusable state. Indexes which are Unusable must be re-built before using the table or partition. See "Indexes Left in Index Unusable State" on page 8-11 for more information on how to determine if an index has been left in Index Unusable state.

Media Recovery and Direct Path Loads

If redo log file archiving is enabled (you are operating in ARCHIVELOG mode), SQL*Loader logs loaded data when using the direct path, making media recovery possible. If redo log archiving is not enabled (you are operating in NOARCHIVELOG mode), then media recovery is not possible.

To recover a database file that was lost while it was being loaded, use the same method that you use to recover data loaded with the conventional path:

1. Restore the most recent backup of the affected database file.

2. Recover the tablespace using the RECOVER command. (See *Oracle8 Backup and Recovery Guide* for more information on the RECOVER command.)

Loading LONG Data Fields

Data that is longer than SQL*Loader's maximum buffer size can be loaded on the direct path with either the PIECED option or by specifying the number of READ-BUFFERS. This section describes those two options.

Loading Data as PIECED

The data can be loaded in sections with the pieced option if it is the last column of the logical record. The syntax for this specification is given "High-Level Syntax Diagrams" on page 5-4.

Declaring a column as PIECED informs the direct path loader that the field may be processed in pieces, one buffer at once.

The following restrictions apply when declaring a column as PIECED:

- This option is only valid on the direct path.
- Only one field per table may be PIECED.
- The PIECED field must be the last field in the logical record.
- The PIECED field may not be used in any WHEN, NULLIF, or DEFAULTIF clauses.
- The PIECED field's region in the logical record must not overlap with any other field's region.
- The PIECED corresponding database column may not be part of the index.
- It may not be possible to load a rejected record from the bad file if it contains a PIECED field.

For example, a PIECED field could span 3 records. SQL*Loader loads the piece from the first record and then reuses the buffer for the second buffer. After loading the second piece, the buffer is reused for the third record. If an error is then discovered, only the third record is placed in the bad file because the first two records no longer exist in the buffer. As a result, the record in the bad file would not be valid.

Using the READBUFFERS Keyword

For data that is not divided into separate sections, or not in the last column, READBUFFERS can be specified. With READBUFFERS a buffer transfer area can be allocated that is large enough to hold the entire logical record at one time.

READBUFFERS specifies the number of buffers to use during a direct path load. (A LONG can span multiple buffers.) The default value is four buffers. If the number of read buffers is too small, the following error results:

```
ORA-02374 ... No more slots for read buffer queue
```

Note: Do not specify a value for READBUFFERS unless it becomes necessary, as indicated by ORA-2374. Values of READBUFFERS that are larger than necessary do not enhance performance. Instead, higher values unnecessarily increase system overhead.

Maximizing Performance of Direct Path Loads

You can control the time and temporary storage used during direct path loads.

To minimize time:

- Pre-allocate storage space.
- Pre-sort the data.
- Perform infrequent data saves.
- Disable archiving of redo log files.

To minimize space:

- When sorting data before the load, sort data on the index that requires the most temporary storage space.
- Avoid index maintenance during the load.

Pre-allocating Storage for Faster Loading

SQL*Loader automatically adds extents to the table if necessary, but this process takes time. For faster loads into a new table, allocate the required extents when the table is created.

To calculate the space required by a table, see the chapter(s) describing managing database files in the *Oracle8 Administrator's Guide*. Then use the INITIAL or MIN-EXTENTS clause in the SQL command CREATE TABLE to allocate the required space.

Another approach is to size extents large enough so that extent allocation is infrequent.

Pre-sorting Data for Faster Indexing

You can improve the performance of direct path loads by pre-sorting your data on indexed columns. Pre-sorting minimizes temporary storage requirements during the load. Pre-sorting also allows you to take advantage of high-performance sorting routines that are optimized for your operating system or application.

If the data is pre-sorted and the existing index is not empty, then pre-sorting minimizes the amount of temporary segment space needed for the new keys. The sort routine appends each new key to the key list. Instead of requiring extra space for sorting, only space for the keys is needed. To calculate the amount of storage needed, use a sort factor of 1.0 instead of 1.3. For more information on estimating storage requirements, see “Temporary Segment Storage Requirements” on page 8-10.

If pre-sorting is specified and the existing index is empty, then maximum efficiency is achieved. The sort routines are completely bypassed, with the merge phase of index creation. The new keys are simply inserted into the index. Instead of having a temporary segment and new index existing simultaneously with the empty, old index, only the new index exists. So, temporary storage is not required, and time is saved.

SORTED INDEXES Statement

The SORTED INDEXES statement identifies the indexes on which the data is pre-sorted. This statement is allowed only for direct path loads. See Chapter 5, “SQL*Loader Control File Reference” for the syntax, and see “Case 6: Loading Using the Direct Path Load Method” on page 4-24 for an example.

Generally, you specify only one index in the SORTED INDEXES statement because data that is sorted for one index is not usually in the right order for another index. When the data is in the same order for multiple indexes, however, all of the indexes can be specified at once.

All indexes listed in the SORTED INDEXES statement must be created before you start the direct path load.

Unsorted Data

If you specify an index in the SORTED INDEXES statement, and the data is not sorted for that index, then the index is left in *Index Unusable state* at the end of the load. The data is present, but any attempt to use the index results in an error. Any index which is left in Index Unusable state must be re-built after the load.

Multiple Column Indexes

If you specify a multiple-column index in the SORTED INDEXES statement, the data should be sorted so that it is ordered first on the first column in the index, next on the second column in the index, and so on.

For example, if the first column of the index is city, and the second column is last name; then the data should be ordered by name within each city, as in the following list:

Albuquerque	Adams
Albuquerque	Hartstein
Albuquerque	Klein
...	...
Boston	Andrews
Boston	Bobrowski
Boston	Heigham
...	...

Choosing the Best Sort Order

For the best overall performance of direct path loads, you should presort the data based on the index that requires the most temporary segment space. For example, if the primary key is one numeric column, and the secondary key consists of three text columns, then you can minimize both sort time and storage requirements by pre-sorting on the secondary key.

To determine the index that requires the most storage space, use the following procedure:

1. For each index, add up the widths of all columns in that index.
2. For a single-table load, pick the index with the largest overall width.
3. For each table in a multiple table load, identify the index with the largest, overall width for each table. If the same number of rows are to be loaded into each table, then again pick the index with the largest overall width. Usually, the same number of rows are loaded into each table.

4. If a different number of rows are to be loaded into the indexed tables in a multiple table load, then multiply the width of each index identified in step 3 by the number of rows that are to be loaded into that index. Multiply the number of rows to be loaded into each index by the width of that index and pick the index with the largest result.

Infrequent Data Saves

Frequent data saves resulting from a small ROWS value adversely affect the performance of a direct path load. Because direct path loads can be many times faster than conventional loads, the value of ROWS should be considerably higher for a direct load than it would be for a conventional load.

During a data save, loading stops until all of SQL*Loader's buffers are successfully written. You should select the largest value for ROWS that is consistent with safety. It is a good idea to determine the average time to load a row by loading a few thousand rows. Then you can use that value to select a good value for ROWS.

For example, if you can load 20,000 rows per minute, and you do not want to repeat more than 10 minutes of work after an interruption, then set ROWS to be 200,000 (20,000 rows/minute * 10 minutes).

Minimizing Use of the Redo Log

One way to speed a direct load dramatically is to minimize use of the redo log. There are three ways to do this. You can disable archiving, you can specify that the load is UNRECOVERABLE, or you can set the NOLOG attribute of the objects being loaded. This section discusses all methods.

Disable Archiving

If media recovery is disabled, direct path loads do not generate full image redo.

Specifying UNRECOVERABLE

Use UNRECOVERABLE to save time and space in the redo log file. An UNRECOVERABLE load does not record loaded data in the redo log file, instead, it generates invalidation redo. Note that UNRECOVERABLE applies to all objects loaded during the load session (both data and index segments.)

Therefore, media recovery is disabled for the loaded table, although database changes by other users may continue to be logged.

Note: Because the data load is not logged, you may want to make a backup of the data after loading.

If media recovery becomes necessary on data that was loaded with the UNRECOVERABLE phrase, the data blocks that were loaded are marked as logically corrupted.

To recover the data, drop and re-create the data. It is a good idea to do backups immediately after the load to preserve the otherwise unrecoverable data.

By default, a direct path load is RECOVERABLE. See “Data Definition Language (DDL) Syntax” on page 5-4 for information on RECOVERABLE and UNRECOVERABLE.

NOLOG Attribute

If a data or index segment has the NOLOG attribute set, then full image redo logging is disabled for that segment (invalidation redo is generated.) Use of the NOLOG attribute allows a finer degree of control over the objects which are not logged.

Avoiding Index Maintenance

For both the conventional path and the direct path, SQL*Loader maintains all existing indexes for a table.

Index maintenance can be avoided by using one of the following methods:

- Drop the indexes prior to the beginning of the load.
- Mark selected indexes or index partitions as Index Unusable prior to the beginning of the load and use the SKIP_UNUSABLE_INDEXES option.
- Use the SKIP_INDEX_MAINTENANCE option (direct path only, use with caution.)

Avoiding index maintenance saves temporary storage while using the direct load method. Avoiding index maintenance minimizes the amount of space required during the load, for the following reasons:

- You can build indexes one at a time, reducing the amount of sort (temporary) segment space that would otherwise be needed for each index.
- Only one index segment exists when an index is built, instead of the three segments that temporarily exist when the new keys are merged into the old index to make the new index.

Avoiding index maintenance is quite reasonable when the number of rows to be loaded is large compared to the size of the table. But if relatively few rows are added to a large table, then the time required to re-sort the indexes may be excessive. In such cases, it is usually better to make use of the conventional path, or use the `SINGLEROW` option.

Direct Loads, Integrity Constraints, and Triggers

With the conventional path, arrays of rows are inserted with standard SQL `INSERT` statements — integrity constraints and insert triggers are automatically applied. But when loading data with the direct path, some integrity constraints and all database triggers are disabled. This section discusses the implications of using direct path loads with respect to these features.

Integrity Constraints

During a direct path load, some integrity constraints are automatically disabled. Others are not. For a description of the constraints, see the chapter(s) that describe maintaining data integrity in the *Oracle8 Application Developer's Guide*.

Enabled Constraints

The constraints that remain in force are:

- not null
- unique
- primary keys (unique-constraints on not-null columns)

Not Null constraints are checked at column array build time. Any row that violates this constraint is rejected. *Unique* constraints are verified when indexes are rebuilt at the end of the load. The index will be left in Index Unusable state if a violation is detected. See “Indexes Left in Index Unusable State” on page 8-11.

Disabled Constraints

The following constraints are disabled:

- check constraints
- referential constraints (foreign keys)

Reenable Constraints

When the load completes, the integrity constraints will be re-enabled automatically if the REENABLE clause is specified. The syntax for this clause is as follows:

```

▶▶ REENABLE [DISABLED_CONSTRAINTS] [EXCEPTIONS tablename] ▶▶

```

The optional keyword `DISABLED_CONSTRAINTS` is provided for readability. If the `EXCEPTIONS` clause is included, the table must already exist and, you must be able to insert into it. This table contains the ROWIDs of all rows that violated one of the integrity constraints. It also contains the name of the constraint that was violated. See *Oracle8 SQL Reference* for instructions on how to create an exceptions table.

If the `REENABLE` clause is not used, then the constraints must be re-enabled manually. All rows in the table are verified then. If Oracle finds any errors in the new data, error messages are produced. The names of violated constraints and the ROWIDs of the bad data are placed in an exceptions table, if one is specified. See `ENABLE` in *Oracle8 SQL Reference*.

The SQL*Loader log file describes the constraints that were disabled, the ones that were re-enabled and what error, if any, prevented re-enabling of each constraint. It also contains the name of the exceptions table specified for each loaded table.

Attention: As long as bad data remains in the table, the integrity constraint cannot be successfully re-enabled.

Suggestion: Because referential integrity must be reverified for the entire table, performance may be improved by using the conventional path, instead of the direct path, when a small number of rows are to be loaded into a very large table.

Database Insert Triggers

Table insert triggers are also disabled when a direct path load begins. After the rows are loaded and indexes rebuilt, any triggers that were disabled are automatically re-enabled. The log file lists all triggers that were disabled for the load. There should not be any errors re-enabling triggers.

Unlike integrity constraints, insert triggers are not reapplied to the whole table when they are enabled. As a result, insert triggers do *not* fire for any rows loaded on the direct path. When using the direct path, the application must ensure that any behavior associated with insert triggers is carried out for the new rows.

Replacing Insert Triggers with Integrity Constraints

Applications commonly use insert triggers to implement integrity constraints. Most of these application insert triggers are simple enough that they can be replaced with Oracle's automatic integrity constraints.

When Automatic Constraints Cannot Be Used

Sometimes an insert trigger cannot be replaced with Oracle's automatic integrity constraints. For example, if an integrity check is implemented with a table lookup in an insert trigger, then automatic check constraints cannot be used, because the automatic constraints can only reference constants and columns in the current row. This section describes two methods for duplicating the effects of such a trigger.

Preparation

Before either method can be used, the table must be prepared. Use the following general guidelines to prepare the table:

1. Before the load, add a one-character column to the table that marks rows as "old data" or "new data".
2. Let the value of null for this column signify "old data", because null columns do not take up space.
3. When loading, flag all loaded rows as "new data" with SQL*Loader's CONSTANT clause.

After following this procedure, all newly loaded rows are identified, making it possible to operate on the new data without affecting the old rows.

Using An Update Trigger

Generally, you can use a database update trigger to duplicate the effects of an insert trigger. This method is the simplest. It can be used whenever the insert trigger does not raise any exceptions.

1. Create an update trigger that duplicates the effects of the insert trigger.
Copy the trigger. Change all occurrences of "*new.column_name*" to "*old.column_name*".
2. Replace the current update trigger, if it exists, with the new one
3. Update the table, changing the "new data" flag to null, thereby firing the update trigger
4. Restore the original update trigger, if there was one

Note: Depending on the behavior of the trigger, it may be necessary to have exclusive update access to the table during this operation, so that other users do not inadvertently apply the trigger to rows they modify.

Duplicating the Effects of Exception Conditions

If the insert trigger can raise an exception, then more work is required to duplicate its effects. Raising an exception would prevent the row from being inserted into the table. To duplicate that effect with an update trigger, it is necessary to mark the loaded row for deletion.

The “new data” column cannot be used for a delete flag, because an update trigger cannot modify the column(s) that caused it to fire. So another column must be added to the table. This column marks the row for deletion. A null value means the row is valid. Whenever the insert trigger would raise an exception, the update trigger can mark the row as invalid by setting a flag in the additional column.

Summary: When an insert trigger can raise an exception condition, its effects can be duplicated by an update trigger, provided:

- two columns (which are usually null) are added to the table
- the table can be updated exclusively (if necessary)

Using a Stored Procedure

The following procedure always works, but it is more complex to implement. It can be used when the insert trigger raises exceptions. It does not require a second additional column; and, because it does not replace the update trigger, and it can be used without exclusive access to the table.

1. Create a stored procedure that duplicates the effects of the insert trigger. Follow the general outline given below. (For implementation details, see *PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference* for more information about cursor management.)
 - declare a cursor for the table, selecting all the new rows
 - open it and fetch rows, one at a time, in a processing loop
 - perform the operations contained in the insert trigger
 - if the operations succeed, change the “new data” flag to null
 - if the operations fail, change the “new data” flag to “bad data”
2. Execute the stored procedure using an administration tool such as Server Manager.

3. After running the procedure, check the table for any rows marked “bad data”.
4. Update or remove the bad rows.
5. Re-enable the insert trigger.

Permanently Disabled Triggers & Constraints

SQL*Loader needs to acquire several locks on the table to be loaded to disable triggers and constraints. If a competing process is enabling triggers or constraints at the same time that SQL*Loader is trying to disable them for that table, then SQL*Loader may not be able to acquire exclusive access to the table.

SQL*Loader attempts to handle this situation as gracefully as possible. It attempts to re-enable disabled triggers and constraints before exiting. However, the same table-locking problem that made it impossible for SQL*Loader to continue may also have made it impossible for SQL*Loader to finish enabling triggers and constraints. In such cases, triggers and constraints will remain permanently disabled until they are manually enabled.

Although such a situation is unlikely, it is possible. The best way to prevent it is to make sure that no applications are running that could enable triggers or constraints for the table, while the direct load is in progress.

If a direct load is aborted due to failure to acquire the proper locks, carefully check the log. It will show every trigger and constraint that was disabled, and each attempt to re-enable them. Any triggers or constraints that were not re-enabled by SQL*Loader should be manually enabled with the `ENABLE` clause described in *Oracle8 SQL Reference*.

Alternative: Concurrent Conventional Path Loads

If triggers or integrity constraints pose a problem, but you want faster loading, you should consider using concurrent conventional path loads. That is, use multiple load sessions executing concurrently on a multiple-CPU system. Split the input datafiles into separate files on logical record boundaries, and then load each such input datafile with a conventional path load session. The resulting load has the following attributes:

- It is faster than a single conventional load on a multiple-CPU system, but probably not as fast as a direct load.
- Triggers fire, integrity constraints are applied to the loaded rows, and indexes are maintained via the standard DML execution logic.

Parallel Data Loading Models

This section discusses three basic models of concurrency which can be used to minimize the elapsed time required for data loading:

- concurrent conventional path loads
- inter-segment concurrency with direct path load method
- intra-segment concurrency with direct path load method

Note: Parallel loading is available only with the Enterprise Edition. For more information about the differences between Oracle8 and the Oracle8 Enterprise Edition, see *Getting to Know Oracle8 and the Oracle8 Enterprise Edition*.

Concurrent Conventional Path Loads

Using multiple conventional path load sessions executing concurrently is discussed in the previous section. This technique can be used to load the same or different objects concurrently with no restrictions.

Inter-Segment Concurrency with Direct Path

Inter-segment concurrency can be used for concurrent loading of different objects. This technique can be applied for concurrent direct path loading of different tables, or to concurrent direct path loading of different partitions of the same table.

When direct path loading a single partition, the following items should be considered:

- local indexes can be maintained by the load.
- global indexes cannot be maintained by the load
- referential integrity and check constraints must be disabled
- triggers must be disabled
- the input data should be partitioned (otherwise many records will be rejected which adversely affects performance.)

Intra-Segment Concurrency with Direct Path

SQL*Loader permits multiple, concurrent sessions to perform a direct path load into the same table, or into the same partition of a partitioned table. Multiple SQL*Loader sessions improve the performance of a direct path load given the available resources on your system.

This method of data loading is enabled by setting both the **DIRECT** and the **PARALLEL** option to **TRUE**, and is often referred to as a “parallel direct path load.”

It is important to realize that parallelism is user managed, setting the **PARALLEL** option to **TRUE** only allows multiple concurrent direct path load sessions.

Restrictions on Parallel Direct Path Loads

The following restrictions are enforced on parallel direct path loads:

- neither local or global indexes can be maintained by the load
- referential integrity and check constraints must be disabled
- triggers must be disabled
- Rows can only be appended. **REPLACE**, **TRUNCATE**, and **INSERT** cannot be used (this is due to the individual loads not being coordinated.) If you must truncate a table before a parallel load, you must do it manually.

If a parallel direct path load is being applied to a single partition, it is best that the data is pre-partitioned (otherwise the overhead of record rejection due to a partition mismatch slows down the load.)

Initiating Multiple SQL*Loader Sessions

Each SQL*Loader session takes a different datafile as input. In all sessions executing a direct load on the same table, you must set **PARALLEL** to **TRUE**. The syntax is:

►► **PARALLEL** =

FALSE
TRUE

 ◄◄

PARALLEL can be specified on the command line or in a parameter file. It can also be specified in the control file with the **OPTIONS** clause.

For example, to invoke three SQL*Loader direct path load sessions on the same table, you would execute the following commands at the operating system prompt:

```
SQLLOAD USERID=SCOTT/TIGER CONTROL=LOAD1.CTL DIRECT=TRUE PARALLEL=TRUE
SQLLOAD USERID=SCOTT/TIGER CONTROL=LOAD2.CTL DIRECT=TRUE PARALLEL=TRUE
SQLLOAD USERID=SCOTT/TIGER CONTROL=LOAD3.CTL DIRECT=TRUE PARALLEL=TRUE
```

The previous commands must be executed in separate sessions, or if permitted on your operating system, as separate background jobs. Note the use of multiple con-

trol files. This allows you to be flexible in specifying the files to use for the direct path load (see the example of one of the control files below).

Note: Indexes are not maintained during a parallel load. Any indexes must be (re)created or rebuilt manually after the load completes. You can use the parallel index creation or parallel index rebuild feature to speed the building of large indexes after a parallel load.

When you perform a PARALLEL load, SQL*Loader creates temporary segments for each concurrent session and then merges the segments upon completion. The segment created from the merge is then added to the existing segment in the database above the segment's high water mark. The last extent used of each segment for each loader session is trimmed of any free space before being combined with the other extents of the SQL*Loader session.

Options Keywords for Parallel Direct Path Loads

When using parallel direct path loads, options are available for specifying attributes of the temporary segment to be allocated by the loader.

Specifying Temporary Segments

It is recommended that each concurrent direct path load session use files located on different disks to allow for the maximum I/O throughput. Using the FILE keyword of the OPTIONS clause you can specify the filename of any valid datafile in the tablespace of the object (table or partition) being loaded. The following example illustrates a portion of one of the control files used for the SQL*Loader sessions in the previous example:

```
LOAD DATA
  INFILE 'load1.dat'
  INSERT INTO TABLE emp
  OPTIONS(FILE='/dat/data1.dat')
  (empno POSITION(01:04) INTEGER EXTERNAL NULLIF empno=BLANKS
  ...
```

You can specify the database file from which the temporary segments are allocated with the FILE keyword in the OPTIONS clause for each object (table or partition) in the control file. You can also specify the FILE parameter on the command line of each concurrent SQL*Loader session, but then it will globally apply to all objects being loaded with that session.

Using the FILE Keyword The FILE keyword in Oracle8 has the following restrictions for direct path parallel loads:

1. **For non-partitioned tables:** the specified file must be in the tablespace of the table being loaded
2. **For partitioned tables, single partition load:** the specified file must be in the tablespace of the partition being loaded
3. **For partitioned tables, full table load:** the specified file must be in the tablespace of all partitions being loaded that is, all partitions must be in the same tablespace.

Using the STORAGE Keyword The STORAGE keyword can be used to specify the storage attributes of the temporary segment(s) allocated for a parallel direct path load. If the STORAGE keyword is not used, the storage attributes of the segment containing the object (table, partition) being loaded are used.

```
OPTIONS (STORAGE=(MINEXTENTS n1 MAXEXTENTS n2 INITIAL n3[K|M]  
NEXT n4[K|M] PCTINCREASE n5)
```

For example, the following STORAGE clause could be used:

```
OPTIONS (STORAGE=(INITIAL 100M NEXT 100M PCTINCREASE 0))
```

The STORAGE keyword can only be used in the control file, and not on the command line. Use of the STORAGE keyword to specify anything other than PCTINCREASE of 0, and INITIAL or NEXT values is strongly discouraged (and may be silently ignored in the future.)

Enabling Constraints After a Parallel Direct Path Load

Constraints and triggers must be enabled manually after all data loading is complete.

General Performance Improvement Hints

This section gives a few guidelines which can help to improve the performance of a load. If you must use a certain feature to load your data, by all means do so. But if you have control over the format of the data to be loaded, here are a few hints which can be used to improve load performance:

1. Make logical record processing efficient:
 - use one-to-one mapping of physical records to logical records (avoid continueif, concatenate)
 - make it easy for the software to figure out physical record boundaries. Use the file processing option string “FIX nnn” or “VAR”. If you use the default

(stream mode) on most platforms (e.g. UNIX, NT) the loader has to scan each physical record for the record terminator (newline character.)

2. Make field setting efficient. Field setting is the process of mapping “fields” in the datafile to their corresponding columns in the table being loaded. The mapping function is controlled by the description of the fields in the control file. Field setting (along with data conversion) is the biggest consumer of CPU cycles for most loads.
 - avoid delimited fields; use positional fields. If you use delimited fields, the loader must scan the input data to find the delimiters. If you use positional fields, field setting becomes simple pointer arithmetic (very fast!)
 - Don't trim whitespace if you don't need to (use PRESERVE BLANKS.)
3. Make conversions efficient. There are several conversions that the loader does for you, character set conversion and datatype conversions. Of course, the quickest conversion is no conversion.
 - Avoid character set conversions if you can. The loader supports four character sets: a) client character set (NLS_LANG of the client sqldr process); b) datafile character set (usually the same as the client character set, but can be different); c) server character set; and d) server national character set. Performance is optimized if all character sets are the same. For direct path loads, it is best if the datafile character set and the server character set are the same. If the character sets are the same, character set conversion buffers are not allocated.
 - Use single byte character sets if you can.
4. Use direct path loads.
5. Use “sorted indexes” clause.
6. Avoid unnecessary NULLIF and DEFAULTIF clauses. Each clause must be evaluated on each column which has a clause associated with it for EVERY row loaded.
7. Use parallel direct path loads and parallel index create when you can.

Part III

NLS Utilities

Part III explains how to use the NLS utilities:

- The NLS Data Installation utility which helps you convert text-format updates to NLS objects that you create or receive with a new Oracle distribution to binary format. It also aids you in merging these converted files into the existing NLS object set.
- The NLS Configuration utility which helps you configure your NLS boot files so that only the NLS objects that you require will be loaded.
- NLS Calendar utility which allows you to update existing NLS calendar data with additional ruler eras (imperial calendars) or add deviation days (lunar calendar).

National Language Support Utilities

This chapter describes three utilities:

- NLS Data Installation Utility
- NLS Configuration Utility
- NLS Calendar Utility

For platform-specific details on the use of these utilities, please see your operating system-specific Oracle documentation.

NLS Data Installation Utility

Overview

When you order an Oracle distribution set, a default set of NLS data objects is included. Some NLS data objects are customizable. For example, starting with Oracle8, you can extend Oracle's character set definition files to add user-defined characters. These NLS definition files must be converted into binary format and merged into the existing NLS object set. The NLS Data Installation Utility described here will allow you to do this.

Along with the binary object files, a boot file is generated by the NLS Data Installation Utility. This boot file is used by the modules to identify and locate all the NLS objects which it needs to load.

To facilitate boot file distribution and user configuration, three types of boot files are defined:

Installation Boot File	The boot file included as part of the distribution set.
System Boot File	The boot file generated by the NLS Data Installation Utility which loads the NLS objects. If the user already has an installed system boot file, its contents can be merged with the new system boot file during object generation.
User Boot File	A boot file that contains a subset of the system boot file information. See "NLS Configuration Utility" on page 9-16 for information about how this file is generated.

Syntax

The NLS Data Installation Utility is invoked from the command line with the following syntax:

```
LXINST [ORANLS=pathname] [SYSDIR=pathname] [DESTDIR=pathname] [HELP=[yes | no]]  
[WARNING=[0 | 1 | 2 | 3]]
```

where

ORANLS=pathname	Specifies where to find the text-format boot and object files and where to store the new binary-format boot and object files. If not specified, NLS Installation Utility uses the value in the environment variable ORA_NLS33 (or the equivalent for your operating system). If both are specified, the command line parameter overrides the environment variable. If neither is specified, the NLS Installation Utility will exit with an error.
SYSDIR=pathname	Specifies where to find the existing system boot file. If not specified, the NLS Installation Utility uses the directory specified in the initialization file parameter ORANLS. If there is no existing system boot file or the NLS Installation Utility is unable to find the file, it will create a new file and copy it to the appropriate directory.
DESTDIR=pathname	Specifies where to put the new (merged) system boot file. If not specified, the NLS Installation Utility uses the directory specified in the initialization file parameter ORANLS. Any system boot file that exists in this directory will be overwritten so make a backup first.
HELP=[yes no]	If "yes", a help message describing the syntax for the NLS Installation Utility will be displayed.
[WARNING= [0 1 2 3]]	If you specify "0", no warning messages are displayed. If you specify "1", all messages for level 1 will be displayed. If you specify "2", all messages for levels 2 and 1 will be displayed. If you specify "3", all messages for levels 3, 2 and 1 will be displayed.

Return Codes

You may receive the following return codes upon executing LXINST:

0	The generation of the binary boot and object files, and merge of the installation and system boot files completed successfully.
1	Installation failed: the NLS Installation Utility will exit with an error message that describes the problem.

Usage

You use LXINST to install your customized character sets by completing the following tasks:

- Create a text-format boot file (lx0boot.nlt) containing references to your new data objects.
 - Data objects can be generated only if they are referenced in the boot file.
 - You can generate only character set object types
- Create your new text-format data object files. See “Data Object File Names” on page 9-8 for naming convention information.

Note: Your distribution set contains a character set definition demonstration file that you can use as a reference or as a template. On unix-based systems, this file is located in \$ORACLE_HOME/demo/*.nlt

- Invoke LXINST as described above (using the appropriate parameters) to generate new binary data object files. These files will be generated in the directory you specified in ORANLS.
 - LXINST also generates both a new installation boot file and system boot file. If you have a previous NLS installation and want to merge the existing information with the new in the system boot file, copy the existing system boot file into the directory you specified in SYSDIR. A new system boot file containing the merged information is generated in the directory specified in DESTDIR.

Attention: As always, you should have backups of any existing files you do not want overwritten.

NLS Data Object Files

This section should be read by those who intend to create their own NLS data objects. It details the formats, contents, and restrictions expected by the NLS Data Installation Utility.

Character Set Definition Files

Character set information and encoding are defined in text files (with the suffix ".nlt"). Character set definition text files (*.nlt files) contain descriptions of a character set and are specified in a user friendly format so that a database administrator can modify or create a new character set easily. All characters are defined in terms of Unicode 2.0 code points. That is, each character is defined as a Unicode 2.0 character code value.

Conversion between character sets is done by using Unicode as the intermediate form. The following file is a customized character set template character set definition file format you can use in Oracle release 8.0.4:

Customized Character Set Definition File Format Template

```
#The following is a template of an Oracle 8.0.4 customized character set
#definition file.
# You may use this template to create a user defined character set or copy
# and modify an existing one. The convention used for naming character
# set definition (.nlt) files is in the format: lx2dddd.nlt, where
#           dddd = 4 digit character set ID in hex
# All letters in the definition file are case-insensitive.

# Version number: specify the current loadable data version.
VERSION = <x.x.x.x.x>

# The following is the body of the definition file
DEFINE character_set

# In 8.0.4, we support a new feature called 'base_char_set'. It allows you
#to extend an existing character set based on an existing oracle supported
# standard character set. Generally, you may only need to edit the
#following fields:

# Name and Id of the character set are required for any character sets.

# Character set name must be specified in a double quoted string.
# Rules for choosing a character set name:
#   - Cannot use a character set name that is already in use. (Each
#     character set must be assigned a unique character set name).
#   - Must consist of single-byte ASCII or EBCDIC characters only
#     (single-byte
#     compiler character set).
#   - Cannot contain multibyte characters.
#   - Maximum length of 30 characters.
#   - Must start with an alphabetic character.
#   - Composed of alphanumeric characters only (e.g. no periods,
#     dashes, underscore characters allowed)
#   - The name is case-insensitive.
# To register a unique character set name, send mail to
# nlsreg@us.oracle.com.
#   name = <text_string>
```

```
# Character set id is specified as an integer value.
# Rules for choosing a character set ID:
#     - Cannot use a character set ID that is already in use. (Each
#       character
#       set must be assigned a unique character set ID.)
#     - Must be in the decimal range of 10000-20000
#     - Character set IDs must be registered with Oracle to receive a
#       uniquely assigned character set id number.
# To register a unique character set id, send mail to nlsreg@us.oracle.com.
#   id   = <integer>

# The "base_char_set" feature is in only since version 8.0.4. It allows
# users to define the base character set in a new character set definition
# file. The new character set will inherit all definitions from the base
# character set, therefore, the user only needs to add the customized data
# into the new character set definition file.

# The syntax of the base character set is:
#   base_char_set = <id> | <name>

#     - <id> or <name> should be a valid Oracle NLS character set id or
#       name.
# Example is: base_char_set = "JA16EUC" or base_char_set = 830
base_char_set = <id> | <name>

# If you use base_char_set feature, remember you need to copy your base
# character set definition file (text or binary format) from $ORA_NLS33
# into the working directory specified by $ORANLS so that the new character
# set can inherit the definition from the base character set.
# Example:
#   %cp $ORA_NLS33/lx2033e.nlt $ORANLS
# or
#   %cp $ORA_NLS33/lx*33e.nlb $ORANLS

# Character data is defined as a list of <char_value>:<unicode_value>
# pairs. <char_value> is a hex number specifying the complete character
# value in this character set (e.g. 0xa1b1), while <unicode_value> is a
# 16-bit hex number specifying its corresponding Unicode 2.0 character
# value.
# Alternatively, a range of characters can be specified with a corresponding
# range of Unicode values. Each successive character in the
# <start_char>-<end_char> range will be assigned to each successive
# character in the <start_unicode>-<end_unicode> range. There must be
# an equal number of characters in each range.
```



```

# User-defined characters must be assigned to characters in Unicode's
# private use area, and in particular the range 0xe000 to 0xf4ff. The
# remaining 1024 characters in the private use area are reserved for Oracle
# private use.
# If you already defined "base_char_set", you only need to add the
# customized character set mappings.
    character_data = {
<char_value>:<unicode_value>,
<start_char>-<end_char>:<start_unicode>-<end_unicode>,
...
    }

# A character classification list is used to specify the type of characters.
# Valid values:
# UPPER LOWER DIGIT SPACE PUNCTUATION CONTROL
#           HEX_DIGIT LETTER PRINTABLE
# You only need to add customized characters' classification if you defined
# base_char_set.
classification = {
<char_value> = { UPPER, LOWER, DIGIT,
                  SPACE, PUNCTUATION, CONTROL,
                  HEX_DIGIT, LETTER, PRINTABLE },
...
    }

# Lower-to-Upper case character relationships are defined as pairs, where
# the first specifies the value of a character in this character set and the
# second specifies its uppercase value in this character set. You may add
# the customized case mapping only if needed.
    uppercase = {
<char_value>:<upper_char_value>,
<start_char>-<end_char>:<start_upper>-<end_upper>,
...
    }

# Upper-to-Lower case character relationships are defined as pairs, where
# the first specifies the value of a character in this character set and the
# second specifies its lowercase value in this character set. You may add
# the customized case mapping only if needed.
    lowercase = {
<char_value>:<lower_char_value>,
<start_char>-<end_char>:<start_lower>-<end_lower>,
...
    }

```

```
# There are a lot of other fields in Oracle character set definition file.  
# Presumably, you will only need above fields at most. However, you can  
# always refer to our UDC8.0.3 white paper to find out all the information  
# if you want to customization other fields or send email to  
# nlsinfo@us.oracle.com for information.
```

```
ENDDFINE character_set
```

Object Types

Only character set object types are currently supported for customizing.

Object IDs

NLS data objects are uniquely identified by a numeric object ID. The ID may never have a zero or negative value.

In general, you can define new objects as long as you specify the object ID within the range 10000-20000.

Warning: When you want to create a new character set, you must register with Oracle Corporation by sending email to nlsreg@us.oracle.com which will ensure that your character set has a unique name and ID..

Object Names

Only a very restricted set of characters can be used in object names:

```
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ0123456789_- and <space>
```

Object names can only start with an alphabetic character. Language, territory and character set names cannot contain an underscore character, but linguistic definition names can. There is no case distinction in object names, and the maximum size of an object name is 30 bytes (excluding terminating null).

Data Object File Names

The system-independent object file name is constructed from the generic boot file entry information:

```
lxtdddd
```

where

t	1 digit object type (hex).
dddd	4 digit object ID (hex).

The installation boot file name is lx0BOOT; the system boot file name is lx1BOOT; user boot files are named lx2BOOT. The file extension for text format files is .nlt, for binary files, .nlb.

Examples:

lx22711.nlt	Text-format character set definition, ID=10001
lx0boot.nlt	Text-format installation boot file
lx1boot.nlb	Binary system boot file
lx22711.nlb	Binary character set definition, ID=10001

Example of Character Set Customization

This section introduces you to the steps required to create a new character set with an example. For this example, we will create a new character set based on Oracle's JA16EUC character set and add a few user defined characters.

Step 1. Register a new Character Set Name and ID

In order to maintain unique character set names and ids, you should register the character name with Oracle to receive a uniquely assigned character set id.

Requests for character set name and ID registration can be sent to:

`nlereg@us.oracle.com`

Attention: If the character set name and ID are not unique, you could experience incompatibilities between character sets and potential loss of data.

Note the following restrictions on character set names:

- you cannot use a character set name that is already in use. (Each character set must be assigned a unique character set name)
- the name must consist of single-byte ASCII or EBCDIC characters only (single-byte compiler character set)
- there is a maximum length of 30 characters
- the name must start with an alphabetic character
- the name must be composed of alphanumeric characters only (e.g. no periods, dashes, underscore characters allowed)
- the name is case-insensitive

Rules for choosing a character set ID:

- the ID cannot use a character set ID that is already in use (each character set must be assigned a unique character set ID)
- the ID must be in the decimal range of 10000-20000 (hexadecimal range of 0x2710-0x3a98)

If a character set is derived from an existing Oracle character set, we recommend using the following character set naming convention:

`<Oracle_character_set_name><organization_name>EXT<version>`

Example:

If a company such as Sun Microsystems was adding user defined characters to the JA16EUC character set, the following character set name might be appropriate:

JA16EUCSUNWEXT1

where:

JA16EUC	is the character set name defined by Oracle
SUNW	represents the organization name (company stock trading abbreviation for Sun Microsystems)
EXT	specifies that this is an extension to the JA16EUC character set
1	specifies the version

For this example and all further steps, we will use the character set ID 10000 (hex value 0x2710).

Step 2. Create a NLS Text Boot File

The NLS binary boot files indicate which NLS data objects will be loaded into the database. Therefore, the binary boot file must be updated whenever a new character set is created. To update the binary boot file, you must create an entry for your new character set in a text boot file `lx0boot.nlt` first.

NLS Boot File Format

```
# The following is a template for an Oracle 8.0.3 NLS boot file.

# Version number specifies the current loadable data version.
VERSION=<x.x.x.x.x>

# List the character set names and ids that will be merged into the existing
# system boot file using the $ORACLE_HOME/bin/lxinst utility.
#
CHARACTER_SET
<name> <id>
<name> <id>
...
```

Example:

Create a text boot file (lx0boot.nlt) in the working directory.

```
% vi /tmp/lx0boot.nlt
```

To add JA16EUCSUNWEXT1, set:

```
VERSION=2.1.0.0.0

CHARACTER_SET
"JA16EUCSUNWEXT1" 10000
```

where version number is based on the Oracle 8.0.4 release. Refer to the version number listed in the existing lx2*.nlt files for the latest version number.

Note that it is possible to list multiple user defined character sets in a single lx0boot.nlt file. For example:

```
VERSION=2.1.0.0.0

CHARACTER_SET
"JA16EUCSUNWEXT1" 10000
"ZH16EUCSUNWEXT1" 10001
```

Step 3. Create a Character Set Definition File (lx2dddd.nlt)

The convention used for naming character set definition (.nlt) files is in the format: lx2dddd.nlt, where dddd = 4 digit Character Set ID in hex.

A few things to note when editing a character set definition file:

- you can only extend (add characters to) an existing Oracle character set
- you should not remap existing characters
- all character mappings must be unique
- one-to-many character mapping is not allowed
- many-to-one character mapping is not allowed
- new characters should be mapped into the Unicode private use range: e000-f4ff. (Note that the actual Unicode 2.0 private use range is e000-f8ff, however, Oracle reserves f500-f8ff for it's own private use.)
- no line can be longer than 80 characters in the character set definition file

Starting with Oracle release 8.0.4, there is a feature, 'BASE_CHAR_SET', that can make customized character set support easier. Since you are extending an existing Oracle character set, the easiest thing to do is to use 'BASE_CHAR_SET' feature which causes the new character set to inherit all definitions from the base character set and the user only need add user-specific customized character set data.

Example:

Assume you are extending JA16EUC character set and have added some new customized character set data to it.

Based on the character set ID of 10000 you specified in Step 1, name the new character set definition file lx22710.nlt (based on the character set id hex value of 0x2710).

This example uses /tmp as the working directory. Edit the new character definition file using your favorite editor.

```
% vi /tmp/lx22710.nlt
VERSION = 2.1.0.0.0

DEFINE character_set
  name = "JA16EUCSUNWEXT1"
  id = 10000
  base_char_set = 830
  character_data = {
```

```

        0x9a41 : 0xe001,
        0x9a42 : 0xe002,
    }
    classification = {
        0x9a41 = { LETTER, LOWER },
        0x9a42 = { LETTER, UPPER },
    }
    uppercase = {
        0x9a41 : 0x9a42,
    }
    lowercase = {
        0x9a42 : 0x9a41,
    }
}
ENDDDEFINE character_set

```

Refer to “Customized Character Set Definition File Format Template” on page 9-5 for more information about the format of the character set definition files. *Minimally you will need to set the character set name, character set Id and, base character set, add customized character data and classification fields.*

Step 4. Backup the NLS binary boot files

We recommend that you backup the NLS installation boot file (lx0boot.nlb) and the NLS system boot file (lx1boot.nlb) in the \$ORA_NLS33 directory prior to generating and installing .nlb files.

```

% cd $ORA_NLS33
% cp lx0boot.nlb lx0boot.nlb.orig
% cp lx1boot.nlb lx1boot.nlb.orig

```

Step 5. Generate and install the .nlb files

Now you are ready to generate and install the new .nlb files. The .nlb files are platform dependent, so you must make sure to regenerate them on each platform and you must also install these files on both server and clients.

You use the LXINST utility to create both the binary character definition files (lx2dddd.nlb) and update the NLS boot file (lx*boot.nlb).

Example:

The LXINST utility will make use of the existing system boot file. Therefore, copy the existing binary system boot file into the directory specified by SYSDIR. For this example, specify SYSDIR to the working directory (/tmp).

```

% cp lx1boot.nlb /tmp

```

The new character set definition file (lx22710.nlt) and the text boot file containing the new character set entry (lx0boot.nlt) that you created in Step 2 & 3 should reside in the directory specified by ORANLS, for this example, specify it to be /tmp. Also, since we define JA16EUC (Id 830 in hex value 033e) as "BASE_CHAR_SET", the base definition file, text-format (lx2033e.nlt) or binary format (lx*033e.nlb), should be in the directory ORANLS too, so that the new character set can inherit all definition from it.

```
% cp lx2033e.nlt /tmp
```

or

```
% cp lx*033e.nlb /tmp
```

Use the LXINST utility to generate a binary character set definition file (lx22710.nlb) in the directory specified by ORANLS and an updated binary boot file (lx1boot.nlb) in the directory specified by DESTDIR. For this example, define ORANLS, SYSDIR and DESTDIR all to be /tmp.

```
% $ORACLE_HOME/bin/lxinst oranls=/tmp sysdir=/tmp destdir=/tmp
```

Then, install the newly generated binary boot file (lx1boot.nlb) into the ORA_NLS33 directory:

```
% cp /tmp/lx1boot.nlb $ORA_NLS33/lx1boot.nlb
```

Finally, install the new character set definition file lx2*.nlb into the ORA_NLS33 directory. If there is lx5*.nlb or lx6*.nlb or both, install them too:

```
% cp /tmp/lx22710.nlb $ORA_NLS33
```

```
% cp /tmp/lx52710.nlb $ORA_NLS33
```

```
% cp /tmp/lx62710.nlb $ORA_NLS33
```

Step 6. Repeat for Each Platform

You must repeat Step 5 on each hardware platform since the .nlb file is a platform-specific binary. It must also be repeated for every system that must recognize the new character set. Therefore, you should compile and install the new .nlb files on both server and client machines.

Step 7. Create the Database Using New Character Set

After installing the .nlb files you must shutdown and restart the database server in order to initialize NLS data loading.

After bringing the database server back up, create the new database using the newly created character set.

To use the new character set on the client side, simply exit the client (such as Enterprise Manager or SQL*Plus) and reinvoke it after installing the .nlb files.

NLS Configuration Utility

Overview

At installation, all available NLS objects are stored and referenced in the system boot file. This file is used to load the available NLS dam.

The NLS Configuration Utility allows you to configure your boot files such that only the NLS objects that you require will be loaded. It does this by creating a user boot file, which contains a subset of the system boot file. Data loading by the kernel will then be performed according to the contents of this user boot file.

The NLS Configuration Utility allows you to configure a user boot file, either by selecting NLS objects from the installed system boot file which will then be included in a new user boot file, or by reading entries from an existing user boot file and possibly removing one or more of them and saving the remaining entries into a new user boot file. Note that you will not be allowed to actually “edit” an existing boot file as it may be in use by either the RDBMS or some other Oracle tool (that is, saving of boot file entries is never done to an existing one).

You may also use the NLS Data Installation Utility to check the integrity of an existing user boot file. This is necessary since the contents of existing NLS objects may change over time, and the installation of a new system boot file may cause user boot files to become out of date. Thus, a comparison function will notify you when it finds that the file is out of date and will allow you to create a new user boot file.

Syntax

The NLS Configuration Utility is invoked from the command line with the following syntax:

```
LXBCNF [ORANLS=pathname] [userbootdir=pathname] [DESTDIR=pathname]  
[HELP=[yes |no]]
```

where:

ORANLS=pathname	Specifies where to find the text-format boot and object files and where to store the new binary-format boot and object files. If not specified, NLS Installation Utility uses the value in the environment variable ORA_NLS (or the equivalent for your operating system). If both are specified, the command line parameter overrides the environment variable. If neither is specified, the NLS Installation Utility will exit with an error.
SYSDIR=pathname	Specifies where to find the existing system boot file. If not specified, the NLS Installation Utility uses the directory specified in the initialization file parameter ORANLS. If there is no existing system boot file or the NLS Installation Utility is unable to find the file, it will create a new file and copy or move it to the appropriate directory.
DESTDIR=pathname	Specifies where to put the new (merged) system boot file. If not specified, the NLS Installation Utility uses the directory specified in the initialization file parameter ORANLS. Any system boot file that exists in this directory will be overwritten so make a backup first.
HELP=[yes no]	If "yes", a help message describing the syntax for the NLS Installation Utility will be displayed.

Menus

When the NLS Configuration Utility is started you are presented with the following top-level menu:

- File Menu
- Edit Menu
- Action Menu
- Windows Menu
- Help

File Menu

The file menu contains choices pertaining to file operations. Options are:

Table 9–1 File Menu Options

Menu Item	Options	Description
System Boot File	Open	This will open the current system boot file. Note that the Open menu item will be “grayed out” as soon as a system Boot File has been successfully read. Also note that you cannot perform any other functions until you have opened a system boot file.
User Boot File	New	Open a new user boot file.
	Read	Read the contents of an existing user boot file.
	Save	Save changes to the new user boot file.
	Revert	Undo the changes to the currently open user boot file made since the last “Save.”
Choose Printer		Not implemented in this release.
Page Setup		Not implemented in this release.
Print		Not implemented in this release.
Quit		Exit from the file.

Note: As long as the system boot file has not been opened and read, all these menu items will remain “grayed out”. That is, you cannot build a user boot file as long as there is no system boot file information available.

As soon as you select New to create a new user boot file, the following NLS objects will be created in the new file by default:

If you choose to read the contents of an existing user boot file, the entries read will be checked against the entries of the system boot file. If an entry is found which does not exist in the system boot file, you will receive a warning, and the entry will not be included.

Edit Menu

The Edit Menu contains choices for editing information that you enter in any of the dialogs and/or windows of the NLS Configuration Utility.

Action Menu

The Action Menu contains choices for performing operations on the user boot file. Note that this menu is available only in the character mode NLS Configuration Utility.

Copy Item	Copies the selected item from the system boot file to the user boot file.
Delete Item	Deletes the selected item from the user boot file.

Windows Menu

The Windows Menu allows you to either activate certain windows or set the focus to an already open window (the latter is meant for character-mode platforms). Whenever a new window is opened, its name will be added to the Windows Menu automatically.

NLS Defaults	Not implemented in this release.
--------------	----------------------------------

Help Menu

This menu provides functions which allow the user to retrieve various levels of help about the NLS Configuration Utility.

About	Shows version information for the NLS Configuration Utility.
Help System	Not implemented in this release.

NLS Calendar Utility

Overview

A number of calendars besides Gregorian are supported. Although all of them are defined with data linked directly into NLS, some of them may require the addition of ruler eras (in the case of imperial calendars) or deviation days (in the case of lunar calendars) in the future. In order to do this without waiting for a new release, you can define the additional eras or deviation days in an external file, which is then automatically loaded when executing the calendar functions.

The calendar data is first defined in a text-format definition file. This file must be converted into binary format before it can be used. The Calendar Utility described here allows you to do this.

Syntax

The Calendar Utility is invoked directly from the command line:

```
LXEGEN
```

There are no parameters.

Usage

The Calendar Utility takes as input a text-format definition file. The name of the file and its location is hard-coded as a platform-dependent value. On UNIX platforms, the file name is `lxecal.nlb`, and its location is `$ORACLE_HOME/ocommon/nls`. An example calendar definition file is included in the distribution.

Note: The location of files is platform dependent. Please see your platform-specific Oracle documentation for information about the location of files on your system.

The LXEGEN executable produces as output a binary file containing the calendar data in the appropriate format. The name of the output file is also hard-coded as a platform-dependent value; on UNIX the name would be `lxecal.nlt` were you to define deviation days for the Arabic Hijirah calendar. The file will be generated in the same directory as the text-format file, and an already-existing file will be overwritten.

Once the binary file has been generated, it will automatically be loaded during system initialization. Do not move or rename the file, as it is expected to be found in the same hard-coded name and location.

Part IV

Offline Database Verification Utility

Part IV explains how to use the offline database verification utility, a command-line utility that performs a physical data structure integrity check on an offline database.

Offline Database Verification Utility

This chapter describes how to use the off-line database verification utility, DB_VERIFY. The chapter includes the following topics:

- Functionality
- Restrictions
- Usage
 - Command-Line Syntax
 - Parameters
- Server Manager Compatibility

DB_VERIFY

DB_VERIFY is an external command-line utility that performs a physical data structure integrity check on an offline database. It can be used against backup files and online files (or pieces of files). You use DB_VERIFY primarily when you need to insure that a backup database (or datafile) is valid before it is restored or as a diagnostic aid when you have encountered data corruption problems.

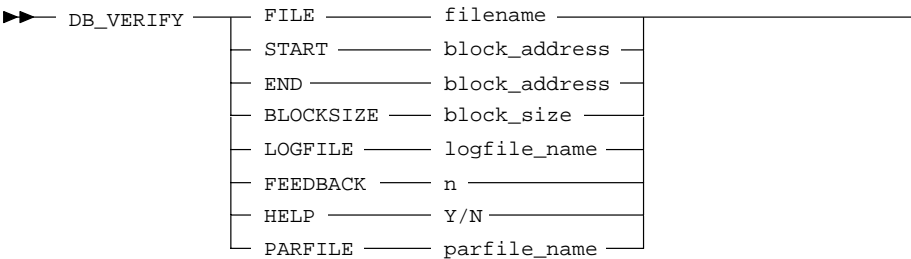
Because DB_VERIFY can be run against an offline database, integrity checks are significantly faster.

Additional Information: The name and location of DB_VERIFY is dependent on your operating system (for example, **dbv** on Sun/Sequent systems). See your operating system-specific Oracle documentation for the location of DB_VERIFY for your system.

Restrictions

DB_VERIFY checks are limited to cache managed blocks.

Syntax



Parameters

FILE	The name of the database file to verify,
START	The starting block address to verify. Specify block addresses in Oracle blocks (as opposed to operating system blocks). If you do not specify START, DB_VERIFY defaults to the first block in the file.
END	The ending block address to verify. If you do not specify END, DB_VERIFY defaults to the last block in the file.
BLOCKSIZE	BLOCKSIZE is required only if the file to be verified has a non-2kb block size. If you do not specify BLOCKSIZE for non-2kb files, you will see the error DBV-00103.
LOGFILE	Specifies the file to which logging information should be written. The default sends output to the terminal display.
FEEDBACK	Specifying the keyword FEEDBACK causes DB_VERIFY to send a progress display to the terminal in the form of a single dot "." for n number of pages verified during the DB_VERIFY run. If n = 0, there will be no progress display.
HELP	Provides onscreen help.
PARFILE	Specifies the name of the parameter file to use. You can store various values for DB_VERIFY parameters in flat files allowing you to have parameter files customized for specific types of integrity checks and/or for different types of datafiles.

Enterprise Manager

Enterprise Manager can be used to perform the verification process as well. The verification of the entire database or a tablespace will be managed by Enterprise Manager in that it will invoke the verification process on each individual file.

For more information, see your Enterprise Manager documentation.

Sample DB_VERIFY Output

The following example shows how to get online help:

```
% dbv help=y
```

```
DBVERIFY: Release 7.3.1.0.0 - Wed Aug  2 09:14:36 1995
```

```
Copyright (c) Oracle Corporation 1979, 1994.  All rights reserved.
```

Keyword	Description	(Default)
FILE	File to Verify	(NONE)
START	Start Block	(First Block of File)
END	End Block	(Last Block of File)
BLOCKSIZE	Logical Block Size	(2048)
LOGFILE	Output Log	(NONE)

This is sample output of verification for the file, t_db1.f. The feedback parameter has been given the value 100 to display one dot onscreen for every 100 pages processed:

```
% dbv file=t_db1.f feedback=100
```

```
DBVERIFY: Release 7.3.1.0.0 - Wed Aug  2 09:15:04 1995
```

```
Copyright (c) Oracle Corporation 1979, 1994.  All rights reserved.
```

```
DBVERIFY - Verification starting : FILE = t_db1.f
```

```
.....  
....
```

```
DBVERIFY - Verification complete
```

```
Total Pages Examined           : 9216  
Total Pages Processed (Data)   : 2044  
Total Pages Failing   (Data)   : 0  
Total Pages Processed (Index): 733  
Total Pages Failing   (Index): 0  
Total Pages Empty           : 5686  
Total Pages Marked Corrupt    : 0  
  
Total Pages Influx           : 0
```

SQL*Loader Reserved Words

This appendix lists the words reserved for use by the Oracle utilities. It also explains how to avoid problems that can arise from using reserved words as names for tables and columns, which normally should not be named using reserved words.

Generally you should avoid naming your tables and columns using terms that are reserved by any of the languages or utilities you are likely to use at your installation. Refer to the various language and reference manuals and to this appendix for lists of reserved words.

Consult the *Oracle8 SQL Reference* for a list of words that are reserved by SQL. Tables and columns that have these names must have these names specified in double quotation marks.

When using SQL*Loader, you must follow the usual rules for naming tables and columns. A table or column's name cannot be a *reserved word*, a word having special meaning for SQL*Loader. The following words must be enclosed in double quotation marks to be used as a name for a table or column:

AND	FLOAT	RECOVERABLE
APPEND	FORMAT	REENABLE
BADFILE	GENERATED	REPLACE
BADDN	GRAPHIC	RESUME
BEGINDATA	INDDN	SEQUENCE
BLANKS	INDEXES	SINGLEROW
BLOCKSIZE	INFILE	SKIP
BY	INSERT	SMALLINT
BYTEINT	INTEGER	SORTDEVT
CHAR	INTO	SORTED
CHARACTERSET	LAST	SORTNUM
CONCATENATE	LOAD	SQL/DS
CONSTANT	LOG	STORAGE
CONTINUE_LOAD	MAX	STREAM
CONTINUEIF	MLSLABEL	SYSDATE
COUNT	NEXT	TABLE
DATA	NO	TERMINATED
DATE	NULLCOLS	THIS
DECIMAL	NULLIF	TRAILING
DEFAULTIF	OPTIONALLY	TRUNCATE
DELETE	OPTIONS	UNLOAD
DISABLED_CONSTRAINTS	PARALLEL	UNRECOVERABLE
DISCARDN	PART	USING

DISCARDFILE
DISCARDMAX
DISCARDS
DOUBLE
ENCLOSED
EXCEPTIONS
EXTERNAL
FIELDS
FIXED

PARTITION
PIECED
POSITION
PRESERVE
RAW
READBUFFERS
RECLEN
RECNUM
RECORD

VARCHAR
VARGRAPHIC
VARIABLE
WHEN
WHITESPACE
WORKDDN
YES
ZONED

DB2/DXT User Notes

This appendix describes differences between SQL*Loader DDL syntax and DB2 Load Utility/DXT control file syntax. The topics discussed include:

- SQL*Loader Extensions to the DB2 Load Utility
- Using the DB2 RESUME Option
- Inclusions for Compatibility
- Restrictions
- SQL*Loader Syntax with DB2-compatible Statements

SQL*Loader Extensions to the DB2 Load Utility

SQL*Loader can use any DB2 Load Utility control file. SQL*Loader also offers numerous extensions to the DB2 loader by supporting the following features:

- The DATE datatype
- The automatic generation of unique sequential keys
- The ability to specify the record length explicitly
- Loading data from multiple data files of different file types
- Fixed-format, delimited-format, and variable-length records
- The ability to treat a single physical record as multiple logical records
- The ability to combine multiple physical records into one logical record via CONCATENATE, CONTINUEIF NEXT, and CONTINUEIF THIS (IBM supports only CONTINUEIF THIS)
- More thorough error reporting
- Bad file (DB2 stops on first error)
- Control over the number of records to skip, the number to load, and the number of errors to allow
- ANDed WHEN clause
- FIELDS clause for default field characteristics
- Direct path loads
- Parallel loads

Using the DB2 RESUME Option

You can use the DB2 syntax for RESUME, but you may prefer to use SQL*Loader's equivalent keywords. See "Loading into Empty and Non-Empty Tables" on page 5-25 for more details about the SQL*Loader options summarized below.

Table B-1 DB2 Functions and Equivalent SQL*Loader Operations

DB2	SQL*Loader Options	Result
RESUME NO or no RESUME clause	INSERT	Data loaded only if table is empty. Otherwise an error is returned.
RESUME YES	APPEND	New data is appended to existing data in the table, if any.
RESUME NO REPLACE	REPLACE	New data replaces existing table data, if any.

A description of the DB2 syntax follows. If the tables you are loading already contain data, you have three choices for the disposition of that data. Indicate your choice using the RESUME clause. The argument to RESUME can be enclosed in parentheses.

```
RESUME { YES | NO [ REPLACE ] }
```

where:

In SQL*Loader you can use one RESUME clause to apply to all loaded tables by placing the RESUME clause before any INTO TABLE clauses. Alternatively, you can specify your RESUME options on a table-by-table basis by putting a RESUME clause after the INTO TABLE specification. The RESUME option following a table name will override one placed earlier in the file. The earlier RESUME applies to all tables that do not have their own RESUME clause.

Inclusions for Compatibility

The IBM DB2 Load Utility contains certain elements that SQL*Loader does not use. In DB2, sorted indexes are created using external files, and specifications for these external files may be included in the load statement. For compatibility with the DB2 loader, SQL*Loader parses these options, but ignores them if they have no meaning for Oracle. The syntactical elements described below are allowed, but ignored, by SQL*Loader.

LOG Statement

This statement is included for compatibility with DB2. It is parsed but ignored by SQL*Loader. (This LOG option has nothing to do with the log file that SQL*Loader writes.) DB2 uses the log file for error recovery, and it may or may not be written.

SQL*Loader relies on Oracle's automatic logging, which may or may not be enabled as a warm start option.

```
[ LOG { YES | NO } ]
```

WORKDDN Statement

This statement is included for compatibility with DB2. It is parsed but ignored by SQL*Loader. In DB2, this statement specifies a temporary file for sorting.

```
[ WORKDDN filename ]
```

SORTDEVT and SORTNUM Statements

SORTDEVT and SORTNUM are included for compatibility with DB2. These statements are parsed but ignored by SQL*Loader. In DB2, these statements specify the number and type of temporary data sets for sorting.

```
[ SORTDEVT device_type ]  
[ SORTNUM n ]
```

DISCARD Specification

Multiple file handling requires that the DISCARD clauses (DISCARD DDN and DISCARDS) be in a different place in the control file — next to the datafile specification. However, when loading a single DB2 compatible file, these clauses can be in their old position — between the RESUME and RECLLEN clauses. Note that while DB2 Load Utility DISCARDS option zero (0) means no maximum number of discards, for SQL*Loader, option zero means to stop on the first discard.

Restrictions

Some aspects of the DB2 loader are not duplicated by SQL*Loader. For example, SQL*Loader does not load data from SQL/DS files nor from DB2 UNLOAD files. SQL*Loader gives an error upon encountering the DB2 Load Utility commands described below.

FORMAT Statement

The DB2 FORMAT statement must not be present in a control file to be processed by SQL*Loader. The DB2 loader will load DB2 UNLOAD format, SQL/DS format, and DB2 Load Utility format files. SQL*Loader does not support these formats. If this option is present in the command file, SQL*Loader will stop with an error. (IBM does not document the format of these files, so SQL*Loader cannot read them.)

```
FORMAT { UNLOAD | SQL/DS }
```

PART Statement

The PART statement is included for compatibility with DB2. There is no Oracle concept that corresponds to a DB2 partitioned table.

In SQL*Loader, the entire table is read. A warning indicates that partitioned tables are not supported, and that the entire table has been loaded.

```
[ PART n ]
```

SQL/DS Option

The option SQL/DS=*tablename* must not be used in the WHEN clause. SQL*Loader does not support the SQL/DS internal format. So if the SQL/DS option appears in this statement, SQL*Loader will terminate with an error.

DBCS Graphic Strings

Because Oracle does not support the double-byte character set (DBCS), graphic strings of the form G*** are not permitted.

SQL*Loader Syntax with DB2-compatible Statements

In the following listing, DB2-compatible statements are in bold type:

```
OPTIONS (options)  
{ LOAD | CONTINUE_LOAD } [DATA]  
[ CHARACTERSET character_set_name ]  
[ { INFILE | INDDN } { filename | * }  
[ "OS-dependent file processing options string" ]  
[ { BADFILE | BADDN } filename ]  
[ { DISCARDFILE | DISCARDN } filename ]  
[ { DISCARDS | DISCARDMAX } n ] ]  
[ { INFILE | INDDN } ] ...  
[ APPEND | REPLACE | INSERT |
```

```
RESUME [( { YES | NO [REPLACE] } [ ] ) ]
[ LOG { YES | NO } ]
[ WORKDDN filename ]
[ SORTDEVT device_type ]
[ SORTNUM n ]
[ { CONCATENATE [( n [ ] ) ] |
CONTINUEIF { [ THIS | NEXT ]
[( ( start [ { : | - } end ) ] | LAST }
operator { 'char_str' | X'hex_str' } [ ] ) } ]
[ PRESERVE BLANKS ]
INTO TABLE tablename
[ CHARACTERSET character_set_name ]
[ SORTED [ INDEXES ] ( index_name [ , index_name... ] ) ]
[ PART n ]
[ APPEND | REPLACE | INSERT |
RESUME [( { YES | NO [REPLACE] } [ ] ) ]
[ REENABLE [DISABLED_CONSTRAINTS] [EXCEPTIONS table_name] ]
[ WHEN field_condition [ AND field_condition ... ] ]
[ FIELDS [ delimiter_spec ] ]
[ TRAILING [ NULLCOLS ] ]
[ SKIP n ]
(.column_name
{ [ RECNU
| SYSDATE | CONSTANT value
| SEQUENCE ( { n | MAX | COUNT } [ , increment ] )
| [[ POSITION ( { start [ { : | - } end ] | * [ +n ] ) ]
| datatype_spec ]
[ NULLIF field_condition ]
[ DEFAULTIF field_condition ]
[ "sql string" ] ] }
[ , column_name ] ...)
[ INTO TABLE ] ... [ BEGINDATA ]
[ BEGINDATA]
```

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